

INDEX
B.C. Provincial Collection
MINUTES OF DECISION, CORRESPONDENCE & SKETCHES
Peter O'Reilly
February 1884 to December 1887
(M.O.D.s February 1884 to September 1887)
Binder 8 (Box 3)

N.B.: The documents which comprise Box 3 (now binders 6, 7 and 8) have been re-arranged to more accurately reflect the original order. The documents are now in chronological order. By putting them in chronological order the correspondence numbers run in sequence, as they would have originally. While this re-constructed order more accurately reflects how the documents would have been housed originally, it is not how the documents are currently housed at the provincial archives. Box 3, as given to the Archives, was, essentially, organized from the latest to the earliest date.

This binder commences with correspondence dated February 1884. More than a year elapsed between the work found at the end of Binder 7 and the commencement of this binder. O'Reilly did not work the 1883 season. It is unclear why, perhaps his health, perhaps for personal reasons, or perhaps because certain aspects of the work of the Indian Commissioner were still being vetted by Ottawa and Victoria. Notably after the 1883 absence, O'Reilly no longer allocates the "right to" fish, nor exclusive fisheries. The first Minutes of decision submitted by O'Reilly in 1884 were the amended Minutes for Port Simpson and Metlakatla.

Correspondence No. 759/84 consists of a request from O'Reilly that no applications to pre-empt or purchase land in the Kootenay should be allowed pending his negotiations with the Indians. This request was very similar to the type made by Sproat during his tenure as IRC. In this case, however, there is a notation on the back of the letter indicating that Vernon, the Asst. Commissioner for Lands and Works, is to be notified of the request.

Commencing at Correspondence No. 471/84 there are additional numbers on the correspondence. The number on Corr. No. 471/84 is 6, at 759/84, the number is 7, at 803/84 the number is 9 and so on. It would appear that, at some point, someone was numbering the pages. It is not known when this occurred, however, if the numbering is to be relied upon, the absence of pages suggests that correspondence has been removed (e.g. pp. 1-5, 10-11; 82-90)

Israel Wood Powell, B.C. Indian Superintendent, is often depicted as ineffective in his job, but this volume contains some strongly worded letters from Powell to the CCLW on a number of issues, including the sale of reserve lands at Eagle Pass (a.k.a. Eagle River), Osoyoos, and a number of other places, water rights and water allotments made by the Indian Reserve Commissioners, the authority of the JIRC and the failure of the provincial government to "confirm" the allotted reserves in a timely manner [See Corr. No. 3222/84]. The language clearly indicates displeasure with the conduct and positions taken by the provincial government.

It is, perhaps, worth noting that O'Reilly recognized the Sproat's temporary allotments. It appears it had been his original intent to confirm a 2400 acre reserve in the Keremeos, however, a few days after having set aside the land, a settler, Mr. Richter, advised O'Reilly that he'd pre-empted more than 500 acres of the temporary allotment. In writing to the CCLW in October 1884, O'Reilly states:

I would suggest that the land referred to as having been temporarily reserved [by Mr. Sproat], should remain so reserved, until the matter be finally settled, as it may otherwise be impossible to procure any land suitable for Indians in that neighbourhood. [Corr. No. 2598/84]

In, or about December 1884, there is a distinct change in the nature of O'Reilly's reporting letters to the CCLW. In this month, it appears that the CCLW began making enquiries as to the population and pursuits of the Indians. Based upon O'Reilly's responses (the letters from the CCLW are not included in the provincial collection), there were requests for population and livestock figures, as

well as for the areas of land under cultivation by the Indians (See Corr. Nos. 3249/84, 3250/84). Although O'Reilly did not work in 1885, owing to a serious carriage accident, when he recommenced his work in 1886, his reporting letters would make brief mention of the statistics requested and, often noted that the allotments did not interfere with white settlement. In December 1884, O'Reilly also appears to have felt compelled to clarify certain matters regarding his authority and the CCLW's authority with respect to the reserve allotment. O'Reilly writes, in part, to the CCLW stating:

In answer to the last paragraph of your letter, I beg to state that you appear to have misunderstood the purport of my covering letters, in which I distinctly state that the contents of the enclosures are sent for your approval, and further that the view you take on the manner in which information as to the boundaries and extent of the reserves should be withheld from the Indians, until after they have been definitely established by your approval, and consent, is in direct opposition to the instructions received by me from the Superintendent General, and which are based on the order in council of 6th January 1876.

I may also observe that in my opinion, if the Indians are to be consulted at all as to the extent of their reserves, as is contemplated by the Dominion Government, the course you dictate would be found impracticable. [Corr. No. 3250/84]

This letter is sent after two inquiries from the CCLW which appear to question O'Reilly's allotments to the Similkameen (a.k.a. Keremeus) and Kootenay Indians. It suggests that O'Reilly is guided by the instructions from the Dominion Government and implies a very limited ability of the province to object to his allotments.

There is only one letter dated 1885 [Corr. No. 206/85]. In fact, there is only a handful of correspondence from that year in the federal collection, too. O'Reilly had a carriage accident at some point in 1885 and did not work much that year.

Interestingly, there is no correspondence included in this binder with respect to the second reserve allotted by O'Reilly at Cowichan Lake. This allotment was affected by the inappropriate pre-emptions of two settlers.

Organization of Index

- The identification of the location of the documents is based upon the correspondence number.
- Enclosures are identified with "[encl]".
- In some instances, the term "[add. corr.]" has been used to indicate additional correspondence which was added at a later date under the same correspondence number.
- Page numbers for the correspondence, particularly the Minutes of decision and sketches, have been noted in "[]" below the correspondence number. In many cases, there was no page number in the document, so the page number has been assigned. Page numbers generally commence with the Minute of decision. The covering letter is either separately numbered or not included.

Additional Sources

In order to verify and cross-reference information in the collection a number of sources are cited in the footnotes.

Federal Collection	Federal Collection of Minutes of Decision, Correspondence & Sketches
1943 Schedule	The 1943 Schedule of Reserves prepared by the Department of Indian Affairs based upon the work of C.H. Taggart, Dominion Land Surveyor.
NRCan Schedule (2005)	Schedule of Reserves prepared by the Vancouver office of the Legal Surveys Division, Natural Resources Canada
PILQ	The Papers on the Indian Land Question, 1850-1875, 1877

People of Note

A.N. Burgess
Henry Cathcart
W.E. Ditchburn
James Douglas
W.S. Gore
A.E. Howse
Mr. Lomas
J.W. MacKay
R. MacKenzie
Archibald McKinley
P. McTiernan
W. Laing Meason
H. Moffatt
I.W. Powell
Wm. Smithe
Mr. Soues
George A. Walkem
J.E. Umbach

Deputy Minister, Dept. of Interior
Superintendent Lands, B.C.
Indian Commissioner, B.C.
Governor, B.C.
CCLW, Surveyor General, B.C.
Indian Agent, Okanagan
Indian Agent, Cowichan
Indian Agent, Okanagan
M.L.A.
Provincial Rep., Joint Reserve Commission
Indian Agent, New Westminster
Indian Agent, Williams Lake
A/Indian Superintendent, B.C.
Indian Superintendent, B.C.
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works
Recorder, Lillooet
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works
Surveyor General, B.C.

Indians Identified
Settlers Identified

See complete list under Additional Subjects
See complete list under Additional Subjects

Cross-Reference to the Federal Collection

Correspondence No. 395/84 is found in vl. 11, pp. 301-07
Correspondence No. 1112/84 is found in vl. 10, pp. 70-74, 75-80, 82-90, 91-96, 102-03
Correspondence No. 3041/84 is found in vl. 10, pp. 11-20, 22-61
Correspondence No. 3063/84 is found in vl. 10, pp. 4-10
Correspondence No. 3139/84 is found in vl. 10, pp. 2a-2
Correspondence No. 990/86 is found in vl. 11, pp. 309-312
Correspondence No. 2141/86 is found, in part, in vl. 11, pp. 308a-308c
Correspondence No. 2142/86 is found in vl. 11, pp. 293-300
Correspondence No. 2817/86 is found in vl. 11, pp. 219-221, 228, 222-227, 229-236, 237-246, 247-52, 256a-256, 258-64, 253-55, 257, 265-68, 271-276
Correspondence No. 2832/86 is found in vl. 11, pp. 277-291
Correspondence No. 1512/87 is found in vl. 11, pp. 198-201
Correspondence No. 1566/87 is found in vl. 11, pp. 189-194
Correspondence No. 1865/87 is found in vl. 11, pp. 167-174
Correspondence No. 2037/87 is found in vl. 11, pp. 152-156
Correspondence No. 2070/87 is found in vl. 11, pp. 160-166
Correspondence No. 2154/87 is found in vl. 11, pp. 145-150
Correspondence No. 2448/87 is found in vl. 11, pp. 140-141a

ANNOTATED INDEX BINDER 8

M.O.D. is an abbreviation for Minute of Decision.

A.M.O.D. is an abbreviation for Amended Minute of Decision

Reserve names are current spellings and current numbers, unless the reserve no longer exists.

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume; **n.b.** for a variety of reasons (eg. change of name, band division and amalgamation) the band originally allotted the reserve may not be the current holder.

[w/encl] indicates there were enclosures contained with the correspondence.

[copy] indicates that there was a notation on the correspondence identifying it as a copy

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
02 26 1884		Port Simpson/ Tsimpsean ¹	O'Reilly	Letter, A.M.O.D. & Sketch	395/84
02 26 1884		Metlakatla/ Tsimpsean	O'Reilly	Letter, A.M.O.D. & Sketch	395/84
02 26 1884	Port Simpson 1 ²	Port Simpson/ Tsimpsean	O'Reilly	A.M.O.D.	395/84 [p. 1]
02 26 1884	Port Simpson 1	Port Simpson/ Tsimpsean	Unknown	Amended Sketch	395/84 [p. 2]
02 26 1884	Tsimpsean 2 ³	Metlakatla/ Tsimpsean	O'Reilly	A.M.O.D.	395/84 [p. 3]
02 26 1884	Tsimpsean 2	Metlakatla/ Tsimpsean	Unknown	Amended Sketch	395/84 [p. 4]
03 07 1884		Tsimpsean ⁴	Powell	Letter	471/84
04 10 1884		Kootenay ⁵	O'Reilly	Letter	759/84

¹ O'Reilly forwards the amended Minutes of decision for the Tsimpsean Indians. O'Reilly states that the amendments were necessary as a result of the agreement to carry out his suggestion of 1882 with respect to the allocation lands for the Hudson's Bay Company. The Tsimpsean Indians as consisted of two groups: Fort Simpson (a.k.a. Port Simpson), currently known as Lax Kw'alaams and Metlakatla. Interestingly, it appears that these amendments were not sent to the federal government until 1886. There is a notation on the covering letter which states: "For original Decisions See 506/82. W.S.G. [i.e. W.S. Gore, CCLW]." [See Binder 7, Corresp. No. 506/82, pp. 18-30; Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 301-307]

² This allotment of Port Simpson 1 was confirmed. In 1996, this reserve was amalgamated with the north half of Tsimpsean 2. The amalgamated reserve is currently known as Lax Kw'alaams 1. [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 53; ILR #242809]

³ The Minute of decision and sketch for this reserve were previously registered in the Indian Land Registry as: ILR #14794, A.M.O.D. and sketch, Tsimpsean 2, Tsimpsean (currently held jointly by Lax Kw'alaams & Metlakatla).

⁴ Powell makes reference to a letter from the CCLW dated February 29, 1884 which advised that the boundaries of the Port Simpson and Metlakatla reserves No. 1 and 2 "have been adopted, and the boundaries therein set forth confirmed by authority of an order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieut. Governor." The letter referred to does not appear in the provincial collection, nor does the OIC. A letter of a similar date and subject could not be located in the federal collection.

⁵ O'Reilly advises the CCLW that in view of his (O'Reilly's) "proposed early visit to Kootenay" [sic] for the purpose of defining the Indian reserves, he requests that "pending the negotiations with the Indians, no application to pre-empt or purchase land in that locality should be granted, except subject to what may be deemed necessary for the Indians." A notation on the back of the letter states: "Ack receipt and say[?] Mr. Vernon Asst. Comm of L. & W for Kootenay has been instructed on the subject referred to." This is an interesting letter inasmuch as it is extremely similar to letters sent by Sproat, during his tenure as IRC, making the same request, however, in this case, there is the notation that the relevant provincial officer has been notified.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
05 01 1884	Eagle Pass ⁶	Spallumcheen	Powell	Letter	803/84
05 13 1884	Eagle Pass ⁷	Spallumcheen	Powell	Letter	940/84
05 28 1884		Douglas, Spuzzum, Yale, Scowlitz, Chehalis ⁸	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	1112/84
04 25 1884		Yale	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	1112/84 [pp. 1-2]
04 25 1884	Kuthlalth 3 ⁹	Yale	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 1]
04 25 1884	Kuthlalth 3 ¹⁰	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 2]
04 26 1884		Spuzzum ¹¹	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [pp. 3-4]
04 26 1884	Spuzzum 1 ¹²	Spuzzum	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 3]
04 26 1884	Skuet 6 ¹³	Spuzzum	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 3]

⁶ Powell writes to the CCLW, as he has learned from the surveyor, Gastineau, that, despite the allotment by the JIRC in 1877, an application to pre-empt the land has been made. Powell advises the CCLW that the Indians have improvements on the land and that it is one of the Indians' "old and favourite fishing places, and under any circumstances, is not open to sale or pre-emption." This area was not confirmed as a reserve. [See Binder 2, Corr. No. 1081/78, p. 30]

⁷ Powell refers to his letter of May 1 and the CCLW's reply (no date given). The CCLW's response is not included in the provincial collection, however, its contents may be inferred in the second paragraph on the second page. Powell argues the invalidity of the application of the settler named Byrne. N.B.: Notation on back which provides gist of reply to be made to Powell.

⁸ O'Reilly encloses "rough sketches and minutes of decision of the several allotments of land reserved" for the Indians for the "information and approval" of the CCLW. O'Reilly notes that, with the exception of the reserves at Douglas, all the reserves are within the Railway Belt. There are no page numbers in the original submission. Pagination has been assigned for reference. Also, the sketches included in this correspondence number appear to have been copied from a book. The internal binding and portions of pages can be seen on some of the copies. The provenance of these sketches, therefore, is uncertain.

⁹ O'Reilly enlarged Sproat's 1879 allotment of this reserve. Sproat allotted 20 acres. The original survey of the reserve placed the area at 362 acres; resurvey in 1913 placed the area at 388 acres. There is some question as to which First Nation holds this reserve, Yale or Ohamil. It appears to have been allotted by both Sproat and O'Reilly to Yale and it was confirmed as a Yale reserve through PC 1930-208, however, in or about 1917, it appears a chief of the Yale Indians agreed the reserve, less the timber, should go to the Ohamil Indians. [See Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 102-03; 1943 Schedule, p. 80; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 65, 93]

¹⁰ This sketch indicates Sproat's original allotment (in pink) and O'Reilly's addition (in green).

¹¹ In the Field Minute found in the federal collection, O'Reilly provides additional information with respect to his allotments. [See Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 91-97]

¹² Sproat made the initial allotment for this reserve; O'Reilly enlarges Sproat's original allotment.

¹³ Although O'Reilly identifies this as the "No. 2" reserve, it is not Papsilqua that he is identifying, but Skuet 6. In this case, "No. 2" means the second reserve with which he is dealing. O'Reilly enlarges Sproat's allotment. The 1943 Schedule erroneously states that this reserve was allotted in May 1877. [See Binder 5, Corr. No. 655/80, pp. 3-15; Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 91-96; 1943 Schedule, pp. 92-93]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
04 26 1884	Spuzzum 1 ¹⁴	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 4]
04 26 1884	Skuet 6 ¹⁵	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 4]
05 05 1884		Douglas ¹⁶	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	1112/84 [pp. 5-7]
05 05 1884	Lelachen 6	Douglas/ Douglas	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 5]
05 05 1884	Tipella 7	Douglas/ Douglas	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 5]
05 05 1884	Douglas 8	Douglas/ Douglas	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [pp. 5, 7]
05 05 1884	Lelachen 6	Douglas/ Douglas	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 6]
05 05 1884	Tipella 7	Douglas/ Douglas	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 6]
05 05 1884	Douglas 8	Douglas/ Douglas	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 6]
05 06 1884		Chehalis/ ¹⁷ Harrison River	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	1112/84 [pp. 8-9]
05 06 1884	Chehalis 4 ¹⁸	Chehalis/ Harrison River	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 8]
05 06 1884	Chehalis 5	Chehalis/ Harrison River	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 8]
05 06 1884	Chehalis 6	Chehalis/ Harrison River	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 8]
05 06 1884	Chehalis 4	Chehalis/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 9]

¹⁴ The pink/red in the sketch indicates Sproat's allotment, the green O'Reilly's enlargement, and the yellow pre-empted land.

¹⁵ The pink/red indicates Sproat's allotment, the green, O'Reilly's enlargement. It is not known why it says 9A.

¹⁶ This Band of Indians identified by O'Reilly as Douglas must be distinguished from the "tribe" identified as Douglas. The Douglas "tribe" consists of three groups: Samahquam, (which holds reserves nos. 1, 2); Skatin Nation (formerly known as Skookum Chuck, which holds reserve nos. 3, 4, 5) and Douglas (which holds reserves 6, 7, 8). O'Reilly's field minute, found in the federal collection, provides additional information regarding O'Reilly's meeting with this group. [See Binder 6, Corr. No. 360/82, pp. 20-25; Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 82-90; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 45, 84]

¹⁷ In the covering letter, O'Reilly also uses the identifier "Harrison River". For additional information on O'Reilly's allotments for this group, see his field minute in the federal collection. [See Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 75-80]

¹⁸ The area identified by O'Reilly as the "old reserve" was originally identified and confirmed as Chehalis 4. Chehalis 4, Chehalis 5 and Chehalis 5A were amalgamated to become one reserve known as Chehalis 5. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 89; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 43; CLSRBC 87]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
05 06 1884	Chehalis 5 ¹⁹	Chehalis/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 9]
05 06 1884	Chehalis 6	Chehalis/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 9]
05 07 1884		Scowlitz/ ²⁰ Harrison River	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	1112/84 [pp. 10-11]
05 07 1884	Squawkum Creek 3	Scowlitz/ Harrison River	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1112/84 [p. 10]
05 07 1884	Squawkum Creek 3	Scowlitz/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch	1112/84 [p. 11]
06 04 1884	Alert Bay 1 ²¹	Nimkish	O'Reilly	Letter	1125/84
06 09 1884	Seah 5 ²²	Lytton	O'Reilly	Letter	1208/84
07 05 1884	Eagle Pass ²³	Spallumcheen	Powell	Letter	1578/84
09 22 1884	Osoyoos 1 ²⁴	Osoyoos	Moffatt	Letter	2454/84
09 24 1884	Seabird Island ²⁵	Seabird Island	Moffatt	Letter [w/enc]	2469/84
09 22 1884	Seabird Island	Seabird Island	McTiernan	Letter [copy/enc]	2469/84

¹⁹ The area of this reserve was significantly enlarged upon survey, in part, it seems because of the location of the claim of George Morris. The area excluded, shown on the sketch as being held by A. Onderdonk, ultimately became Chehalis 5A. [See CLSRBC 87]

²⁰ This was O'Reilly's second trip to this area. [See Binder 6, Corr. No. 435/81; Federal Collection, vl. 8, pp. 270-77; vl. 10, pp. 70-74]

²¹ O'Reilly refers to a conversation with the CCLW that morning and suggests that he should proceed to Cormorant Island "at some convenient time during the present season to ascertain what quantity of land is necessary for the Indians" as leases for the land are being allowed and "portions of the Leasehold ... may be deemed necessary for the use of the Indians." O'Reilly states that this "should be done in justice to the Tribe who have inhabited that portion of Cormorant Island known as Alert Bay for many generations ..." Sproat had visited the area previously, however, his work was not confirmed. [See Corr. No. 3138/84, this binder; Binder 5, Corres. No. 775/80]

²² O'Reilly refers to a letter dated June 6, 1884, which is not included in the provincial collection.

²³ Powell advises Smithe, CCLW, that the federal government will not recognize Mr. Byrne's title to the land at Eagle Pass, which was set aside as a reserve by the JIRC in 1877. Powell states that the land has been "illegally patented" to Byrne "owing to the mistake of the Lands and Works Department, as the Indians would appear to have priority of claim to said land." Powell points out that the land was a fishing station and was cultivated when the Commission visited it in 1877. Powell requests that the patent be revoked. The notation on the back of the letter indicates that the letter was to be sent to Mr. Byrne.

²⁴ Henry Moffatt, writing for the Indian Superintendent, reports that the Indian Agent for the Kamloops and Okanagan District, J.W. MacKay, has written stating that all the "marsh land belonging to the Indian reserve at Osoyoos [sic], allotted by the late [i.e. former] Indian Reserve Commission "has been sold, or is being sold, and the Indians are very much exercised thereat as they require the marsh grass to winter their stock." Moffatt notes that a portion of the land was sold "some years since to J.C. Haynes Esq." and a Mr. Patterson, C.E. is surveying the remainder. Moffatt also notes that the north end of the reserve has been pre-empted and surveyed by Patterson for a man named Armstrong. Moffatt suggests that no patents be issued until the "Indian claims" are finally adjusted. A notation on the first page states: "Ack 23/9/84". This letter is not included in the provincial collection. [See Corres. No. 2998/84, this binder]

²⁵ Moffatt encloses a letter from P. McTiernan, Indian Agent at New Westminster, who inquires as to the claim of a Chinese settler that he has bought 160 of land on Seabird Island, which is encompassed within the reserve. A notation on the first page states: "Answd Sept 25/84". This letter is not in the provincial collection.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
10 06 1884		Similkameen ²⁶	O'Reilly	Letter	2598/84
11 11 1884	Osoyoos 1 ²⁷	Osoyoos	Powell	Letter [w/encl]	2908/84
09 12 1884	Osoyoos 1	Osoyoos	MacKay	Letter [copy/encl]	2908/84
09 12 1884		Similkameen	MacKay	Letter [copy/encl]	2908/84
09 08 1884	Osoyoos 1	Osoyoos	MacKay	Letter [copy/encl]	2908/84
11 16 1877	Osoyoos 1	Osoyoos	JIRC	M.O.D. [copy/encl]	2908/84
05 08 1878	Osoyoos 1 ²⁸	Osoyoos	JIRC	Erratum [copy/encl]	2908/84
04 09 1879	Osoyoos 1 ²⁹	Osoyoos	Sproat	Memorandum [encl]	2908/84
11 19 1884		Westbank/ ³⁰ Okanagan	Powell	Letter [w/encl]	3040/84
10 02 1884		Westbank/ Okanagan	MacKay	Letter [copy/encl]	3040/84
10 05 1883		Westbank/ ³¹ Okanagan	Howse	Letter [copy/encl]	3040/84

²⁶ O'Reilly reports that he visited the Keremeus area with the intent of reviewing Sproat's temporary allotments in the area. Having ascertained which lands were temporarily reserved, he allotted to the Indians a reserve of about 2400 acres, however, a few days later a settler, Mr. Richter, met O'Reilly and advised that he had obtained title to more than 500 acres "which had been definitely reserved by Mr. Sproat in 1878." O'Reilly states that, if he had "known this when [he] was at Keremeus, it would have materially affected by action." He requests that Sproat's temporary allotments "remain so reserved, until the matter be finally settled, as it may otherwise be impossible to procure any land suitable for Indians in that neighbourhood."

²⁷ Powell writes to the CCLW again regarding the Haynes purchase of the Osoyoos reserve. At one point Powell states that "some definite action should be taken in redressing what will no doubt grow to be a more serious grievance than it would perhaps appear to be at present..." Powell goes on to state that "sales of reserves have actually been made to applicants not only at Osoyoos ... but at Eagle Pass, Keremeus [sic], Similkameen, Spuzzum, etc." The "error" was finally settled through a Specific Claim involving the First Nation, Canada and B.C. The date of the settlement is Dec. 12, 1997.

²⁸ This erratum and related correspondence can also be found in the federal collection. [See Federal Collection, vl. 1, pp. 105a-c; vl. 2, pp. 22-24]

²⁹ The page states: "Memorandum for reference" and identifies Sproat's letter to the CCLW dated April 9, 1879, with covering report and correspondence. This material can be found in Binder 3 of this collection. A copy can also be found in the federal collection. [See Binder 3, Corr. Nos. 433/79, 434/79, 740/79; Federal Collection, vl. 2, pp. 143-147]

³⁰ Powell writes with respect to a group of Indians living on the "West [sic] shore of Okanagan Lake, opposite the R.C. Mission numbering 54 Souls who have never had any land reserved for them, notwithstanding the fact that they have for many years used the land on which they live, and have considerable improvements thereon."

³¹ House's letter is a detailed account of meeting with the Indians who lived "opposite the Okanagan Mission" and their claim for land.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
11 19 1884		Upper Kootenay, Lower Kootenay, Shuswap ³²	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	3041/84
08 20 1884		St. Mary's/ ³³ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	3041/84 [pp. 1-2]
08 20 1884	Kootenay 1	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	3041/84 [p. 1]
08 20 1884	Kootenay 1	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	Unknown	Sketch	3041/84 [p. 2]
07 18 1884		Tobacco Plains/ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	3041/84 [pp. 3-4]
07 18 1884	Tobacco Plains 2	Tobacco Plains/ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	3041/84 [p. 3]
07 18 1884	Tobacco Plains 2	Tobacco Plains/ Upper Kootenay	Unknown	Sketch	3041/84 [p. 4]
08 09 1884		Columbia Lake/ ³⁴ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	3041/84 [pp. 5-6]
08 09 1884	Columbia Lake 3	Columbia Lake/ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	3041/84 [p. 5]
08 09 1884	Columbia Lake 3	Columbia Lake/ Upper Kootenay	Unknown	Sketch	3041/84 [p. 6]
08 14 1884		Shuswap	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	3041/84 [pp. 7-8]
08 14 1884	Shuswap	Shuswap	O'Reilly ³⁵	M.O.D.	3041/84 [p. 7]
08 14 1884	Shuswap	Shuswap	Unknown	Sketch	3041/84 [p. 8]
08 28 1884		Lower Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	3041/84 [pp. 9-10]
08 28 1884	Creston 1	Lower Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	3041/84 [p. 9]
08 28 1884	Creston 1	Lower Kootenay	Unknown	Sketch	3041/84 [p. 10]

³² O'Reilly provides the CCLW, for his "information and approval, rough sketches and minutes of decision of the Indian Reserves made by me in the Kootenay district." Interestingly, for the first time, O'Reilly adds the statement: "I may mention that in no case have the reserves encroached on lands claimed by any settler." The "Upper Kootenay Indians", as identified by O'Reilly are currently known as St. Mary's, Tobacco Plains and ?Akisq'nuk First Nation (formerly Columbia Lake). The sketches all appear to have been initialled by Wm. Smith, CCLW. In the federal collection O'Reilly provides separate field minutes for the Kootenay and Shuswap Indians. The original document contains no page numbers. Pagination has been provided for reference. [See Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 11-20, 22-61]

³³ See Corr. No. 2448/87, this binder.

³⁴ This First Nation is currently known as ?Akisq'nuk First Nation. [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 81]

³⁵ O'Reilly identifies this as "Shuwsap Indians, Kinbasket's Band, Columbia Lake."

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
11 21 1884	Neskonlith 1 ³⁶	Neskonlith	Powell	Letter [w/encl]	3063/84
08 30 1884	Neskonlith 1 ³⁷	Neskonlith	MacKay	Letter [copy/encl]	3063/84
08 13 1877	Neskonlith 1	Neskonlith	JIRC	M.O.D. [copy/ extract]	3063/84
11 29 1884		Similkameen ³⁸	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	3138/84
09 22 1884	Terbasket 3	Similkameen ³⁹	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	3138/84 [p. 1]
09 22 1884	Terbasket 3	Similkameen ⁴⁰	Unknown	Sketch	3138/84 [p. 2]
09 22 1884	Similkameen 1 ⁴¹	Similkameen	Unknown	Sketch	3138/84 [p. 2]
09 22 1884	Similkameen 2 ⁴²	Similkameen	Unknown	Sketch	3138/84 [p. 2]
09 22 1884	Joe Nahumpcheen 5	Similkameen ⁴³	Unknown	Sketch	3138/84 [p. 2]
11 29 1884		Nimpkish ⁴⁴	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	3139/84

³⁶ Powell encloses a letter from Indian Agent MacKay related to the water privileges of the "Niskahnith" Indians as assigned by the JIRC in 1877. Powell requests that the provincial government take "such steps ... as may be considered necessary to protect the Indians from the evil complained of." The "Niskahnith" Indians are currently identified as Neskonlith. [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 92]

³⁷ Interestingly, the inside address on this letter is "O'Keef's [sic] Farm Okanagan". On behalf of the Indians, MacKay complains of the taking of water from the creek which runs through the reserve.

³⁸ O'Reilly identifies the Indians as "resident on the Similkameen river." He notes that the reserve is "part of the temporary reserve made by Mr. Sproat." He provides a brief description of the condition of land. He concludes by stating that the "land previously reserved by Mr. Sproat in 1878 having been recently sold by the Provincial Government, I cannot consider this tribe of Indians finally dealt with as regards their reserves." The Indians are currently known as Lower Similkameen. [See Binder 9, Corr. No. 99/89; See Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 4-10; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 96]

³⁹ The Indians are identified on the Minute of decision as: "Similkameen Indians, Keremeus". This reserve was originally known as Terbasket 3. In 1959, the lands comprised in Similkameen 2, Terbasket 3 and Joe Nahumpcheen 5 were amalgamated to form one reserve currently known as Lower Similkameen 2 [See 1943 Schedule, pp. 111-112; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 55]

⁴⁰ The areas shown in pink/red represent Sproat's temporary allotments. The areas in yellow depict settler holdings.

⁴¹ Only a portion of this reserve is depicted on the sketch in red/pink west of T. Cole's property. This reserve was set aside by Sproat in October 1878, but was cancelled by O'Reilly in 1893. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 224-231]

⁴² This area, combined with the Terbasket 3 and Joe Nahumpcheen 5 now comprises Lower Similkameen 2. [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 55]

⁴³ Only a small portion of what would ultimately become Joe Nahumpcheen 5 is shown on the sketch. This would appear to be an area remaining from Sproat's temporary reserve.

⁴⁴ O'Reilly states that Cormorant Island is "held under lease by Messrs. Spencer, and Earle, the circumstances of which are fresh in your memory. I may mention that before defining these reserves I conferred with Mr. Spencer on the ground, and that he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement made by me." These Indians are currently known as Namgis. [See Corr. No. 1125/84, this binder; Binder 5, Corres. No. 775/80; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 92; Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 1-2]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
10 20 1884	Alert Bay 1	Nimpkish	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	3139/84 [p. 1]
10 20 1884	Nimpkish 2	Nimpkish	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	3139/84 [p. 1]
10 20 1884	Alert Bay 1	Nimpkish	Unknown	Sketch	3139/84 [p. 2]
10 20 1884	Nimpkish 2	Nimpkish	Unknown	Sketch	3139/84 [p. 2]
12 09 1884		General ⁴⁵	Powell	Letter	3222/84
12 09 1884		General ⁴⁶	Powell	Letter	3236/84
12 10 1884	Osoyoos 1 ⁴⁷	Osoyoos	Powell	Letter	3235/84
12 10 1884		Kootenay ⁴⁸	O'Reilly	Letter	3249/84
12 10 1884		Similkameen ⁴⁹	O'Reilly	Letter	3250/84

⁴⁵ Although Powell commences and concludes the letter referring to the Westbank Indians, the letter also touches upon other issues and other groups, including reference to the Indians along the Fraser from Yale, at Williams Lake and Soda Creek. He also discusses water allotments for reserves, the sale of reserve lands and the length of time it has taken for the provincial government to confirm the reserves. Powell makes reference to correspondence from the CCLW dated November 5th and 24th and from himself dated November 19. None of these letters is contained in the provincial collection. Powell takes issue with the position of the B.C. government. At one point Powell states, "... you will pardon me for stating that your impression as to 'the immense area of land lying in a wild waste condition' is, in my opinion, calculated to mislead in correct consideration of this matter." (p. 2) [See Corr. No. 206/85, this binder]

⁴⁶ Although he commences the letter with reference to the Neskonlith Indians, Powell goes on to discuss water allotments in general. Powell refers to a letter from the CCLW dated December 5. This letter is not contained in the provincial collection. Powell responds to the CCLW's comments regarding water allotments made by the IRCs. Powell asserts that since Indian reserves are assigned under a special agreement, the *Land Act* does not apply. He also alludes the province's failure to confirm the reserves.

⁴⁷ Powell refers to a letter from the CCLW dated December 4, 1884. This letter is not contained in the collection, however, Powell quotes from it and refers to its contents. Powell's letter is strongly worded. In light of the fact that Haynes acquired all the cultivable land in the vicinity, Powell suggests that "in the event of the Commissioner [ie. O'Reilly] being unable to find any vacant cultivable Crown lands in the locality, the money paid by Mr. Haynes should be devoted to a settlement of the question ..." N.B.: In this instance, the correspondence number is out of sequence. The letter dated December 9 and this one are both date stamped as received December 11. In this case, the earlier dated letter was given the second/higher correspondence number.

⁴⁸ O'Reilly refers to a letter from the CCLW dated November 29, 1884. This letter is not contained in the provincial collection. Based upon O'Reilly's response, it appears that the CCLW requested census information with respect to the Kootenay Indians and, perhaps, questioned the extent of the land assigned by O'Reilly. O'Reilly notes that no land had been set aside for these Indians prior to his visit. Further, O'Reilly states, "You may not be aware that ... but very little land [is] occupied by white settlers; the Indians claimed to be, and virtually were, in possession of the whole district, cultivating such portions as they pleased and pasturing their cattle, and horses in the most favored [sic] spots. It was therefore my duty as Indian Reserve Commissioner, to define what land was necessary for them, having regard to their habits, wants, and pursuits, and to deal liberally with them ... That I have not overestimated the requirements of the Indians will be admitted by any disinterested person acquainted with the character of the country and with the number of cattle owned by the Kootenays ..." O'Reilly goes on to discuss the rationale of his allotment.

⁴⁹ O'Reilly refers to a letter from the CCLW dated December 3, 1884. This letter is not included in the provincial collection. As with the letter on the Kootenay, it appears that O'Reilly was requested to provide "a statement shewing [sic] the number of Indians resident at Keremeus; the number of cattle possessed by them; the number of acres enclosed; and the number of acres under cultivation at the present time." O'Reilly provides Sproat's 1878 census. O'Reilly goes on to comment about a position proffered by the B.C. government, concluding, "in my opinion, if the Indians are to be consulted at all as to the extent of their reserves, as is contemplated by the Dominion Government, the course you dictate would be found impracticable." (pp. 2-3)

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
02 02 1885		Westbank/ ⁵⁰ Okanagan	Powell	Letter [w/encl]	206/85
02 02 1885 01 23 1883		Westbank/ ⁵¹ Okanagan	MacKay	Letter [copy/encl]	206/85
03 23 1886		General ⁵²	Powell	Letter [w/encl]	644/86
04 30 1886		Fountain ⁵³	O'Reilly	A.M.O.D. & Sketch	990/86
04 30 1886	Fountain 3	Fountain	O'Reilly	A.M.O.D.	990/86
04 30 1886	Fountain	Fountain	Unknown	Sketch	990/86
05 14 1886		General ⁵⁴	Powell	Letter	1159/86
05 14 1886		General ⁵⁵	Powell	Letter	1160/86
06 29 1886		Similkameen ⁵⁶	Powell	Letter	1679/86

⁵⁰ This is the only letter found in the provincial collection for 1885. Powell states that O'Reilly, as Indian Reserve Commissioner, should visit the west side of Okanagan Lake to set aside reserves for the Indians "whose village site or cultivated ground was not reserved for them by the late Joint Commission ..." Powell encloses a 9-page report from Indian Agent MacKay dated January 23, 1883. [See Corr. No. 3222/84, this binder]

⁵¹ MacKay identifies the Indians living on the west side of Okanagan Lake as "Charles' Band". He states the area is "their original winter quarter ... opposite to the Mission Settlement." (p. 1) He states that they are "the remnants of the Mission Valley and Trepannier River people." (p. 8) MacKay identifies the reserve as "N-kum-a-pa-len" [?]. This is another name for Okanagan 1. Charles' Band "is located at the distance of thirty-five miles from N-Kum-a-pa-len [?]." Interestingly, MacKay states that a "few small patches along the Okanagan Lake might grow grapes and other kinds of fruits were water raised from the lake for watering the plants and proper measures taken for preserving them during the winter from the effects of severe frosts." (p. 2) MacKay provides insight into the ramifications of an amalgamation of the two groups of Indians (pp. 3, 4-5). [See NRCAN Schedule (2005), p. 74]

⁵² Powell, responding to the CCLW's advice, applies for water records on behalf of the Neskonlith, Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd [spelled Boothroid in letter], Kanaka Bar, Siska and Skuppah Bands of Indians. He submits a schedule identifying the quantity of water requested and even provides the population for each group. [See Corr. No. 3236/84, this binder; Binder 9, Corr. No. 134/88]

⁵³ There is no covering letter included in the collection for this Amended Minute of decision. There is a notation at the top of the page which states: "Enclosed with 989/86". This letter is not included in the provincial collection. In the federal collection documents, O'Reilly provides a covering letter dealing with the change in the reserve. The Amended Minute of Decision in the federal collection is dated May 1, 1886, one day later than the one in the provincial collection. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 309-312]

⁵⁴ Powell replies to the CCLW's letter of March 24, requesting that, once the pressures of CCLW's legislative duties permit, he will give his attention to the matter of the water records applied for by Powell.

⁵⁵ Powell makes reference to a conference the previous day with the CCLW in which the CCLW advised that "all the reserves made by Mr. Sproat on the Coast would have to be taken in hand by Mr. O'Reilly." Powell suggests that immediately upon O'Reilly's return from Ashcroft, he go to the Coast to do the work there. Powell states that O'Reilly is of the opinion he will be able to complete the work in the Chilcotin before the end of the season.

⁵⁶ Powell advises the CCLW that Indian Agent MacKay has reported "considerable dissatisfaction among the Similkameen or Keremeus Indians" owing to the acquisition of 960 acres by Messrs. Cawston and Richter "of definite reserve land on which the Indians have considerable improvements." There is a notation at the bottom right hand corner of the first page which appears to identify correspondence numbers: 200/79, 201/79, 202/79, 226/79, 880/79, 1132/79. All of these can be found in the provincial collection. 200/79, 201/79, 202/79 and 226/79 can be found in binder 2; 880/79 and 1132/79 can be found in binder 3. There also appears to be another notation on the left hand side of the page: [?] 14 Fol 442." This could be a reference to a file number. The end of the handwritten notation appears to state: "[?] protesting against Indian Reserve on their side of the River."

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
08 14 1886		Oregon Jack Creek, Lytton ⁵⁷	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch [m/copy]	2141/86
05 19 1886	Nepa 4	Oregon Jack Creek	Unknown	Sketch [m/copy, photo]	2141/86 [pp. 3, 3a]
05 19 1886	Upper Nepa 6	Oregon Jack Creek	Unknown	Sketch [m/copy, photo]	2141/86 [pp. 3, 3a]
05 19 1886	South Nepa 7	Oregon Jack Creek	Unknown	Sketch [m/copy, photo]	2141/86 [pp. 3, 3a]
05 19 1886	Upper Nepa 6	Oregon Jack Creek	O'Reilly	M.O.D. [m/copy]	2141/86 [p. 4]
05 19 1886	South Nepa 7	Oregon Jack Creek	O'Reilly	M.O.D. [m/copy]	2141/86 [p. 5]
05 21 1886	Papyum 27 ⁵⁸	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch [m/copy, photo]	2141/86 [pp. 6, 6a]
05 21 1886	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch [m/copy, photo]	2141/86 [pp. 6, 6a]
05 21 1886	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch [m/copy, photo]	2141/86 [pp. 6, 6a]
05 21 1886	Papyum 27 ⁵⁹	Lytton	O'Reilly	M.O.D. [m/copy]	2141/86 [p. 7]
05 21 1886	Papyum 27A ⁶⁰	Lytton	O'Reilly	M.O.D. [m/copy]	2141/86 [p. 7]
08 14 1886		Hesquiat ⁶¹	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2142/86
06 26 1886	Hesquiat 1	Hesquiat	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2142/86 [p. 1]

⁵⁷ This version of O'Reilly's covering letter and Minutes of decision have been taken from a microfilm copy. In addition to the black and white microfilm copies of the sketches, there are photographs of the sketches. The provenance of the microfilm copy and the photographed sketches is not known. O'Reilly notes in his covering letter that he laid out the reserves in accordance with instructions from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. At the same time, O'Reilly submits the Minute of decision for a reserve laid out by him for the Lytton Indians. With respect to both reserves, O'Reilly notes that the reserves "do not in any way encroach on the rights of any settler and the land is situated within the railway belt." The pagination from the microfilm copy has been used in the index. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 308a-308c; vl. 19, pp. 152-154]

⁵⁸ The title on the sketch states: "N° 8 Pap-Y-Um Lytton Indians" Papyum 27 is shown in green on the photograph copy of the sketch. It is not known why O'Reilly designated the reserve No. 8, when a reserve with this number already existed (Maka 8, allotted by Sproat in 1878). At some point, the number designation was changed from 8 to 27.

⁵⁹ O'Reilly numbered this allotment "No. 8". It is unclear why he did this as a No. 8 reserve for this group had already been allotted. But by 1887, the number attributed to the reserve was changed from 8 to 27. [See Corr. No. 1190/87, this binder; 1943 Schedule, p. 68]

⁶⁰ This reserve is the graveyard O'Reilly identifies at the end of the allotment. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 68]

⁶¹ O'Reilly notes in his covering letter that the "soil in these allotments is of the poorest description, and unsuitable for agriculture, the situation being exposed and bleak, the only real value of the reserves is their proximity to the fishing, and sealing grounds from which the Indians derive their livelihood. There is no white settlement in this neighbourhood, nor is any likely to take place." O'Reilly also provides some basic census data. There is no pagination of the original Minutes of decision. Page numbers are provided for reference. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 298-300]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
06 26 1886	Homais 2	Hesquiat	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2142/86 [p. 1]
06 26 1886	Teahmit 3	Hesquiat	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2142/86 [pp. 1-2]
06 26 1886	Maarpe 4	Hesquiat	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2142/86 [p. 2]
06 26 1886	Iusuk 5	Hesquiat	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2142/86 [p. 2]
06 26 1886	Hesquiat 1	Hesquiat	Unknown	Sketch	2142/86 [p. 3]
06 26 1886	Homais 2	Hesquiat	Unknown	Sketch	2142/86 [p. 3]
06 26 1886	Teahmit 3	Hesquiat	Unknown	Sketch	2142/86 [p. 3]
06 26 1886	Maarpe 4	Hesquiat	Unknown	Sketch	2142/86 [p. 3]
06 26 1886	Iusuk 5	Hesquiat	Unknown	Sketch	2142/86 [p. 3]
10 27 1886		Nahwitti, ⁶² Kwawkewlth, Nimpkish, Klawitsis, Mahteeltipe, Gilford Island, Tanockteuch	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86
09 17 1886		Nahwitti ⁶³	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 1-5]
09 17 1886	Hope Island 1	Nahwitti	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 1]
09 17 1886	Semach 2	Nahwitti	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 1]
09 17 1886	Ouchton 3	Nahwitti	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 2]

⁶² O'Reilly submits Minutes of decision and sketches for eight (8) different groups "resident between the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, and the West coast of the Mainland." The groups have been known by different names over the years. O'Reilly also provides, for the first time, a table with information related to the population, acreage, livestock and cultivable land. He notes that the "several plots of land ... are of a very worthless character, they are, with few exceptions, merely fishing stations, the land being incapable of cultivation ..." There are two notations which were written on the back of the first page of the letter which states, in part: "The within Reerves are hereby approved with the exception of No. 3 for Fort Rupert Indians ..." The first note is signed by Wm. Smithe, CCLW. The second note, noting the problem had been resolved, was written in 1887, is signed by F.G. Vernon, CCLW. Also, for the first time, the pages Minutes of decision are numbered, however, rather than numbering the submission consecutively from beginning to end, each new group begins again with the number "1". For clarity for the purpose of this index, consecutive page numbers are provided for reference. The names used in this index correlate to the names used in the federal collection index. In the federal collection, O'Reilly submitted separate field minutes for each group.

⁶³ The Nahwitti Indians are currently known as Tlatlasikwala. In his field minute, found in the federal collection, O'Reilly provides more detail regarding his meeting with this group. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 247-251; vl. 18, pp. 191-95; 1943 Schedule, pp. 42-43; NRCAN Schedule (2005), p. 92]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
09 17 1886	Nahwitti 4	Nahwitti	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 2]
09 17 1886	Glen-gla-ouch 5	Nahwitti	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 3]
09 17 1886	Hope Island 1	Nahwitti	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 4]
09 17 1886	Semach 2	Nahwitti	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 5]
09 17 1886	Oughton 3	Nahwitti	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 5]
09 17 1886	Nahwitti 4	Nahwitti	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 5]
09 17 1886	Glen-gla-ouch 5	Nahwitti	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 5]
09 18 1886		Kwawkewlth/ ⁶⁴ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 6-10]
09 18 1886	Fort Rupert 1 ⁶⁵	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 6]
09 18 1886	Graveyard ⁶⁶	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 6]
09 18 1886	Kippase 2	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 6]
09 18 1886	Shell Island 3 ⁶⁷	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 7]
09 18 1886	Tsulquate 4 ⁶⁸	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 7]

⁶⁴ This group is currently known as Kwakiutl or Kwagewlth. O'Reilly identifies these Indians as Fort Rupert, although elsewhere he, and others, identifies them as Kwawkewlth. For consistency, Kwawkewlth is used in this index. Interestingly, O'Reilly makes no mention of the Douglas Treaty involving these people. Sproat had previously visited this group, however, his allotments were not confirmed. [See Binder 5, Corr. No. 775/80, pp. 96-101a; Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 229-236; vl. 18, pp. 183-85; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 89; PILQ, p. 11]

⁶⁵ In the covering letter, O'Reilly makes reference to this allotment. He notes that the reserve is "situated with Mr. Roderick Finlayson's pre-emption claim, upon which he obtained a Certificate of Improvement dated 14th December 1885, but he afterwards sold his interest to Mr. Robert Hunt, and the latter gentleman expressed his entire concurrence in the land being set apart for the Indians provided only that a space of 16 1/2 feed be left between his residence and the boundary of the reserve, which has been done. Mr. Hunt was desirous that the Indians should not be disturbed in the possession of their village site." N.B.: Roderick Finlayson was a HBCo. factor. The notes from the two CCLWs which appears on the back of the first page of the letter makes reference to "No. 3" of the Fort Rupert Indians and the 4 1/2 acres. This would appear to be an error. Reserve No. 3 is Shell Island. The 4 1/2 acres relates to this reserve. [See Corr. No. 1498/87, this binder]

⁶⁶ O'Reilly states that this graveyard is "four chains east of the reserve". It does not appear to be part of the reserve today.

⁶⁷ There is correspondence indicating that provincial government did not approve this reserve, however, there appears to have been an error in identifying the reserve number. Rather than being "No. 3", the issue lay with Fort Rupert 1. It is within Fort Rupert 1 that the pre-emption of Roderick Finlayson/Robert Hunt was located, not Shell Island 3. [See note on covering letter; Federal Collection, vl. 11, p. 269]

⁶⁸ This reserve is currently held by the Gwa'sala-Nakwaxda'xw. [See NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 46, 85; ILR #77104]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
09 18 1886	Thomas Point 5	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 7]
09 18 1886	Keogh 6	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 8]
09 18 1886	Klickseewy 7	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 8]
09 18 1886	Fort Rupert 1	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 9]
09 18 1886	Kippase 2	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 9]
09 18 1886	Shell Island 3	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 9]
09 18 1886	Tsulquate 4	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 10]
09 18 1886	Thomas Point 5	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 10]
09 18 1886	Keogh 6	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 10]
09 18 1886	Klickseewy 7	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 10]
09 21 1886		Nimpkish ⁶⁹	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 11-14]
09 21 1886	Alert Bay 1 ⁷⁰	Nimpkish	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 11]
09 21 1886	Nimpkish 2 ⁷¹	Nimpkish	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 11]
12 02 1884	Alert Bay 1	Nimpkish	CCLW	Approval	2817/86 [p. 11]
12 02 1884	Nimpkish 2	Nimpkish	CCLW	Approval	2817/86 [p. 11]
09 21 1886	Ches-la-kee 3 ⁷²	Nimpkish	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 11]
09 21 1886	Ar-ce-wy-ee 4	Nimpkish	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 12]
09 21 1886	O-tsaw-las 5	Nimpkish	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 12]

⁶⁹ These Indians are currently known as Namgis First Nation. O'Reilly spelled the band name "Nimkeesh". They were also known as Nimpkish. This was O'Reilly's second trip to this area. He had also visited this group almost exactly two years earlier in 1884. [See Corr. No. 3139/84, this binder]

⁷⁰ In dealing with this reserve, O'Reilly makes reference to his October 20, 1884 allotment, which he notes was confirmed by the "Provincial gov'n" December 2, 1884. [See Corr. No. 3139/84, this binder; Federal Collection, vl. 10, pp. 2a-2]

⁷¹ This reserve is a graveyard, allotted by O'Reilly during his first visit to this area in 1884. [See Corr. No. 3139/84, this binder]

⁷² The 1943 Schedule mistakenly states that this reserve was allotted October 20, 1884. The M.O.D. clearly indicates that it was allotted September 21, 1886. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 43]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
09 21 1886	Alert Bay 1	Nimpkish	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 13]
09 21 1886	Nimpkish 2	Nimpkish	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 13]
09 21 1886	Ches-la-kee 3	Nimpkish	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 14]
09 21 1886	Ar-ce-wy-ee 4	Nimpkish	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 14]
09 21 1886	O-tsaw-las 5	Nimpkish	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 14]
10 02 1886		Klahwitsis/ ⁷³ Turnour Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 15-16]
10 02 1886	Karlukwees 1	Klahwitsis/ Turnour Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 15]
10 02 1886	Graveyard ⁷⁴	Klahwitsis/ Turnour Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 15]
10 02 1886	Karlukwees 1 ⁷⁵	Klahwitsis/ Turnour Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 16]
10 05 1886		Mahteelthpe ⁷⁶	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 17-19]
10 05 1886	Etsekin 1	Mahteelthpe	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 17]
10 05 1886	Keecekiltum 2	Mahteelthpe	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 17]
10 05 1886	Haylahte 3	Mahteelthpe	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 18]
10 05 1886	Port Neville 4	Mahteelthpe	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 18]
10 05 1886	Etsekin 1	Mahteelthpe	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 19]
10 05 1886	Keecekiltum 2	Mahteelthpe	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 19]
10 05 1886	Haylahte 3	Mahteelthpe	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 19]
10 05 1886	Port Neville 4	Mahteelthpe	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 19]

⁷³ In the Federal Collection, O'Reilly identified this group as the "Klah-wit-sis Tribe", who lived on the south west coast of Turnour Island. Klah-wit-sis was also known as Klowitis. Currently it is known as Tlowitsis Tribe (formerly Tlowitsis-Mumtagila). [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 219-221, 228; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 71, 88]

⁷⁴ It appears that this graveyard was included in Karlukwees 1. [See FBBC 246]

⁷⁵ The sketch depicts the islet with the graves. This graveyard was included in Karlukwees 1.

⁷⁶ Also spelled Mah-telth-pe, Maltipe and/or Maltipi. These Indians subsequently amalgamated with Tournour Island (a.k.a. Klah-wit-sis). They are currently known as Tlowitsis Tribe (formerly Tlowitsis-Mumtagila). [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 271-76; 1943 Schedule, pp. 40-41; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 71, 90]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
09 29 1886		Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island ⁷⁷	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 20-23]
09 29 1886	Mahmalilikullah 1	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 20]
09 29 1886	Meetup 2	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 20]
09 29 1886	Ahta 3	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 21]
09 29 1886	Kakweken 4	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 21]
09 29 1886	Dead Point 5	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 22]
09 29 1886	Mahmalilikullah 1	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 23]
09 29 1886	Meetup 2	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 23]
09 29 1886	Ahta 3	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 23]
09 29 1886	Kakweken 4	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 23]
09 29 1886	Dead Point 5	Mahmalilikullah/ Village Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 23]
09 25 1886		Gilford Island ⁷⁸	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 24-29]
09 25 1886	Gwayasdums 1	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 24]
09 25 1886	Kye-yaa-la 13 ⁷⁹	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 24]

⁷⁷ In the federal collection, O'Reilly provides additional information with respect to this group. These Indians are currently known as Mamalilikulla-Qwe'qwa'sot'em. Sproat had visited this area in 1879 and although O'Reilly makes no mention of Sproat's trip, O'Reilly's allotments appear to be in the same general vicinity as Sproat's allotments. The reserves as allotted by O'Reilly are currently held by three different groups: Mahmalilikullah 1 is currently held by the Mamalilikulla-Qwe Qwa'sot'em (formerly Mamalelequala Que'qua'sot'enox and/or Mahmalilikullah), the Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish Indians hold reserves 2, 3 and 4 and the Da'naxda'xw First Nation (formerly Tanakteuk) holds reserve no. 5. [See Binder 5, Corr. No. 775/80, pp. 76-80; Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 253-55, 257, 265-68; vl. 18, pp. 139-47; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 44, 52, 57, 90, 101]

⁷⁸ The Gilford Island Indians are currently known as Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish [reserves 1,8,9]; Kwa-wa-aineuk (now Gwawaenuk Tribe) [reserves 2 through 6] and Tsawataineuk [reserve 7]. Although Sproat had been to this area in 1879, O'Reilly makes no reference to any of Sproat's earlier work. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 237-246; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 47, 52, 72, 85]

⁷⁹ In setting aside Gwayasdums 1, O'Reilly noted there were a number of graves on Sail Island, which he states is a half mile south west of the village. O'Reilly set aside two acres as a graveyard. This area was separately surveyed. Originally, this allotment was identified as Burial Ground 1A. It was subsequently renamed Kye-yaa-la 13. In 1973, this reserve and Umdagitis 9, which was allotted by McKenna-McBride, were amalgamated and re-named Kye-yaa-la 1. Kye-yaa-la 1 consists all of Sail Island. Kye-yaa-la 13, consisted of what was O'Reilly's allotment. Kye-yaa-la 1 is currently held by the Kwicksutaineuk-Ahkwawahmish. [See vl. 18, pp. 149-51, 1943 Schedule, p. 43, NRCan Schedule, p. 52; CLSRBC 47, FBBC 263; ILR #13579; ILR #X18406]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
09 25 1886	Kunstamis 2	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [pp. 24-25]
09 25 1886	Keogh 3	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 25]
09 25 1886	Quay 4	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 25]
09 25 1886	Lawanth 5	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 26]
09 25 1886	Gleyka 6	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 26]
09 25 1886	Quaee 7	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [pp. 26-27]
09 25 1886	Alalco 8	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 27]
09 25 1886	Dug-da-myse 12 ⁸⁰	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 28]
09 25 1886	Gwayasdums 1	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Kye-yaa-la 13	Gilford Island	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Kunstamis 2	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Keogh 3	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Quay 4	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Lawanth 5	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Gleyka 6	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Quaee 7	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Alalco 8	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]
09 25 1886	Dug-da-myse 12 ⁸¹	Gilford Island	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 29]

⁸⁰ This reserve was originally known as Graveyard 9. It is currently held by the Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish. [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 52]

⁸¹ Identified as Graveyard 9 on sketch.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
10 02 1886		Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet ⁸²	O'Reilly	M.O.D. & Sketch	2817/86 [pp. 30-32]
10 02 1886	Tsawwati 1	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 30]
10 02 1886	Keogh 2 ⁸³	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 30]
10 02 1886	Kwatse 3	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 31]
10 02 1886	Freda Point 4	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2817/86 [p. 31]
10 02 1886	Tsawwati 1	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 32]
10 02 1886	Keogh 2	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 32]
10 02 1886	Kwatse 3	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 32]
10 02 1886	Freda Point 4	Tanockteuch/ Knight's Inlet	Unknown	Sketch	2817/86 [p. 32]
10 29 1886		Laichquiltach/ Euclawtaw ⁸⁴	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2832/86
10 08 1886	Salmon River 1	Laichquiltach [Kah-kah-mah-tis]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 1]
10 08 1886	Homayno 2	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kum]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 2]
10 08 1886	Loughborough 3	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kum]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 2]
10 08 1886	Matlaten 4	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kum]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 3]
10 08 1886	Matsayno 5	Laichquiltach [Kwi-ah-kah]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 3]
10 08 1886	Saaiyouck 6	Laichquiltach [Kwi-ah-kah]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 4]

⁸² O'Reilly identifies this group generally as Knights Inlet Indians. This group was also identified as Tanakteuk (formerly spelled Tanockteuch). Currently they are identified as Da'naxda'xw First Nation. O'Reilly provides additional information about this group in his field minute in the federal collection [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 222-227, 215a, 218; 1943 Schedule, p. 46; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 44, 88]

⁸³ Spelled "Keokh" by O'Reilly.

⁸⁴ Laich-quil-tach/Eu-claw-taw are a Kwa'kwala and Salish pronunciations of the same group. There are many variants on the spelling of Laich-quil-tach. The current spelling is Lekwiltok. For the purposes of this index the spelling used will be Laichquiltach. In the field minute in the federal collection, O'Reilly notes that this tribe was divided into four bands: Kah-kah-mat-sis, We-way-a-kum [also We-wai-a-kum], Kwi-ah-kah and We-way-a-kay [also spelled We-wai-a-kay]. We-way-a-kum and We-way-a-kay are currently known as Campbell River and Cape Mudge, respectively. Kwiakah and Kahkahmahtsis amalgamated and became part of what is currently known as Comox. Sproat was in this area and made allotments in 1879, however, his allotments were not confirmed. O'Reilly makes no reference to Sproat's work. In writing to the CCLW, O'Reilly discusses the agricultural potential of the land. He also provides basic census information. He notes that he was unable to set aside land at Campbell River as the Indians were absent. [See Binder 5, Corr. No. 775/80, pp. 30-56; Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 277-91]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
10 08 1886	Village Bay 7	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 4]
10 08 1886	Open Bay 8	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 5]
10 08 1886	Drew Harbour 9	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 5]
10 08 1886	Cape Mudge 10	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2832/86 [p. 6]
10 08 1886	Salmon River 1	Laichquiltach [Kah-kah-mah-tis]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 7]
10 08 1886	Homayno 2	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kum]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 7]
10 08 1886	Loughborough 3	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kum]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 7]
10 08 1886	Matlaten 4	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kum]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 7]
10 08 1886	Matsayno 5	Laichquiltach [Kwi-ah-kah]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 7]
10 08 1886	Saaiyouck 6	Laichquiltach [Kwi-ah-kah]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 7]
10 08 1886	Village Bay 7	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 8]
10 08 1886	Open Bay 8	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 8]
10 08 1886	Drew Harbour 9	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 8]
10 08 1886	Cape Mudge 10	Laichquiltach [We-way-a-kay]	Unknown	Sketch	2832/86 [p. 8]
05 09 1887		Chilcotin ⁸⁵	Moffatt	Letter [w/encl]	1089/87
04 03 1887		Chilcotin	Meason	Letter [copy/encl]	1089/87
05 23 1887	Survey	Kootenay ⁸⁶	O'Reilly	Letter	1189/87
09 02 1885		Kootenay ⁸⁷	CCLW	Approval	1189/87

⁸⁵ Moffatt encloses a letter from Williams Lake Agency Indian Agent Wm. Laing Meason. Reference is made in both letters to instructions from the CCLW "relative to not recording lands in Chilcotin, claimed by Indians, until the allotment of Reserves by the Indian Reserve Commissioner." Meason also notes that the instructions forwarded to Mr. Soues, "Recorder of Lillooet District - are, and have been, of no use." Reference is made to a letter from the CCLW dated May 11, 1886, which was forwarded to Powell on May 12, 1886. Neither letter could be located in the provincial collection.

⁸⁶ O'Reilly states that he is forwarding for signature, five (5) original plans and tracings for the reserves allotted in the Indians in the Kootenay district, all of which were approved by the "late" [i.e. former] CCLW on Sept. 2, 1885. There is no enclosure with this letter. It is unclear which specific plans and tracings were sent. [See Corr. No. 1375/87, this binder]

⁸⁷ O'Reilly notes that the reserves he allotted "for the use of the Indians in the Kootenay district" were approved by the CCLW. He does not specify which groups.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
05 23 1887	Survey ⁸⁸	Oregon Jack Creek, Lytton	O'Reilly	Letter [w/encl]	1190/87
05 23 1887	Papyum 27 ⁸⁹	Lytton	O'Reilly	Letter	1190/87
05 23 1882		Oregon Jack Creek	CCLW	Approval	1190/87
05 23 1882		Lytton	CCLW	Approval	1190/87
06 08 1887	Survey	Various ⁹⁰	O'Reilly	Letter [w/encl]	1332/87
06 10 1887	Survey	Kootenay ⁹¹	O'Reilly	Letter [w/encl]	1375/87
06 10 1887		Kootenay	CCLW	Approval	1375/87
06 23 1887	Fort Rupert 1	Kwawkewlth/ ⁹² Fort Rupert	O'Reilly	Letter [w/encl]	1498/87
06 09 1887	Fort Rupert 1	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Hunt ⁹³	Relinquishment [encl]	1498/87
06 09 1887	Fort Rupert 1	Kwawkewlth/ Fort Rupert	Unknown	Sketch	1498/87

⁸⁸ O'Reilly submits three original plans and tracings and a tabular statement indicating when and by whom reserves for Oregon Jack Creek and Lytton were defined and approved or not. The table is included with the correspondence, but copies of the plans are not. O'Reilly advises the CCLW that the surveys of reserves for the Oregon Jack Creek and Lytton Indians have been completed. O'Reilly notes that, "for the most part" the reserves had been set aside by Sproat, but the work was completed by him in 1881 (approximately six years earlier). O'Reilly also notes that the reserves set aside by Sproat had not previously been submitted for approval, however, those defined by him, had been approved by Walkem on May 23, 1882. With respect to the additional reserves set aside by O'Reilly (Upper Nepa 6, South Nepa 7 and Papyum 27), O'Reilly notes that he was advised by the CCLW on August 18, 1886 "that the lands being situated in the Railway belt, did not come within his jurisdiction. Subsequently he informed me verbally that he had more fully considered the matter, and that he was prepared to approve of them ..." This, however, did not occur due to business of the legislative assembly and the ill health of the CCLW. O'Reilly concludes by noting that, "[a]ll these lands are in the occupation of the Indians, and have been more or less improved by them. I trust therefore that you will be able to assent to their being officially declared Indian Reserves."

⁸⁹ In this letter, O'Reilly refers to his allotment of reserve "No. 27" for the Lytton Indians. This is a reference to Papyum 27, which, when originally allotted, was attributed with the number 8. [See Corr. No. 2141/86, this binder]

⁹⁰ O'Reilly submits eleven plans for reserves set aside by the JIRC and Sproat. He notes that all the lands have been surveyed and are in occupation by the Indians. He provides a table showing when the lands were defined, the population, livestock and acreage. The reserves/Bands as identified by O'Reilly are: Adams Lake, Salmon River, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Kanaka Bar, Siska Flat, Skuppah, Bonaparte, Coldwater, Langley, Hope. [See Binder 9, Corr. Nos. 176/89; 1126/89]

⁹¹ O'Reilly submits to the CCLW 7 duplicate field books and 5 tracings related to reserves allotted in the Kootenay district "which were finally approved by you this day." [See Corr. No. 1189/87, this binder]

⁹² O'Reilly refers to a letter from the CCLW dated November 5, 1886 (not in the provincial collection). O'Reilly reports that in accordance with the wishes of the CCLW he obtained "a relinquishment from Mr. Robert Hunt of Fort Rupert of the 4 1/4 acres necessary to form Reserve No. 1. ..." O'Reilly seeks the approval of the CCLW for the reserve and notes that surveyor Skinner is in the neighbourhood and would be able to complete the survey. A notation on the back of the letter states that the reserve is approved. [See Corr. No. 2817/86, covering letter, p. 6]

⁹³ Interestingly, one of the witnesses to Hunt's relinquishment is surveyor Ernest Meason Skinner.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
06 23 1887		Cowichan Lake ⁹⁴	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	1512/87
05 31 1887	Honeymoon Bay	Cowichan Lake	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1512/87 [p. 1]
05 31 1887	Honeymoon Bay	Cowichan Lake	Unknown	Sketch	1512/87 [p. 2]
06 27 1887	Survey	General ⁹⁵	O'Reilly	Letter	1563/87
06 24 1887		Boston Bar	CCLW	Approval	1563/87
06 24 1887		Boothroyd	CCLW	Approval	1563/87
06 24 1887		Kanaka Bar	CCLW	Approval	1563/87
06 24 1887		Siska Flat	CCLW	Approval	1563/87
06 24 1887		Skuppah	CCLW	Approval	1563/87
06 24 1887		Bonaparte	CCLW	Approval	1563/87
06 24 1887		Langley	CCLW	Approval	1563/87
06 27 1887	Survey	General ⁹⁶	O'Reilly	Letter [w/encl]	1564/87
06 24 1887		Oregon Jack Creek	CCLW	Approval	1564/87
06 24 1887		Lytton	CCLW	Approval	1564/87
06 27 1887		Semiahmoo	O'Reilly ⁹⁷	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	1566/87
06 14 1887	Semiahmoo	Semiahmoo	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	1566/87 [p. 1]
06 14 1887	Semiahmoo	Semiahmoo	Unknown	Sketch	1566/87 [p. 2]
06 28 1887		Semiahmoo ⁹⁸	O'Reilly	Letter [w/encl]	1865/87

⁹⁴ O'Reilly submits a Minute of decision and sketch for approval of the CCLW. O'Reilly notes that the land "is situated within the limits of Mr. William Sutton's timber lease No. 5. At an interview with that gentleman he offered no objection to the making of this reservation as it does not materially interfere with the fir timber. It is, however, valued by the Indians on account of the Cedar on it, and as being the site of their potato gardens and their fishery." Based upon information in the federal collection, it would appear that this reserve was cancelled. Interestingly, there is no correspondence included in this binder with respect to the other reserve allotted by O'Reilly at Cowichan Lake, which was affected by the pre-emptions of two settlers. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 198-214]

⁹⁵ O'Reilly forwards 13 field books and 7 tracings of plans for reserves allotted by Sproat, which were approved by the CCLW June 24, 1887. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 195-97]

⁹⁶ O'Reilly forwards 9 field books and 3 tracings relating to the reserves allotted by him for Lytton and Oregon Jack Creek. He notes that the reserves were allotted by Sproat as well as himself. Neither the field books nor the tracings are included in the provincial collection.

⁹⁷ O'Reilly notes that in his allotment for these Indians a firm, Messrs Ellwood and Murne, have erected a camp and constructed a dam for logging, but the firm holds no title to the land. O'Reilly believes they will abandon it at the close of the current season. With respect to the Indians, O'Reilly states, "It is evident from the remains of old houses, and burial grounds that this was once a large and powerful tribe." He also provides census and livestock figures. [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 189-194]

⁹⁸ O'Reilly requests assistance in responding to a letter from the Deputy Minister of Interior, enclosed. No response is included in the provincial collection.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
06 28 1887		Semiahmoo ⁹⁹	Burgess	Letter [copy/encl]	1865/87
08 16 1887		Anaham ¹⁰⁰	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2024/87
07 08 1887	Anahims Flat 1	Anaham	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2024/87 [p. 1]
07 08 1887	Anahim's Meadow 2	Anaham	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2024/87 [p. 2]
07 08 1887	Anahims Flat 1	Anaham	Unknown	Sketch	2024/87 [p. 3]
07 08 1887	Anahim's Meadow 2	Anaham	Unknown	Sketch	2024/87 [p. 3]
10 11 1887		Anaham	CCLW	Approval	2024/87
06 22 1929		Anaham ¹⁰¹	MacKenzie	Letter [w/encl]	2024/87 [add. corr.]
06 10 1929		Anaham	Various	Petition [copy/encl]	2024/87 [add. corr.]
07 18 1929		Anaham	Cathcart	Letter	2024/87 [add. corr.]
07 18 1929		Anaham	Cathcart	Letter	2024/87 [add. corr.]
07 19 1929		Anaham	Ditchburn	Letter	2024/87 [add. corr.]
07 19 1929		Anaham	Cathcart	Letter	2024/87 [add. corr.]

⁹⁹ A.M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, writes to O'Reilly regarding his allotment at Semiahmoo. Burgess states that O'Reilly's allotment had been a Military Reserve, that the land was the property of the Dept. of Interior and that negotiations were "in progress for its sale to a private individual at a high price." Burgess states he has written to the Minister "pointing out to him that the Department of Indian Affairs cannot appropriate, for Indian or other purposes, public lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior ..."

¹⁰⁰ These Indians are currently known as Tl'etinqox-T'in Government. O'Reilly encloses for approval Minutes of decision and sketches for the Anaham Indians. He provides a bit of additional information with respect to the Indians and the allotments. The notation on the side of the page states: "Approved October 11 1887. F.G. Vernon CCLW." There are no page numbers in the original. Pagination is provided for reference. [See Binder 9, Corr. No. 146/88; Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 167-174; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 71, 81]

¹⁰¹ R. MacKenzie, M.L.A. at Williams Lake writes to the Minister of Lands enclosing a petition from settlers who are annoyed by the action of certain members of the Anaham Indian Band who have squatted on grazing lands.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
08 17 1887		Toosey/ ¹⁰² Chilcotin	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2037/87
07 13 1887	Toosey 1	Toosey/ Chilcotin	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2037/87 [p. 1]
07 13 1887	Baptiste Meadow 2	Toosey/ Chilcotin	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2037/87 [p. 2]
07 13 1887	Toosey 3	Toosey/ Chilcotin	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2037/87 [p. 2]
07 13 1887	Toosey 1	Toosey/ Chilcotin	Unknown	Sketch	2037/87 [p. 3]
07 13 1887	Baptiste Meadow 2	Toosey/ Chilcotin	Unknown	Sketch	2037/87 [p. 3]
07 13 1887	Toosey 3	Toosey/ Chilcotin	Unknown	Sketch	2037/87 [p. 3]
10 11 1887		Toosey	CCLW	Approved	2037/87
08 20 1887		Stone ¹⁰³	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2070/87
07 11 1887	Stone 1	Stone	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2070/87 [p. 1]
07 11 1887	Saddle Horse 2 ¹⁰⁴	Stone	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2070/87 [p. 2]
07 11 1887	Graveyard ¹⁰⁵	Stone	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2070/87 [p. 2]
07 11 1887	Stone 1	Stone	Unknown	Sketch	2070/87 [p. 3]
07 11 1887	Saddle Horse 2	Stone	Unknown	Sketch	2070/87 [p. 3]
10 11 1887		Stone	CCLW	Approval	2070/87

¹⁰² In submitting the Minutes of decision and sketch, O'Reilly brings to the attention of the CCLW a problem with a water allotment granted four days prior to his visit to the area. He notes that if the water allotment is permitted "to hold good against the Indians, [it] will render their farm land useless, as at present there is barely enough water for them and Messrs. Drummond and Beaumont." O'Reilly points out that the Indians have been in possession of their farm and using the water since 1868, "there is no provision in the Land Act for the record of water by or for the Indians, and that should Mr. Provis' record be allowed to hold good, a very great injustice will be done to the Indians who have been in occupation for twenty years." O'Reilly reminds the CCLW that "no applications for records in the Chilcotin country would be entertained until the Indian reserves were defined." He cites two pieces of correspondence: 1065/86, not in the provincial collection; and, 1089/87, found earlier in this binder. O'Reilly concludes by stating, "I trust therefore that if there is anything you can do to set this matter right, it will be done without delay." There is a marginal notation on the first page of the covering letter which states: "Approved October 11, 1887 F.G. Vernon CCLW." [See Binder 9, Corr. No. 399/88; Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 151-159]

¹⁰³ See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 160-166.

¹⁰⁴ This reserve was also known as Meadow 2. Following the Minute of decision, O'Reilly allots "The right to fish in the Cañon [i.e. canyon] on the Chilcotin river is also reserved for these Indians, from a point 1 1/4 mile[s] below Mr. O.T. Hance's house, downstream for one (1) mile." [underlining in original] [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 68]

¹⁰⁵ It does not appear that this graveyard was confirmed as a reserve.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
08 29 1887		Canim Lake ¹⁰⁶	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2154/87
07 18 1887	Canim Lake 1	Canim Lake	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2154/87 [p. 1]
07 18 1887	Canim Lake 2	Canim Lake	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2154/87 [p. 2]
07 18 1887	Canim Lake 1	Canim Lake	Unknown	Sketch	2154/87 [p. 3]
07 18 1887	Canim Lake 2	Canim Lake	Unknown	Sketch	2154/87 [p. 3]
10 11 1887		Canim Lake	CCLW	Approval	2154/87
09 23 1887	Tent Island 8	Penelakut ¹⁰⁷	Moffatt	Letter	2353/87
09 29 1887		Opetchisaht ¹⁰⁸	Moffatt	Letter	2389/87
10 07 1887		St. Mary's/ ¹⁰⁹ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	Letter, M.O.D. & Sketch	2448/87
09 27 1887	Isidore's Ranch 4	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2448/87 [p. 1]
09 27 1887	Cassimayooks 5	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2448/87 [pp. 1-2]
09 27 1887	Bummers Flat 6	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	O'Reilly	M.O.D.	2448/87 [p. 2]
09 27 1887	Isidore's Ranch 4	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	Unknown	Sketch	2448/87 [p. 3]
09 27 1887	Cassimayooks 5	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	Unknown	Sketch	2448/87 [p. 3]
09 27 1887	Bummers Flat 6	St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	Unknown	Sketch	2448/87 [p. 3]
10 11 1887		St. Mary's/ Upper Kootenay	CCLW	Approval	2448/87

¹⁰⁶ O'Reilly provides a brief description of the lands allotted, census and livestock figures and notes that the allotments do not interfere with the claims of white settlers. The marginal notation on the first page of the covering letter states: "Approved October 11, 1887 F.G. Vernon CCLW." [See Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 145-150]

¹⁰⁷ Moffatt makes reference to his letter of August 12 and the CCLW's reply of August 24 regarding an application to purchase Tent Island. Neither letter is in the provincial collection. Moffatt corrects the name of the purchaser through reference to the B.C. Gazette of August 1.

¹⁰⁸ Moffatt refers to a road which "is about to be run through the Opetchisaht [sic] Reserve, which measure if carried out, will be a great inconvenience & hardship to the Indians of that Band." Moffatt does not specify which reserve. These Indians are currently known as Hupa?asath First Nation. Moffatt suggests that, if possible, the road take some other route. A note on the back of the letter states: "Ack Say the Govt Agent at Alberni will be instructed to make the road by another route." [See Corr. No. 2506/87, this binder]

¹⁰⁹ O'Reilly forwards two sets of Minutes of decision for the Upper Kootenay Indians. These reserves are currently held by the St. Mary's Indians. The second set of Minutes of decision and sketch is noted to be for a Mr. Baillie Grohman. There is no indication who this person is or why he would receive copies of the Minutes of decision and sketches. The marginal notation on the letter states: "Approved October 11, 1887 F.G. Vernon CCLW." [See Corr. No. 3041/84, pp. 1-2, this binder; Federal Collection, vl. 11, pp. 139a-141a; Dominion Sessional Papers, Indian Affairs Annual Report, pp. 154-55]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	CORR. NO.
10 15 1887		Opetchisaht	Moffatt	Letter	2506/87
12 15 1887	Penticton Commonage	Penticton	Powell ¹¹⁰	Letter	2986/87
12 20 1887		Laichquiltach ¹¹¹ [We-way-a-kum]	Powell	Letter	3020/87

¹¹⁰ Powell advises the CCLW that Indian Agent MacKay of the Okanagan had learned that four pre-emption claims had been recorded within the "Commonage lying immediately north of and adjoining Penticton Reserve." Given the terms of the allotment of the commonage, Powell suggests that no pre-emptions should be allowed until the issue of the status of the land is settled. There is an extensive note on the back of the letter, partially obliterated and partially crossed out indicating a letter was to be drafted. [See Binder 2, Corr. No. 1081/78, pp. 44-48]

¹¹¹ Powell writes regarding the purchase of land at Campbell River by a settler named Nunn. Powell points out that owing to the absence of the Indians, it was not possible for O'Reilly to set aside reserve lands, but that he proposes to finish the work in the coming season. Powell requests that "allotments for reserves should be made before lands and fishing stations claimed by the Indians are alienated by purchase or otherwise." A copy of the Gazette notice is affixed to the letter.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS INDEX
Binder 8 (Box 3)
 Minutes of Decision, Correspondence & Sketches
 ~ Peter O'Reilly ~
 February 1884 to December 1887

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Henry Cathcart, Supt. Lands	2024/87 (add. corr.)
Gov. James Douglas	3222/84
W.S. Gore, Surveyor General	2389/87; 2506/87
R. MacKenzie, M.L.A.	2024/87 (add. corr.)
Archibald McKinley (passim)	3235/84
William Smithe, CCLW	1865/87; 2037/87
Mr. Soues, Recorder, Lillooet	1089/87 (encl)
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Fort Rupert	2817/86
Guilford Island	2817/86
Hesquiat	2142/86
Hope	1332/87
Kanaka Bar	644/86; 1332/87
Keremeus	3250/84
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Langley	1332/87
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Mahteelhpe	2817/86
Nahwitti	2817/86
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Nimpkish	2817/86
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Skuppah	644/86; 1332/87
Spuzzum	644/86
Stone	2070/87
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Turnour Island	2817/86
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Westbank (Okanagan)	3040/84
Colonial Reserves	See list at end of index
Dominion Government Officials	
A.M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of Interior	1865/87
W.E. Ditchburn	2024/87 (add. corr.)
A.E. Howse, Ind. Agt. Okanagan	3040/84 (encl)

¹¹² N.B.: Virtually every letter in this volume is addressed to the CCLW and every sketch is signed by the CCLW. When the CCLW is specifically named in correspondence, he will be separately identified.

Subject

Correspondence No.

Dominion Government Officials (cont'd)

Mr. Lomas, Ind. Agt. Cowichan	2353/87
J.W. MacKay, Ind. Agt. Okanagan	2454/84; 2908/84; 3040/84; 3063/84; 206/85; 1679/86; 2986/87
P. McTiernan, Ind. Agt. New West	2469/84
W. Laing Meason, Ind. Agt. Wms. Lake	1089/87; 2024/87
H. Moffatt, A/Indian Supt., Victoria	2454/84; 2469/84; 2908/84; 1089/87; 2353/87; 2506/87
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Opetchisaht	2389/87
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Subject

Correspondence No.

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Charles, Chief Westbank (Okanagan)	3040/84 (encl); 206/85 (encl)
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Gregoire, Chief Osoyoos	2908/84 (encl)
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990/86

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Indian right to

Colonial Reserves

Name

Comment

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Serniahmoo

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990/86

MacAulay, Joseph

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2037/87

Name	Corr. No.
St. Arnaud, Joseph	395/84 (p. 3)
Sing, Kum	2141/86 (p. 7)
Spencer, Mr.	1125/84; 3139/84
Sutton, William	1512/87
Thieffry, Augustus	1208/84
Tokt, Ah	1208/84
Williscroft, George	395/84 (p. 3)
Young, Ah	2469/84

BCMOD B8B3
March 2005
July-Aug 2003

395 Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
February 26th 1884.

Sir.

I have the honor to forward herewith, amended Minutes of decision, and rough sketches of that portion of the land allotted by me for the use of the Tsimpsan Indians at Fort Simpson, embraced in Reserves No 1. and 2.

The alterations were rendered necessary by the Local Government having in effect carried out the suggestion contained in my letter of 8th April 1882. to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, by granting the Hudsons Bay Company an equivalent of about 24 acres on the East, for that taken for the reserve on the west of their buildings.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant.

D. O'Neill
D.O.

The Hon^{ble}
the Chief Commis^r
Lands & Works
Victoria B.C.

For original Decision
See 506/82. with
1/2

Amended Minute of a Decision

Indian Indian.

No 1

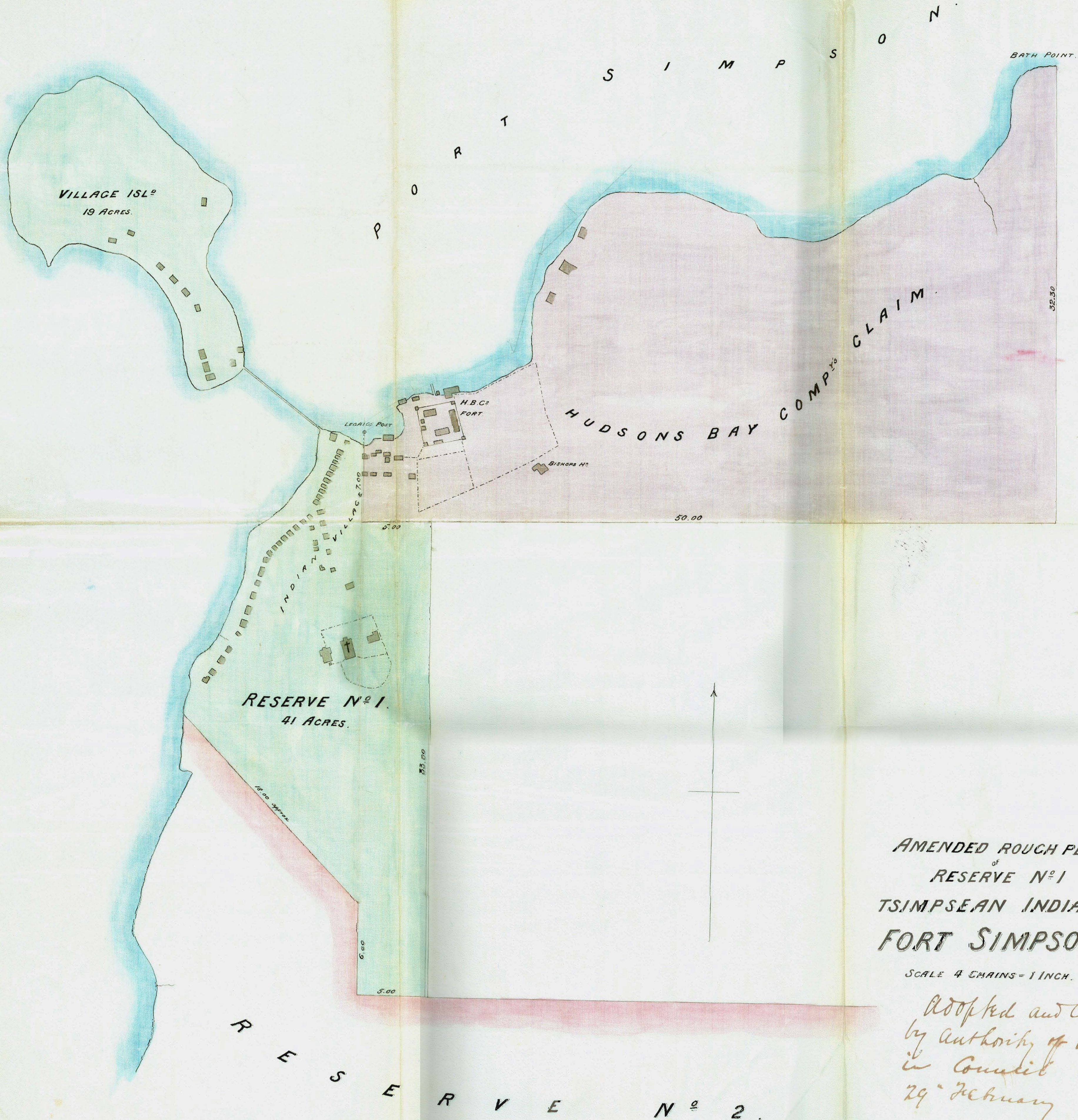
A Reserve of forty one (41) acres approximately, situated at Fort Simpson to the Southwest of, and partly adjoining the Hudson Bay Company's property.

Commencing at an Indian post, known as Agass's post, and running South seven (7) chains to the Southwest corner of the Hudson Bay Company's land; thence East five (5) chains; thence South thirty-three (33) chains; thence West five (5) chains; thence North six (6) chains; thence Northwest to the seacoast, an approximate distance of eighteen (18) chains, and thence following the coast in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

Village & Island containing nineteen (19) acres and situated seven (7) chains Northwest of this reserve is also allotted to the Indians.

All water flowing naturally through this reserve is assigned to the use of the Indians.

Victoria, B.C.
Feb 26th 1884



AMENDED ROUGH PLAN
of
RESERVE N° 1
TSIMPSEAN INDIANS.
FORT SIMPSON.

SCALE 4 CHAINS = 1 INCH.

Adopted and Confirmed
by Authority of an Order
in Council approved
29th February 1884

W. J. Fox
Simpson

Amended Minute of Decision

Timpsean Indians

No 2.

A Reserve of 70,400 acres approximately, situated on the Timpsean Peninsula, between Fort Simpson, and the southern end of Digby Island.

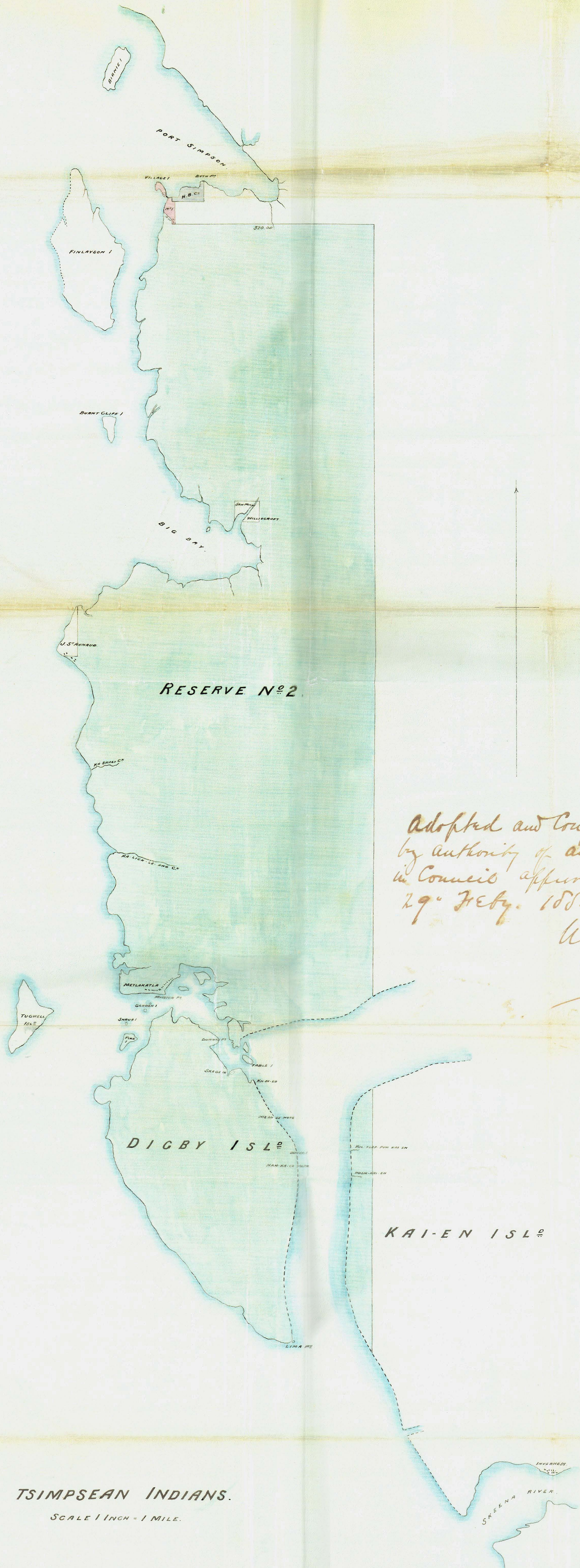
Commencing at the Northwest corner of Reserve No 1, and running Southeast (an approximate distance of 18 chains) to one of the corner posts thereof; thence South 6 chains; thence East 320 chains; thence South an approximate distance of 22 miles to a point due East of the southern end of Digby Island, which will include part of Kuen Island; thence West to Digby Island, and thence following along the western shore of the said Digby Island, and the coast line of the Timpsean peninsula (including Pike Island, Shrub Island, and the islands to the east of them) to the place of commencement.

The pre-emption claims of George Williwroft, and of Joseph Ferdinand, each containing 160 acres, and 2 acres in Mission Point held in trust in the Provincial Government for the Church Missionary Society, are not included in the above reserve.

All water flowing naturally through this reserve is assigned to the use of the Indians excepting the stream on which Mr Williwroft's saw mill is situated.

Victoria B.C.
Feb 26th 1854

C. J. Hewley



Adopted and Confirmed
by authority of an Order
in Council passed
29th Feb'y. 1884

W. S. Gore
Surveyor General

TSIMPSEAN INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 1 MILE.

b

421

British Columbia

162. L.

84

Indian Office
Victoria Mar 7th 1884.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult, informing me "that the amended Minutes of Decision and rough sketch of that portion of the land allotted by the Indian Reserve Commissioner for the use of the Tsunpshewan Indians at Port Simpson and Metlakatla, embraced in Reserves N^o 1 and 2 have been adopted, and the boundaries therein set forth confirmed by authority of an order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieut Governor."

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.

The Honorable
The C. C. of L. Works.

759

7

Ans^d 16. 4. 84

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.

April 10th 1884

Sir

In view of my proposed early visit to Kootenay, for the purpose of defining the Indian Reserves, I have the honor to suggest that pending the negotiations with the Indians, no application to pre-empt, or purchase land in that locality should be granted, except subject to what may be deemed necessary for the Indians.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. O'Neill

Indian Reserve Commission

The Hon^{ble}

The Chief Commis^r

Land & Works.

Ack receipt and say
Mr. Voronov, Asst. Comm. of LHW
for Kootenay has been
instructed on the
subject referred to.

LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
MAY 2. 1884.

803

9

84

H. L.

Indian Office
Victoria 1st May 1884

and
9/5/84

Sir

In giving instructions to
Mr. Surveyor Gasterman to survey Indian
Reserves at Shushwap Lake, that officer
informed me that he had been told that application
had been lately made for the land at the
mouth of Eagle River, which the Joint Reserve
Commission allotted to the Spellumcheem Indians
on the 3rd September 1877, and is contained in
the Minutes of Decision of that date furnished
to both the Provincial and Dominion Governments.
The Indians have improvements on this land
which is one of their old and favorite fishing places
and, under any circumstances, is not open to sale
or preemption.

I have the honor to be

108
The Honorable

Mr. Chief Commissioner Lands & Works

etc

Yours obedient servant
Sic

J. H. Lawrence

Asst. Indian Office

etc

This is the land
sold to Grady

The land is
to be sold
during the
year
noted

LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
MAY 14 1884

7.

12

940

84

454. L.

Indian Office
Victoria May 13th 1884.

Sir,
With reference to your reply to my letter of the 1st instant relative to the purchase of land on the Eagle River, and informing me of the facts of Mr. Byrnes's application, and that objections made by the Indian Department prior to the granting such applications will receive every consideration, I have to state, that the land having been both occupied and reserved when Mr. Byrnes made his application to purchase, his declaration that it was not so was incorrect.

The plan of Mr. Byrnes's survey made by Mr. Hunter shows the position on the land of one of the Indian houses, hence the Crown Grant appears to have been obtained

The Honorable
The Chief Commr.
of Lands & Works.

obtained by unlawful means.

I might remark, that unless all applications for land in the Province were made through this Office, accompanied by sketches of their location, it must, I have no doubt, be apparent to you that it would be quite impracticable for me to detect the circumstance that any application to purchase, as advertised in the public papers, included an Indian Reserve, or to apprise you officially thereof "prior to the actual sale of the land".

I venture most respectfully to remind you, that serious complications may ensue if land pointed out and allotted to the Indians in accordance with the terms of agreement between the Province and Dominion be subsequently alienated without their cognizance, and I think that Mr. Deane should be at once notified that so much of the land referred to (purchased by him) as includes the Indian Reserve at Eagle River, having been both occupied and reserved, and moreover an old Indian fishing station, was not open to his application to purchase and that the Crown Patent which appears to have been given him in error must

must be cancelled.

Upon referring the matter to Mr. Mohun in charge of the surveys in 1877, that gentleman assures me that an explanatory Map accompanied the Minutes of Decision respecting the land in question, when the same was handed to your department.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your ob'dt Servant.

J H Powell

Indian Superintendent.

Ark. and
State of Ark.
Plan of Ark. 1866
does not indicate
the position of any Indian reservation;
that a cabin, supposed to have been erected
by Mr. Herbert, explaining survey party in 1863 in
evidence in the office here, that we have made about an
explanatory map showing the position of Harrison
of the Indian Commission in respect of reserves in that
territory.

LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
JUNE 3. 1884

1112
Indian Reserve Commission.
Victoria. B.C.
May 28th 1884.

Approved
J. M. 5/8

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose for your information, and approval, rough sketches, and minutes of decision of the several allotments of land reserved by me for the use of the Indians at Douglas, Spuzzum, Gale, Scowitz, and Chehalis (Harrison River.)

I may mention that these reserves with the exception of those at Douglas, are within the Railway belt.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient servant.

The Hon.
The Chief Commr.
Lands & Works
Victoria. B.C.

D. D. McIlroy
J.R.C.

Minutes of Decision

Gale Indians.

A Reserve of 168 acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser river, about one mile above the town of Gale, and adjoining Kuthlalth Reserve.

Commencing at the Southeastern corner of the Kuthlalth Reserve, and running East 40 chains; thence North 60 chains; thence West to the Fraser river; thence down the left bank of the said river to the boundary of the Kuthlalth Reserve, and thence following the said boundary in a Southerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. J. O'Reilly

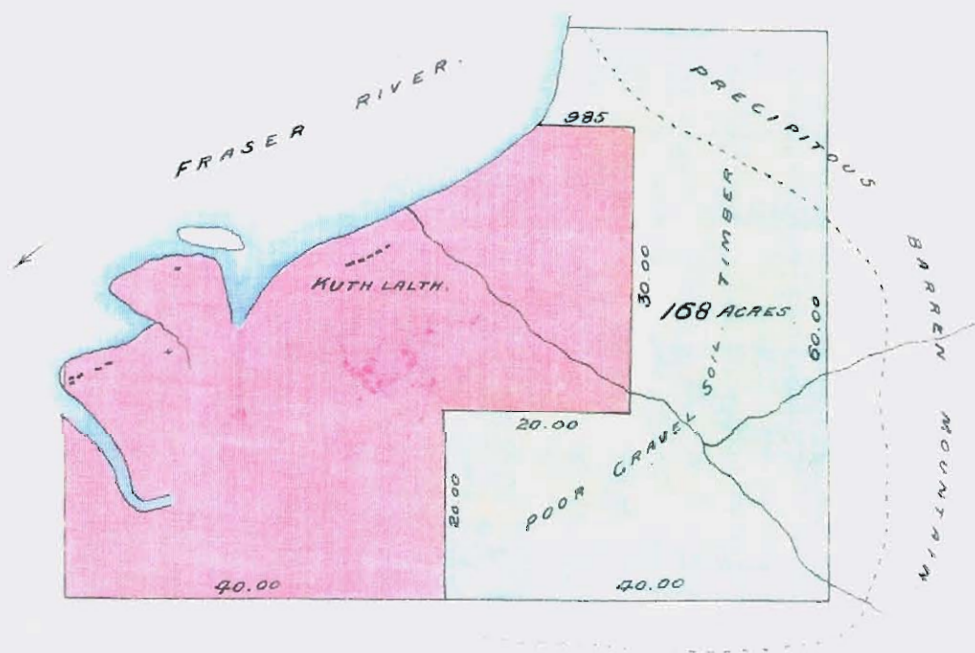
Gale B.C.

April 25th 1884

J. L. L.

YALE INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.



3

Minutes of Decision

Spuzzum Indians.

No 1

A Reserve of 75 acres, situated on the right bank of Fraser River, 9 miles above Yale.

Commencing at the Southwestern corner of the old Spuzzum Reserve, and running South 20 chains; thence East to the Fraser river; thence up the right bank of the said river to the Southeastern corner of the old reserve, and thence along its Southern boundary to the place of commencement.

No 2

A Reserve of 9 acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about 2 miles below the Alexandria Bridge.

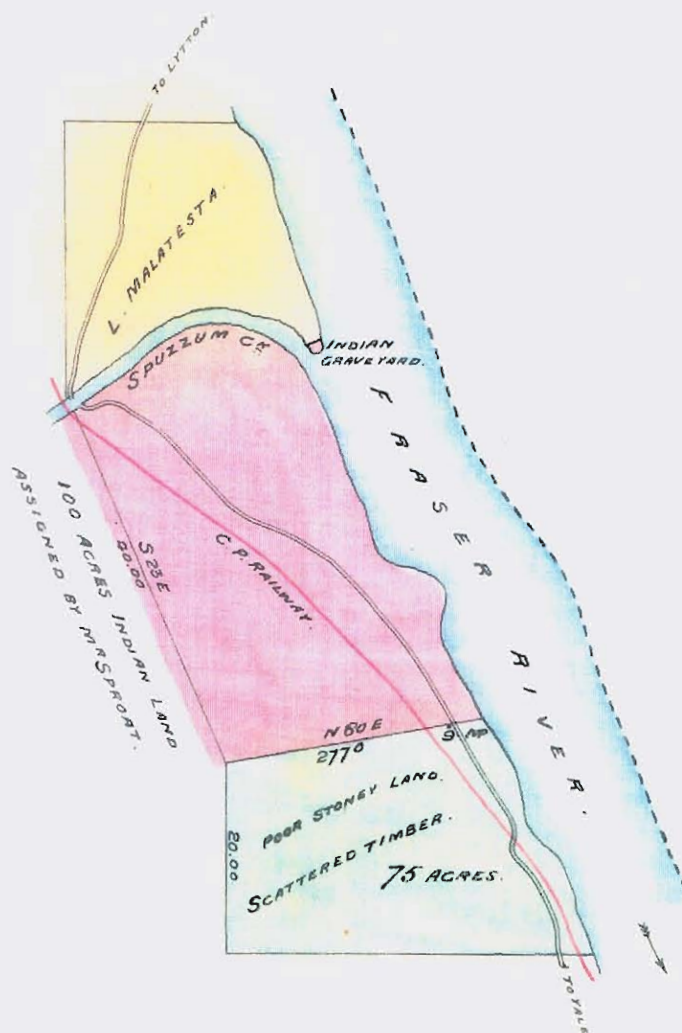
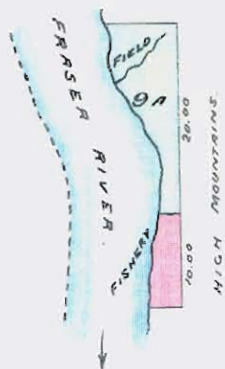
Commencing at the Northeastern corner of the old Fishing Reserve, and running North 20 chains; thence West to the Fraser river; thence down the left bank of the said river to the Northwestern corner of the said Reserve, and thence along its Northern boundary to the place of commencement.

Spuzzum B.C.
April 26th 1884

L. J. Dally
J. E. D.

SPUZZUM INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.



Minutes of Decision:

Douglas Indians

No 6

Le Lach en, a reserve of 60 acres, situated on the Lillooet River, about 3 miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a Cedar marked Indian Reserve on the right bank of Lillooet River, and running East 10 chains; thence South 30 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence North 30 chains, and thence East 10 chains to the place of commencement.

No 7

A Grave yard of about $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, situated on the right bank of Lillooet River, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Le Lach en.

Commencing at a Cedar marked Indian Reserve, and running West 2 chains; thence South 3 chains; thence East to the Lillooet River, and thence up the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

No 8

Douglas, a reserve of 666 acres, situated on the Eastern shore of Douglas Lake and

N^o 6
LE LACH EN
60 ACRES.



DOUGLAS INDIANS.

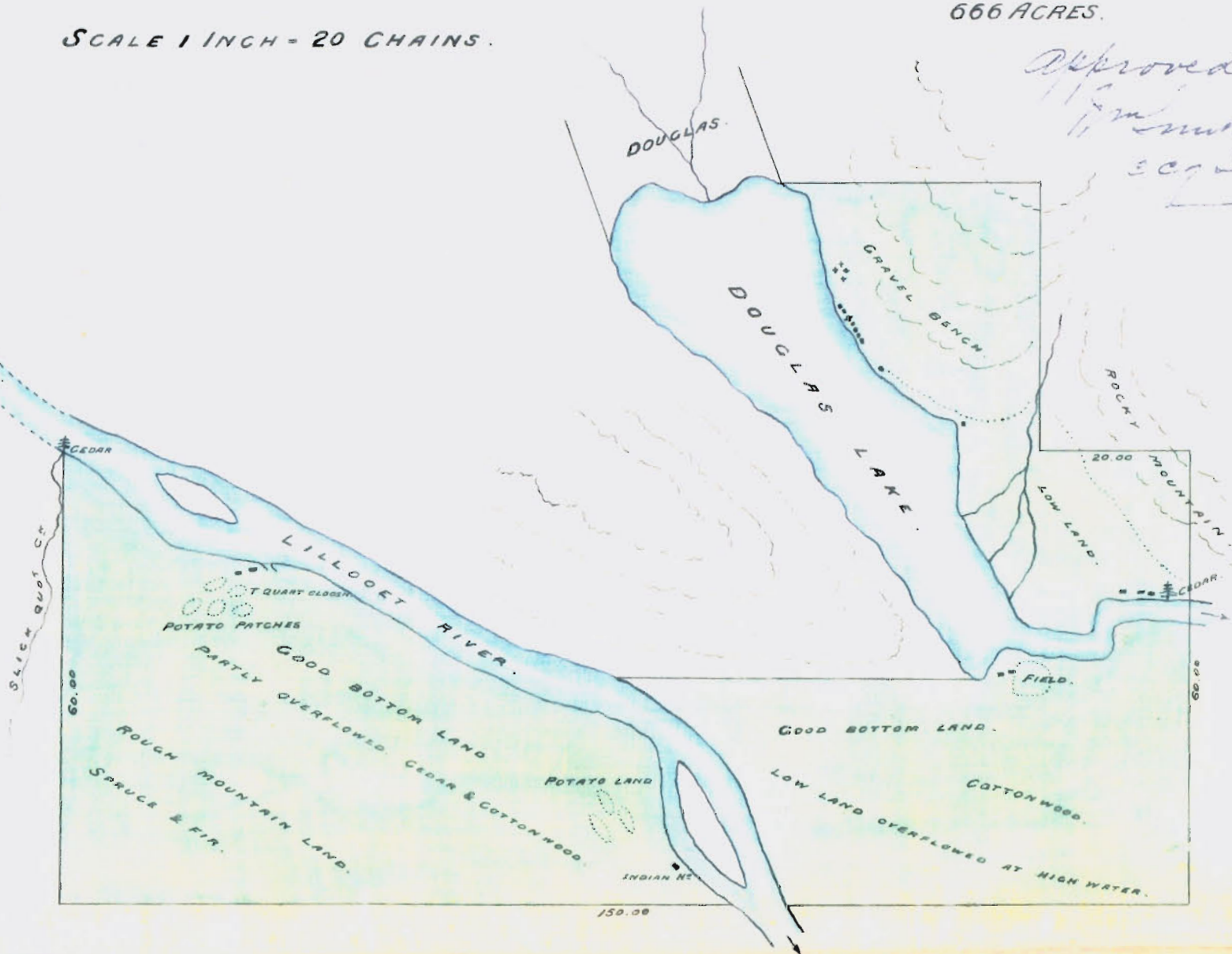
SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

N^o 8
DOUGLAS
666 ACRES.

Approved
30 July



N^o 7
GRAVE YARD
3/4 ACRE



and both banks of the Lillooet River.

Commencing at a Cedar marked Indian Reserve on the right bank of the Lillooet River at the mouth of Slickquot Creek, and running South 60 chains; thence East 150 chains; thence North 60 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence North to a point due East of the Southeastern corner of Douglas townsite; thence West to the said corner; thence along the Eastern shore of Douglas Lake to the most southerly point thereof; thence West to the Lillooet River, and thence up the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

J. J. Neilly

J. R. C.

Douglas B.C.
May 5th 1884

8

Minutes of Decision
Chehalis Indians.

The old Chehalis Reserve of 626 acres is hereby confirmed, with an addition of 525 acres described as follows.

Commencing at the Northern corner post of the old Reserve, and running North to a point due West of the Southeastern corner post of Mr George Morris' claim; thence East to the said corner post; thence following the plough in a southerly direction to the Northeastern corner of Mr A Corderbanks' claim; thence along the northern, and Western boundaries of the said claim to the boundary of the old Reserve, and thence Magnetic West 40 chains to the place of commencement.

No 2

A Reserve of 60 acres, situated on the left bank of Harrison River, about a mile above "Chehalis".

Commencing at a Fir, marked Indian Reserve on the left bank of the river, and running South 10 chains; thence East 30 chains; thence North to the Harrison River, and thence following the left bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

Harrison River. B.C.

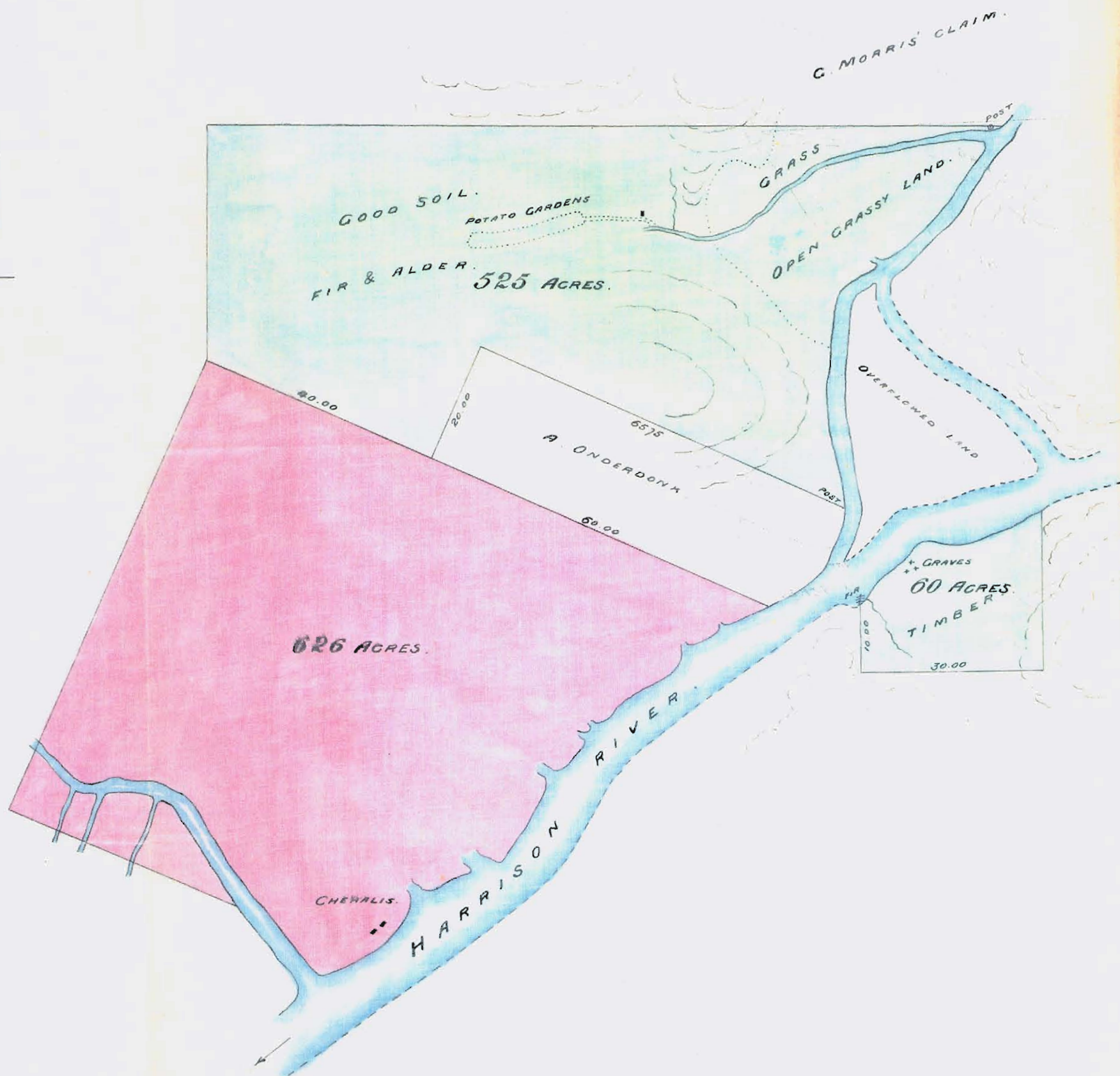
May 6th 1884.

J. D. O'Reilly

J. R. C.

CHEHALIS INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.



Minutes of Decision.

Crowlitz Indians
No 3

A Reserve of 375 acres, situated on the right bank of Harrison River, at the mouth of Squawkun Creek.

Commencing at a Fir tree marked Indian Reserve about 24 chains west of the 46 mile post on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and running North 70 chains; thence East 100 chains; thence South to the Harrison River; thence along the right bank of the said river to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thence along the boundary of the said Railway in a westerly direction to the point of commencement.

D. J. Quill
J. E.

Harrison River B.C.

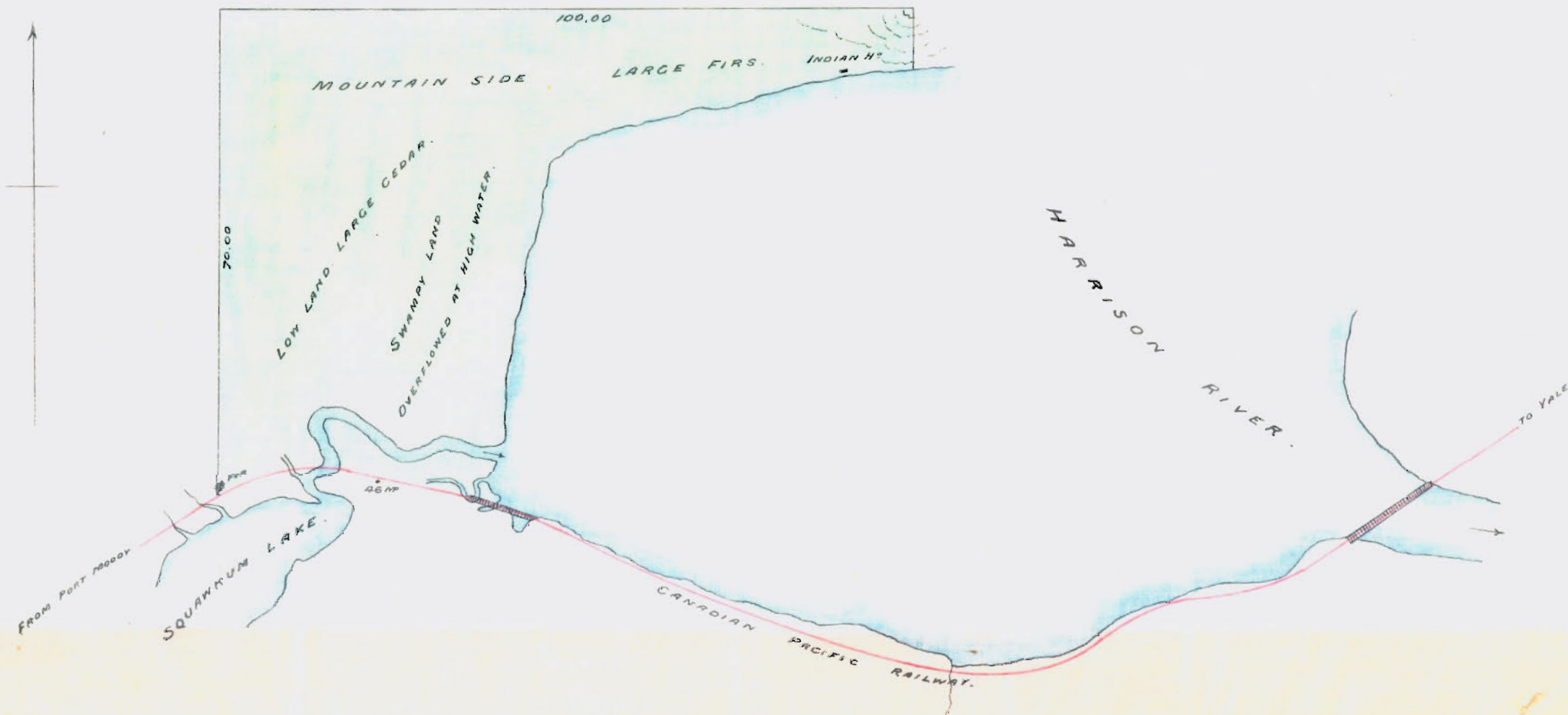
May 7th 1884

N^o 3

SCOWLITZ INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

375 ACRES.



LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
JUNE 5, 1884

1125 Victoria

84 4th June 1884.

Sir.

Referring to our conversation
this morning in respect to the land
held under lease by Mess^{rs} Spencer
and others at Cormorant Island,
I have the honor to suggest, that
it appears desirable that I should
proceed there at some convenient
time during the present season,
to ascertain what quantity of land
is necessary for the Indians of that
place, and to report thereon to
the Provincial Government with

The Hon^{ble}

a

The Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works.

a view to its resurvey on such portions of the Leasehold as may be deemed necessary for the use of the Indians. This should be done in justice to the Tribe who have inhabited that portion of Cormorant Island known as Alert Bay for many generations, and can, I feel sure, be arranged without inflicting a hardship on the Lessees.

I have the honor
to be Sir.

Your Obedt. Servant

P. J. Neilly

J. R. C.

LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
JUNE 10. 1884

1208

84

~~Indian~~ Reserve Commission

Victoria. B.C.

June 9th 1884.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th Inst. in which you state that 36 acres for which a Crown Grant has been issued to Mr. Augustus Thieffry have been included by me in the Clear Reserve, and which was subsequently approved by Mr. Walkem.

In reply I beg to inform you that Mr. Thieffry's claim Lot 9 Group 1 (now owned by a Chinaman Ah Tock) is situated on Fort Dallas Creek about a mile below the town of Sutton, and to the North of, and adjoining the old Bulkley Reserve, while the Clear Reserve is bounded by another creek of that name (Fort Dallas which flows into the Fraser about 20 miles above Sutton).

I have the honor to be

Dear Sir

Your obedient servant

The Hon^{ble}
The Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

J. O. Nully
J. O. N.

British Columbia

1572

24

592.L.

Indian Office Victoria

5th July 1884

ackd
7.7.84

Sir

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place in regard to the Reserve at Tushwah Lake, near the mouth of Eagle River, assigned to the Indians in 1877 by the Joint Reserve Commission, I have the honor to state that I am directed by the Right Honorable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to acquaint you that this Department will not recognize Mr Byrnes' title to the piece of land which has been illegally patented to him owing to the mistake of the Lands and Works Department, as the Indians would appear to have priority of claim to said land.

I may add, for your information, that in addition to the fact of the place referred to having been used as an old fishing station the land there was cultivated

The Honorable

William Smith

Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works

Victoria B.C.

(1) cultivated, and numerous potato patches were upon it in 1877 when the Commission first visited the locality

I may venture to suggest the desirability of some immediate action on the part of your Department to revoke the Patent issued to Mr Byrnes, in so far as it relates to the land previously allotted to the Indians

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Powell

Indian Superintendent

Send at 1
of this letter to
Byron and Arthur
to Louis and Wm

LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
SEPT. 23. 1884

2457
British Columbia

24

ack.
23/9/84

93. M.

Indian Office
Victoria Sept 22nd 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. W. MacKay, Indian Agent for the Kamloops & Okanagan District, stating that all the marsh land belonging to the Indian Reserve at Osoyoos, allotted by the late Reserve Commission "has been sold, or is being sold, and the Indians are very much exercised thereat as they require the marsh grass to winter their stock."

A portion of this land was sold some years since to J. C. Haynes Esq. - A. Mr. Patterson & Co. is now surveying the remainder.

The North end of the Reserve has been preempted, and has

The Honorable
The C. Comr.
of Lands & Works

23
has lately been surveyed by Mr.
Patterson for a Mr. Armstrong who
will no doubt apply for a Crown
Grant for the same.

Might I
respectfully suggest that no Patents
be issued to any parties for portions
of the above land, until the Indian
claims, which at present appear
to be in dispute, are finally adjusted.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J M affatt.
for the Indian Superintendent

acknowledge
and say the matter referred
to will have consideration.



LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
SEPT. 25. 1884

2469

27

British Columbia

100. M.

Answer
Sept 25/84

Indian Office
Victoria Sept 24th 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. McTiernan Indian Agent in reference to a Chinaman named Ah Young at present occupying a portion of the Indian Reserve on Sea Bird Island (between Skawits & Popkum).

Would you have the goodness to inform me if the statement of the Chinaman has any foundation in fact.

I may mention for your information that Sea Bird Island was allotted to the Indians of Popkum, Skawits, Ohawil, Skawahlook, Stope, Union Bar and Sale by the late Reserve Commission Mr. Sproat on the 13th June 1877.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant.

J. H. Moffatt.

for the Indian Suptd.

The Honble
The C. Commr. of
Lands & Works
etc. etc.

Copy

28

New Westminster
Sept^r 22nd 1884.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that a Chinaman by the name of Ah. Young is now, and has been for some time past living on Sea Bird Island, by referring for the maps of Indian Reserves, I find that the whole of that Island is set apart as a Reserve for Indians.

I have served the Chinaman with a notice to move off the place, he says he will not do so, as he has bought 160 Acres of that land from the Provincial Government and pays the purchase money by instalments, and also pays \$7⁵⁰ Real Estate Tax yearly.

Be good enough to inform me if his statement is correct or not.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
(S^d) Your Obedt. Servant,
P. M^c Tiernan.
Indian Agent.

W. H. Claffatt Esq.
Actg. Supt. of Indian Affairs
Victoria.

LAND WORKS
DEPT.
OCT. 7 1884

2598

C.S. 30

Indian Reserve Commission

84 Victoria B.C.
October 6th 1884.

Answer
Oct 9/84

Sir

I have the honor to report for your information, that on my return from Kootenay, I visited Keremeus, on the Similkameen river, in the Osoyoos District, for the purpose of completing the Indian Reserves left unfinished by the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, Mr Sproat.

I ascertained from Mr Sproat's notes, that he had definitely reserved certain tracts of land, and that he had also made a temporary reserve, commencing two miles below the Ashnola river, and extending on both banks of the Similkameen river to the old Custom house near the boundary line. From this tract so temporarily reserved by
The Hon^{ble} Mr
Chief Commissioner
Land & Works

Mr Sproat I allotted to the Indians about 2400 acres, and supposed the matter of reserves in this locality was permanently settled. Some 4. or 5. days afterwards when on my journey to Hope, I met Mr J. Richter, and he informed me, that he had purchased from the Local Government, and had obtained a title to, 555 acres, a portion of the land which had been definitely reserved by Mr Sproat in 1878. Had I known this when I was at Keremea, it would have materially affected my action there, and I would suggest that the land referred to as having been temporarily reserved, should remain so reserved, until the matter be finally settled, as it may otherwise be impossible to procure any land suitable for Indians in that neighborhood.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient Servant.

P. O'Neill
I.R.C.

LAND WORKS

NOV 12. 1884

2908 C - C 32
British Columbia E
64

Ans.
3rd Dec 84

238. M

Indian Office
Victoria Nov 11th 1884.

Sir,
I have the honor to bring to your notice the condition of the Indians at Osoyoos who, although an industrious and law abiding tribe - possessing considerable stock, have been left without any Reserve land, owing to the fact that Mr. J. C. Staines was permitted by your predecessor in office to purchase all the land which had been previously set aside for them by the Joint Indian Reserve Commission on the 16th & 21st Nov^r 1844.

I may premise, by stating that the subject was brought to your notice by the Honorable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on the occasion of your visit to Ottawa last Spring, and the

The Honorable
The C. C. & Works.
etc. etc.

the Department was advised in reply as follows.

" With regard to the
 " alleged sale to Mr. J. C. Haynes of
 " lands on the Okanagan River which
 " it is said had been apportioned by
 " the late Reserve Commission for
 " the Osoyoos Indians I cannot at
 " present say anything. I know nothing
 " of the matters except what I have
 " gathered from a perusal of the
 " correspondence you were good enough
 " to place in my hands. One side
 " only of the case is presented, however,
 " in the papers before me, and until
 " I shall have had an opportunity to
 " consult records in the Lands and
 " Works Department, Victoria, I
 " must decline to express an opinion."

Mr. Moffatt, also, had the honor of calling your attention to the statement of J. W. Mackay Esq., Indian Agent for the locality referred to, a copy of whose letter is now appended, and was acquainted in reply, that the complaint would have " due consideration".

I now venture to submit the correspondence to your notice, and will be glad if you agree with me, that in view of satisfying the Indians in some way, and preventing troubles which are now arising on account

account of the injustice with which they consider themselves to have been treated, some definite action should be taken in redressing what will no doubt grow to be a more serious grievance than it would perhaps appear to be at present to any one not cognizant with the circumstances, or, of the feelings of the Indians on the matter.

Mr. Sproat alleges in his letter to the Chief Comm^r of Lands and Works that "Mr. Haynes was perfectly aware that the land purchased by him had been reserved for the Indians" and in such a view, it would seem that apparent advantage had been taken of the blunder which is referred to as having been committed by the clerk in copying the Minutes. Permit me to refer you to these Minutes of Decision by which the land in question was reserved for the Indians, and also to Mr. Sproat's letter to the C. C. of L. W^{ts} of April 9th 1879.

I venture to submit, for your consideration, and action, that the long delay in finally confirming the decision of the late joint Commission by gazetting the reserves, or the issue of Patents therefor, is very unfortunate as

Attending

tending to unsettle the minds of the Indians in the good faith of the Government, after they have been informed that the Commissioners were regularly authorised Chiefs, whose decisions were to be final, and after these lands have been duly pointed out to the Natives by the Commission as permanent reservations.

Another great evil which the long delay in notifying the public, generally, of these reserves is, that white settlers are beginning to question the right of the Indians to such apportionments, and frequent encroachments by them are becoming the subject of serious complaint, and almost daily report.

Many reserves made by Mr. Sproat on the Coast are in this condition of uncertainty, and, in the Interior, I might mention that sales of reserves have actually been made to applicants not only at Osoyoos - the locality under consideration, but at Eagle Pass, Kerevens, Similkameen, Spuzzum etc.

It may be remarked, that the quantity of land allowed Indians is less in British Columbia than in any other Province of the Dominion. Much less than is set aside in the United

United States, but when, in addition to this circumstance, it is considered that on account of the mountainous nature of the country, and the necessity of irrigation for the cultivation of lands in many parts of the Interior where water is scarce, and often quite beyond the reach of the Indian, the reserves capable of development in the way of cultivation in the Country is absurdly small, in comparison with the large aboriginal population, and their positive necessities.

In any event, the peace and welfare of the Indians, and the establishment of harmonious relations between them and the Whites depends much on the good faith that is kept with them by the Government.

In the instances named, and in others, which I could call to mind, there can be no doubt, that they are being treated with great injustice which appeals strongly for interference and your prompt and kindly action.

The local Agent reports that great hardship is being suffered by the Osoyoos Indians, particularly, and the Honorable the Superintendent General has therefore desired me respectfully to beg your attention to this matter with

with a view to the lands in Townships
30 & 31. Etc. being restored to the
Indians, or to some other arrange-
ment whereby their just expectations
may be realized and their urgent
necessities provided for.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

J. W. Powell

Indian Superintendent.

Copy

38

Princeton 12th Sept. 1884.

J. W. Powell, Esq.
Indian Superintendent
Victoria B. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that all the marsh land belonging to the Indian Reserve at Osoyoos has been sold or is being sold and the Indians are very much exercised thereat as they require the marsh grass to winter their stock.

A portion of this land was sold some years since to J. C. Haynes Esq.

A Mr Patterson C. C. is now surveying the remainder I presume to complete the sale thereof.

The North end of the Reserve has been preempted and has lately been surveyed by Mr Patterson for a Mr Armstrong who will lose no time to get the Crown Grant therefor unless he is prevented.

On the Kerecous Reserve Joseph Mac Auley, Manuel Barcellos and a Mr Corston who has purchased Franz Richter's property, are extending their lines, and as the Indians complain, are encroaching on their Reserve.

I have not the necessary information to satisfy myself as to the facts

facts of their statements but if you will kindly send me instructions I will run their lines and determine their boundaries, pending the completion of proper surveys thereon.

I have written the above hurriedly in order that you may be able to prevent if possible the consummation of these encroachments, and the bearer of this who is bound to Stope cannot wait.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant
J. W. Mackay
Indian Agent.

(J. d.)

Copy

40

Sooy oos 8th Sept 1884.

J. W. Powell Esq.
Indian Superintendent.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the Indians on this Reserve are very much disappointed and seriously injured by the sale of the most valuable portion of the land promised to them by the Reserve Commissioners. i.e. the bottom lands along the east side of the Okanaga River included within the Reserve as laid out by the Commissioners.

They have now no marsh lands and as they are working hard to improve their condition, and their live stock is increasing; the loss of their meadow lands is a serious one.

The fact that the promises made to them by the Reserve Commissioners have not been kept, is a decided injury to their progress and well being, as it has shaken their faith in the probity of the Government.

A proper explanation of the facts of the case might smooth matters over.

The Chief Gregoire asks that that portion of the land which lies between Mr. Haynes feeding shed and

and Mr. Haynes cross fence he
 returned to him for the use of his
 band, say a strip about three miles
 long and about 600 acres in extent.
 I beg your instructions in
 this matter.

(Sd)

Etc. Etc.
 J. W. MacKay
 Indian Agent.

Copy

42

Minutes of Decision 1877

Osooyoos

All the vacant land in Townships 5 and 6 lying East of the Okanagan River, and Osooyoos Lake, also a strip bounded on the Southwest by Osooyoos Lake, on the Northeast by the mountains, on the Northwest by the southern boundary of Township 6, and on the Southeast by Mr. Kruger's preemption.

Also a fishing station at the foot of Dog Lake, about twenty chains wide, extending from the foot of the Lake so as to include both sides of the Okanagan River as far South as the Creek the northern boundary of Mr. Kruger's pre-emption claim.

The prior right of these Indians as the oldest owners or occupiers of the soil to all the water which they require or may require for irrigation or other purposes, from all the water courses or streams within or flowing through or touching their reserves, is, so far as the Commissioners have authority in the matter, declared, and confirmed

Nov 16th 1877

to them.

Note It is understood that as the Indians expressed a strong desire to have a more extended frontage on the Okanagan River, the Indian Reserve Commission on returning next season to Osoyoos from Victoria, may alter the above decision if they find it possible to effect this object, but such alteration must be made with the full consent of the Indians.

(Sd) Alex. C. Anderson
Dominion Commissioner

(Sd) Arch^d McKimlay
Prov^t Comm^r

(Sd) G. M. Sproat
Jt Comm

Victoria May 8. 1878.

Erratum.

In the Minutes of Decision of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Indian Reserves in British Columbia signed by them on the 8th May 1878 the following error has since been discovered applying to the Osoyoos Reserve.

The figures I + II in the original copy have been misread V + VI, and copied as 5 + 6 at the commencement; and again further on as township 6 instead of 51 - the correct reading being shown in the Surveyor's plans.

We the said Commissioner therefore make the necessary correction as under in triplicate to be appended to the several copies, and in accordance with the plans already certified by us.

Osoyoos

For Townships 5 + 6 read Townships 50 + 51 and again for Township 6, read Township 51.

(Sd)
(Sd)

Alex. C. Anderson
Arch^d McKimlay-

Memorandum
for reference

Mr. Sproat's letter to the Hon
The Chief Commr of Lands and
Works underdate April 9th 1879.
covering Report and correspondence
on the same.

LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
NOV 19 1884

British Columbia

2940
84

51

F

294. M.

Indian Office
Victoria Nov 19th 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to
bring to your notice the case of a
band of Indians living on the West
shore of Okanagan Lake, opposite
the R. C. Mission numbering 54
Souls who have never had any land
reserved for them, notwithstanding
the fact that they have for many
years used the land on which they
live, and have considerable improve-
ments thereon. I beg to enclose
copy of a letter from Mr. J. W.
MacKay, the Okanagan Indian
Agent, and also from his prede-
cessor, whom I had directed to
inquire into and report upon the
condition of this Band.

No applications ^{so far as I am aware} have been
made by other than the tribe of
Indians

The Honorable
The Chief Commr.
of Lands & Works
Etc. Etc.

Indians referred to for this land, but were any attempt made to preempt the land, no doubt, considerable trouble would ensue, and cause given for serious complaint on the part of the Indians.

I am unable to account for the evident omission on the part of the first Reserve Commission in setting aside for this band the land upon which they live, but, in order to avoid trouble hereafter, it would only seem just, that the land they have so long regarded as their own should be reserved by the Provincial Government from sale or preemption to any other applicants.

If you concur in this, until some permanent arrangement has been made for them, I shall be glad to inform the Indians accordingly.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your obed^t Servant,
J. W. Powell

Indian Superintendent

Copy

53

Okanagan Agency.

Spence Bridge
2nd Oct 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, on the west shore of the Okanagan Lake opposite the R. C. Mission, a Band of Okanagan Indians, numbering 54 souls, under Charles their Chief, are settled, on a plot of land which has not as yet been allotted to them, and on which they have made considerable improvements.

It appears that they met the joint Reserve Commission, in 1877. The Commissioner encamped, on the ground which they now occupy, at that time. a Mr. J. F. Allison had a presumption claim adjoining their lands. The Chief Charles in stating his case to the Commission somewhat brusquely asked that Mr. Allison be dispossessed of his claim in order that the Band might have all the advantages of the situation. This demand disconcerted

J. W. Powell, Esquire
Indian Superintendent
Victoria, B. C.

disconcerted the Commissioners, and the interview was abruptly closed, for that day, with the understanding that negotiations were to be resumed on the following morning.

Early the next morning the Commissioners struck tents, left Camp, and proceeded towards the sea coast.

Since that time Charles has had no opportunity of having his Reserve allotted to him.

He met you near the R. C. Mission two or three years since, and told you of his troubles, he says that you promised him that Mr. Agent Storse would enquire into the matter, and report thereon. Shortly afterwards Mr. Storse visited the place and sent you a lengthy statement of the matter giving you full particulars.

In the meantime Charles and his Band are very anxious indeed about the uncertain tenure, on which they hold their lands and improvements.

At their request I promised that I would send you the above particulars, and get your favorable answer to their claims as soon as possible. I also promised to meet Chief Charles again before the close of the season, and to let him know what you could do for him.

Mr. Allison has sold his

claim

claim to a white man, who is
married to a native, connected with
the Band.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant
L. W. Mackay
Agent.

(Sd)

Copy

56

British Columbia

50.13.

Indian Office,
Nicola Oct 5th 1883.

Sir,
I beg to submit for the consideration of the Department of Indian Affairs the following report upon the claim of a band of Indians residing opposite the Okanagan Mission.

The Chief at L'Okoun opalikis or Head of Okanagan Lake informed me last May that there were a number of Indians residing opposite the Mission who had no land and he wished them to come and reside upon his reserve.

I informed him I would speak to Superintendent Powell and ascertain what could be done in the matter.

When in Victoria I mentioned the question, and asked if I had any authority to remove them from Crown

Land.

W. Powell Esqr M.O.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs

Victoria

B. C.

Crown Lands; as I received a reply in the negative from Smit Coal Powell I decided the only course was to advise with them and if possible persuade them to find places upon the reserve at Eukemapolietto.

My intention was to have paid them a visit when making my regular trip; but about the 14th of September an Indian named Shokinchoot came to my office and complained that some person had posted up a notice on the place occupied by him to the effect that he had preempted said land.

As the Indian informed me that the band he represented had made improvements upon the land of a permanent character and had occupied the place for many years I deemed it advisable to investigate their claim and report upon it.

I therefore proceeded to Okanagan and thence to the Mission, where I engaged an Indian who ferried me across the Lake.

I first visited a camp situated about a mile below the Farm lately owned by J. F. Allison Esq. where I found 19 camped.

I called them together and informed them that I had come to investigate what claim they had to the

the land they occupied, and that I wanted a correct statement from them regarding the questions I might ask.

They said Sho-Kui-choot was their chief and he would speak for them.

The Indian name for this place is Ta-ca-queenoot.

I will try to give you correctly the statement made by Sho-Kui-choot as follows.

" I think it was in September 1877
 " that Messrs Anderson, McKinlay &
 " Sproat came from Cu-he-map-o-hick
 " down this side of the Lake on their
 " way to Peulcton. I heard they
 " were camped on a creek above
 " Mr Allison's and I suppose did
 " not know any Indians lived here.
 " When I heard where they
 " were camped I went up to see them
 " I asked them to come and camp at
 " my place.
 " The next day they came
 " to my house. Mr Sproat asked
 " me what I wanted, and I said
 " I wanted to know his mission and
 " from whom he came; but said if
 " it was the Queen who sent him and
 " she wanted me to speak first I would
 " do so.

I then

I then told the gentlemen
 " that I wanted some land on a creek
 " above Mr. Allison's and some where
 " we were talking, down to a creek
 " where salmon could be caught.

" Mr. Sproat said as I understood
 " it that as my claims were small
 " he would give me what I asked.

" I told them I was born on
 " this land and that my Father was
 " buried here; and we had lived here
 " very many years, long before the
 " white man came, and I was therefore
 " the owner of the land upon which I
 " lived.

I wanted to say more
 " but Mr. Sproat said I was to say
 " no more; and this was all the
 " conversation I had with the
 " Commissioners.

They were
 " here only one day and did not
 " talk longer than an hour.

They talked a long time
 " with Mr. Allison. I always thought
 " the land I lived on was my own
 " until they came. God gave us
 " the land and I don't understand
 " how the white man now claims all
 " of it and only allow us what they
 " like (here I explained to them why
 " the Queen gave them the land now
 " and that she always provided
 " liberally for all.)

We wish to tell
 you

" you that we want no ploughs hames
 " nor other things, all we ask is for
 " the land, and that a paper shall
 " be given us by which we know
 " our land.

This is the conversation I had with them. I asked them to tell me how many head on this side of the Lake; they counted and claim a total of 54. I am however of the opinion that they are not all bona fide residents, still I might be mistaken.

They said had they known I was coming they would have sent word to all their friends to come and I could have seen their statement was a correct one. They claim 400 horses and 50 head of Cattle.

Some of their horses were very good. As near as I could judge from a hasty observation they have 1000 acres fenced; on the place below Mr. Allison's.

There are 5 comfortable houses and 3 stables.

I saw good wheat, corn, potatoes pumpkins and melons.

Their burying ground shows twelve head boards and evidence that it has been used as such for probably more than half a century.

They occupy a place above this

this about 3 or 6 miles where there are 4 houses and 1 Stable with considerable fencing.

From the knowledge I have gained in this matter by investigation I am strongly convinced that if possible a reserve should be made here, as they are not likely to leave it for even a more favorable location.

It is their home, and has been for many years of this I am certain.

I am of the opinion from a map I saw at Penticton (in the house of Chief Grauzwah) that a piece containing 320 acres has been allotted, but I am impressed with the idea that this land was some distance back from the Lake shore, while they claim that along the lake.

Possibly if this is the case some record may be found among the papers of the late Commissioner.

However if this is the case the Indians appear to have no knowledge of it.

I have endeavored to give the Department the fullest information and hope if it cannot be settled soon, that the Provincial Authorities will reserve this section until the Indians get their rights.

There

There is a great influx of
emigrants in this Section; and I
fear if action is not taken at once
some grievous injustice may be
done these Indians.

(S^d)

Etc Etc
A. C. Stovall
Indian Agent.

LANDS & WORKS
DEPT
NOV

Approved
Apr 2/85

Reserve accepted

3041
Indian Reserve Commission

Victoria B.C.

November 19th 1884.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, and approval, rough sketches, and minutes of decision of the Indian Reserves made by me in the Kootenay district during the past summer.

I may mention that in no case have the reserves encroached on lands claimed by any settler.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

A. D. M. M. M.
J. C.

The Hon^{ble}

The Chief Commissioner
of Lands, and Works
Victoria B.C.

Minutes of Decision
Upper Kootenay Indians.
No. 1

A Reserve of eighteen thousand, one hundred, and fifty (18,150) acres (approx.) situated at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, Kootenay district.

Commencing at the Southeastern corner post of B. M. Jenkins' preemption No. 2, and running West three hundred, and twenty (320) chains; thence South to the St. Mary's river; thence down the left bank of the said river to its confluence with the Kootenay river, and thence up the right bank of the said Kootenay river to the place of commencement.

J. D. Neill

Kootenay, B.C.
August 20th 1884.

B M JENKINS
PRE-EMPTION N^o 2
JAN 1st 1872

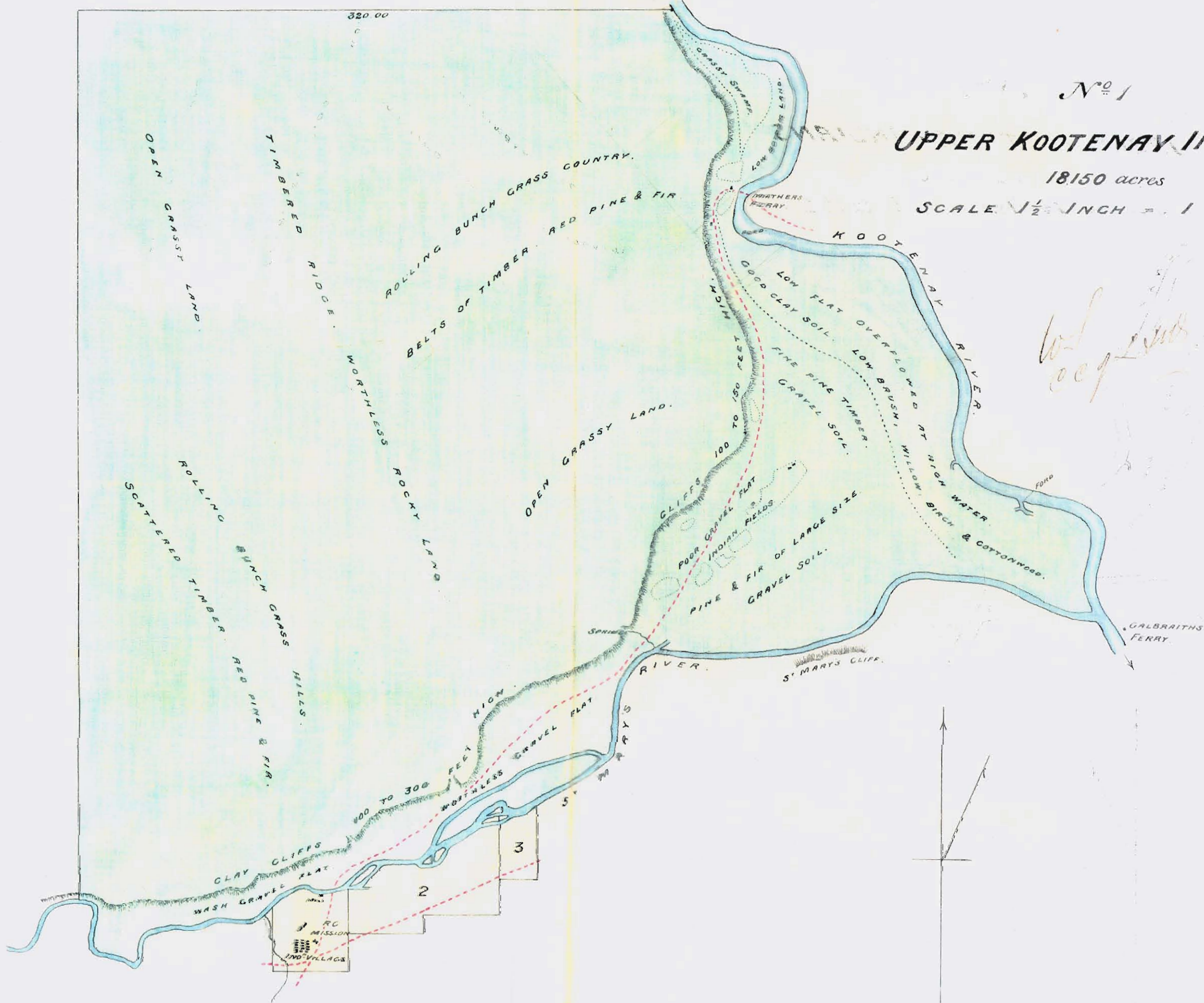
N^o 1

UPPER KOOTENAY INDIANS.

18150 acres

SCALE 1/2 INCH = 1 MILE.

W. J. Jenkins



Minutes of Decision.

Upper Kootenay Indians.

No 2

A Reserve of ten thousand, five hundred, and sixty (10,560) acres (approximately) situated at Tobacco Plains, Kootenay district.

Commencing at a monument on the International boundary line, at the foot of the Rocky mountains, and running East ten (10) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains; thence North five hundred (500) chains; thence West two hundred (200) chains; thence South five hundred, and twenty (520) chains, and thence East two hundred and seventy (270) chains to the place of commencement.

All water flowing through this reserve is allotted to the use of the Indians.

J. S. Smith

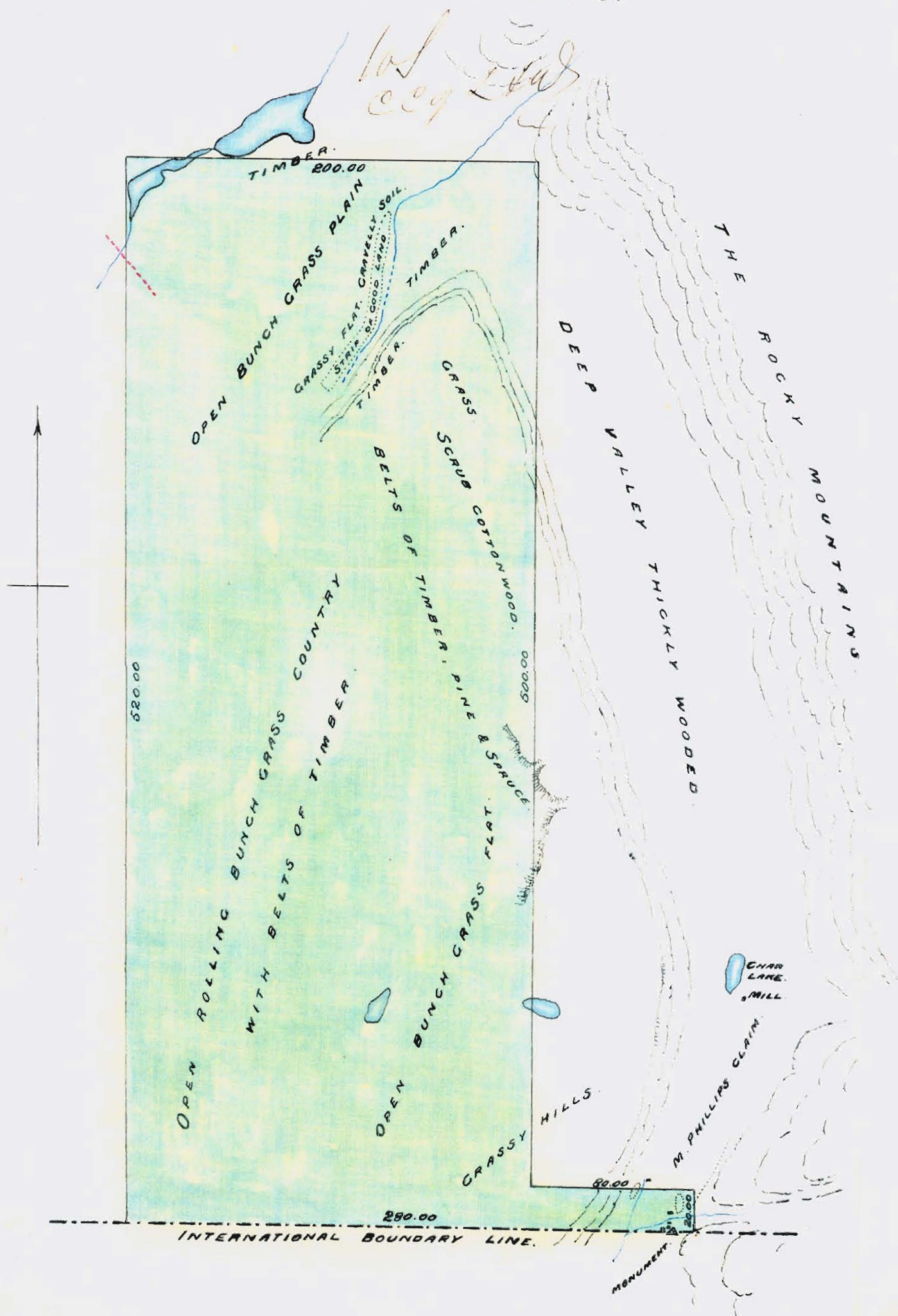


Kootenay. B.C.
July 18th 1884.

N^o 2
UPPER KOOTENAY INDIANS.
TOBACCO PLAINS.

10,560 acres.

SCALE 1 INCH = 60 CHAINS.



8

Minutes of Decision
Upper Kootenay Indians.
No. 3

A Reserve of eight thousand, three hundred, and twenty (8,320) acres (approx^y) situated between the lower Columbia lake, and the Rocky Mountains. Kootenay district.

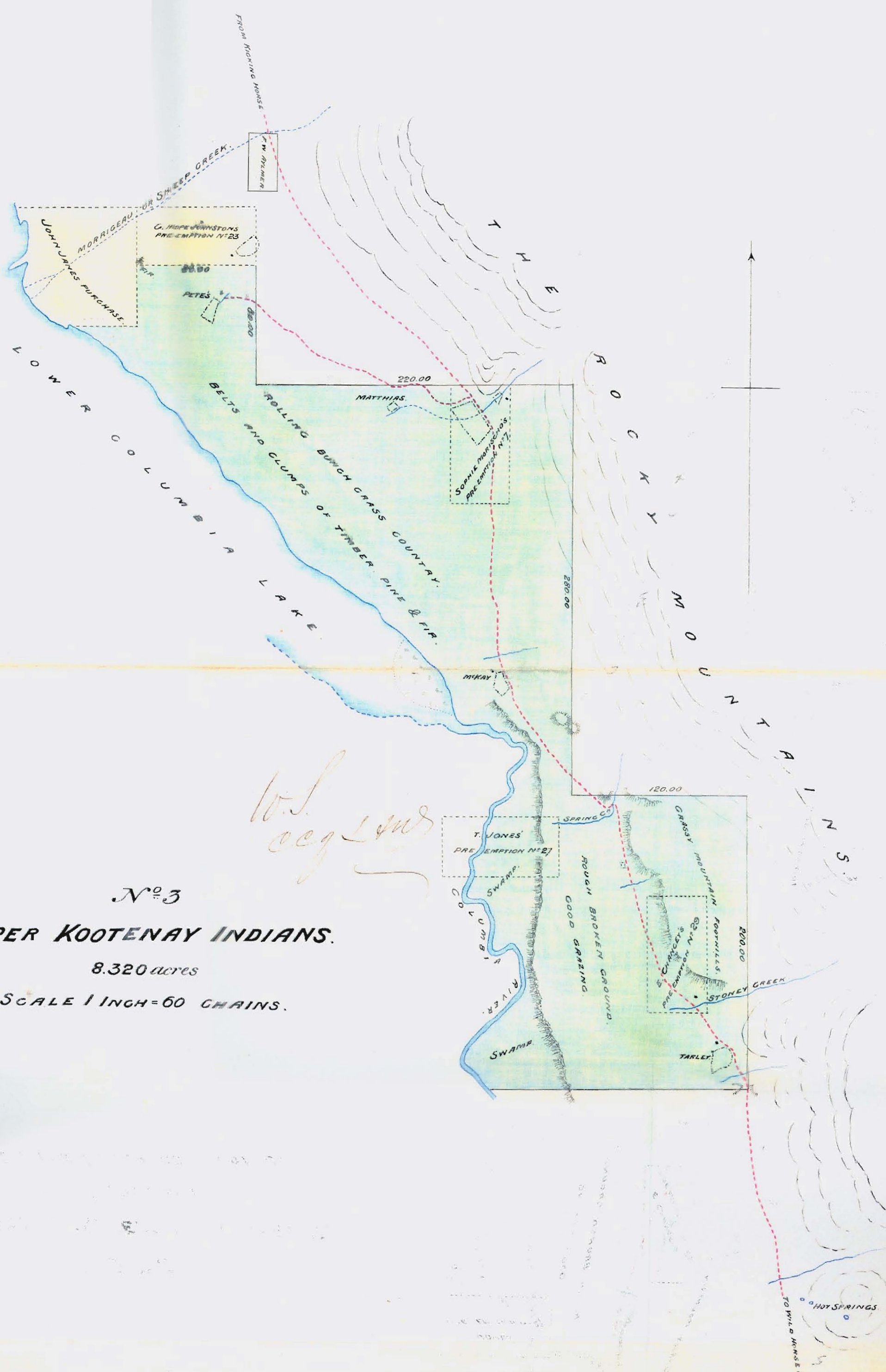
Commencing at the Southwestern corner of W. J. Hope Johnstons preemption No. 23, and running East eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence East two hundred, and twenty (220) chains; thence South two hundred, and eighty (280) chains; thence East one hundred and twenty (120) chains; thence South two hundred (200) chains; thence West to the Columbia river; thence following the right bank of the said river, and the lower Columbia lake to the Southwesterly corner post of John James' purchased claim, and thence along the southern, and eastern boundaries of the said claim to the point of commencement.

All water flowing through this reservation is assigned to the use of the Indians.

Kootenay. B.C.
August 9th 1884.

P. D. Neilly

J. R. E.



Minute of Decision.

Shuswap Indians

Kimbaskets Band. Columbia Lakes.

A Reserve of two thousand, seven hundred (2700) acres (approximately) situated on the right bank of Columbia river, near the foot of the lower Columbia lake. Kootenay district.

Commencing at a fir tree marked Indian Reserve, and running East fifteen (15) chains; thence North one hundred and twenty (120) chains; thence West sixty (60) chains; thence North eighty (80) chains; thence West forty (40) chains; thence North forty (40) chains; thence West to the Columbia river; thence up the right bank of the said river to a point due West of the starting point, and thence East to the place of commencement.

The water of Shuswap Creek (which flows through the reserve) and 100 inches of water from Rydmer creek, are also allotted for use on this reserve.

Kootenay. B.C.
August 14th 1884

J. J. M. W. L.
J. J. M. W. L.

SHUSWAP INDIANS.

KINBASKETS BAND. COLUMBIA LAKE.

2700 acres

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.

W. L. C. C. L. W.



Minute of Decision.

Lower Kootenay Indians.

A Reserve of one thousand, six hundred (1600) acres (approximately) situated on the right bank of the Kootenay river, about three miles North of the International boundary line.

Commencing at a Pine marked Indian Reserve, and running East forty (40) chains; thence South, one hundred, and eighty (180) chains; thence West to the Kootenay river; thence down the right bank of the said river to a point due West of the starting point, and thence East to the place of commencement.

W. H. H. C.

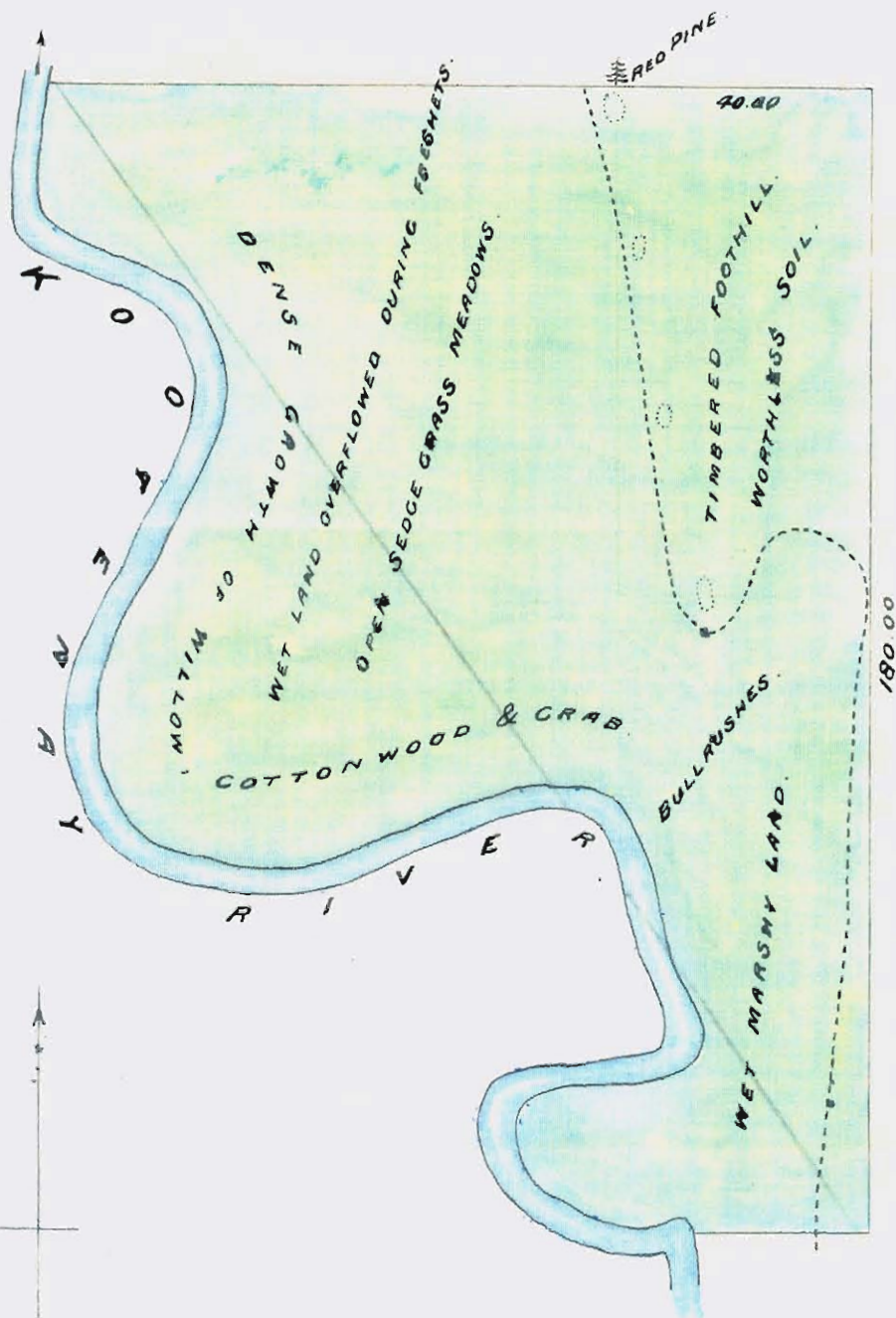
Lower Kootenay. B.C.
August 28th 1884

LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS.

1.600 acres

SCALE 1 INCH = 30 CHAINS.

*W.S.
CCPLms*



British Columbia

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 21 1884

84

311. M.

Indian Office
Victoria Nov^r 21st 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Agent MacRay relative to the water privileges assigned to the Indians of the Miskahmish Reserve by the Joint Indian Reserve Commission in 1877.

May I request that such steps may be taken by Your Government, as may be considered necessary to protect the Indians from the evil complained of.

I also enclose copy of the Reserve Commissioner's decision in regard to the allotment of the water in Miskahmish Creek and Lake.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Ob^d Servant,
J. H. Powell

Indian Superintendent.

The Honorable
The C. C. of
S^r Works
etc. etc.

Copy

71

British Columbia

O'Keefe's Farm Okanagan
30th August 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to report, that the Indians on the Miskiwilth Reserve, complain that whereas, two farmers Grahame and Ross, have already the right to take water for irrigation purposes, from Miskiwilth Creek, a Chinaman has been employed by a third party, whose name they do not know, to take another ditch from this stream to irrigate one of the higher benches.

The opening of this last ditch will reduce the water in the creek below the quantity required for the use of the Indians.

The Indians say that they were promised by the Reserve Commissioners that a sufficient supply of water, would be protected in the above creek, by the Government for their use.

In order to fulfil this promise, it appears absolutely necessary, that the Provincial Authorities, be notified, as soon as possible, that any further privileges, granted, in respect to
taking

J. H. Powell Esquire
Indian Superintendent
Victoria. B. C.

taking water from Muskegeth Creek,
will interfere with the rights of the
Indians.

I have promised to lay out
two ditches for these Indians on my
next visit to their camp.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. W. Mackay
Indian Agent

(J. W.)

Extract from Minutes of
Decision of the Indian Reserve
Commission Aug 13th 1877.

South Thompson River, and
Salmon Arm Great Shuswap
Lake. South Thompson, or
Niskahault Indians. —

" The prior right of the
Niskahault Indians, as the
oldest owners or occupiers of
the soil to all the water which
they require or may require, for
irrigation and other purposes
from Niskahault Lake and
Creek is so far as the Com-
missioners have authority in
the matter declared and con-
firmed to them, subject only
to the water requirements of
the Adams Lake Indians on
their adjacent reserve, and as
regards the above mentioned
addition to the old Reserve, the
Niskahault Indians are to
have what they require of the
water from the Creek which flows
into the South Thompson River
near the house of Mr. Chase, subject
to the requirements of white settlers
who have recorded water from
said Creek. —

Rpt Dec 5-1884

LANDS & WORKS
DEPARTMENT
1884

9138

Indian Reserve Commission.
Victoria. B.C.

November 29th 1884.

9/54

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for your information, and approval, a Minute of decision of the land reserved by me at Keremeus, being part of the temporary reserve made by Mr. Sproat for the use of the Indians resident on the Similkameen river. Much the larger portion of this reserve is of little value, being a mountain slide; about 200 acres on the banks of the river, though poor gravelly soil, may when cleared, be converted into hay land.

The land previously reserved by Mr. Sproat in 1878 having been recently sold by the Provincial Government, I cannot consider this tribe of Indians finally dealt with as regards their reserves.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

The Honk
the Chief Commis
Lands & Works

J. D. Neilly
J.D.N.

Minute of Decision
Similkameen Indians
Keremeus.

A Reserve of One thousand, nine hundred, and twenty (1920) acres, situated on the banks of the Similkameen river, about nine miles North of the international boundary line.

Commencing at the Southeastern corner of the old Indian Reserve adjoining Mr. J. Mendoga's pre-emption claim, and running East eighty (80) chains; thence South one hundred, and twenty (120) chains; thence West one hundred, and sixty (160) chains; thence North one hundred, and twenty (120) chains, and thence East eighty (80) chains to the place of commencement.

Keremeus. B.C.
September 22nd 1884.

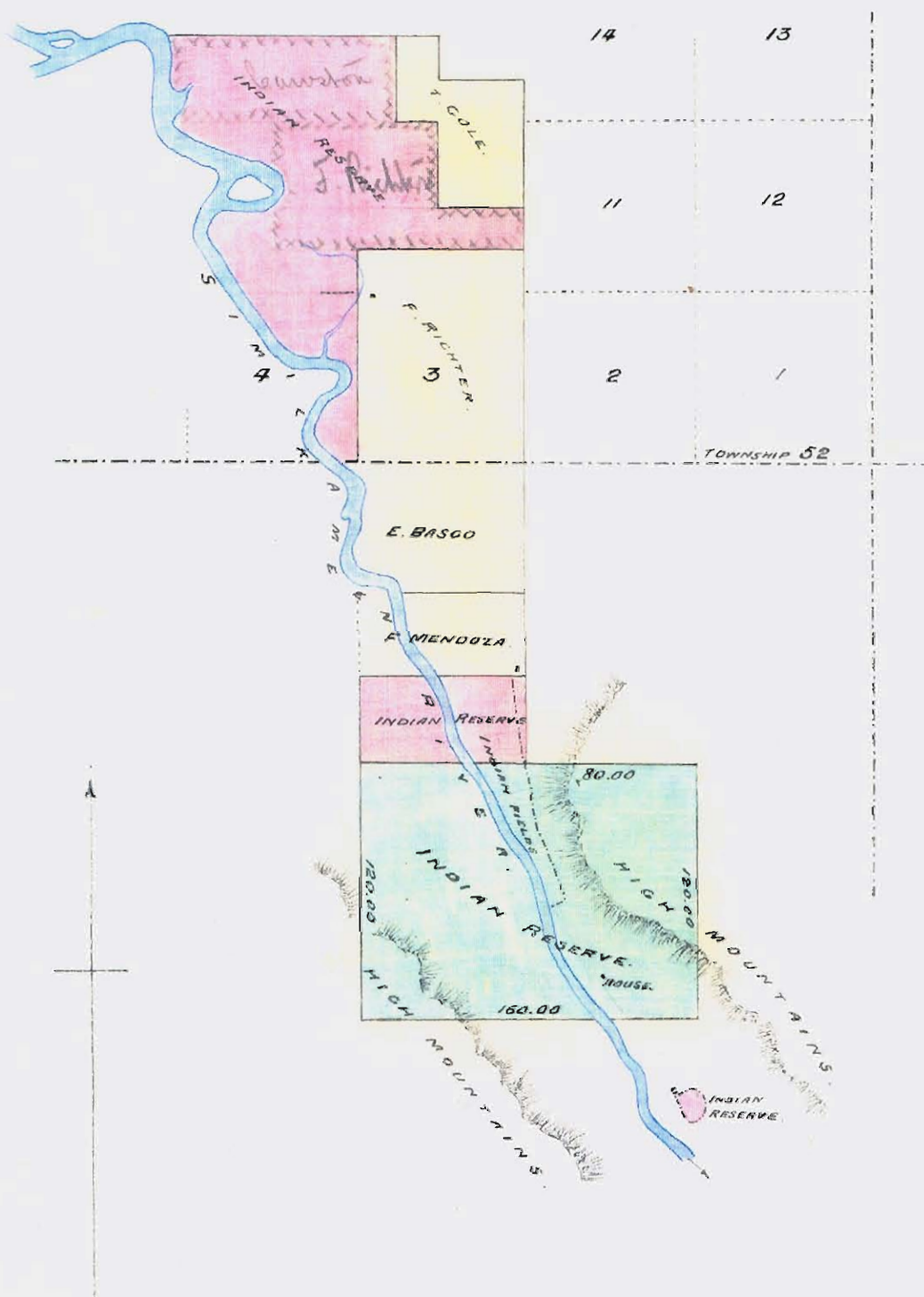
J. T. Hudson
J. T. Hudson

SIMILKAMEEN INDIANS.

KEREMEUS.

1920 acres.

SCALE 1 INCH = 80 CHAINS.



LAND DEPARTMENT
1884

2139

T
80

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.

November 29th 1884.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, and approval, Minutes of decision, and sketches of the lands reserved by me for the Ninkkeesh Indians resident at Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, containing in the aggregate 52 acres.

This island is held under lease by Messrs Spencer, and Earle, the circumstances of which are fresh in your memory.

I may mention that before defining these reserves I conferred with Mr. Spencer on the ground, and that he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement made by me.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant

J. O. Mully

J. O. Mully

The Hon^{ble}
the Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

Minute of Decision
Nimkeesh Indians.

A Reserve of Fifty (50) acres, situated on Alert Bay, Cormorant Island.

Commencing at the Southwestern corner of Section four (4) Rupert District, and running North five (5) chains, thence East five (5) chains; thence South five (5) chains; thence East thirty five chains; thence South ten (10) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; thence South ten (10) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

Also a Burial ground containing two (2) acres.

Commencing at a point on Alert Bay, thirty (30) chains due South of the Southern boundary of the above reserve, and running East five (5) chains; thence South five (5) chains; thence West to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

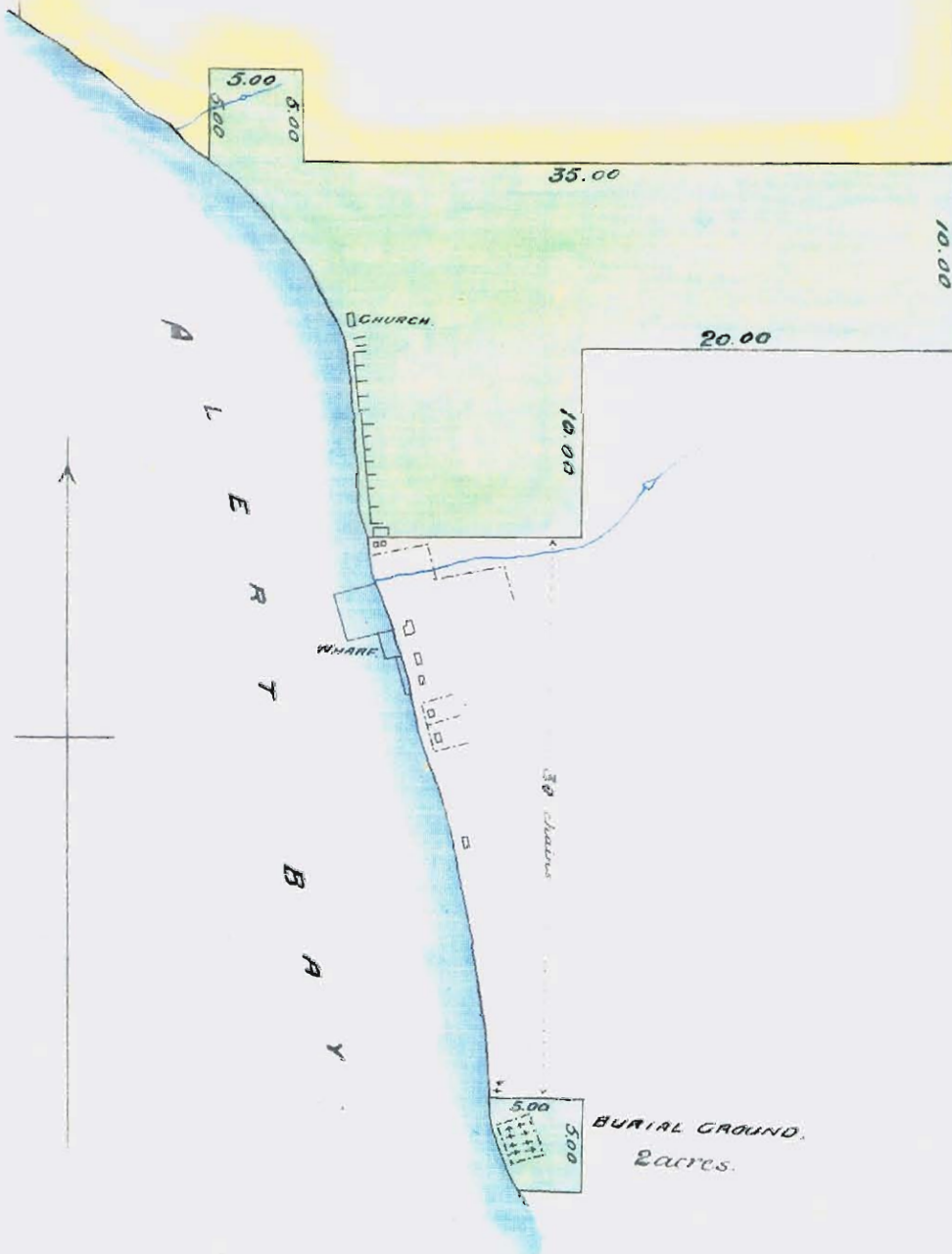
D. D. Neilly

J. R. C.

Alert Bay. B.C.
Oct 20th 1884

SCALE 1 INCH = 10 CHAINS.

RUPERT DISTRICT.





91
British Columbia

370. M.

Indian Office
Victoria Dec 9th 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., in reply to mine of the 19th, upon the subject of land required for the Band of Indians living on the West shore of Okanagan Lake opposite the R. C. Mission.

With reference to the statements contained therein, I venture, with much respect, to remark, that it seems most unfortunate, in view of the great importance of having matters connected with the management of Indians generally, in the Province, and especially, as regards the reserves allotted by the late joint Commission that any apparent misunderstanding as to what is just to the Indians should continue to exist.

The

The Honorable
The C. Commr of
Lands & Works.

The results of your personal observation, and the facts as to the extent and cultivable quality of the reserves referred to in your letter, differ so widely, that I am led to, indulge in the hope that the subject may have your reconsideration with a view to the early settlement of the present very unsatisfactory condition of Indian affairs in respect of the Reserves apportioned in the interior of the Mainland.

Although, considerable grazing land was set aside in the Okanagan Agency, the quantity of cultivable land is comparatively small, and you will pardon me for stating that your impression as to "the immense area of land lying in a wild waste condition" is, in my opinion, calculated to mislead in correct consideration of this matter. Nor can I understand, under such circumstances, the justice of your reflections upon this Department in the statement "that no effort is being made to train Indians to utilize the broad acres set apart for them" - lands which the Provincial Government have refused to confirm as reserves notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since they were set

set apart by a Commission whose decisions were, by agreement between the two Governments, to have been final.

It is also important to remember that great doubt and uncertainty have been caused as to the intentions of the Prov^t Gov^t with regard to all reserves of the Interior on account of their action in alienating and receiving moneys for reserve lands which were gravely promised and given to the Indians by the Joint Reserve Commission.

Lastly, it is well known, that in most parts of the Interior irrigation is necessary to ensure cultivation, and if the stand taken in your letter of the 5th inst referring to this subject, namely that the "Commissioners had not the slightest authority to confer rights to water upon Indians" be correct, there is scarcely a reservation in the region I have named which could be utilized by Indians.

The Land Act provides only for the water rights of those who have obtained land, or hold it under its provisions.

Now, reserves are not apportioned under the Land Act, but by special agreement, and it does not seem to

me

me probable, that any Indian living on a reserve could himself, or through an Agent, apply for water under the provisions of that Act. Unless, therefore, the Commissioners were to set it aside for him the allotment of a reserve would really seem a delusion.

I beg therefore to submit for the consideration of the Government that little encouragement could be given to Indians under existing circumstances to improve their lands, and that their tenure has been so doubtful owing to the non confirmation of the Commissioners decisions, and the positive sale of some of the lands apportioned to them, that the investment of their labor upon them has been up to the present time open to serious risk and objection.

Adverting more particularly to the statements in your letter relating to the Okanagan Reserve, which is considered very exceptional, and the best reserve in the Province, I remark, that the area is 25,539 acres, it is chiefly mountain, containing some gravelly prairie and several cultivable patches fringing along the shores of the Lake, amounting in all according

according to the computation of the surveyor, to 1213 acres. The other reserve of 24.742 acres is all grazing land and was, as you are aware from your reference to it, set aside as a Commonage it having been the opinion of the Commissioners that the tract might remain for common use to both Indians and whites, so far, however, from being "a large tract of fertile land" it has been represented by the Commissioners to be quite the contrary and only fit for grazing purposes. In the Journal of the Commissioners it is remarked that "in this tract there is no place fitted for settlement", and speaking generally, as to their assignment of lands in this region, it is further stated that "they were at a loss to find a sufficient quantity of cultivable land." It could never, therefore, have been intended for any centralising purposes, as you observe, for both Whites and Indians use it.

In connection with this subject, it may also be remarked that the policy, inaugurated by the late Sir James Douglas, owing to the large native and sparse white population, of treating with each band

land separately, was quite opposed to centralization and was strictly adhered to by the joint Commission as the best mode of treating with Indians.

Prior to observing the statement in your letter, I have never heard that Indian families gathered when Commissioners appeared, and then, after getting lands, dispersed to apply for more in other places, nor does appear reasonable that vague reports, or rumors of such deception, should control or influence the action of the Government in withholding for so many years their final approval and confirmation of Indian lands which have been so long in a state of uncertainty.

With respect to the request of the Indians living on the land opposite the Mission, it has been shown that they have always resided there, and, as noted by both Indian Agents, they have considerable improvements. The Commissioners did not decide as to their reserve but appeared to have been called suddenly away, having promised the Indians, as they state that they would visit them again. Were these lands which they

they have had improvements so many years sold, it appears to me there would be great disappointment and possibly serious trouble.

Speaking generally of reserves, the impression that they are excessive, certainly, does not apply to the Province at large.

Along the Fraser from Yale, they are very small garden patches, and, on the upper Fraser, the present Commissioner was unable to set aside lands of much use or value, for the reason that all available tracts had been taken up by white settlers.

At William's Lake the Indians were in a starving condition and were relieved by this Department and subsequently, as you are aware, the Dominion Government purchased a tract of land from the estate of the late A. S. Bates, and from which the band has since been able to obtain a large supply of both hay and grain.

The Indians at Soda Creek are as badly off as were those to whom I have just referred.

Where it is desirable, I could enumerate many other bands in British Columbia who are similarly placed and whose

whose condition affords abundant proof of the deficiency, rather than the excess of reservations, when considered in respect of the native population, taken as a whole.

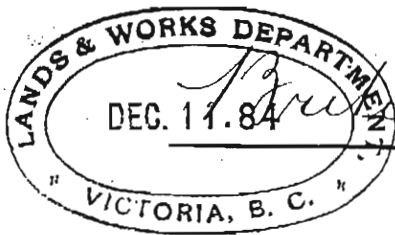
I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obdt^g Servant,

J. W. Powell

Indian Superintendent.



85
Brinksh Columbia
Indian Office
Victoria Dec 9th 1884.

378. M.

N^o 3063
84

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. in reference to the water privileges of Indians, and, particularly, to those of the Nisikahmilt Reserve.

Without commenting upon the opinion expressed in your letter, that the "Reserve Commission had not the slightest authority, to confer any rights to water," it may be observed, that the allotment of reserves in nearly all portions of the Interior would be of no service without water.

I was unaware that an Indian had any rights whatever under the Land Act, unless first permitted "by a special order of the Governor in Council to record land"

The Honorable
The C. C. L. Works.
etc . etc .

land", and Indian Reserves having been assigned under a special agreement they are in no way affected by the provisions of the Act to which you have called my attention.

If the Commissioners had no power to assign water with a reserve, it appears to me that all their work in the Interior will be useless, so far as the Indians are concerned, and, should this view become known, it will not be long before the Government has undoubted evidence of great dissatisfaction.

However, beyond stating my impression that an Indian cannot record water for use on a reserve under the land Act, and unless the Commission had power to assign it he will consequently go without it, I will not venture to interpret a question which should, perhaps, be referred to the Department of Justice.

It is to be hoped that in any event, Indians may ere long be made secure as to the finality of awards made by the Reserve Commission, and that they may soon be permitted the free use of their reserves and water rights without any question of doubt

doubt or interruption arising.

Until this is effected it must be apparent that little can be done in the way of encouraging them to put permanent improvements upon, or utilize their land.

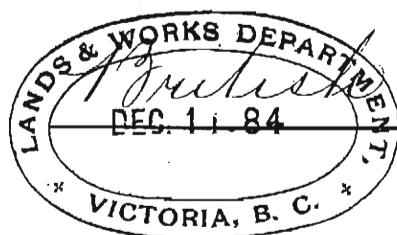
I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Ob^d^t Servant,

J. H. Powell

Indian Superintendent.



88
Columbar 235

84

391. M.

Indian Office
Victoria Dec 10th 1884.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst on the subject of the sale of land to Mr. J. C. Haynes which had been allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Indians of Osooyos.

With reference to the suggestion contained in the closing paragraph thereof, "I am not in a position to say what can now be done, but I would suggest that the present Indian Reserve Commission Mr. O'Reilly should take an early opportunity to visit the section with a view of arranging matters there for the Indians in the best manner now remaining". I have been informed that the land purchased by Mr. Haynes included all the cultivable or

The Honorable
The C. C. of L. Works
Etc. Etc.

or low land held by the Crown in the locality, and it would appear impossible to select any other land from this source, that would be satisfactory or just to the Indians in lieu of that which has been taken from them.

In attaching blame to the Indian Commission, it should be observed that one of its members was a paid Officer of the Province and the Local Government paid a moiety of the expense in maintaining the Commission, and, if a mistake was made, it was in a great measure due to its own Agent.

Under any circumstances, there seems not a doubt that the land which had been given to and reserved for the Indians was sold to Mr. Staines, it appears, in error, and the money received in the same way. Now in view of the impossibility of obtaining suitable lands without purchase, I beg to suggest, that in the event of the Commissioner being unable to find any vacant cultivable Crown lands in the locality, the money paid in by Mr. Staines should be devoted to a settlement of the question - either expended in the purchase of other land or in satisfying the tribe.

tribe in some way for the serious loss they have sustained through the mistake of some Government Officer.

A great injustice would, in my opinion, be perpetrated were the Indians not to receive compensation, nor be provided with a reserve equally good, in lieu of that which has been taken from them without their knowledge or consent, and I venture to hope that their condition and necessities may have the favorable consideration of the Provt. Government in settling upon some final and satisfactory arrangement.

I shall be glad to forward a copy of your letter to the Honorable the Superintendent General.

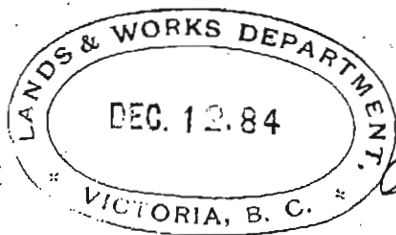
I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

J. H. Powell

Indian Superintendent.



3249 99

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria B.C.
December 10th 1884.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of November, in which you request information as to "how many Indian families are upon, or in the several tracts of land" reserved by me in the Kootenay district.

In reply, I regret to state that I am unable to give you such precise information as you require, for the reason that the habits of the Kootenay Indians have in the past been migratory, moving from place to place, at different seasons of the year, as suited, their pursuits, and requirements.

You may not be aware, that prior to my visit to Kootenay, no reservations had been defined, and but very little land occupied by white settlers; the Indian claimed to be, and virtually were, in possession of the whole district, cultivating

The Honble

Chief Commr
Lands & Works

such

such portions as they pleased, and pasturing their cattle, and horses in the most favored spots. It was therefore my duty as Indian Reserve Commissioner, to define what land was necessary for them, having regard to their habits, wants, and pursuits, and to deal liberally with them; and I may here remark that I had the utmost difficulty in persuading the Kootenays to agree to the boundaries fixed on by me, and which they look upon as meagre in the extreme, compared with the millions of acres set apart by the United States Government for American Indians, a few miles South of the line. Moreover I think it important for Provincial, and International reasons, that Indians living on the frontier should have no reasonable ground of complaint, and in this view, I feel sure, you will concur.

That I have not overestimated the requirements of the Indians will be admitted by any disinterested person acquainted with the character of the country, and with the number of cattle owned by the Kootenays, upon which they must in future depend in a large measure for

for food, the buffalo east of the mountains being now almost extinct. The amount of cultivable land within the reserves is extremely limited, and is found only in small patches, whereas a large area is of little or no value. Had I included within the reserves all the scattered patches of land cultivated by the Indians on the banks of the Kootenay river, the acreage would have been largely in excess of the return forwarded to you in my letter of the 25th November, that return shows only the cultivated land lying within the boundaries of the reserves. I consider that in the interest of both whites, and Indians it is well, wherever practicable, to do away with isolated patches, and in lieu thereof, give as an equivalent, land in blocks, where the Indians can reside permanently, and not be brought into conflict with the whites. The amount of land cultivated by the Kootenay Indians prior to my visit, cannot, I submit, be taken as indicating their capabilities or requirements. Much as this tribe desired to engage in agricultural pursuits, they could not be expected

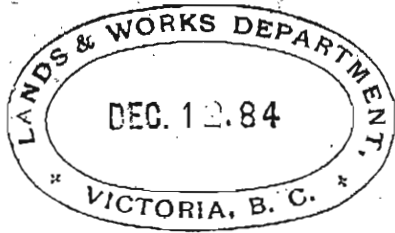
expected

expected to do so, until their land had been defined; no sooner was this done, and they felt secure in the possession of it, than they set to work to fence, (they had some thousands of rails split in readiness for the purpose) and a month after I left, I met three ploughs, and other agricultural implements, packed on horses, being transported by them from Sand Point.

I have the honor to be
 Sir
 Your obedient servant.

D. O'Neill

J. R. C.



3250 103

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria B.C.December 10th 1884.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd Inst in which you request me to furnish you with a statement shewing the number of Indians resident at Keremeus; the number of cattle possessed by them; the number of acres enclosed; and the number of acres under cultivation at the present time.

In reply I beg to state that a Census was taken by Mr. Sproat in 1878, a copy of which I now enclose, and this is all the information in my possession on the subject.

The reserves for the Keremeus Indians were defined in that year by the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, when, in addition to the lands he allotted to them absolutely, (as stated in his minutes of decision) he set apart a

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commis^r
Lands & Works

further

further tract on both banks of the Similkameen river; as a temporary reserve, from which to select hay land, and also a winter run for cattle, and it was with this last only, that I had power to deal.

In answer to the last paragraph of your letter, I beg to state that you appear to have misunderstood the purport of my covering letters, in which I distinctly state that the contents of the enclosures are sent for your approval, and further that the view you take of the manner in which information as to the boundaries and extent of the reserves should be withheld from the Indians, until after they have been definitely established by your approval, and consent, is in direct opposition to the instructions received by me from the Superintendent General, and which are based on the order in Council of 6th January 1876.

I may also observe that in my opinion, if the Indians are to be consulted at all as to the extent of their reserves, as is contemplated by the Dominion Government, the
course

course you dictate would be found
impracticable.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

J. J. Mully

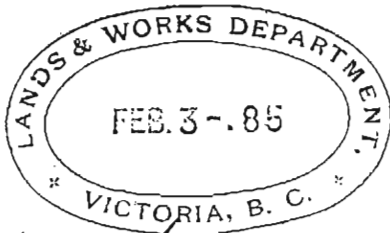
J. J. Mully

Copy.

Census of the Neremeus Indians
taken by the late Indian Reserve
Commissioner Mr. Sproat in 1878.

Total Population	136
Men -----	41
Women -----	37
Youths (Male) -----	1
do (Female) -----	3
Boys -----	25
Girls -----	29

Horses -----	447
Cattle -----	151



530. M.

206 C. C.
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Indian office
Owen 2nd Feb, 1885

fr

With reference to your letter, upon the subject of the reserves set aside for Indians in the Okanagan Valley, of the 24th of December last, and my reply thereto, of the 9th of December, I have now the honor to enclose for the information of the Provincial Government, the statement of Mr. J. W. McKay the local Indian agent to whom I had forwarded a copy of your favor. In view of the impressions conveyed in your communication, as to the undesirability of setting any lands aside for the Indians living on the West side of Okanagan Lake,

whose

The Honorable

H. Smith

Minister Chief Council of Lands & Works

&c

&c

Village Site or cultivated grounds were not reserved for them by the late joint Commission, the statements of Mr McKay appear to me to have an important bearing upon the subject, not only on account of his long acquaintance with the Okanagan Indians while Chief Officer of the Hudson Bay Company, but from his more intimate association with their affairs, since, as agent of this Department. I venture, with much respect, to suggest that the Reserve Commissioner, when adjusting the claims of the Similkameen and Osoyoos tribes, should also visit the band house, on the opposite side of Okanagan Lake, and, if the representations I have had the honor of submitting to you be verified, that the lands which have always been occupied and claimed by the Indians referred to should, in pursuance of the agreement made between both Governments, be accordingly reserved for them.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
J W Powell
Inft Indian Affairs

Copy

Okanagan Agency

110

Kamloops 23^d Jan'y 1882

Sir,

A few facts, relating to the Indian Reserves, fronting on the Okanagan Lake, and more especially referring to Charles' Band of Indians, established on their original winter quarter on the West shore of the Okanagan Lake, opposite to the Mission Settlement: suggested, by copy of a letter, from the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria B. C. to the Indian Superintendent, and sent to me from the Indian Office Victoria for my information.

Of the 25,539 Acres of land, comprising the M. Kuhn, a. pa. lex Reserve, about one tenth only, are suitable for growing crops without irrigation, say about 2500 Acres.

A large portion of this arable land is now fenced in by the Indians who are extending their fields with considerable energy. Last Autumn I estimated the total length of their fences, at somewhat over ten miles. The Indians of this Band will continue to extend their fences until the whole Reserve is enclosed. At present, more cattle belonging to the neighboring settlers

settlers are pastured on the Reserve, than belong to the Indians themselves.

The land is thus overstocked and the indigenous grasses are nearly exterminated. There are no streams in the immediate neighborhood of the larger portion of this Reserve, available for irrigation consequently, nine tenths of the whole area is useful for pasturage and timber only.

The proportion of Stock belonging to settlers, pastured on the Commencement referred to in the Honorable the Chief Commissioner letter, as compared with the Stock belonging to the Indians may be stated, as twenty to one.

There are no streams of water, worthy of the name, on this tract of country; and if there were, the land is so rocky and broken, that no appreciable extent of it could be utilized for agricultural purposes.

A few small patches, along the Okanagan Lake, might grow grapes and probably other kinds of fruits, were water raised from the lake for watering the plants, and proper measures taken for preserving them during the winter from the effects of severe frosts.

These operations however involve higher systems of culture, than are as yet contemplated by the settlers,

settlers, and Indians who occupy that region.

Charles' Band is located at the distance of thirty five miles from M. Kum, a. p. a. l. e. x. The Reserve Commissioners, knew the Indian character too well, to expect these people, to willingly leave the lands which their forefathers have used for generations, and which they consider their own, and to unite their interests with those of another Band. As well expect the Songhees of Victoria, to surrender their lands without compensation, migrate to the Cowichan Reserve, and content themselves there.

The Chief of M. Kum, a. p. a. l. e. x. would naturally offer to receive an accession of people to the number of his Band; as from the Indian point of view, such an event would add to his dignity and importance.

The immigrants on the other hand, would find themselves a despised minority on all occasions, and their position in their new home, would for the first generation at least, be excessively uncomfortable.

The joint Reserve Commission visited Charles' people at their Camp

The Chief's demands appeared to them somewhat offensive; as he asked for the removal of Mr. Allison (a settler) from a portion of the land which

which his people wanted. As the settlement of this question, might have occupied more time than they had to spare, owing to the near approach of winter, they postponed their decisions on this question, for future consideration struck their tents and retired to the sea coast.

During the following winter, the work of the Joint Reserve Commission was entrusted to Commissioner G. M. Sproat alone.

Mr. Sproat did not revisit these Indians; and this with several other questions connected with this Agency, were left unsettled.

The Indians at M. Kum, a. p. a. l. x are already divided into two parties, and the addition of a Band of Strangers to their numbers, would increase their troubles and dissension and materially check their forward progress.

It has been customary to designate, all the Indians who inhabit the Okanagan Valley, as Okanagan, without distinction; as if they belonged to one Band, and thus conveying to the minds of strangers and superficial observers the ideas of unity and community of interests; but this is far from being the case. Each Band has its own separate and distinct views and interests; claiming its own particular lands, village sites, fishing

12 5

fishing grounds, and other special rights; and no amalgamation or partial amalgamation of these Bands, can be instituted, without doing violence to the traditions, sentiment and real and imaginary rights of the people.

The refusal of the allotment of their lands to Charlie's Indians, may lead to the dispersion of the Band, the more energetic may become discontented agitators and vagabonds; stealing and making reprisals, at every favorable opportunity.

The arresting and punishing of a few such transgressors will cost the Government of the Country many times the value, of the few hundred acres of land, which these people crave.

Instead of requiring a good reason for allotting to these Indians, the lands which they are now living on and using, it would appear difficult to find a good reason for refusing them their reasonable requests.

It may be well to remember, that at least half the Indians belonging to the Okanogan Valley live in Washington Territory U. States of America, where they are treated to liberal annual subsidies.

During the last summer, Iumasket and Moses, two Chiefs of

of the Bands living within the U. S. Territory surrendered to the U. S. Government some large sections of the extensive Reserves, originally allotted to them. Moses agreed to accept in return for his lands an annual subsidy, to be paid partly in coin and partly in live stock.

Tumasket is to receive for the use of his Band One Grist Mill, One School House, Agricultural Implements, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools. The U. S. Government is to furnish and maintain, on his Reserve, a Miller, a Carpenter, a Schoolmaster a Farmer and a Blacksmith: until such time as the people of his Band, are of themselves sufficiently advanced and skilful, to replace the above mentioned functionaries.

Tumasket's Reserve is bounded on the North by the 49th parallel of North Latitude, on the West by the Okanagan River, on the South and East by the Columbia river, extending upwards along said river to the mouth of the Pend'oreille.

The U. S. Okanagans, with their B. C. Comrades on the apparent illiberality of our Government towards them. The B. C. Indians report by directing the attention of their U. S. friends, to the liberty enjoyed

116 7

enjoyed by the British Indians, the security they feel in the honorable intentions of their Government, respecting the inviolability of their Reserves, and the protection given to life and property by the just administration of our laws.

Unfortunately, the unjust sale of the best portion of the Osooyoos Reserve, by the Provincial Government of B. C. to a settler, the non-allotment of a Reserve to Charles's Band of Indians the unsettled condition of the Reserves in the Similkameen Valley, where the settlers are encroaching on lands, which the Indians maintain were allotted to them by Commissioner G. M. Sproat, are circumstances which are tending very much to dispel the confidence which the Indians should have in the just intentions of our Government authorities.

Charles's Band does not ask for any special concessions.

The fact that the lands used by these people, were not secured to them is merely incidental: and but for changes in the Indian Reserve Commission, there would probably have been no unreasonable delay in the settlement of this difficulty.

Because the M. Kum, a. pa. lex Band have an apparently large Reserve is hardly a sound reason, why the Charles Band, should not be treated with

with the same consideration as their neighbors.

In some respects this little Band is entitled to special consideration.

The present community represents the remnants of the Mission Valley and Trepannier River people.

The lands in the Mission Valley, having been nearly all secured by settlers, the Indians of that place united with those of the Trepannier River, to form their present settlement on the site of an old village common to both Bands.

They contended with the Reserve Commissioners for a fishing site on Mission Creek, which has been secured to them.

As regards the value of the lands reserved for the Indians in the Okanagan Valley, I feel that I am justified in stating, that there is more improvable land owned by the two settlers adjoining M. Kum, a. pa. lin than can be found in all the Okanagan Valley Reserves considered together.

The M. Kum, a. pa. lin Reserve would make one good stock farm.

The Penttison Reserve would also suffice for one good stock range the other Okanagan Valley Reserves, are not of much value.

The Commonages are used by the settlers as compared with

with the Indians, in the proportion of twenty to one i.e. counting the stock fed thereon.

As factors in the "production of wealth to the State" the Okanagan Bands collect more wealth in the course of a year than any two average stock farmers in the country. They are active and trustworthy, common carriers, harvesters, and herders, they collect annually many hundred dollars worth of valuable furs, and produce most of their own food.

I sincerely trust that Charles's little Band will be treated with due fairness. These people appear to be as much entitled to a separate Reserve as any other Band of Indians in this Province.

(S^d)

J. W. MacKay
Indian Agent
Kamloops and Okanagan
Agencies.

J. W. Powell Esq.
Indian Supt.
Victoria



512. O.

Indian Office
Victoria Mar 23^d 1886.

Sir,
With further reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of water requirements for various bands of Indians in the interior of this Province, and, more particularly, to your letter of the 5th Dec 1884, in reply to mine of the 21st Nov preceeding, relative to the water privileges of the Meskanilth Indian informing me, inter alia, that "if the Indians of Meskanilth require water for irrigation purposes, let them or the Agent who has charge of them apply for a record of a reasonable quantity of water and you see no reason why the same should not be granted",

I beg now, on behalf of the Meskanilth, Muzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroid, Kanaka Bar, Siska and

The Honorable
The Chief Commr.
of Lands & Works.

Due & Pay due consideration
will be given to the application
as soon as the pecuniary of
legislative duties will
permit.

C.C.

and Shuppah Bands of Indians,
to make formal application for the
quantities of water named in the
enclosed schedule which they require
for irrigation purposes.

These Indians
all cultivate land on the reserves
alluded to, have made creditable
improvements and are industrious
people.

With a view of making the
information, at my hand, as complete
as possible, I have given the population
of each tribe.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

J. H. Pearce

Indian Superintendent.

1

Nes-kai-nlith Indians

Population. 140

No 1. Aa la ut Reserve

400 inches of water from Nes-kai-nlith
creek.

No 2 Aa la ut Reserve.

100 inches of water from Chase river.

Spuzzum, Indians.

Population 237

No 1 Spuzzum Reserve.
300 inches of water from Spuzzum Creek

No 2 Tee qua loose
All springs within the limits of
this reserve.

No 3 Sku wha (Jacks) Reserve.
5 inches of water from Sku wha stream.

No 4 Göl a kin Reserve

No 5 Pap sill qua Reserve.

No 6 Fishing station

All springs of water within the limits
of these reserves.

Boston Bar Indians.

Population 316

No 1 Tuck-kwi-ow-um Reserve.

100 Inches of water from Ryan, and second creek below the reserve, and 200 inches from Anderson Creek.

No 2 Kapa cheet sun Reserve.

Half the water of the Kapa cheet sun stream, and 200 inches of water from the stream immediately below the Reserve.

No 3 Austin Flat Reserve.

10 inches of water from a small stream above the Reserve.

No 4 Im buck tum (Butchers Flat) Reserve.

100 inches of water from Im buck tum stream, and from springs back of Reserve.

No 5 Skah geeze Reserve.

50 inches of water from Skuzzy stream.

No 6 Skoke-um (Pauls) Reserve.

5 inches of water from Springs at the back of, and on the Reserve.

No 7 Shyp-tat-tooks Reserve.

100 inches of water from Skuzzy river.

Boothroyd Indians.

Population 257.

No 1 Tea waw muck Reserve.

40 inches of water from Ainsley creek, and from springs at back of Reserve.

No 2 Tin-tahk-tl Reserve.

20 inches of water from Ka mus stream.

No 3 Speyum Reserve.

50 inches of water from Speyum stream, and 50 inches from Ne-pop-ul-cheen stream.

No 4 Kah moose Reserve.

20 inches of water from Ka mus (Jamiesons) stream.

No 5 Sho ook Reserve.

200 inches of water from N-kat sam creek, and springs at back of Reserve.

No 6 In kakt saph Reserve.

200 inches of water from N kat sam creek.

No 7 Chuck cheet Reserve.

100 inches of water from Chuck cheet stream.

No 8 Sti-e hanny Reserve.

50 inches of water from Waterfall creek.

No 9 Stluck a meent Reserve.

40 inches of water from Stluck a meent stream.

Boothroyd Indians (cont^d)

No 10 Dufferin Reserve.

20 inches of water from Waterfall creek.

Kanaka Bar Indians.

Population 106.

No 1 Nek lipt um Reserve.

25 inches of water from Nek lipt um stream.

No 2 & 3 Kanaka Bar Reserve

10 inches of water from Nek lipt um stream.

5 inches " " Mo. mey-lua "

5 inches " " Peg leg "

No 4 Why cek Reserve.

100 inches of water from Why cek stream

7

Siska Indians.

Population 67

No 1 Kup-chey-nalth Reserve, and
No 2 Reserve

25 inches of water from Kup chey nalth creek

No 3 Siska Reserve

50 inches of water from Siska stream.

No 4 Indian grave.

No 5 Jacht Reserve.

75 inches of water from Siska stream.

No 6 Hum humph Reserve

20 inches of water from Hum humph stream

No 7 Reserve.

50 inches of water from the stream which flows through this reserve, and 50 inches from the creek immediately South of the Reserve.

Skuppah, Indians.

Population 55.

No 1 Reserve, and

No 4 Skuppah Reserve.

25 inches of water from Skuppah stream.

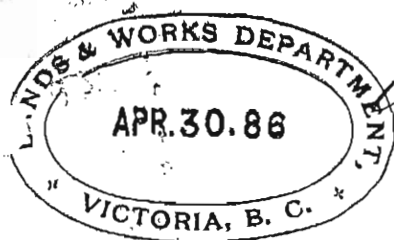
No 2 Reserve

20 inches of water from Inklyuk ki nat ko stream.

No 3 Pooey elth Reserve.

40 inches of water from Pooey elth stream.

Enclosed with 259/86



Amended Minute of Decision.
Fountain Indians.

No. 3

A Reserve of Four hundred, and twenty seven (427) acres, situated on the Lillooet, and Clinton waggon road between the 12, and 14 mile posts, and adjoining the farm lately owned by Mr. Joseph Levanteur.

Commencing at a Fir tree, marked Indian Reserve, on the left bank of 14 mile creek, and running East 30 chains thence South 40 chains; thence East 30 chains; thence South $89 \frac{53}{100}$ chains; thence West to the Fraser river; thence up the left bank of the said river to a point due West of the starting point, and thence East to the place of commencement.

Lot 37 Group 1 for which a Crown Grant has been issued, is not included in this reserve.

J. O'Nully
J.R.C.

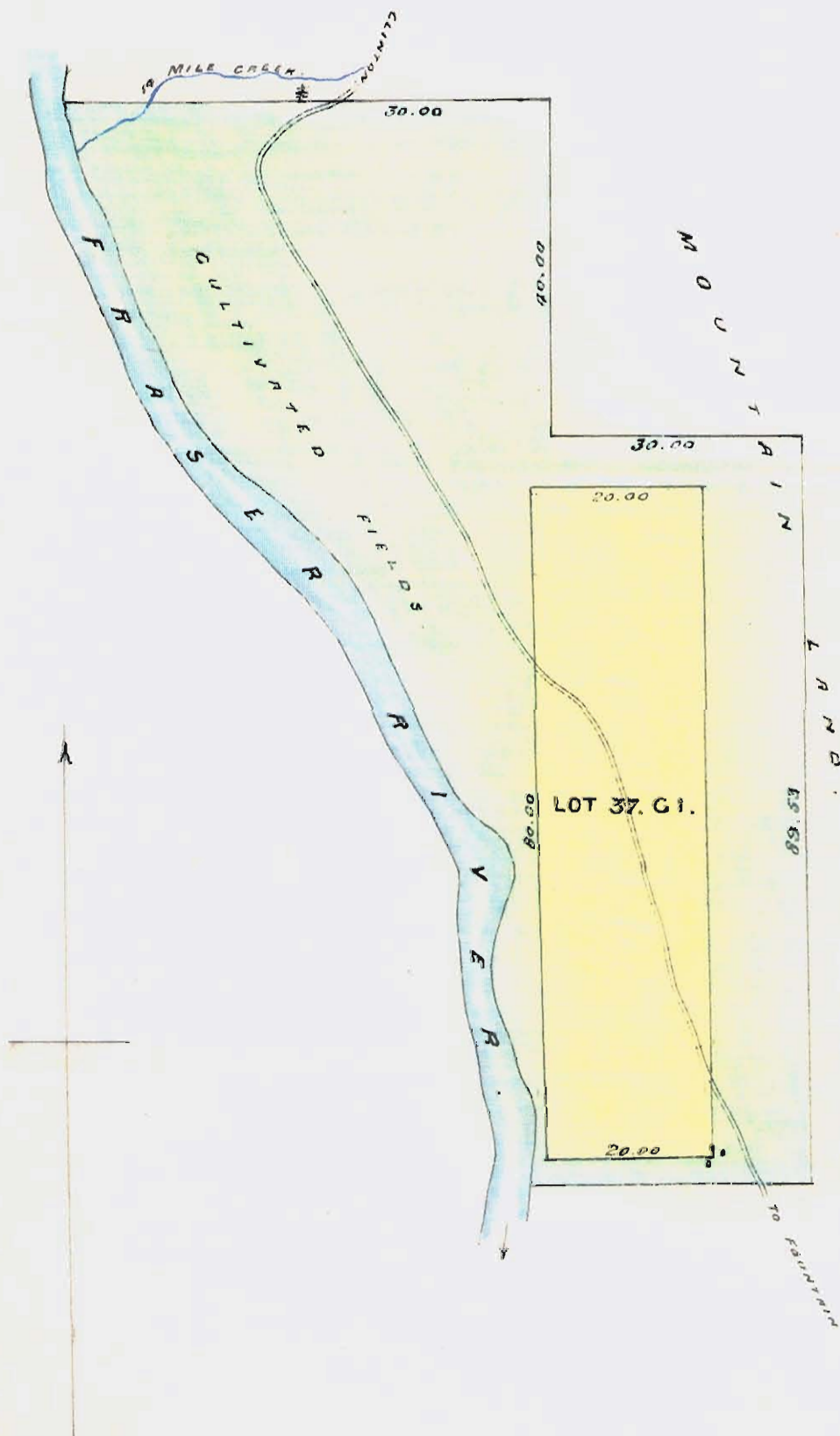
Victoria. B.C.
April 30th 1886.

N^o 3

FOUNTAIN INDIANS.

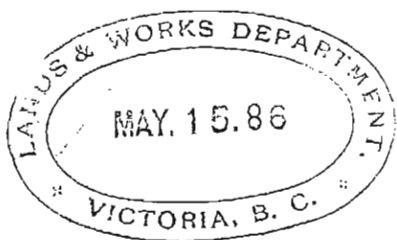
SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

427 ACRES.



1159/86

1159^e
British Columbia



689. O.

Indian Office
Victoria 14th May 1886.

Sir,

In reference to my letter of the 23^d March making application on behalf of some Indian Bands in the Interior for water records, and to your reply thereto of the 24th of same month, proposing to give the same consideration, as soon as the pressure of legislative duties permit, may I now beg your kindly attention to the matter?

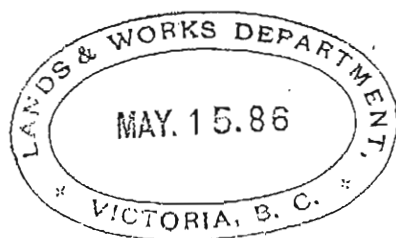
I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

J. H. Power
Indian Superintendent.

The Honorable
The Chief Commr.
of Lands & Works
Etc. Etc. Etc.

1160/86

British Columbia.

690. O.

Indian Office

Victoria 14th May 1886.

Sir.

With reference to our conference yesterday, and the proposal that all the reserves made by Mr. Sproat on the Coast would have to be taken in hand by Mr. O'Reilly, I beg to suggest, for your concurrence, that immediately upon the Reserve Commissioner's return from Ashcroft, for which place he starts tomorrow, he might proceed to duty there. Mr. O'Reilly is of opinion that he will be able, without doubt, to visit the Chilcooten district before the close of the season and settle all matters connected with reserves for the Indians in that locality. Should you approve of this, I will be glad to indicate the same accordingly to Mr. O'Reilly.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your obedient servant
J. N. Powell
Indian Superintendent

The Honorable

The C. C. Lands & Works.

Answered May 18/86

British Columbia

86

92. P.

Indian Office
Victoria June 29th 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that Mr. Indian Agent MacKay reports considerable dissatisfaction among the Similkameen or Kereueos Indians, on account of the alleged treatment they have received from the Government in respect of the lands which were assigned to them by Mr. Commissioner Sproat, Messrs. Cawston and Richter having informed the Indians, that they have purchased from the Provincial Government and received grants in fee for nine hundred and sixty acres (960 acres) of definite reserve land, on which the Indians have considerable improvements.

In October

1878 Mr. Sproat defused six Reserves for

The Honorable
The Chief Commr.
of Lands & Works.

Received for
Serving protest against
Indian Reserves in this
District of Kootenai

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for the Keweenaw Indians. The acreage of these assignments has not been, so far as I am aware, ascertained, but it is out of them that Messrs. Lawston and Richter claim now to have purchased 960. acres.

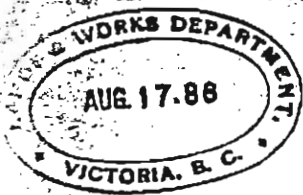
All these lands including those alleged to have been since purchased by Mr. Lawston and Mr. Richter have been pointed out to the Indians by the Joint Reserve Commissioner and duly allotted to them.

May I ask you to be good enough to give this matter consideration, and kindly furnish me with requisite information with a view to satisfying the Similkameen Indians.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant.

J. H. Pearce
Indian Superintendent.



(1)

2141
Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria B.C.
August 14th 1886.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, and approval, Minutes of decision, and sketches of two reserves defined by me for the use of the Oregon Sack Creek Indians, situated on Nelson Creek, Thompson river. Reserves for this tribe were defined by Mr Sproat in August 1878, but it became necessary to lay out additional land, representations having been made to the Minister of Railways, and Canals that the further welling of one of these reserves No 4 by irrigation endangered the safety of the railway at that place.

In accordance therefore with instructions received from the Supt
The Hon^{ble} General
Chief Commissioner
Lands & Works.

also
L. J. Sproat
next page

General of Indian Affairs, I laid out
the two reserves above referred to.

They do not in any way encroach on the
rights of any settler, and the land is
situated within the railway belt.

I also enclose a sketch, and Minute
of decision of a reserve laid out by me
for the Lytton Indians (Pap-y-um) situated
on the right bank of the Fraser river, nearly
opposite to the town of Lytton. This was
rendered necessary by Mr. Sproat, when
defining the reserves for these Indians in
1878, having overlooked the fact that this
plot of land was part of the Indian
settlement, 65 acres being well fenced, about
30 of which are under crop. Five families
reside upon this reserve; it does not
interfere with the claims of any settler, and
is situated within the railway belt.

I have the honor to be
Sir

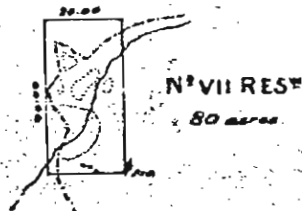
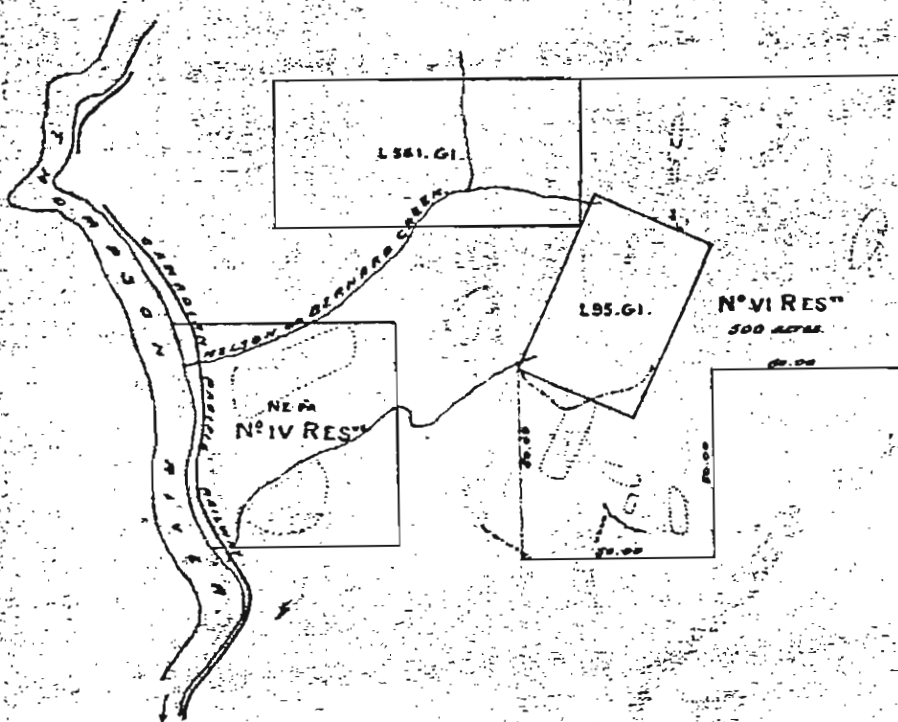
Your obedient Servant

D. J. Reilly

J. R. C.

3 OREGON JACK CREEK INDIANS.

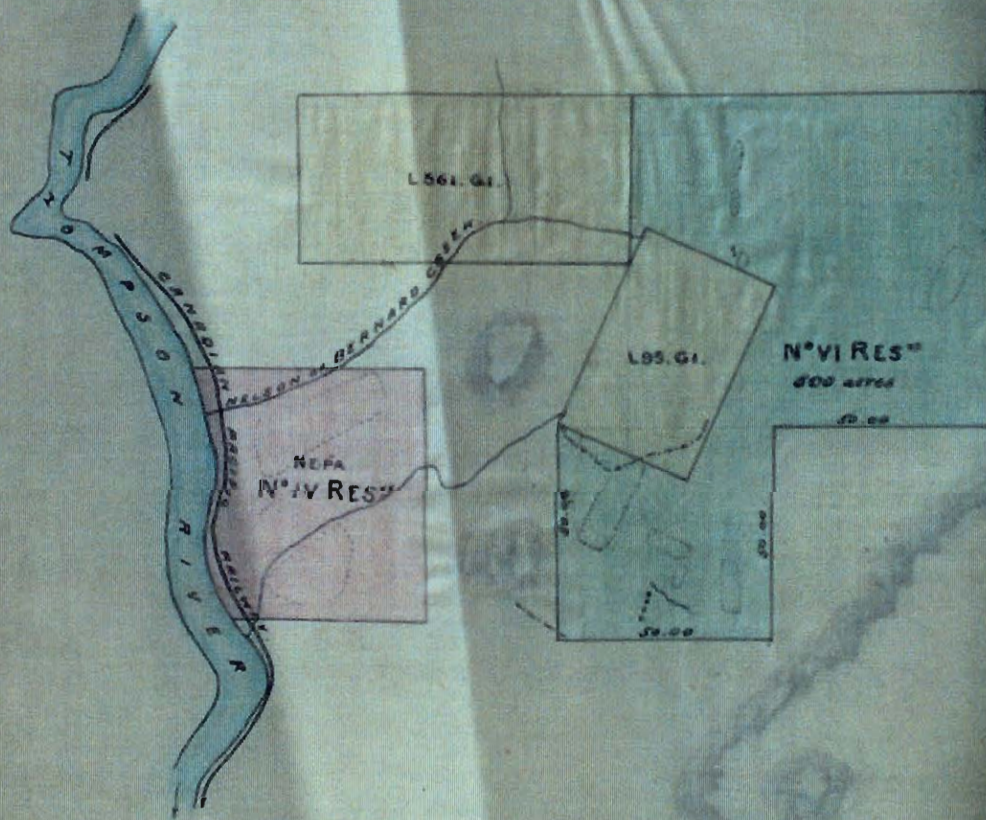
SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.



BCMOD
Binder 8
Corr. No. 2141
86
[p. 3]

OREGON JACK CREEK INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.



Minute of Decision 4
Oregon Vack Creek Indians.
No 6

A reserve of five hundred (500) acres situated near the left bank of the Thompson river, and about thirty (30) chains to the Eastward of No 4 reserve. Commencing at the Southwestern corner post of Lot 95 Group 1, Yale district, and running South fifty (50) chains; thence East fifty (50) chains; thence North fifty (50) chains; thence East fifty (50) chains; thence North to a point due East of the Northeastern corner of Lot 561 Group 1, Yale district; thence West to the said Northeastern corner of Lot 561 Group 1; thence South to the southeastern corner post of Lot 561 Group 1; thence to the northwest corner post of Lot 95 Group 1, and thence following the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the said Lot 95, Group 1 to the place of commencement.

No 7

No 7-6

A reserve of eighty (80) acres, situated about thirty (30) chains to the south of reserve No 6

Commencing at a Fir tree marked Indian Reserve, and running North forty (40) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; thence South forty (40) chains, and thence East to the place of commencement.

The surplus water of Nelson, or St Bernard creek is hereby reserved for the use of the Indians on these allotments.

J. O'Reilly
J. R. C.

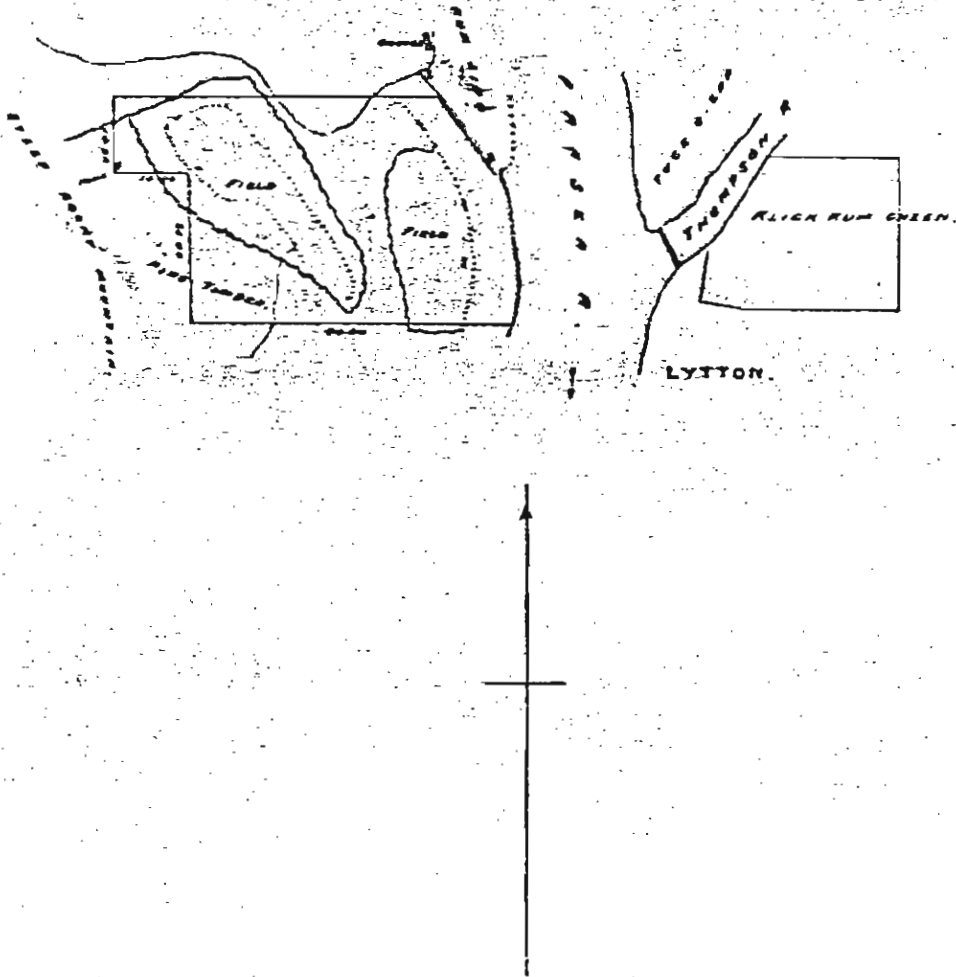
Ashcroft. B.C.
19th May 1886.

6

LYTTON INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

126 acres.



BCMOD
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Corr. No. 2141/86
[p. 6]

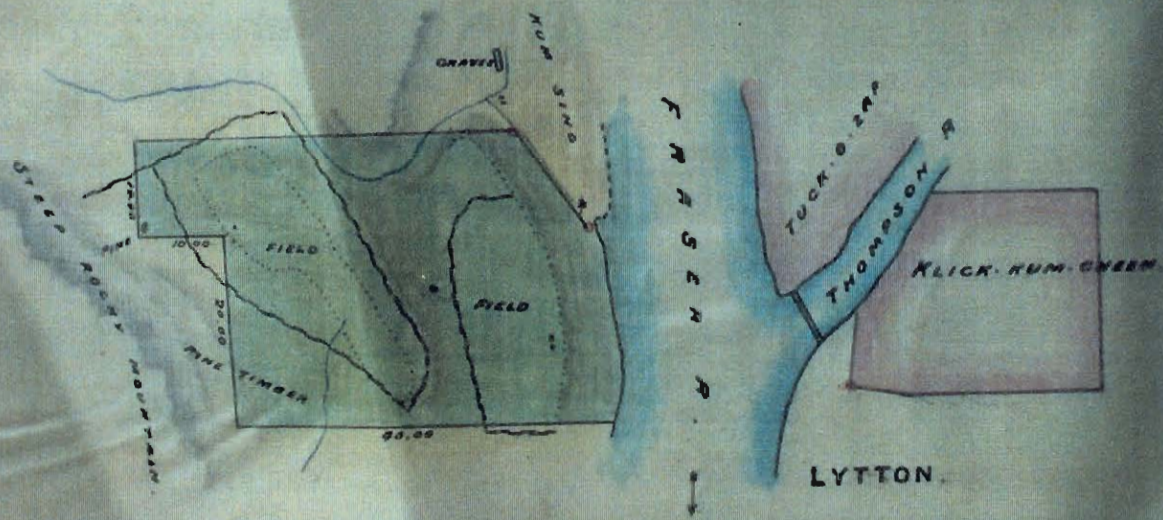
N^o 8

PAP-Y-UM

LYTTON INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

126 acres.



Minute of Decision 2141
Lytton Indians (7) 86
No 8

Pap-y-um, a reserve of one hundred and twenty six (126) acres, situated on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite to the mouth of the Thompson.

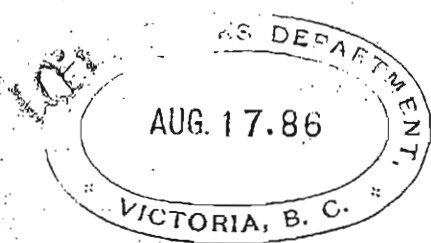
Commencing at a post on the right bank of the Fraser, and running West forty (40) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence West ten (10) chains; thence North ten (10) chains; thence East to the Western boundary of Kam Sing's pre-emption claim; thence southerly following the said boundary to the Fraser river, and thence down the right bank of the Fraser river to the place of commencement.

The surplus water of "Nick eye-yah" creek is assigned to the use of the Indians.

A Burial ground, situated on Kam Sing's pre-emption, and seven (7) chains North of Pap-y-um is reserved.

Lytton. B.C.
21st May 1886.

J. O'Reilly
J.R.C.



2142
Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
August 14th 1886.

Sir.

I have the honor to forward herewith for your information, and approval, Minutes of decision, and rough sketches of the land reserved by me on the 26th June for the use of the Hesquiat tribe of Indians, resident in Hesquiat Harbor, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The soil on these allotments is of the poorest description, and unsuitable for agriculture, the situation being exposed, and bleak; the only real value of the reserves is their proximity to the fishing, and sealing grounds from which the Indians derive their livelihood.

The Hon^{ble}

Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

There is no white settlement in

in this neighborhood,, nor is any
likely to take place.

The Hesquiat tribe number
221 viz 70 men, 66 women, and 85
children, Antoine is their chief.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

D. O'Reilly
J.R.C.

Minutes of Decision.

Nesquiat Indians.

N^o 1

"Nesquiat", a reserve of 232 acres, situated at the Southwestern entrance to Nesquiat Harbor, and south of, and adjoining the Roman Catholic Mission on the pre-emption claim of the Rev^d A. Brabant.

Commencing at the Southeastern corner post of pre-emption N^o 1572, and running West 40 chains; thence South 50 chains; thence East to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

N^o 2

"No-ma-is", a reserve of 88 acres, situated at the Southeastern entrance to Nootka Sound.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running North 50 chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Southerly direction to the place of commencement.

N^o 3

"Te-ah-mit", a reserve of 113 acres, situated on the Western shore of Nesquiat Harbor.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, at the mouth of Te-ah-mi creek.

2

Nesquit Indians. (cont^d)

creek, and running North 10 chains; thence West 30 chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 4

"Ma ar pe", a reserve of 150 acres, situated on the Northwestern shore of Nesquit Harbor.

Commencing at a Hemlock, marked Indian Reserve, and running West 60 chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence along the shore in a Northeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

No 5

"I. u. suk", a reserve of 33 acres, situated on the eastern shore of Nesquit Harbor.

Commencing at an Alder marked Indian Reserve, and running East 20 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

A. O'Reilly

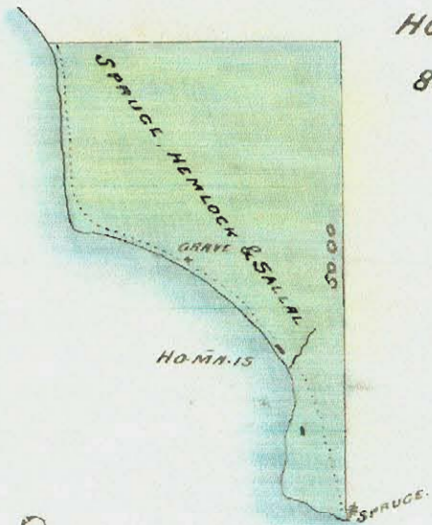
J. R. C.

Nesquit. B.C.
June 26th 1886.

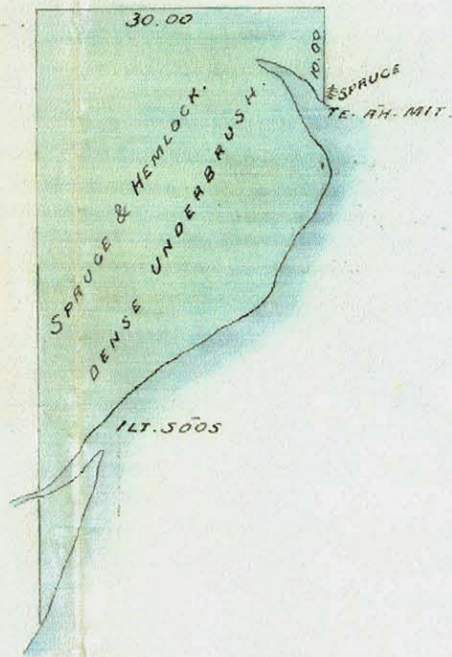
HESQUIAT INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

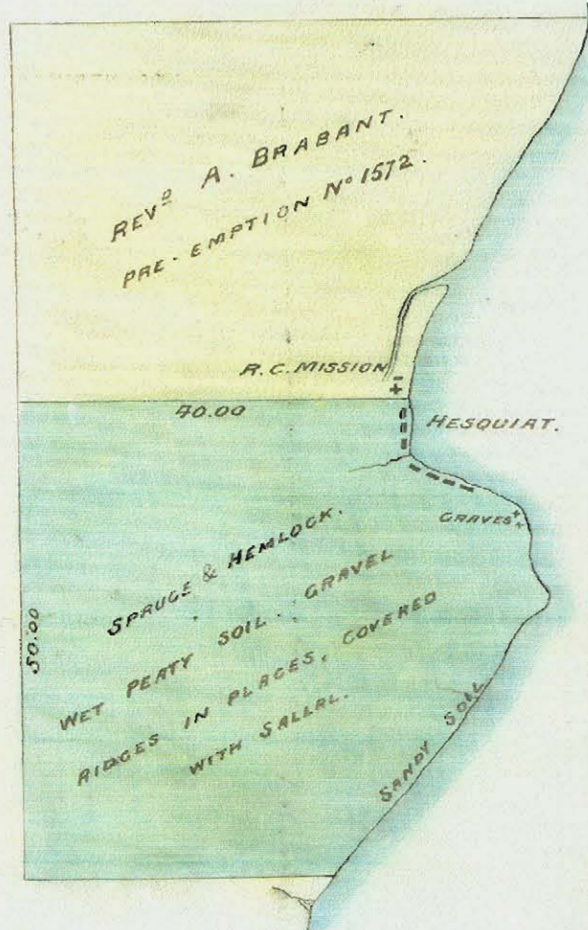
N^o2
HO-MĀ-IS.
88 ACRES.



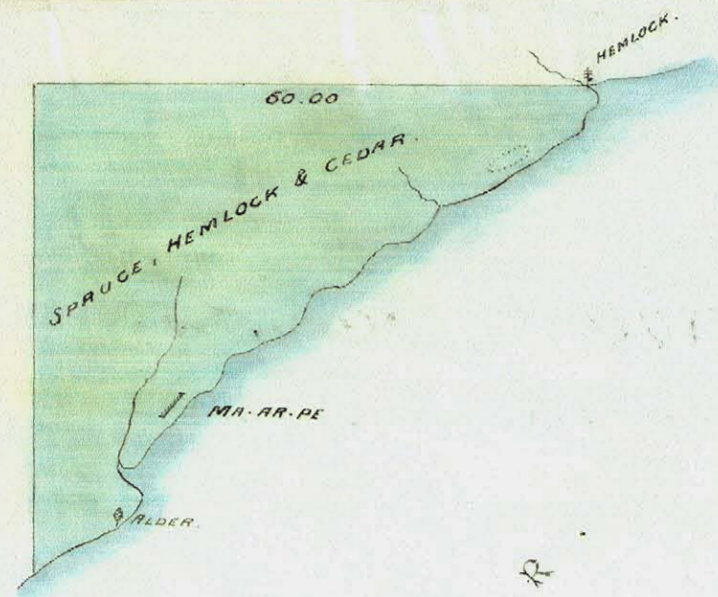
N^o3
TE-ĀH-MIT.
113 ACRES.



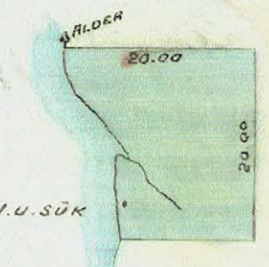
N^o1
HĒSQUIAT.
232 ACRES.



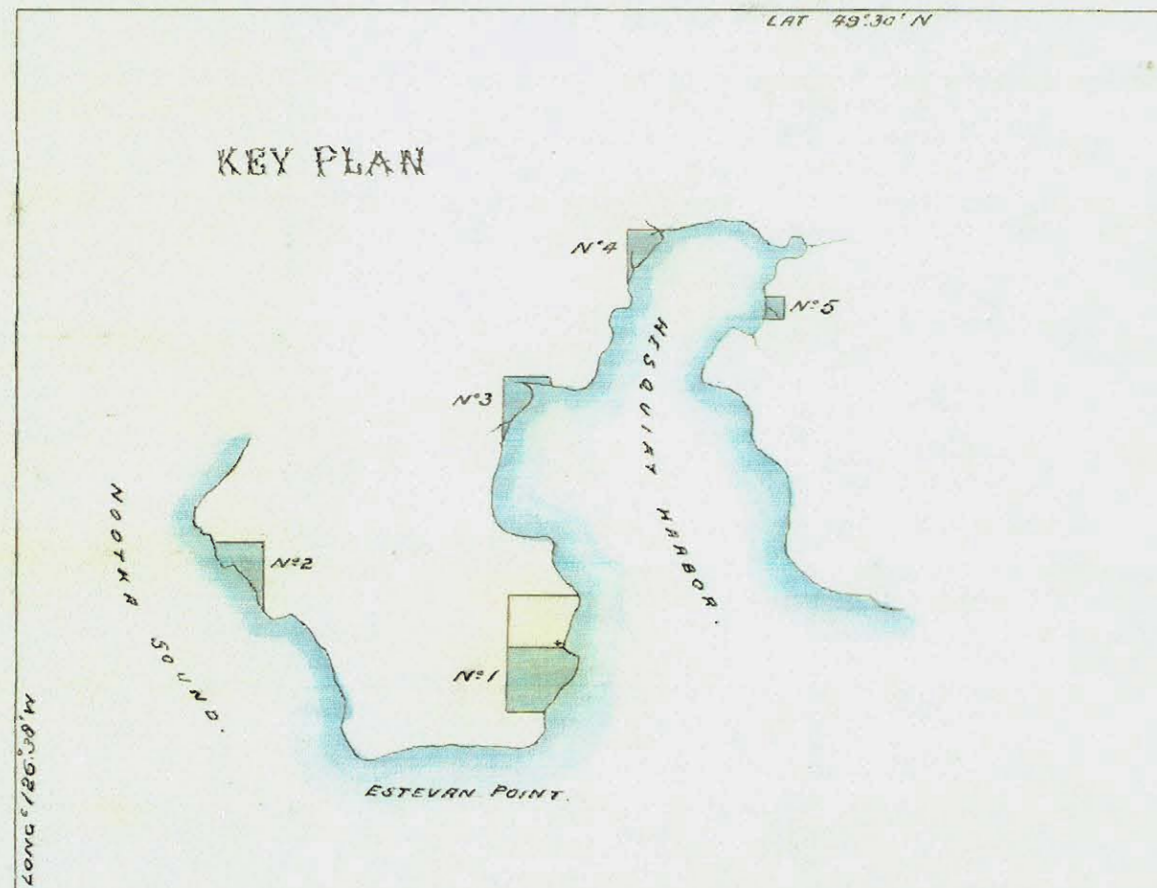
N^o4
MA-ĀR-PE.
150 ACRES.

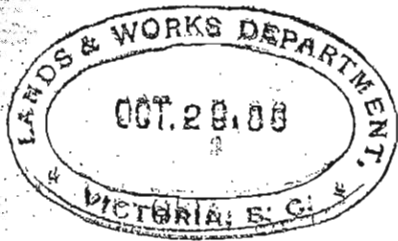


N^o5
I-U-SŪK
33 ACRES.



KEY PLAN





2817
Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria B.C.
October 27th 1886.

see $\frac{1498}{87}$

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, and approval, rough sketches, and Minutes of Decision of the various plots of land reserved for the use of the several tribes of Indians resident between the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, and the West Coast of the Mainland.

I append herewith a tabular statement, shewing the population, acreage, number of acres under cultivation &c &c.

Name of tribe	Population	No of Reserve	Acreage	No of acres Cultivated	Cattle Horses Pigs	Remarks.
Nahwitti	101	5	9275	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre	—	12 acres cultivable
Fort Rupert	173	7	270	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	—	50 " "
Nimkeesh	162	5	479	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre	—	150 " "
Turnour Island	107	1	26	—	—	This tribe use the fishing stations in common with the Knight Inlet Indians.
Maktelth pe	63	4	133	—	—	25 acres cultivable
Village Island	215	5	455	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	—	20 " "
Guilford Island	263	9	762	—	—	300 " "
Knight's Inlet	171	4	571	—	—	4 " "

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

These

The within
Reserves are
hereby approved
with the exception of No 3
for Fort Rupert-Indians, which
is to stand over until the 4¹/₄ acres
included within Mr Robert Hunt's pre-emption
claim shall be relinquished by Mr Robert

W. Smith & Co.
Mr Robert Hunt having relinquished (June 9, 1894) all
his rights, title and interest to the four and one quarter (4¹/₄) acres
mentioned above; Reserves No 3 is hereby approved
J. G. Vernon C. C. W. M.

These several plots of land, which are fully described in the Minutes of Decision, and sketches, are of a very worthless character; they are, with few exceptions merely fishing stations, the land being incapable of cultivation, and they do not, nor are they likely at any future time to interfere with the settlement of the country.

Reserve No 1 for the Fort Rupert Indians, containing $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres, is situated within Mr Roderick Finlaysons preemption claim, upon which he obtained a certificate of Improvement dated 14th December 1885, but he afterwards sold his interest to Mr Robert Hunt, and the latter gentleman expressed his entire concurrence in this land being set apart for the Indians provided only that a space of 16 2 feet be left between his garden fence, and the boundary of the reserve, which has been done. Mr Hunt was desirous that the Indians should not be disturbed in the possession of their village site.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.

R. J. Davis

Minutes of Decision.

Nahwitti Indians

No 1

Hope Island, a reserve of nine thousand, two hundred, and twenty five (9225) acres, situated between Goletas Channel, and Queen Charlottes Sound.

The Island known as Indian Island in Bull Harbor, containing five (5) acres and Village Island containing ten (10) acres, are included in this reservation.

No 2

Se mach, a reserve of six (6) acres situated on the Southeastern shore of Sea Otter cove, Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a Hemlock mark Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains, thence North ten (10) chains thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Southwesterly direction to the place of commencement.

Nahwitti Indians cont^d

No 3

Quack tum, a reserve of twelve (12) acres, situated at Cape Scott, the northerly extremity of Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence North ten (10) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a South easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No 4

Nah witti, a reserve of eighteen (18) acres, situated at Cape Commerell on the Northeast coast of Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running West ten (10) chains; thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in an Easterly, and Southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 5

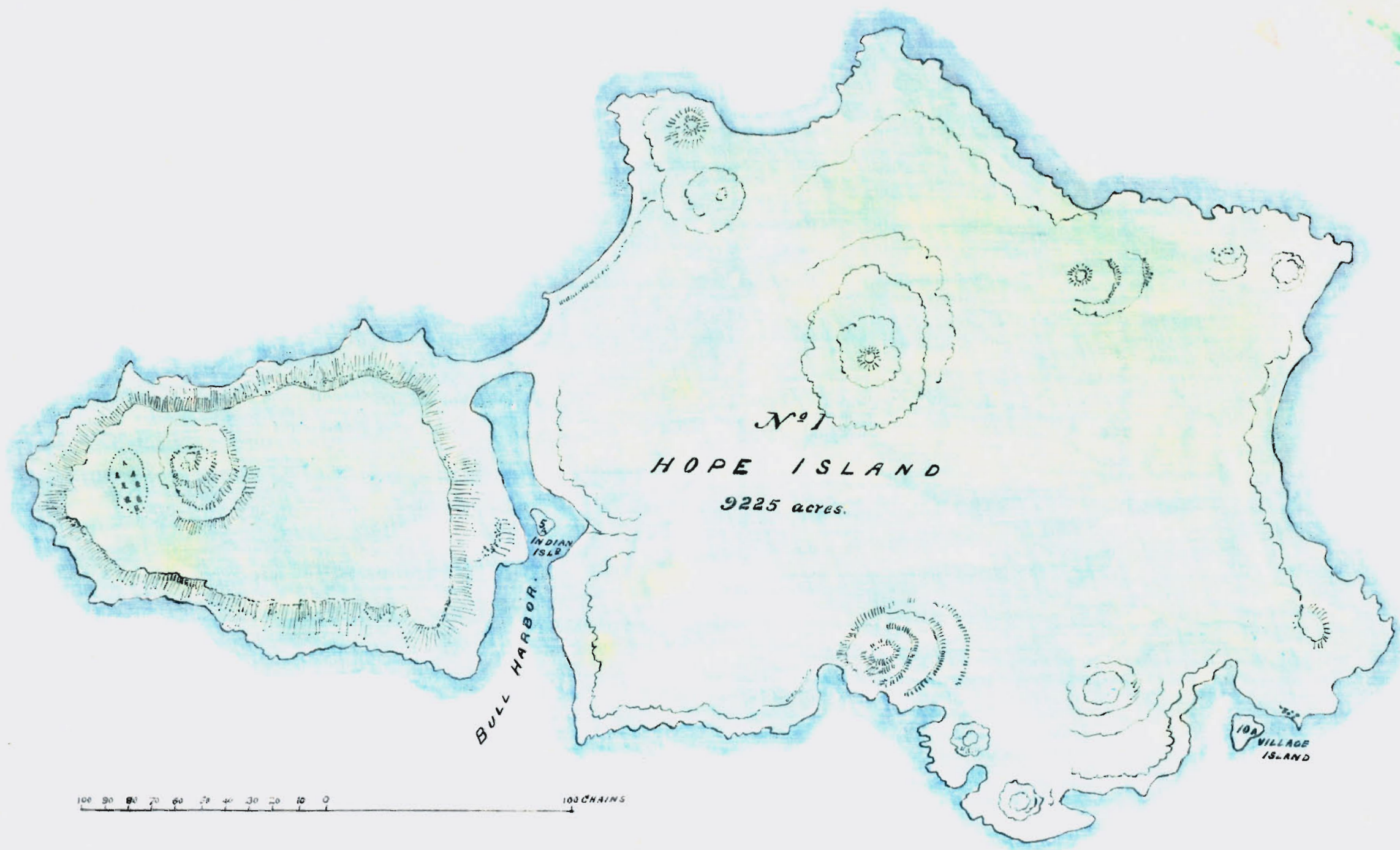
Nahwitti Indians cont^d

No 5

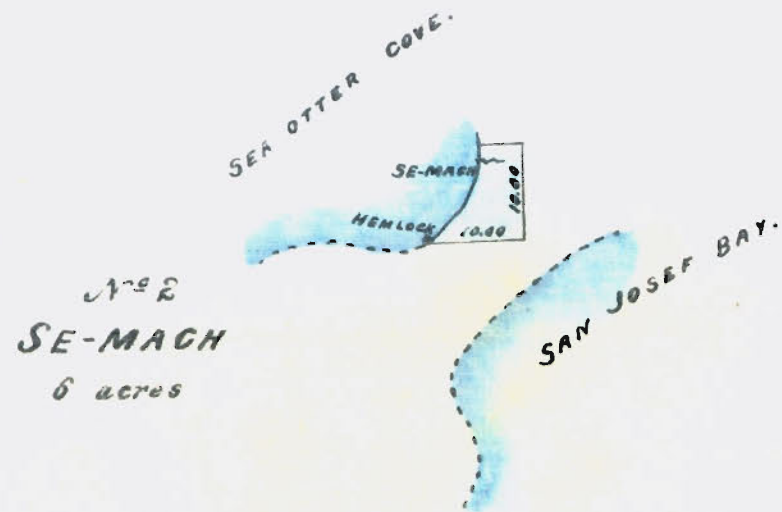
Glen gla ouch, a reserve of fourteen (14) acres, situated at the Southern end of Balaklava Island, Goletas Channel. Commencing at a Cedar marked Indian Reserve, and running North ten (10) chains; thence East ten (10) chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northwesterly direction to the place of commencement.

J. O'Neill
J. O'Neill

September 17th 1886.



100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 100 CHAINS



CAPE SCOTT



N^o 3
OUCH-TUM
12 acres.

N^o 4
NAH-WITTI.
18 acres.



NAHWITTI INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.



N^o 5
GLEN-GLA-OUCH
14 acres

2

1

Minutes of Decision Fort Rupert Indians.

No 1

A Reserve of four, and one fourth ($4\frac{1}{4}$) acres, situated to the westward of Mr Robert Hunts garden at Fort Rupert.

Commencing at a post, marked Indian Reserve, and running South six (6) chains; thence West ten (10) chain thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in an Easterly direction to the place of commencement.

A fenced grave yard, four (4) chain east of the Fort is also reserved for the use of the Indians.

No 2

A Reserve of thirty three (33) acres, situated on Beaver Harbor, and adjoining the Western boundary of Mr Hunts claim.

Commencing at the Northwest corner post of Mr Hunts property, and running South twenty (20) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; thence North to the seashore and thence following the coast in an Easterly direction to the place of commencement.

Fort Rupert Indians (cont^d)

No 3

Shell Island containing about half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an acre, and situated three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of a mile North of Fort Rupert, is reserved for the use of the Indians.

No 4

Tsulqua te a reserve of sixty eight (68) acres, situated on the western shore of Hardy Bay, Queen Charlottes Sound.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running West twenty (20) chains; thence South to "Tsulqua te" river, thence down the left bank of the said river to its mouth, and thence along the seashore in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 5

Thomas Point, a Reserve of forty five (45) acres, situated at Thomas Point, about one mile East of Fort Rupert.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running West twenty (20) chains; thence North to the seashore, and thence following the coast in a Southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 6

Fort Rupert Indians (cont^d)

No 6

Keogh, a reserve of six (6) acres, situated about two miles, and a half (2½) east of Fort Rupert.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running South ten (10) chains; thence East to the Keogh river, thence down the left bank of the said river to its mouth, and thence along the seashore in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

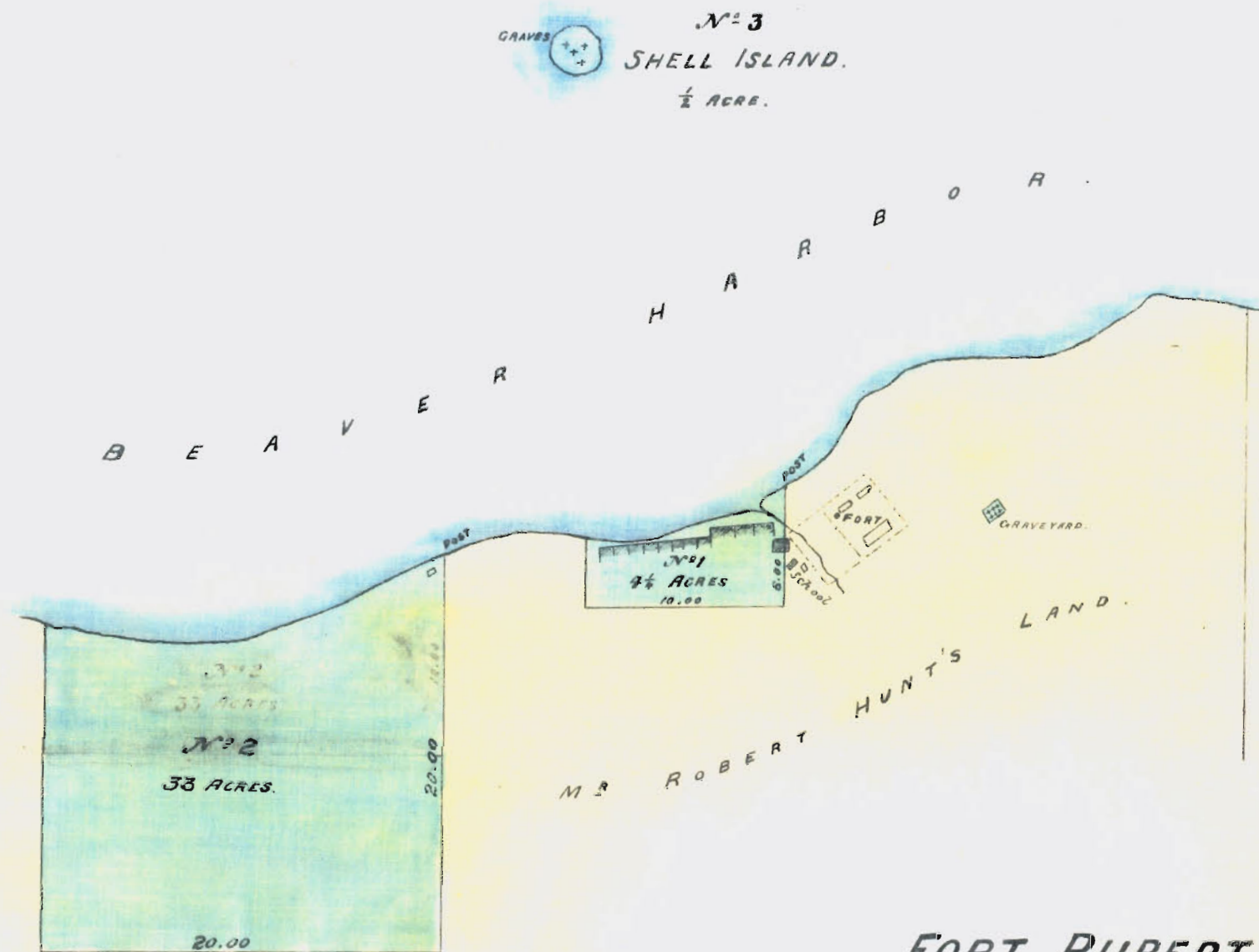
No 7

Klick see wy, a reserve of one hundred and forty seven (147) acres, situated on Queen Charlottes Sound, about twelve (12) miles Southeast of Fort Rupert, and east of Section Nine (9) Rupert district.

Commencing at the Northeastern corner post of Section Nine (9) Rupert district, and running south thirty six (36) chains to the Southeastern corner thereof; thence East forty (40) chains; thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Westerly direction to the place of commencement.

September 18th 1886.

D. O'Neill
J. O. K.



FORT RUPERT INDIANS.

KWAW-KEWLTH, KWE-AH-KAH, & WAW-LIS-KWAW-KEWLTH BANDS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 8 CHAINS.

FORT RUPERT INDIANS.

KWAW-KEWLTH, KWE-AH-KAH, & WAW-LIS-KWAW-KEWLTH BANDS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

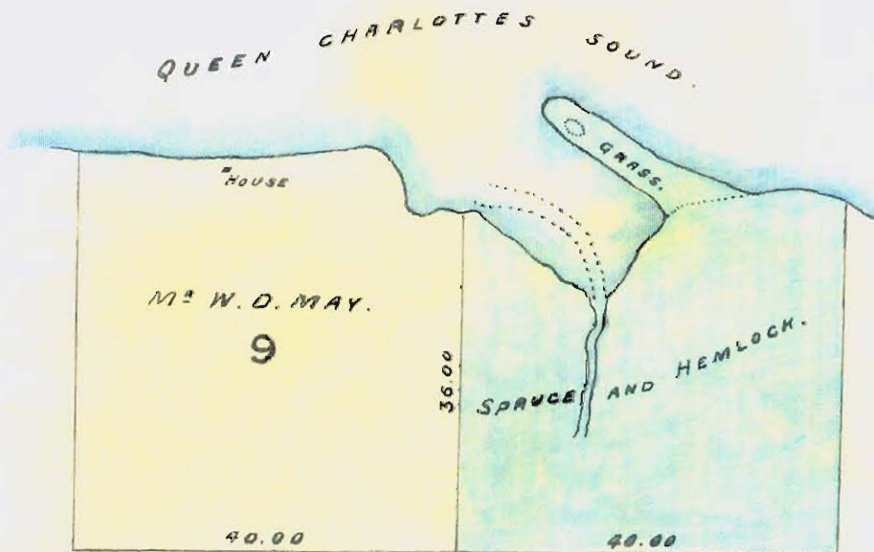
N^o 4
TSUL-QUA-TE.
68 ACRES.



N^o 5
THOMAS POINT.
45 ACRES.



N^o 6
KEOGH.
6 ACRES.



N^o 7
KLICK-SÉE-WY.
147 ACRES.

3

1

Minutes of Decision.

Nimkeesh Indians.

No 1

The Reserve of fifty (50) acres, situated at Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, allotted to the Indians on the 20th October 1884, approved by the Provincial Govern^t 2 December 1884.

No 2

The Burial Ground, situated thirty (30) chains South of Reserve No 1, and containing two (2) acres, assigned to the Indians on the 20th October 1884, approved by the Provincial Government 2nd December 1884.

No 3

Chis la kee, a reserve of three hundred, and thirty five (335) acres, situated at the mouth of Nimkeesh river, Broughton Strait, and south of, and adjoining Section six (6) Rupert district.

Commencing at the Southeastern corner post of Section six (6) Rupert district, and running West eighty (80) chains; thence South fifty (50) chains; thence East to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 4

Nimkeesh Indians (cont^d)

No 4.

Ase ce wy ee, a reserve of forty two (42) acres, situated on the left bank of the Nimkeesh river, about two, and a half miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running West to the Nimkeesh river, thence following the bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

No 5

P. toaw las, a reserve of fifty (50) acres situated on the right bank of Nimkeesh river half a mile from the outlet of Kimmatten lake.

Commencing at a Hemlock marked Indian Reserve, and running South twenty (20) chains; thence West to the Nimkeesh river, and thence following the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

J. O. Neely

September 21st 1886.

NIMKEESH INDIANS.

CORMORANT ISLAND.

50 acres.

SCALE 1 INCH = 10 CHAINS.

SECTION 4.
RUPERT DISTRICT.



NIMKEESH INDIANS.

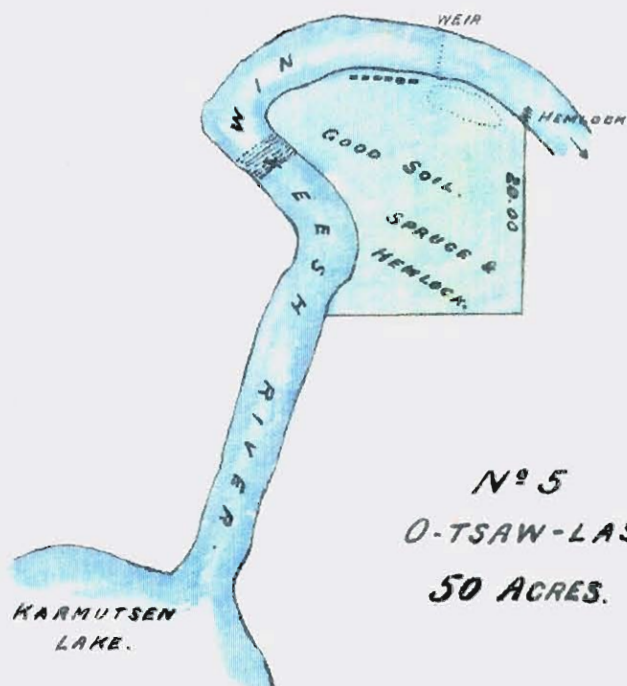
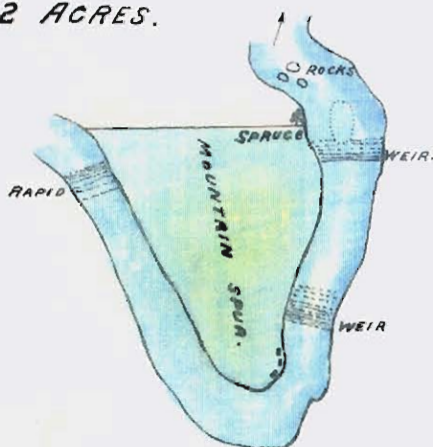
CORMORANT ISLAND

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

N^o 3
CHES-LA-KEE
335 ACRES



N^o 4
ARSE-GE-WY-EE
42 ACRES.



N^o 5
O-TSAW-LAS.
50 ACRES.

Minute of Decision
Turnour Island Indians.

Kar luke wees, a reserve of twenty five (25) acres, situated on the southern shore of Turnour Island, Beware Passage.

Commencing at a Fir, marked Indian Reserve, and running North twenty (20) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a southeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

A small island, on which are a number of Indian graves, lying south of this reservation is also assigned to the use of the Indians.

October 2nd 1886.

J. O'Reilly
J.R.C.

TURNOUR ISLAND INDIANS.

KLAH-WIT-SIS BAND.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.



KAR-LUK-WEES.
25 ACRES.



1

Minutes of Decision.
Mah-teeth pe Indians.

No 1

Et se kin, a reserve of sixteen (16) acres, situated on the eastern shore of Savannah Channel, and opposite the northern end of Hull Island.

Commencing at a Pin marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence West to the seacoast and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

Three (3) small islands in Savannah Channel, west of the village, used by the Indians as burial places, are included in this reservation.

No 2

A Reserve of twenty six (26) acres, situated on the eastern shore of Port Grove, Cracroft Island, opposite the southern end of Mist Island.

Commencing at an Alder marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

Mah teclth pe Indians (cont^d)

No 3

Nāy-lah te, a reserve of forty four (44) acres, situated at the mouth of Adams River, Johnstone Strait

Commencing at a Fir marked Indian Reserve, and running South twenty (20) chains; thence West to Adams River; thence down the right bank of the said River to its mouth, and thence along the seashore in a northeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

The Island on which the old village stands, and which is connected with the shore at low water, is included in this reservation.

No 4

A Reserve of forty seven (47) acres, situated on the Northern shore of Fort Neville at its head.

Commencing at a spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running North twenty (20) chains; thence East thirty (30) chains; thence South twenty (20) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore to the place of commencement.

October 5th 1886.

J. J. Keilly
J. J. Keilly

MĀH-TEELTH-PE INDIANS.

HAVANNAH CHANNEL.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

HAVANNAH CHANNEL.

GRAVES.

HULL ISL.

GRAVES.

ET-SE-KIN

N^o 1

ET-SE-KIN

16 ACRES.



N^o 4

PORT NEVILLE.

47 ACRES.

CRACROFT ISLAND

ROCKS.

2000

19.00

ALDER

N^o 2

PORT HARVEY.

26 ACRES.

JOHNSTONE STRAITS.

GRASSY FLATS
INTERSECTED WITH SLOUGHS
AND COVERED AT HIGH WATER.

OLD HOUSES.

GRASSY FLAT
COVERED AT HIGH WATER

PIR

GRAVELLY SOIL
FIR & CEDAR.

20.00

N^o 3

HĀY-LAH-TE.

44 ACRES.

ADAMS A.

Minutes of Decision:

Village Island Indians.

No 1.

Mak ma lilli kullah, a reserve of three hundred, and thirty three (333) acres, situated on the Western shore of Village Island, Elliot Passage.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running North to the seacoast, thence following the shore in a Southerly direction to the place of commencement.

Two (2) small islands, immediately in front of the village, which are used as Burial Grounds, are included in this reservation.

No 2

Mee-tup, a reserve of eighteen (18) acres, situated at the head of Viner Sound.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running East twenty (20) chains; thence North ten (10) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; and thence South twenty (20) chains to the place of commencement.

No 3

Village Island Indians cont^d

No 3

Ah-ta, a reserve of twenty seven (27) acres, situated at the mouth of Ah-ta river at the head of Bond Sound. Commencing at a Hemlock marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence West to the Ah-ta river, and thence in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 4

Kak we ken, a reserve of twelve (12) acres, situated at the mouth of Kak we ken river, at the head of Thompson Sound.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running North ten (10) chains; thence West ten (10) chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

No 5

Village Island Indians cont^d

No 5

A. Reserve of sixty five (65) acre situated at Dead Point on Harle-down Island.

Commencing at a Spruce, marked Indian Reserve, and running East thirty (30) chains; thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a southwesterly direction to the place of commencement.

September 29th 1886.

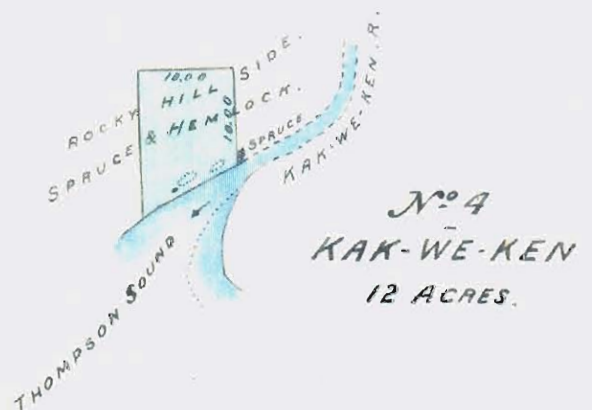
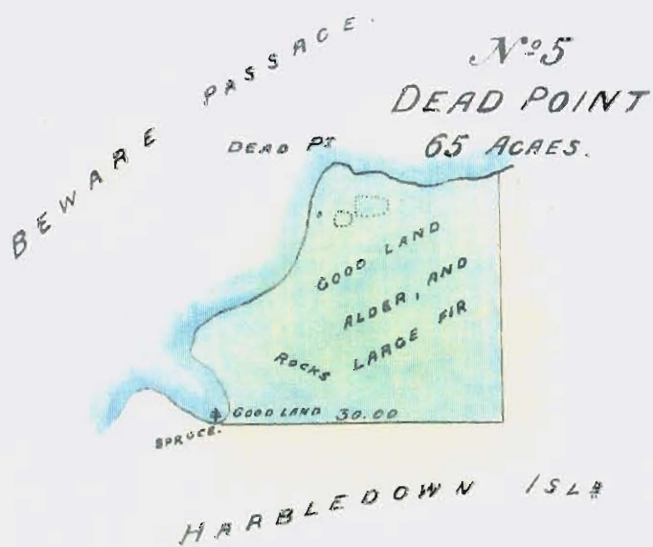
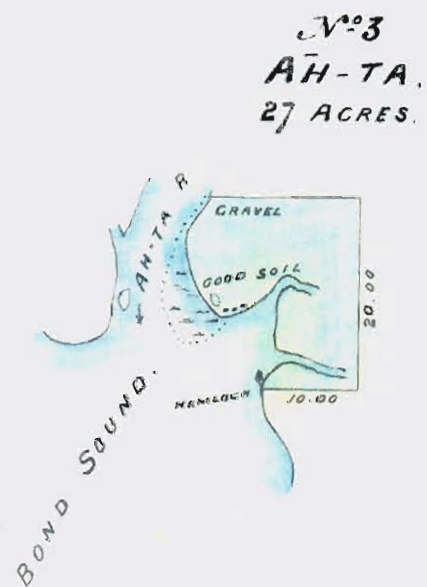
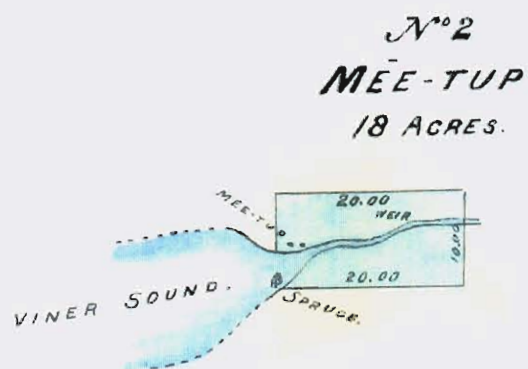
J. O'Neill

J. O'Neill

VILLAGE ISLAND INDIANS.

MAH-MA-LILLI-KULLAH, & KWICK-SO-TĒ-NO BANDS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.



Minutes of Decision

Gilford Island Indians

No 1

Qua-ya-stums, a reserve of thirty eight (38) acres, situated on the western shore of Gilford Island, Retreat Passage.

Commencing at a Fir, marked Indian Reserve, and running East twenty (20) chains thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northwesterly direction to the place of commencement.

A Burial Ground containing two (2) acres, situated half a mile Southwest of Qua ya stums, on the northern extremity of Sail Island, is included in this reservation.

Commencing at a Fir, marked Indian Reserve, and running West to the seacoast, thence following the shore northerly to the place of commencement.

No 2

Kuin-sta-mis, a reserve of fifteen (15) acres, situated on the mainland of British Columbia, at the northern entrance to Paydon Bay.

Commencing at a Hemlock marked Indian Reserve, and running North to (10) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in an Easterly direction to the place of commencement.

Gilford Island Indians (cont^d)

No 2 (cont^d)

A small Island situated immediately opposite the village is included in this reserve.

No 3

Keogh, a reserve of sixteen (16) acres, situated at the eastern extremity of Mackenzie Sound.

Commencing at a Cedar marked Indian Reserve, and running North ten (10) chains; thence East twenty (20) chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 4

Quay, a reserve of ten (10) acres, situated on the western shore of Nimmo Bay, Mackenzie Sound.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running North ten (10) chains; thence East ten (10) chains thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

Gilford Island Indians (cont^d)

No 5

La wanth, a reserve of thirteen (13) acres, situated on the southern shore of Embley Lagoon

Commencing at a Hemlock, marked Indian Reserve, and running South ten (10) chains; thence West ten (10) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence East to Embley Lagoon, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 6

Gley ka, a reserve of nine (9) acres, situated on the eastern shore of Acteon Sound, about half a mile from its head

Commencing at a Hemlock marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains, thence South ten (10) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 7

Qua ee, a reserve of three hundred and fifty (350) acres, situated at the head of Kingcome Inlet, on the Isak waw ti neu river, two miles from its mouth.

Commencing

Gilford Island Indians (cont^d)

No 7 (cont^d)

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running East forty (40) chains; thence North to the Tak waw ti neuch river, and thence following the left bank of the said river to the place of commencement. Thence West thirty (30) chains; thence North forty (40) chains; thence East to the "Tak waw ti neuch" river and thence following down the said river to the place of commencement.

No 8

Al al co, a reserve of three hundred, and six (306) acres, situated at the head of Wakemans Sound, upon the Ah kwaw ah mis river, about a mile from its mouth.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running East thirty (30) chains; thence North seventy (70) chains, thence West fifty (50) chains, thence South seventy (70) chains, and thence East twenty chains to the place of commencement.

No 9

Gilford Island Indians (cont)

No 9

A Grave yard containing three, and a half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) acres, situated on the eastern shore of Wakemans Sound near its head.

Commencing at an Alder mark Indian Reserve, and running East five (5) chains; thence North five (5) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a southeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

O'Reilly
Jr.

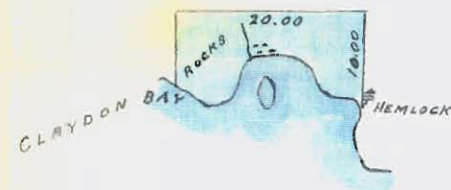
September 25th 1886.

GILFORD ISLAND INDIANS.

TSAH-WAW-TI-NEUCH, AH-KWAW-AH-MISH, & KWAW-WAW-TI-NUCK BANDS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

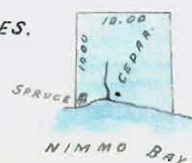
N^o 2
KŪN-STA-MIS.
15 ACRES.



N^o 1
QUA-YA-STUMS
38 ACRES.



N^o 4
QUAY
10 ACRES.



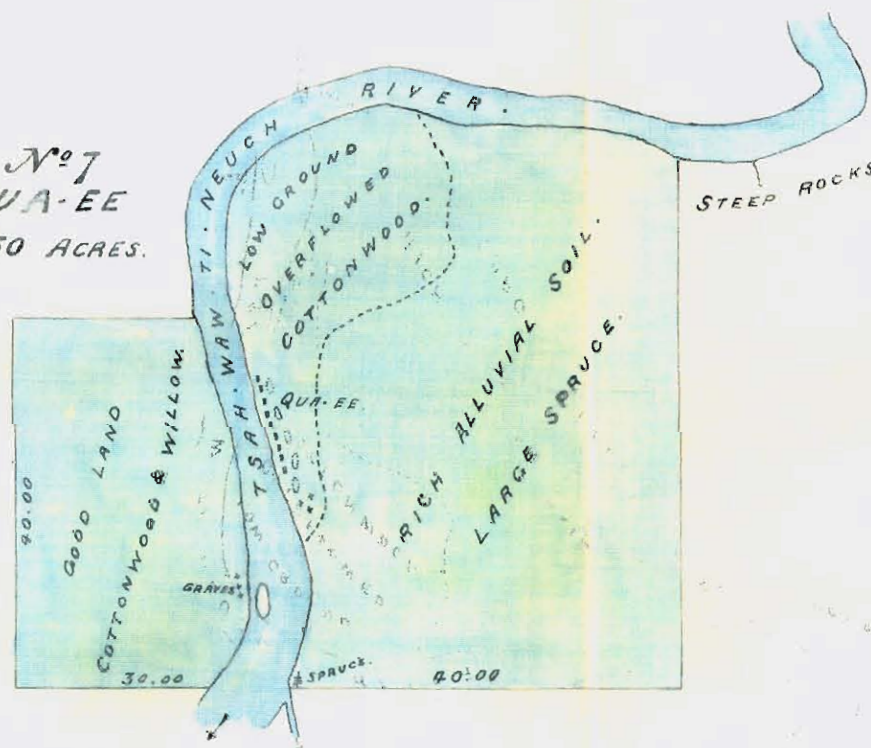
N^o 3
KEOGH
16 ACRES.



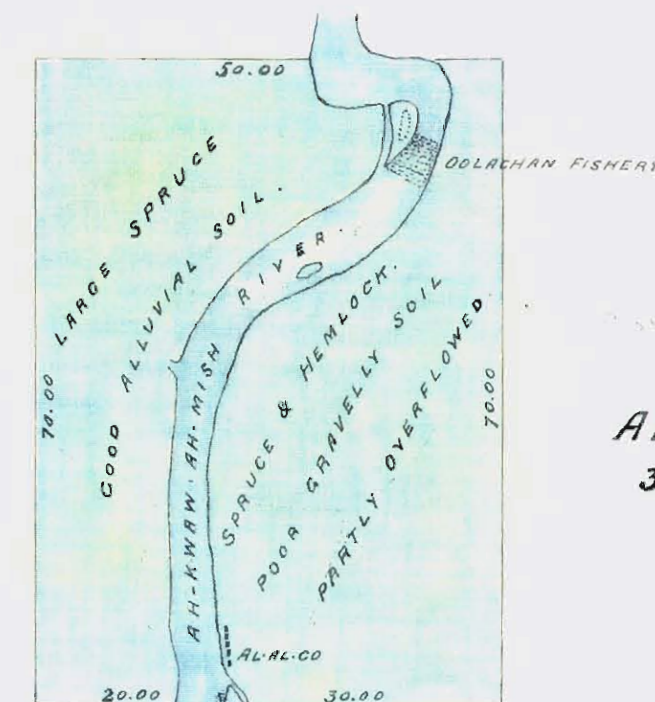
N^o 5
LA-WANTH
13 ACRES.



N^o 7
QUA-EE
350 ACRES.



N^o 8
AL-AL-CO
306 ACRES.



N^o 6
GLĒY-KA
9 ACRES.



N^o 9
GRAVE-YARD
3 1/2 ACRES.



Minutes of Decision Knights Inlet Indians.

No 1

Tsau-wa-ti, a reserve of four hundred and ten (410) acres, situated about a mile from the mouth of the river which flows into the head of Knights Inlet.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running West thirty (30) chains; thence South one hundred and twenty (120) chains; thence East fifty (50) chains; thence North one hundred, and twenty (120) chains, and thence West twenty (20) chains to the place of commencement.

No 2

O'keckh, a reserve of one hundred, and six (106) acres, situated on the Eastern shore of Glendale Cove, Knights Inlet.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running East twenty (20) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 3

Knights Inlet Indians (cont^d)

No 3

Kuat se, a reserve of fifty two (52) acres, situated half a mile south of Macdonald Point, Knights Inlet.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence South thirty (30) chains; thence West thirty (30) chains; thence North to the seacoast, and thence following ^{the shore} in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

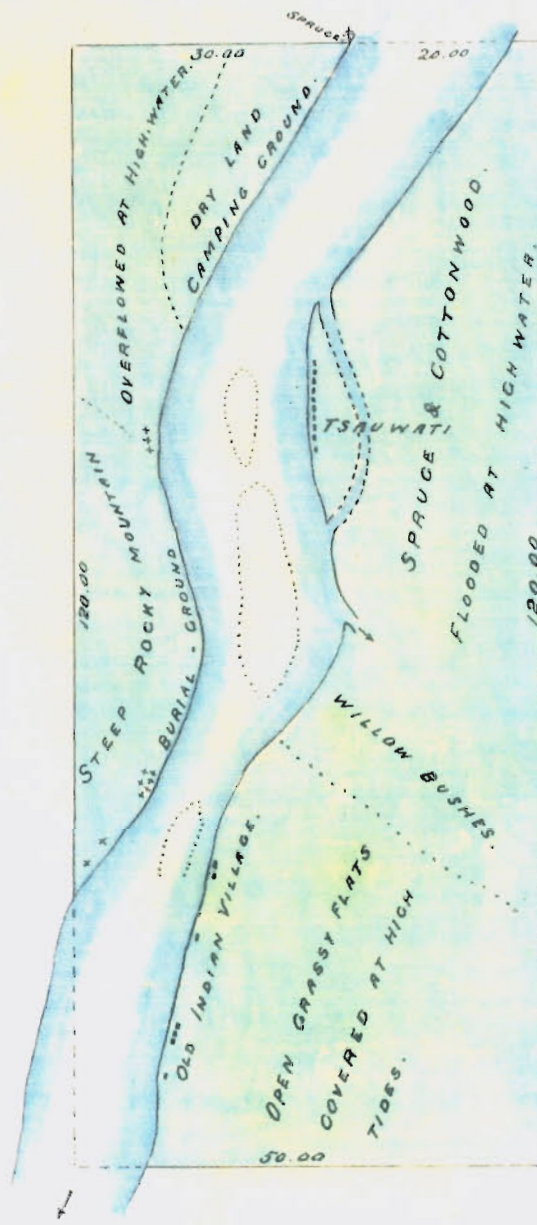
No 4

A Graveyard of three (3) acres, situated at Macdonald Point, Knights Inlet.

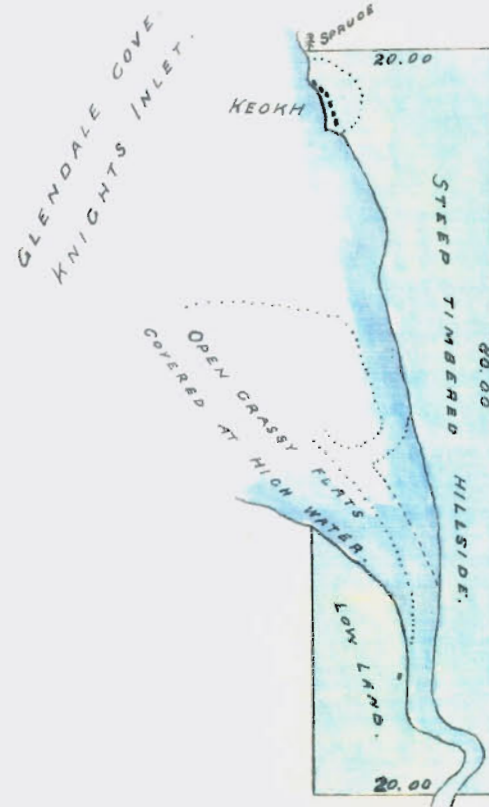
Commencing at a Hemlock marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a southeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

October 2^d 1876.

D. D. Sullivan



N^o 1
 TSAU-WĀ-TI.
 410 ACRES.



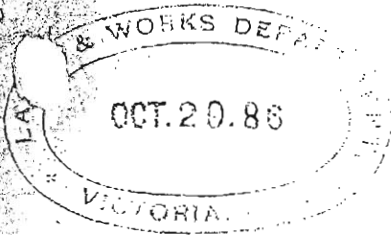
N^o 2
 KEOKH
 106 ACRES.



N^o 3
 KWAT-SE.
 52 ACRES.

KNIGHTS INLET INDIANS. TA-NÖCK-TEUCH, & AH-WAH-EĒT-TLA-LA BANDS. SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

N^o 4
 GRAVE-YARD
 3 ACRES.



2832

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
October 29th 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, and approval, minutes of decision, and sketches of the land reserved for the use of the "Laich kwil tach" of Euclataw Indians, who inhabit portions of the coast between Cape Mudge, Discovery Passage, and Loughborough Inlet, Johnston Strait.

All the land referred to is heavily timbered; probably one hundred acres, if cleared, might be cultivated with advantage, but for the most part it is very worthless, and valued by the Indians only as fishing stations.

Possibly the most desirable reserve, from an agricultural point, for these Indians remains undefined, viz at Campbell River, which I visited, but owing to the absence of the Indians, I was unable to make any selection for them.

I append herewith a tabular statement with the population acreage &c &c.

	Pop	No of Reserves	Acreage	Cult ^d	Cultivable
Laich kwil tach.	331	10	1864	1/2	at 100

The Hon^{ble}Chief Commissioner
Lands & Works

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
J. D. Neill

Minutes of Decision

Laich kwil tack (Eu da tau) Indians.

No 1

A Reserve of three hundred, and twenty five (325) acres, situated at the mouth of Salmon River, Johnstone Strait.

Commencing at the Southeast corner post of the Southwest quarter of Section thirty two (32) Township three (3) as shewn on the official plan of Salmon River Valley, and running North forty (40) chains; thence West forty (40) chains; thence North to the seacoast; thence following the shore, in a Westerly, and Southerly direction, to the mouth of Salmon River; thence up the main channel of the said river to the Western boundary of Section thirty two (32), thence South to the Southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the said Section thirty two (32), and thence East forty (40) chains to the place of commencement.

No 2

Laich kwil tach (Euclataw) Indians

No 2

No māy no, a reserve of thirty seven (37) acres, situated at the head of Haydon Bay on the West shore of Loughborough Inlet.

Commencing at a Fir, marked Indian Reserve, and running West ten (10) chains; thence South twenty (20) chains; thence East thirty (30) chains; thence North to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 3

Loughbori, a reserve of forty (40) acres, situated on the Eastern shore of Loughborough Inlet, immediately opposite Williams Point.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running North twenty (20) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore, in a Southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 4

Laich kwil tach (Euclataw) Indians

No 4

Mat la ten, a reserve of one hundred, and eight (108) acres situated on Cardero Channel, immediately opposite Greene Point.

Commencing at a Fir, marked Indian Reserve, and running North forty (40) chains; thence East forty (40) chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

Two (2) small rocky islands, lying Southeast of the village, on which are a number of Indian graves, are included in this reservation.

No 5

Ma-tsay-no, a reserve of one hundred and twenty eight (128) acres, situated on the eastern shore of Philipps Arm, at its head.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence North sixty (60) chains; thence West to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 6

Laich kwil tack (Euclataw) Indians.

No 6

La ai youck, a reserve of forty seven (47) acres, situated on the North shore of Cardero Channel, one mile West of Arran rapids.

Commencing at a Spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running North twenty (20) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a northerly, and easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No 7

A Reserve of ten (10) acres, situated on Valdes Island, on the west shore of Village Bay, Sutil channel.

Commencing at a fir, marked Indian Reserve, and running West twenty (20) chains; thence South ten (10) chains; thence East to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a northeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

No 8

Lach kwil tach (Eucla tau) Indians.

No 8

A Reserve of thirteen (13) acres, situated on Valdes Island, on the Northwest shore of Open Bay, Sutil Channel.

Commencing at a Fir, marked Indian Reserve, and running North ten (10) chains; thence West ten (10) chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

No 9

A Reserve of two hundred, and ten (210) acres, situated on Grew Harbor, Valdes Island.

Commencing at the Southeastern corner post of Section seven (7) Imperial District, and running West along the southern boundary of the said Section seven (7) to a point forty (40) chains East of the Southwest corner thereof; thence South thirty (30) chains; thence East to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a northerly, and westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No 10

Laich kwil tach (Euclataw) Indians.

No 10

A Reserve of nine hundred, and forty six (946) acres, situated at Cape Mudge, on the eastern shore of Discovery Passage.

Commencing at a Pii, marked Indian Reserve, and running East eighty (80) chains; thence South to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a Northwesterly direction to the place of commencement.

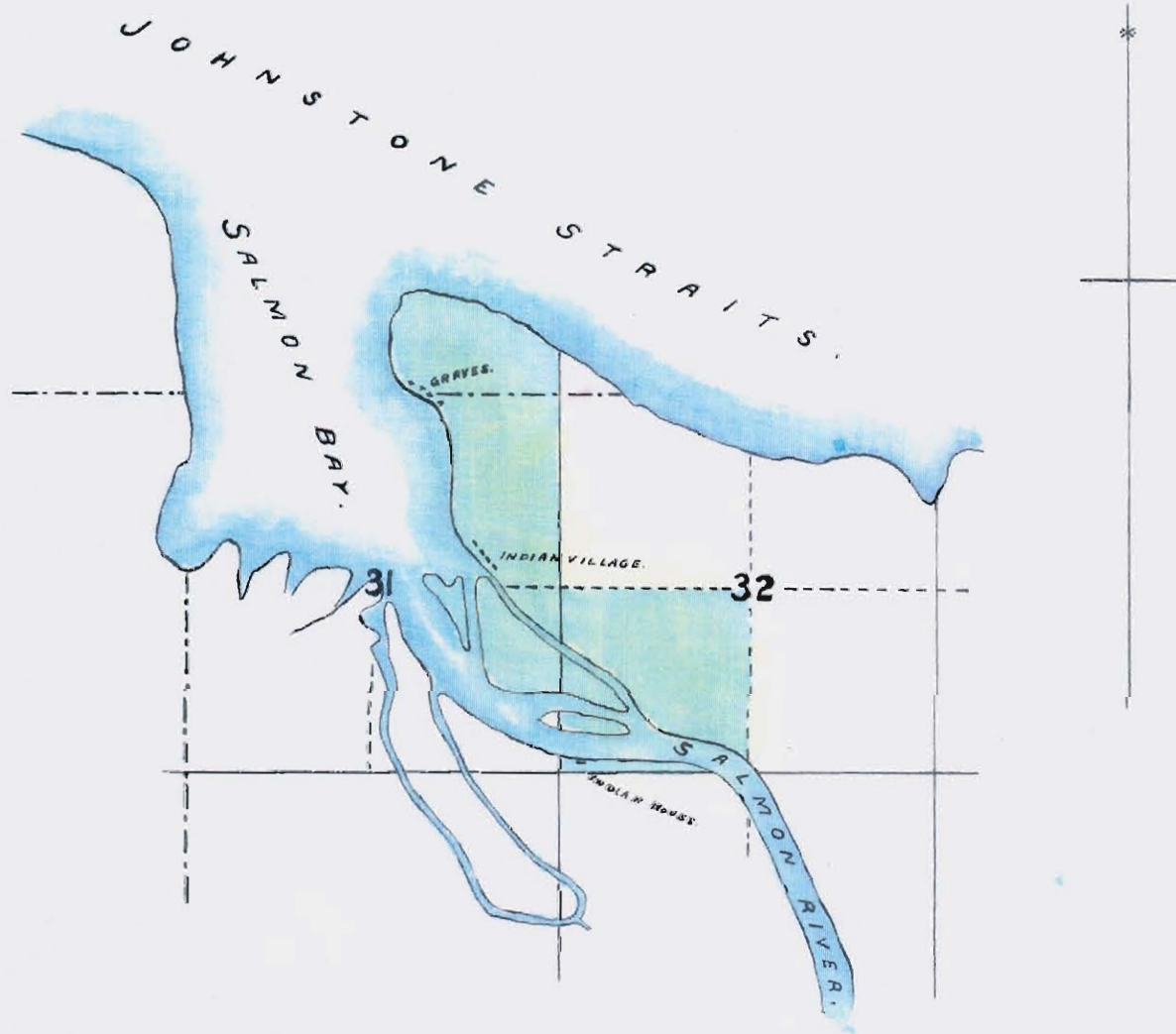
J. J. Neely
J. J. Neely

October 8th 1886.

LAICH-KWIL-TACH (EU-GLA-TAW) INDIANS.

KAH-KAH-MAT-SIS BAND.

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.



Nº 1
SALMON RIVER.
325 ACRES.

LAICH-KWIL-TACH (EU-CLA-TAW) INDIANS.

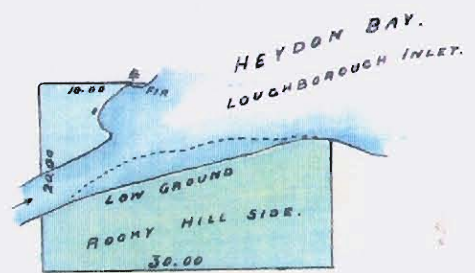
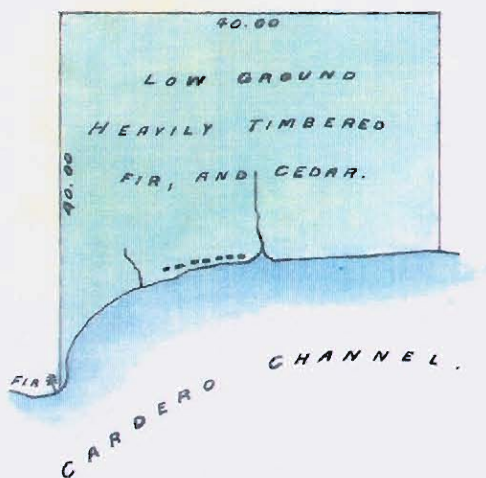
WE-WAY-A-KUM & KWE-AH-KAH BANDS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

N^o 4

MAT-LA-TĒN.

108 ACRES.



N^o 2

HO-MĀY-NŌ

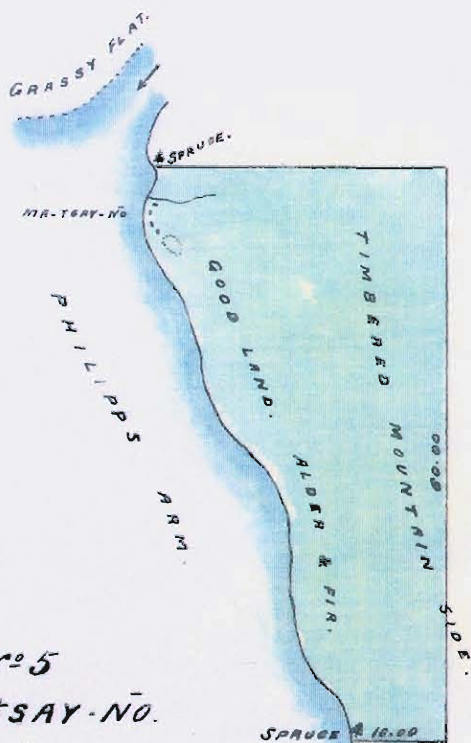
37 ACRES.



N^o 3

LOUGHBORD

40 ACRES.

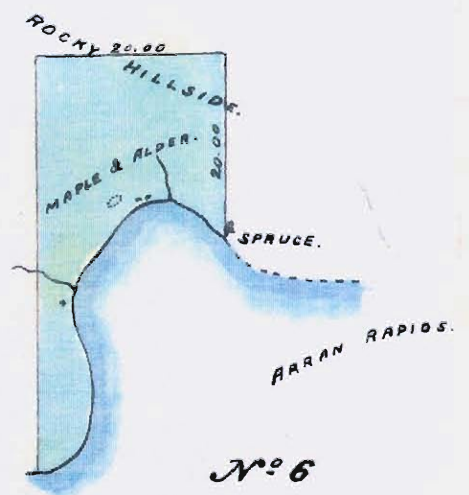


N^o 5

MA-TSAY-NŌ.

128 ACRES.

Bearing 5 8/10 W. Mag. 1/2



N^o 6

SA-AI-YOUGK.

47 ACRES.

LAICH-KWIL-TACH (EU-CLA-TAW) INDIANS.

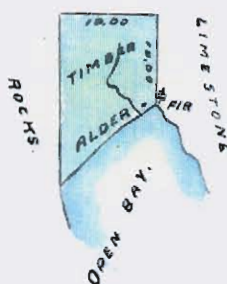
WE-WAY-A-KAY BAND.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

VALDES ISLAND.

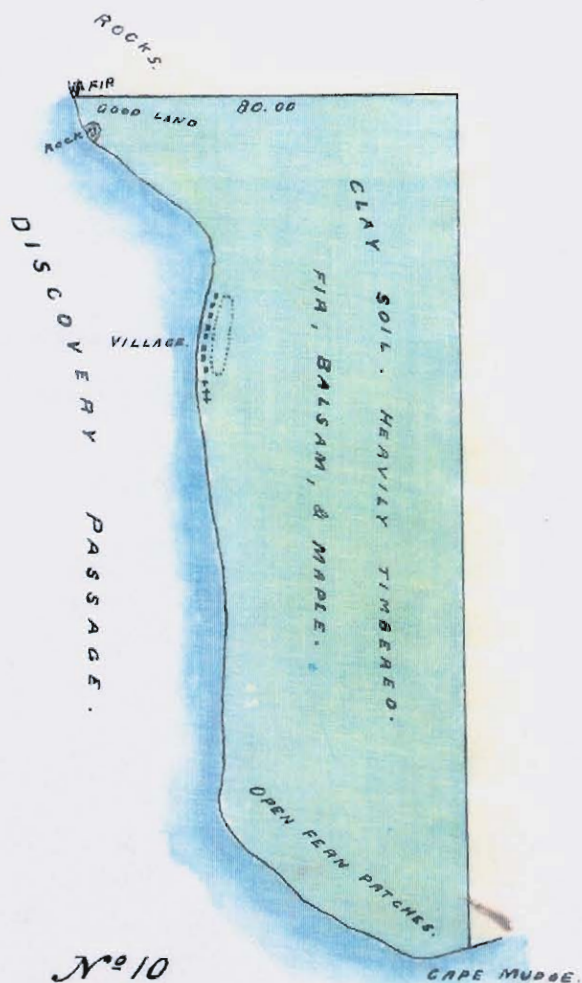


N^o 7
VILLAGE BAY.
10 ACRES.



N^o 8
OPEN BAY.
13 ACRES.

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.

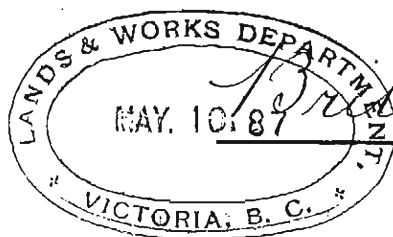


N^o 10
CAPE MUDGE.
946 ACRES.



N^o 9
DREW HARBOR.
210 ACRES.

1089/27



British Columbia

438. 2.

Indian Office
Victoria May 9th 1887

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose
copy of a letter from Mr Agent
Meason relative to instructions
issued by the Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works in May 1886
on the subject of not recording
lands, in Chilcotin, claimed by
Indians, until the allotment of
Reserves by the Indian Reserve
Commissioner.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedt^l Servant,

St Moffatt.

The Honorable
The Chief Comm^r
of Lands & Works.

ask
answering
that Mr. Monahan
will be communicated
with on the subject.
With Monahan & Simon & Schuster
New York City

Copy

Soda Creek
April 30th 1887.

Sir,

7317
+XIV

With reference to the letter from the Hon Chief Commissioner of Land and Works dated Victoria May 11th 1886, forwarded by you May 12th 1886, relative to lands in Chilcotin. I have the honor to inform you that I am informed by Mr. Bowron, Recorder of Cariboo District, that no instructions were sent to him relative to not recording lands, in Chilcotin, claimed by Indians, until the allotment of Reserves by the Indian Reserve Commissioner.

As all the lands in question are situate in Cariboo District, the instructions forwarded to Mr. Jones - Recorder of Lillooet District - are, and have been, of no use.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant.
Wm. Laming Mason.
Indian Agent.

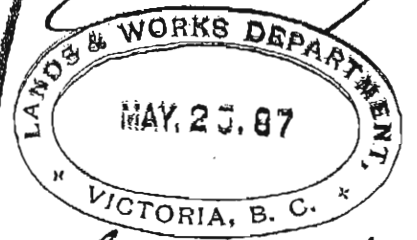
(J^d)

Col. J. W. Powell
Indian Superintendent.
Victoria

1184
Indian Reserve Commission

Victoria. B.C.

8 May 23rd 1887



Sir,

I have the honor to forward for your signature, the original plans (5), and tracings thereof, of the reserves allotted for the use of the Indians in the Kootenay District, all of which were approved by the late Hon^{ble} Chief Commissioner of Lands, and Works, under date 2nd September 1885, and surveys of which have since been made.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands, and Works

1190
Indian Reserve Commission

Victoria. B.C.



1000 7/10/87
Sir.

I have the honor to inform you, that the survey has been completed of the reserves for the Oregon Sack, and Lytton tribes of Indians.

These reserves were for the most part defined by the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, Mr. Sproat, and were completed by me in 1887.

Those set apart by Mr. Sproat have not, I believe, been previously submitted for approval.

Those defined by me, were approved by the Hon^{ble} Mr. Walkem, the then Chief Commissioner of Lands, and Works, under date

The Hon^{ble}

Chief Commissioner
of Lands, and Works

23rd

23rd May 1882.

In 1886 it became necessary to define two additional reserves for the Oregon Sack tribe (No 6 & 7), and one for that of Lytton (No 27). These were submitted for approval on the 14th August 1886, and I was informed by the late Hon^{ble} Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works in a letter dated 18th August, that these lands being situated in the Railway belt, did not come within his jurisdiction.

Subsequently he informed me verbally that he had more fully considered the matter, and that he was prepared to approve of them; owing however to the press of business preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature, and also to his ill health it was not carried out.

Herewith, I forward the original plans 3 in number, together with tracings thereof. Also a tabular statement shewing when these reserves were defined, and by whom, and whether approved or not.

All these lands are in the occupation of the Indians, and have been more or less improved by them. I trust therefore that you will be able to assent to their being officially declared Indian Reserves.

Should you desire any further information, verbal or otherwise, I shall be glad to wait on you at any time you may appoint.

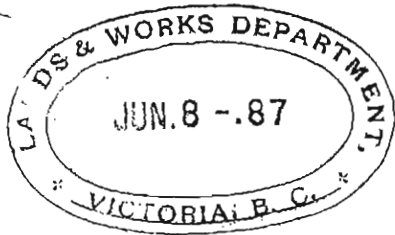
I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. J. Neilly

J. J. Neilly

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>No of Reserve</i>	<i>By whom defined</i>	<i>When defined</i>	<i>When approved</i>
<i>Lytton</i>	<i>1 to 7</i>	<i>Mr. O'Reilly</i>	<i>24th Aug^r 1881</i>	<i>May 23^d 1882.</i>
	<i>8 to 26</i>	<i>Mr. Sproat</i>	<i>10th July 1878</i>	
	<i>27</i>	<i>Mr. O'Reilly</i>	<i>21st May 1886</i>	
<i>Oregon Sack</i>	<i>1 to 4</i>	<i>Mr. Sproat</i>	<i>3^d Aug^r 1878</i>	<i>May 23^d 1882</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>Mr. O'Reilly</i>	<i>12th Aug^r 1881</i>	
	<i>6 & 7</i>	<i>Mr. O'Reilly</i>	<i>19th May 1886</i>	



1332/87

Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.June 8th 1887.

Sir.

I have the honor to forward herewith for your approval, plans, 11 in number, of reserves set apart for the several bands of Indians, below enumerated, which were partly defined by the Joint Reserve Commission, and partly by the late Commissioner, Mr. Sproat. All these plots of land have been surveyed, and are in the occupation of the Indians.

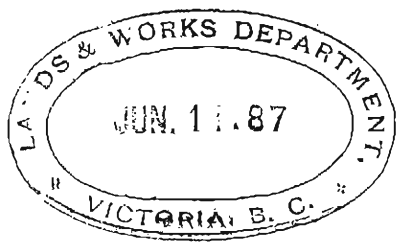
Tribes	When defined	Popul ^r	Horses	Cattle	Average
✓ Adams Lake	Aug th 13 th 1877	150	126	62	2534
✓ Salmon River	" 16 th "	5			3220
✓ Boston Bar	June 1 st 1878	316	237	22	628
✓ Boothroyd	" 8 "	251	150	6	1560
✓ Kanaka Bar	" 18 "	106			501
✓ Siska Flat	" 18 "	67			558
✓ Skuppah	" 18 "	55			268
✓ Bonaparte	Aug th 10 th "				100
✓ Coldwater	Sept 11 th "				6276
✓ Langley	June 27 th 1879	106	25	92	1432
✓ Hope	Aug th 16 th "	177	34	60	1600

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. O'Neilly
J.R.C.The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commis^r
Lands & Works



Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
June 10th 1887

Sir

I have the honor to forward
herewith, duplicate field books, ~~and~~
(7 volumes) and tracings (5) from
the original plot of the reserves
allotted by me to the Indians
resident in Kootenay district,
which were finally approved by
you this day.

I have the honor to be

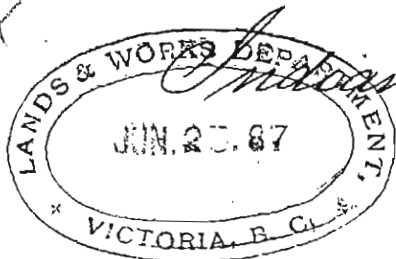
Sir

Your obedient servant.

D. O'Nully

J.R.C.

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works



Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.

June 23^d 1887.

Sir.

Referring to your letter of the 5th November last, I have now the honor to inform you that in accordance with your wish, I have obtained, and now enclose, a relinquishment from Mr. Robert Hunt of Fort Rupert of the $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres necessary to form Reserve No. 1 as defined in my letter of the 22nd October.

I trust that you will now be able to approve of this reserve as Mr. Skinner is at present in the neighborhood of Fort Rupert

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commiss^r
of Lands & Works

ask
and say that
the Reserve referred
to has been approved, this
day.

CC

it would be convenient to
complete the surveys at this
time.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

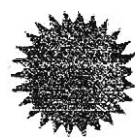
P. J. Nully

J. R. C.

I Robert Hunt of Fort
Rupert, British Columbia, being
the owner of preemption Claim
No 471, situated in the District
of Rupert, do hereby voluntarily
agree to relinquish all my right,
title, and interest in, and to
a certain piece or parcel of land
 $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres in extent, the site of
the Fort Rupert Indian village,
and which is more particularly
described in the annexed tracing
or plan, marked A, and colored
green.

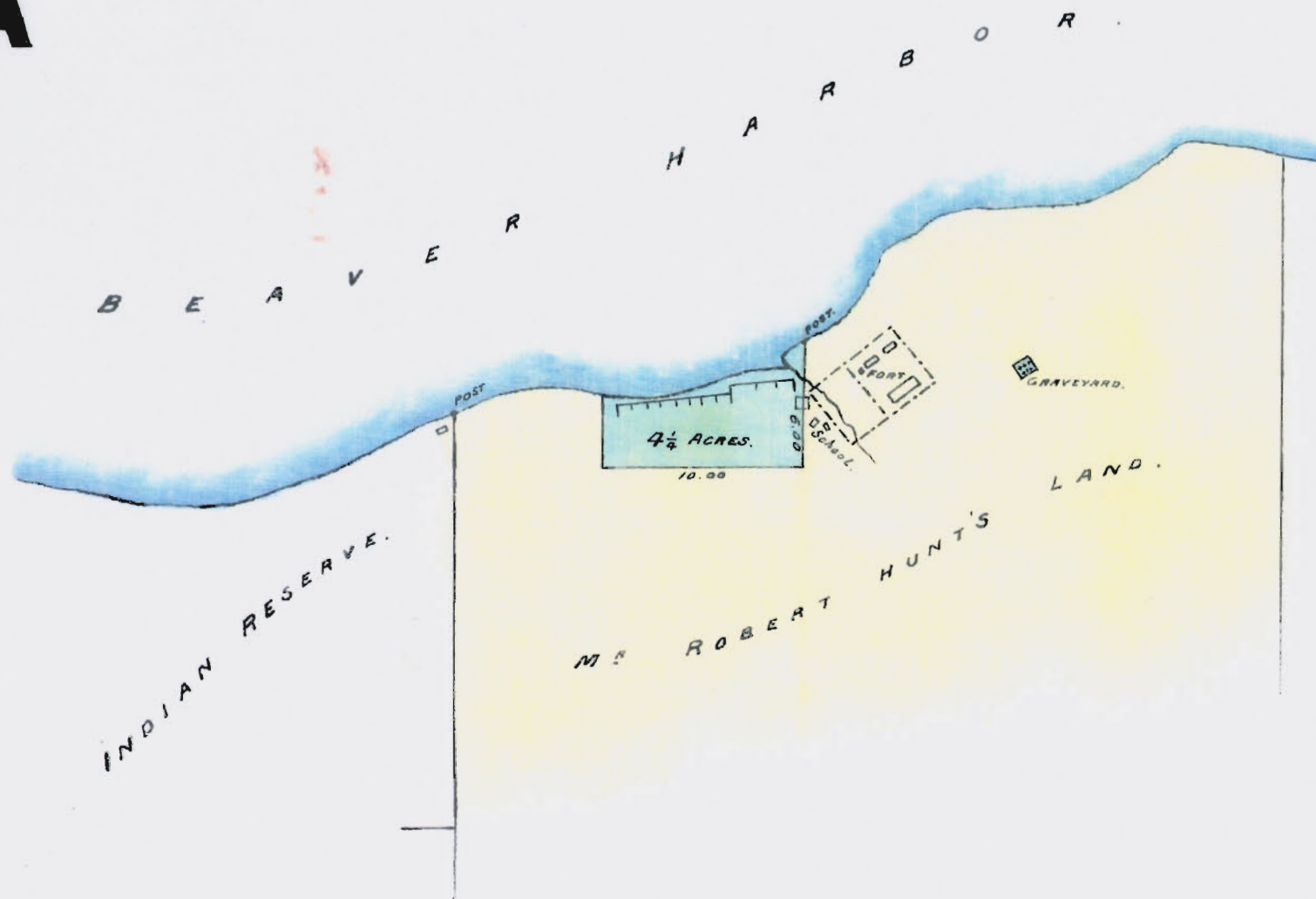
In Witness my hand, and
seal this ninth (9th) day of
June, 1887.

Robert Hunt-

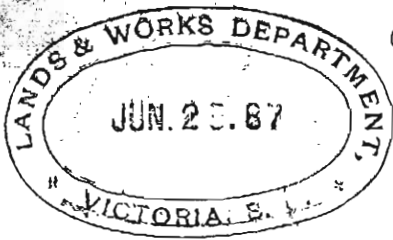


In presence of
Must. M. S. [unclear]
J D Cameron

A



SCALE 1 INCH = 8 CHAINS.



Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. 1887
June 23rd 1887
And June 28th 1887

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information and approval, a Minute of Decision and sketch of a Reserve of 100 acres of land defined by me on the Southern shore of Cowichan Lake for the use of the Indians at that place.

This land is situated within the limits of Mr William Suttons timber lease No 5. At an interview with that gentleman he offered no objection to the making of this reservation as it does not materially interfere with the fir timber. It is however valued

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

valued by the Indians on account
of the Cedar on it, and as being
the site of their potato gardens,
and their fishery.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant

J. O'Neill
J.R.C.

101
Minute of Decision.

Cowichan Lake Indians.

A Reserve of one hundred (100) acres, situated on the Southern shore of Cowichan Lake.

Commencing at a point on the Lake shore, fifteen (15) chains south of an Indian house near Mr. Sutton's logging camp, West forty (40) chains; thence South twenty (20) chains; thence East to the Lake, and thence following the shore in a Northerly direction to the place of commencement.

J. J. O'Reilly

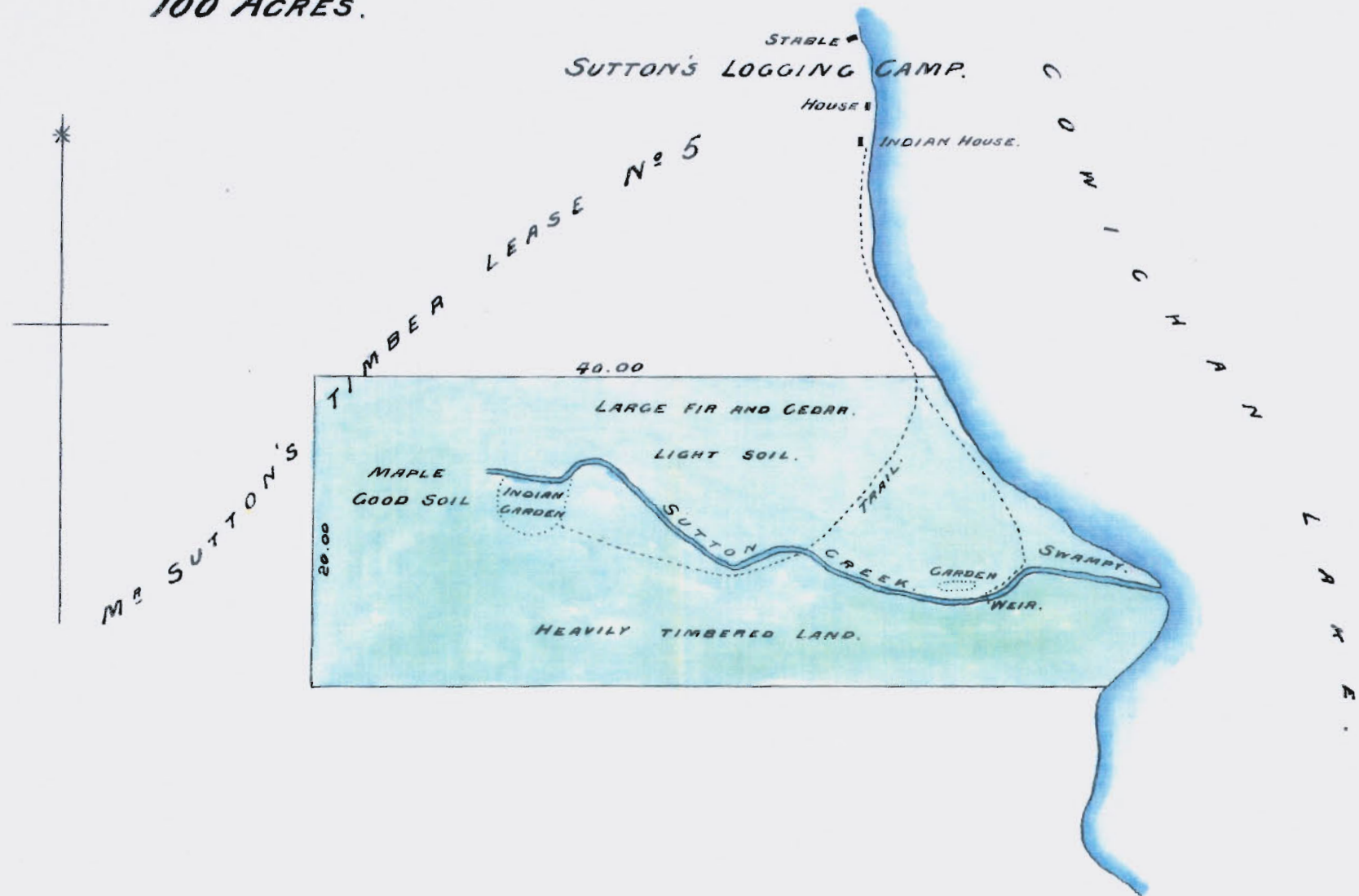
J. J. O'Reilly

Cowichan Lake. B.C.

May 31st 1887.

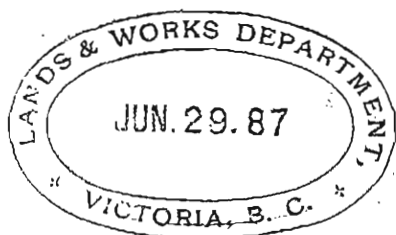
COWICHAN LAKE INDIANS.

100 ACRES.



SCALE 1 INCH = 10 CHAINS.

1563/87



Indian Reserve Commission.
Victoria B.C.

June 27th 1887.

20/1/87
Sir.

I have the honor to forward herewith, duplicate field books (13) and tracings (7) of the original plotted plans of the Reserves allotted by the late Indian Reserve Commissioner, Mr. Sproat, for the use of the following tribes, and which were finally approved by you on the 24th Instant, viz.

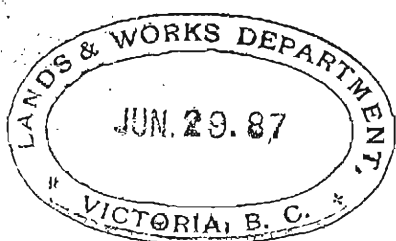
Boston Bar
Boothroyd
Kanaka Bar
Siska Flat
Skuppah
Bonaparte
Langley.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commis^r
Land & Works

Your obedient Servant
P. J. Neilly
P. J. Neilly



Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.
June 27th 1887

20/4
8/15/87
Sir.

I have the honor to forward herewith, duplicate field books (9) and tracings (3) of the original plotted plans of Reserves for the Lytton, and Oregon Sack tribes.

These allotments were partly defined by the late Reserve Commissioner Mr. Sproat, and partly by myself, and were finally approved by you on the 24th Instant.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient Servant

D. J. Neilly
J.R.C.

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works



Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria. B.C.

June 27th 1887.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose for your information, and approval, a Minute of Decision, and sketch of a Reserve defined by me for the use of the Indians resident at Semiahmoo, on the International Boundary line, New Westminster District.

A portion of this land is heavily timbered, the most valuable logs have however been removed by lumbermen in the neighborhood. One firm, Mess^{rs} Ellwood and Murne, has a camp on Section 25, and has constructed a dam for logging purposes, but holds no title to it, and I

The Hon^{ble} believe
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

believe intends to abandon it at the close of the present season.

It is evident from the remains of old houses, and burial grounds, that this was once a large and powerful tribe. The population numbers 60; they cultivate small patches throughout the Reserve, and possess 12 horses, and 14 cattle.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant

J. O'Nully

J. O'N.

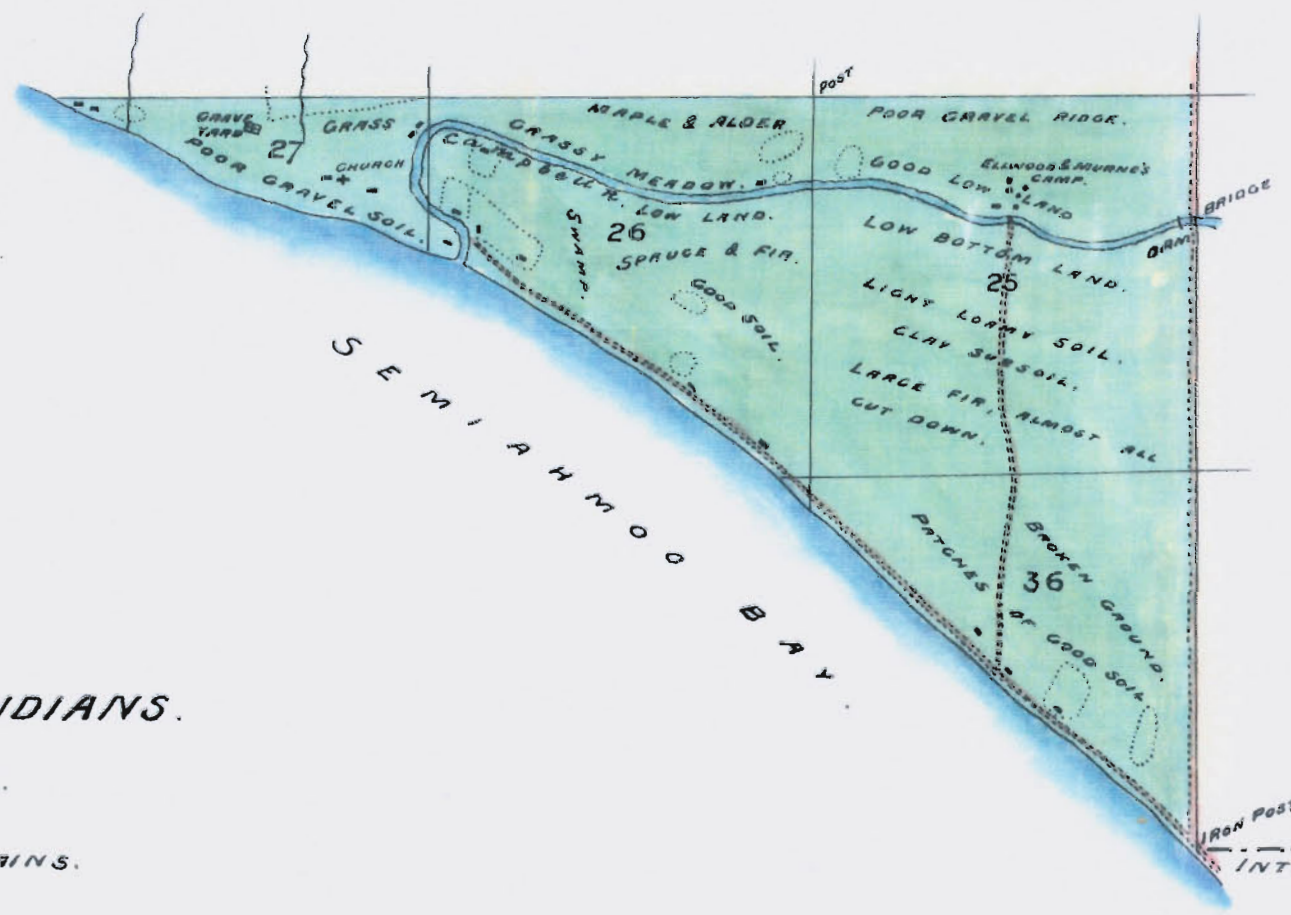
Minute of Decision.

Semiahmoo Indians

A Reserve of three hundred and eighty two (382) acres, situated on Semiahmoo Bay, at the International Boundary line, consisting of Sections 25, 26, 27, and 36 Block 1 North, Range 1 West, as described on the Official Map of New Westminster District.

D. O'Neilly
J.R.C.

Semiahmoo. J.R.C.
June 14th 1887.

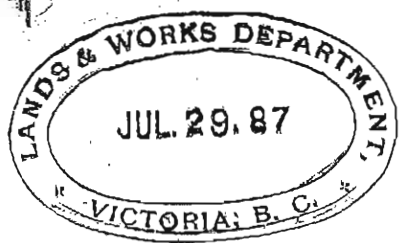


SEMI AH MOO INDIANS.

382 ACRES.

SCALE 1 INCH = 20 CHAINS.

IRON POST. 49TH PARALLEL.
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.



Recd 12/22/87

~~1885~~
Indian Reserve Commission.
Victoria B.C.
July 28th 1887.

Sir.

With reference to the reserve recently defined by me for the use of the Indians of Semiahmoo, the plan &c of which was submitted for your approval on the 27th Ultimo,

I have the honor to request, that you will be good enough to furnish me with information to enable me to reply to the enclosed letter from the Deputy Minister of the Interior.

In conversation with the late Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, Mr. Smithe, he informed me that though marked "Reserve" on some old maps in his office, he had been unable to trace when, by whom,

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

or

or for what purpose the land in question was reserved; he told me further that he was prepared to approve of its being set apart for the Indians, they having been in possession of it since 1859, of which fact there is abundant evidence.

Your early attention to this matter will greatly oblige me, as you will notice that Mr. Burgess states that negotiations are in progress for the sale, to private individuals, of the land in question.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

J. J. Neilly
J.R.C.

Copy

New Westminster, B.C.
28th June, 1887.

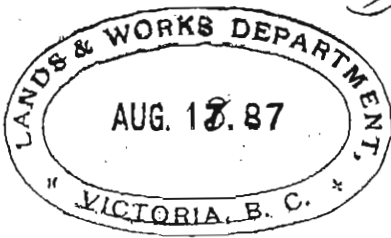
Dear Sir

I am informed that a parcel of land on Semiahmoo Bay, containing about 320 acres, and heretofore known as the Military Reserve, has been laid off under instructions from you as an Indian Reserve. This land is, as I understand it, the property of the Department of the Interior, and negotiations are in progress for its sale to a private individual at a high price. I have written to my Minister at Ottawa calling his attention to the facts in this case, and pointing out to him that the Department of Indian Affairs cannot appropriate, for Indian or other purposes, public lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior without his express authority. From all I can learn, it would not be in the public interest that such authority should be granted in this instance, and I have so reported. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly let me know whether I am correctly informed as to the facts in this matter.

P. O'Reilly Esq.
Indian Reserve Commis.
Victoria, B.C.

Yours truly
(sig) A. M. Burgess
Deputy Minister
of the Interior.

2024

~~Indian Reserve Commission~~~~Victoria B.C.~~~~August 16th 1887.~~

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose for your approval, sketches, and minutes of decision of land, and water reserved by me for the use of the Anaham tribe of Chilcotin Indians, resident about forty five miles from the mouth of the Chilcotin river on its North bank.

According to a census supplied by Mr Meason, the local Agent, these Indians number 196, and are possessed of about 200 horses.

Within Reserve No 1, one hundred acres are fenced, and about fifty cultivated.

Reserve No 2 is situated on the mountain, some five miles North of the village; it forms a part of a large

The Hon^{ble}

Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

J. G. Vernon C.C. & W. D.

Copy issued October 11th 1887

1025-
1200
800
3000

2
A large swamp, containing in all, about
two thousand acres, the whole of which
the Indians wished me to include in
their reserve; this I refused to do, as
I consider it would be in excess of
their requirements. I therefore marked
off six hundred, and forty acres for
their use, and pointed out to them, that
with this meadow land, in addition to
fifteen hundred acres, which may be
cultivated on Reserve No 1, they are
placed in a better position than any
Indians with whom I have dealt.

Neither of these reserves interfere
with the rights of any settlers.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient Servant

P. O'Neill

J.R.C.

Minutes of Decision.

Anaham Indians.

No 1

A Reserve of eight thousand, nine hundred, and thirty (8930) acres, situated on the left bank of Chilcotin River, about forty five (45) miles from its mouth, and known as Anaham's flat.

Commencing at a Fir tree marked Indian Reserve, on the trail to Tatla Lake, and running East three hundred and twenty (320) chains; thence South three hundred, and sixty (360) chains; thence West to the Chilcotin river; thence up the left bank of the said river to a point due West of the starting point, and thence East to the place of commencement.

Three hundred (300) inches of water from Anaham Creek, and also one hundred (100) from a small creek flowing through the Reserve, one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) mile south of the village, is assigned to the Indians for the purpose of irrigation on this land.

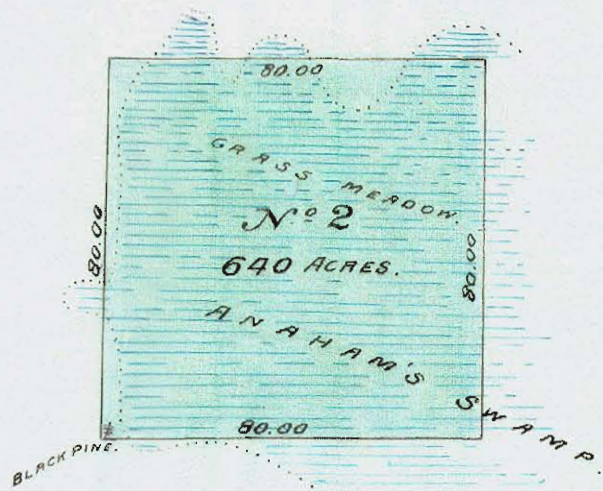
No 2

A Reserve of six hundred, and forty (640) acres, situated about five miles North of the Indian village, and known as Anahams meadow.

Commencing at a Black Pine, marked Indian Reserve, and running North eighty (80) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains; thence South eighty (80) chains; and thence West eighty (80) chains to the place of commencement.

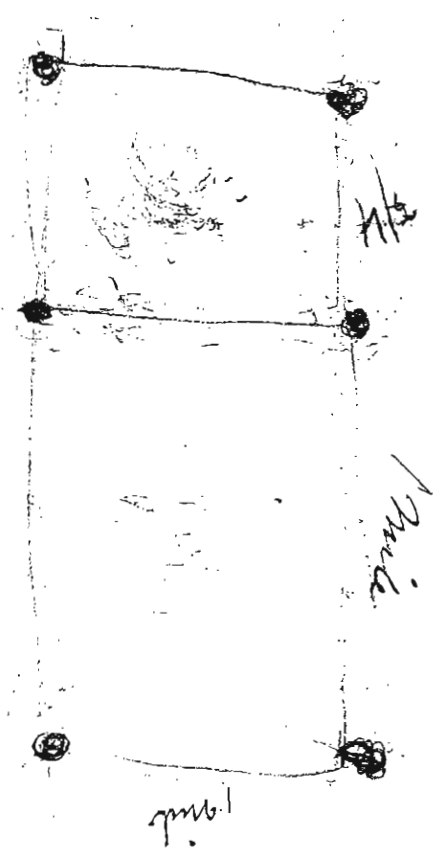
J. O'Neill
J.R.C.

Chilcotin. J.R.C.
July 8th 1887.



ANAHAM'S INDIANS.
CHILCOTIN.
SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.





R. MACKENZIE, M.L.A.,
WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1929

MINISTER OF LANDS
OFFICE

2024/87

695319

Hon. Minister of Lands,
Victoria, B.C.

Williams Lake, B.C.

June 22nd 1929.

Dear Sir,-

The enclosed petition refers to the lands beyond
Alexis Creek which are surveyed at present by Mr. Mackay.

The people who have grazing rights over this land
is very much concerned about the number of Indians who have
squatted at different points on what they say are their lands
by fact that they pay grazing fees.

I trust before you make any arrangements to alienate
these lands to the Indians you will first find out how it
affects the Ranchers who hold grazing rights over the same
lands.

Yours very truly,

Enclosure

GSW/RM

7/2/29

2070
2070

695319

Alexis Creek, B.C.
June 10, 1929.

R. McKenzie, Esq., M.L.A.
Williams Lake, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

We the undersigned ask you to bring the following to the attention of the Minister of Lands.

The Anahim Indians are gradually scattering over the Area between Alexis Creek, Alexis Lake and Nazko Lake, and erecting Cabins, cutting the small open meadows and pot-holes in the vicinity of above, keeping the Range Permittees Cattle off the Areas referred to by the use of their children and dogs, also using the Ranchers fenced meadows as horse pastures.

We therefore request the Grazing Department lay the above before the Department of Indian affairs, so that they could have the same straightened by the Indian Agent at Clinton, (Mr. Taylor) Mr. Taylor, we are sure will co-operate in any way to save friction in which the rights of the Indians are not in question.

The Anahim Reserves Nos. 1 & 2 grow sufficient hay for all stock owned by the Indians on same.

The above not only means that the Range Permittees are losing Fall Range, but that they are not getting peaceable possession of the Areas that their permits call for, the same causing unnecessary loss and worry to the Ranchers using the above mentioned Area.

Yours truly,

J. Bairdley Occupation Rancher

W. J. Smith, Rancher T. P. Morgan

Ally Graham, Rancher

H. H. Hurton

Harold Hurton

W. J. Smith

W. J. Smith

W. J. Smith

W. J. Smith

W. J. Smith

W. J. Smith

W. J. Smith

July 18, 1929

Mr. R. MacKenzie, M.L.A.,
Williams Lake, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to File 2024/87
Attention "Superintendent"

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult. enclosing a petition of residents in the vicinity of Alexis Creek objecting to the practise of the Anahim Indians squatting upon and claiming rights over scattered hay meadows throughout that part of the country to the disadvantage of the stock ranchers in the vicinity.

In reply I am to inform you that the matter will be taken up with the Department of Indian Affairs and given every possible consideration.

Yours truly,

L

Superintendent of Lands.

HC/V VM

July 18, 1929

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.,
P.O.Box 666,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to File 2024-87
Attention "Superintendent "

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a petition received here through the member for the district from residents of Alexis Creek, protesting against the Anahim Indians being allowed to scatter over the district and squat upon hay meadows and other available areas to the disadvantage of the stock ranchers in the locality.

Apparently considerable dissatisfaction is felt in that part of the country against the alleged practise of the Indians leaving their reserves and entering into occupation of any available hay meadows that may be found scattered about the country.

not
This practise would/appear to be to the best interest of settlement, and I am to request that you will be good enough to take the matter into consideration with a view to having these Indians confined to their established reserves.

Yours truly



Superintendent of Lands.

HC/VJVM



699379

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. 33/16/14995.

ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
P. O. BOX 666

VICTORIA, B.C., July 19, 1929.

Your file 2024-87.
Attention "Superintendent".



Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant in which you stated you were enclosing copy of a petition received through the member for the district from residents of Alexis Creek, protesting against the Anaham Indians being allowed to scatter over the district and aquat upon hay meadows and other available areas to the disadvantage of the stock ranchers in the locality.

In reply I beg to say the above mentioned petition was not enclosed with your letter and I would, therefore, be obliged if you would send me a copy of the same in order that I may deal with the subject.

Yours truly,

KD.

W. E. Ditchburn.
Indian Commissioner for B. C.

H. Cathcart, Esq.,
Superintendent of Lands,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B. C.

23rd July 1929.

W. E. Ditchburn, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.,
P.O. Box 666,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Sir:-

Please refer to File No. 2024-87.
Attention "Superintendent".
Your File 33/16/14995.

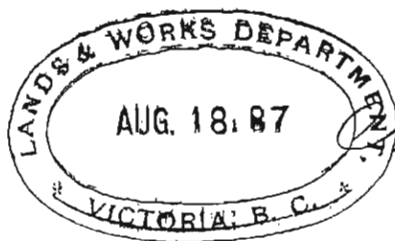
In reply to your letter of the 19th inst.
I enclose herewith copy of a petition received through
the member for the district from the residents of Alexis
Creek, protesting against the Anahim Indians being allowed
to scatter over the district and squat upon hay meadows
and other available areas to the disadvantage of the
stock ranchers in the locality, which I regret was
inadvertantly omitted from my letter of the 18th inst.

Your obedient servant,



M.
ENCL.1.

Superintendent of Lands.



2037

Indian Reserve Commission

Victoria. B.C.

August 17th 1887

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose for your information, and approval, Minutes of decision, and sketches of three reserves defined by me for the use of the "Tookey" band of Indians resident on Riskie Creek, Chilcotin, situated about 1½ mile West of the farm houses of Messrs. Drummond, and Beaumont.

The land is for the most part good, and forms an excellent range for cattle. 45 acres are under crop, and about 150 more are cultivable.

The population of this band is 62, and they possess 121 horses, 20 cattle, and 71 pigs.

The Hon^{ble}
the Chief Commissioner
of Lands, and Works

Y^{rs}

Approved October 11th 1887
F. G. Vernon C. S. D. M. P.

It is necessary to state here the circumstances that have lately arisen with regard to the water rights of these Indians.

Messrs. Drummond, and Beaumont have recently purchased the farm of Mr. Riskie, and the water right acquired by him; they claim under Mr. Riskie's record of 22nd August 1868, 1000 inches of water, which is far in excess of the capacity of the creek; probably they have never used over 200 inches. A short time after Mr. Riskie took up the land, the Indians settled on the present village site, built some houses, and commenced to farm on a small scale, using the water from Riskie Creek, and with the consent of Mr. Riskie, constructed a small ditch. (see sketch)

In this way they managed to get on fairly well, and would no doubt have continued to live in harmony with

with their neighbors. Messrs. Drummond and Beaumont, were it not that Mr. Albin Provis having pre-empted 360 acres of land, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Indian village, recorded on the 30th June 1884 (four days prior to my visit to that part of the country) 200 inches of water to be taken from Riskie Creek. This record if permitted to hold good against the Indians, will render their farm land useless, as at present there is barely enough water for them, and for Messrs. Drummond, and Beaumont.

It must be borne in mind that the Indians have been in possession of this farm, and have been using the water in question since about 1868; that there is no provision in the Land Act for the record of water by, or for the Indians, and that should Mr. Provis' record be allowed to hold good, a very great injustice will be done to
the

Indians who have been in occupation
for twenty years.

I must remind you that a promise
was made by the late Chief Commissioner
of Lands, and Works, Mr. Smithe, and
renewed by yourself, that no applications
for records in the Chilcotin country
would be entertained until the Indians
reserves were defined (see Departmental
letters $\frac{1065}{86}$ and $\frac{1089}{87}$) and I trust
therefore that if there is anything
you can do to set this matter right,
it will be done without delay.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant

J. O'Neill
J.O.N.

Minutes of Decision.

Toosey Indians

No 1

A Reserve of five thousand, seven hundred, and sixty (5760) acres, situated on Riskie Creek, Chilcoten, about four miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a point eighty (80) chains West of the Southwest corner of Lot 66 Cariboo district, and running South forty (40) chains; thence West two hundred, and forty (240) chains; thence North two hundred, and forty (240) chains; thence East two hundred, and forty (240) chains, and thence South two hundred (200) chains to the place of commencement.

The surplus water of Riskie creek is reserved for the use of the Indians.

Also three hundred (300) inches from "Macken" creek (a tributary of the Fraser river, above Soda Creek) to be diverted, and added to the supply in Riskie creek.

No 2

A Reserve of five hundred, and sixty (560) acres, situated on the North fork of Riskie Creek, about five miles Northwest of the village.

Commencing at a Poplar, marked Indian Reserve, and running West eighty (80) chains; thence North seventy (70) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains, and thence South seventy (70) chains to the place of commencement.

No 3

A Reserve of fourteen (14) acres, situated on the right bank of Fraser river, about two miles below the mouth of Riskie creek.

Commencing at a Fir tree, marked Indian Reserve, and running North ten (10) chains; thence West ten (10) chains; thence South to the Fraser river, and thence up the right bank of the said river in a Northeasterly direction to the place of commencement.

D. O'Neill

J. R. C.

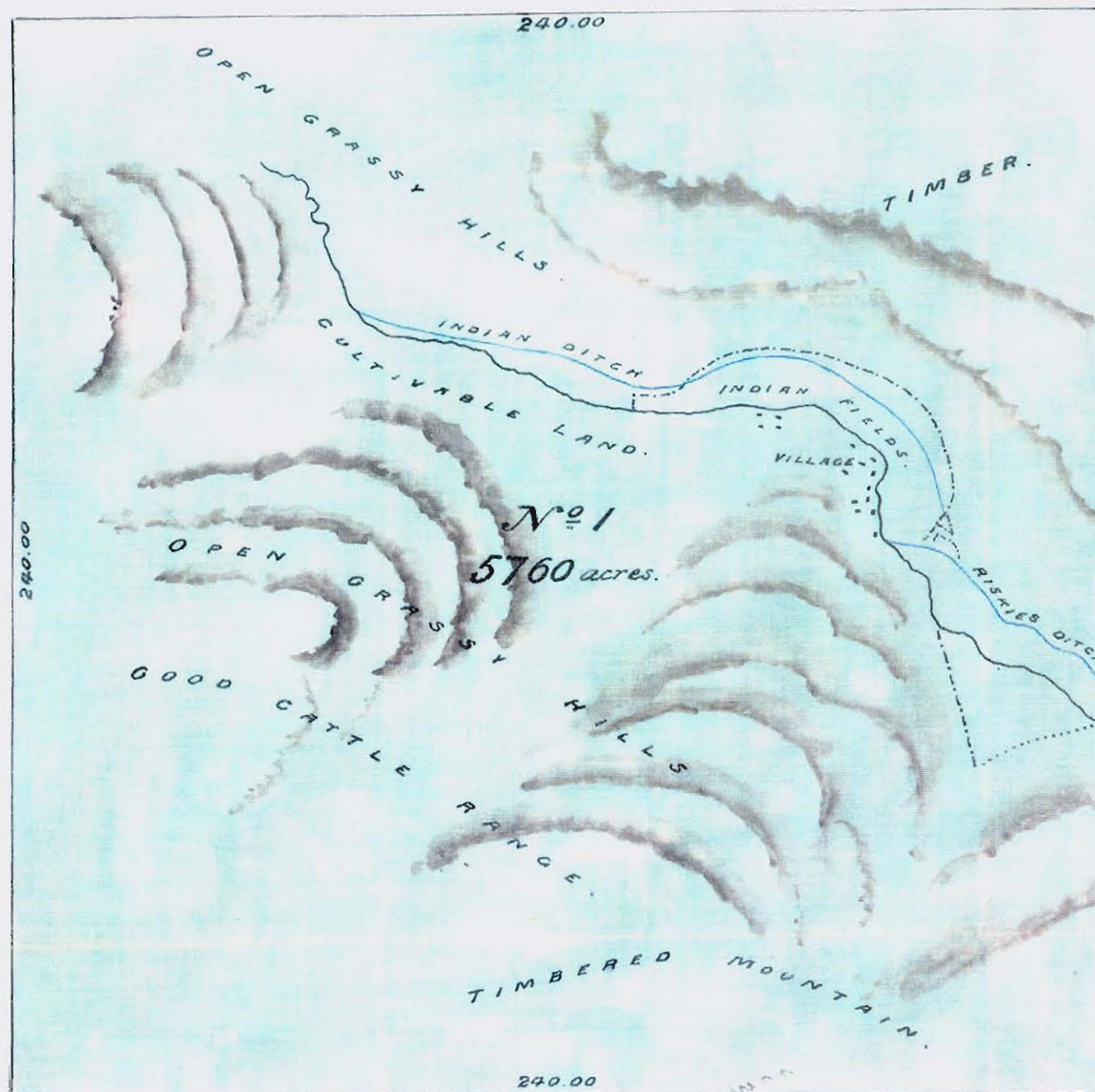
Chilcotin. B.C.

July 13th 1887.

TOOSEY INDIANS.

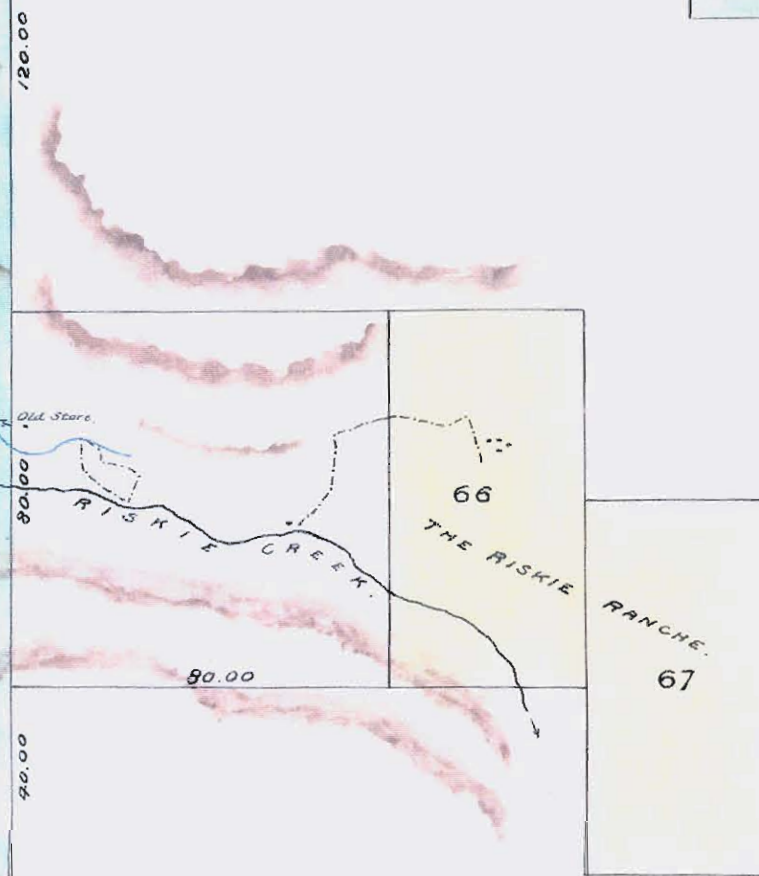
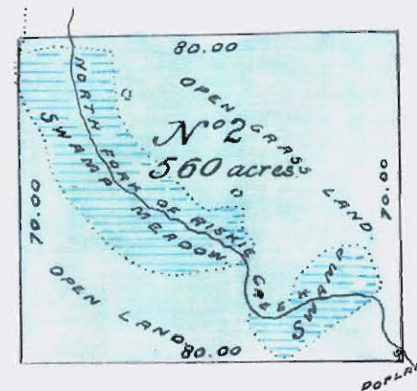
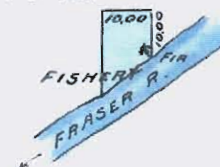
CHILCOTIN.

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.



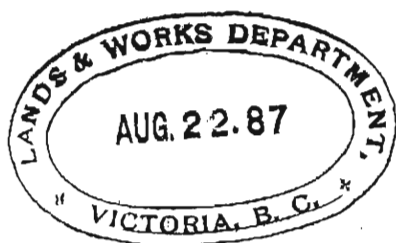
N^o 3

14 acres.



Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria B.C.

August 20th 1887.



Sir.

I have the honor to forward herewith for your information, and approval, Minutes of decision, and rough sketches of two plots of land recently reserved by me for the use of the Stone Indians, resident on the right bank of the Chilcotin river, about forty miles from its confluence with the Fraser.

These Indians number 68, and possess 168 horses.

The soil on Reserve No 1 is for the most part poor in quality, and may be divided as follows.

190 acres agricultural, 40 being under crop.

160 " pastoral, covered with bunchgrass,

and forming a good range for horses.

2460

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

Approved October 11th 1887
F. G. Vernon C. C. L. W. D.

2460 acres thinly timbered, and producing
grass of inferior quality.

Reserve No 2 contains 320 acres,
and is valuable only for the swamp
hay which it yields in a limited
quantity.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient servant.

D. O'Nully

J.R.C.

181

Minutes of Decision

Stone Indians.

No 1

A Reserve of four thousand, two hundred, and fifty (4250) acres, approximately, situated on the right bank of the Chilcotin River, about forty miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a Fir tree, marked Indian Reserve, on the right bank of the Chilcotin river, and running South one hundred (100) chains; thence West two hundred (200) chains; thence North two hundred, and eighty (280) chains; thence East to the Chilcotin river, and thence following the right bank of the said river in a South-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

Two hundred (200) inches of water from Menton Creek are assigned to the Indians for use on this reserve.

No 2

No 2

A reserve of three hundred, and twenty (320) acres, situated about eight miles Southeast of Reserve No 1.

Commencing at a Black Pine, marked Indian Reserve, and running East eighty (80) chains; thence South forty (40) chains; thence West eighty (80) chains, and thence North forty (40) chains to the place of commencement.

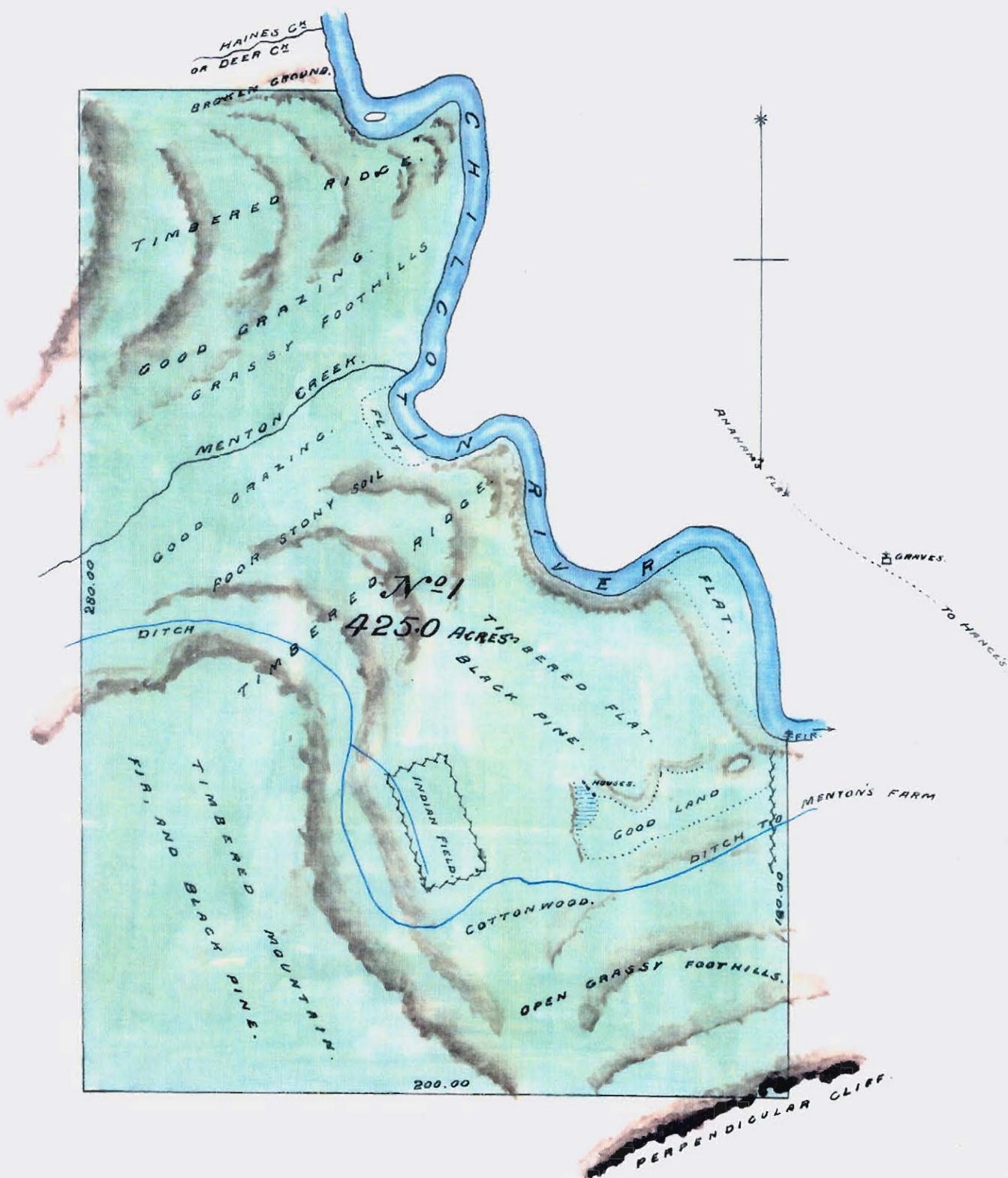
A graveyard situated on the trail between Hance's, and Anahams flat, and distant about three miles from the former, is also reserved.

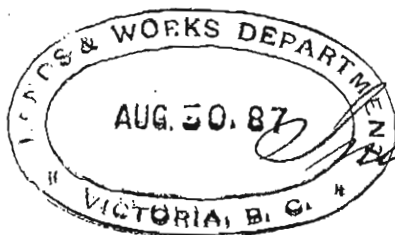
The right to fish in the Canon on the Chilcotin river is also reserved for these Indians, from a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Mr. Q. T. Hance's house, downstream for one (1) mile.

P. O'Reilly
J.C.

Chilcotin. B.C.
July 11th 1884.

SKETCH OF THE RESERVES FOR THE
STONE INDIANS,
CHILCOTIN.
 SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.





Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria, B. C.
August 29th 1887

Sir.

I have the honor to forward for your information, and approval, Minutes of decision, and sketches of two reserves recently defined by me for the use of the Indians resident at Canim Lake, situated about 18 miles East of the 100 Mile House on the Cariboo wagon road.

The larger of these blocks, through which Bridge Creek flows, is distant about a mile West of Canim Lake; 50 acres have been cleared, and some 150 laid down in timothy, for the growth of which this land is well adapted. About 1000 acres is low land subject in places to overflow, and

covered

The Hon^{ble}

Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works

Approved October 11th 1887
F. G. Vernon C. C. & W. D.

2
covered with willows; this may be cleared with a comparatively small outlay of labor; there is an abundance of timber for all purposes, and the hill-sides afford plenty of bunch grass for horses, and cattle.

The smaller of these reserves, situated half-way between the village, and the 100 Mile House, contains 160 acres; it is of no special value except as a convenient camping ground, particularly during the winter months when the Indians frequently travel backwards, and forwards between the wagon road, and their home.

Neither of these plots of land, nor the water allotted for use on them, interfere with the claims of any white settler.

These Indians number 46, and possess 150 horses, and 26 cattle.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

D. O'Neill Esq.

Minutes of Decision.

Canim Lake Indians.

No. 1

A Reserve of four thousand, four hundred (4400) acres, situated on Bridge Creek, about eighteen (18) miles East of the 100 Mile house on the Cariboo wagon road, and one (1) mile West of Canim Lake.

Commencing at a Fir tree marked Indian Reserve, and running North fifty (50) chains; thence West four hundred (400) chains; thence South one hundred, and ten (110) chains; thence East four hundred (400) chains, and thence North sixty (60) chains, to the place of commencement.

Fifty (50) inches of water are assigned for use on this reserve, to be taken from a lake situated to the Northwest of the village, and conveyed by means of a ditch to the reserve.

Canim Lake Indians.

No 2

A Reserve of One hundred, and sixty (160) acres, situated about half way between the Indian village on Reserve No 1, and the 100 Mile house on the Cariboo wagon road.

Commencing at a Black Pine, marked Indian Reserve, and running East ten (10) chains; thence South forty (40) chains; thence West forty (40) chains; thence North forty (40) chains, and thence East thirty (30) chains to the place of commencement.

P. O. Nully
J. R. C.

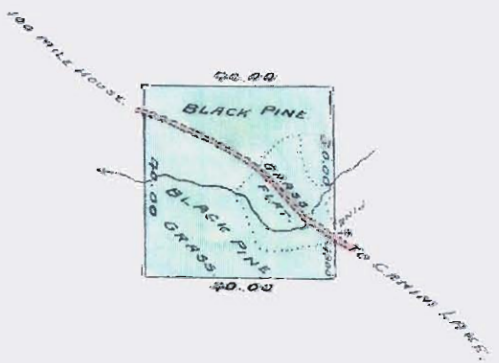
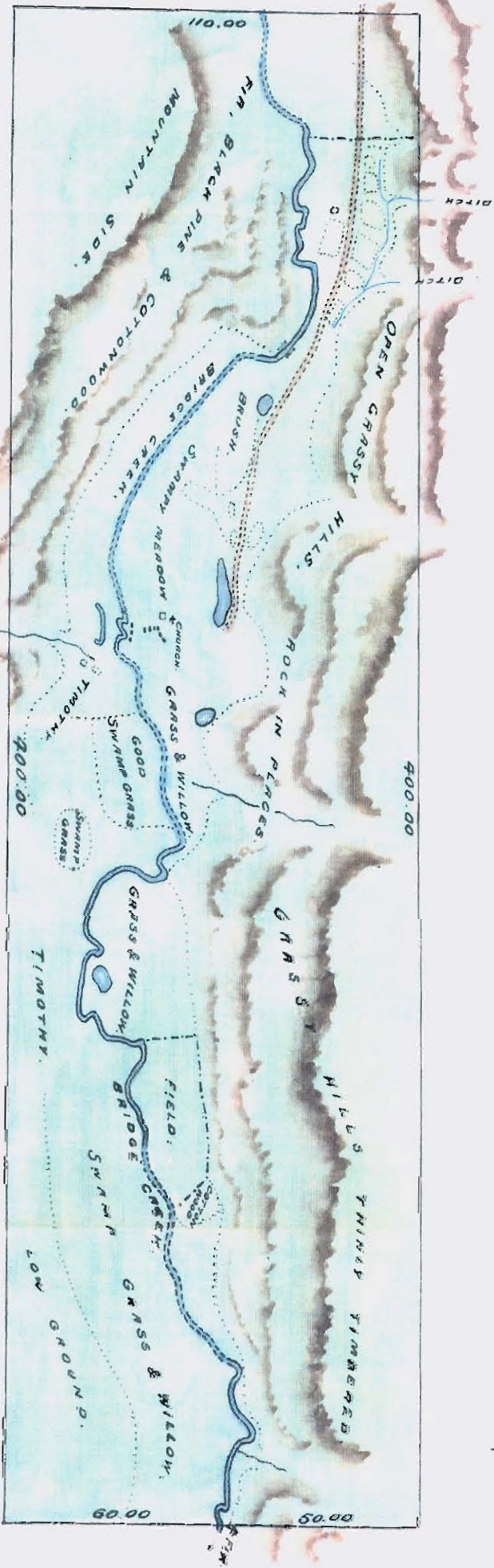
Canim Lake. B.C.
18th July 1887.

CANIM LAKE INDIANS.

SCALE 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS.

No 1

4400 acres



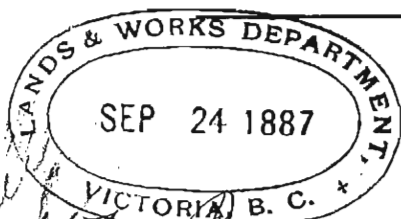
No 2

160 acres



British Columbia

2353



Indian Office
Victoria Sept 23rd 1887

Sir,

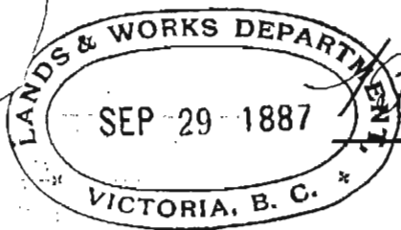
With reference to my letter of the 12th ult and your reply thereto of the 24th on the subject of a Mr^r Johnston having made application to purchase Bent Island I have the honor to state that I was misinformed by Mr^r Low as, the name of the applicant being Geo Thomson; not Johnston, as will be seen by his advertisement in the B. C. Gazette dated Aug 1st last, to which I beg respectfully to refer you.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obed^t Servant,
St Moffatt.

The Honorable
The C. Comm^r
of L^d & Wks.



British Columbia

2389

87

179. R.

Indian Office

Victoria Sept 29th 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that my attention has been called to the fact that a road is about to be run through the Opitchesah Reserve, which measure if carried out, will be a great inconvenience & hardship to the Indians of that Band.

The road as proposed will run upon two sides of the reserve, viz. the West and River front, and will be one chain in width. Its course will be through five gardens, fenced with pickets, and will destroy quite a number of fruit trees and berry bushes which the Indians value highly. It will also necessitate the removal of five houses, from fifteen to twenty yards, from their present situation, entailing upon the owners

W. S. Gore Esq.
Surveyor General

Wk.
day the boat
Agent at Albany
will be instructed
to make the road by
another route

owners, twelve families, a loss of
some \$1000⁰⁰ or \$1500⁰⁰.

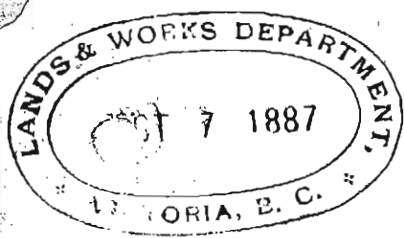
Might I with due respect
request, that the road, if possible, be
taken some other route, so as not to
interfere with a quiet and industrious
band of Indians.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

St Moffatt.

Acting Indian Superintendent.



Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria B.C.
October 7th 1887

Sir

I have the honor to forward Minutes of decision, and rough sketches of three Reserves recently defined for the use of the Upper Kootenay Indians, of which you verbally approved when at Kootenay.

I also enclose duplicate sketches, and Minutes of the above, which I understood you wished to transmit to Mr. Baillie Frohman by the mail which leaves Golden City on the 10th Instant.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient Servant.

The Hon^{ble}
Chief Commissioner
of Lands, and Works

D. J. Reilly
J.R.C.

Approved October 11th 1887
F. G. Vernon C.C.L.W.

Minutes of Decision
Upper Kootenay Indians.
No 4

A Reserve of six hundred, and eighty (680) acres, situated near the right bank of the Kootenay river, about eight miles South of Galbraiths ferry, and known as Isidore's ranche.

Commencing at a Pine tree, marked Indian Reserve, and running South ten (10) chains; thence West forty (40) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; thence North twenty (20) chains; thence West twenty (20) chains; thence North sixty (60) chains; thence East eighty (80) chains, and thence South ninety (90) chains to the place of commencement

No 5

A Reserve of One hundred, and sixty (160) acres, situated on the trail between Joseph's Prairie, and Tobacco Plains, about nine miles South of the former, and nearly opposite the mouth of Bull river.

Commencing at a Pine tree, marked Indian Reserve, and running East twenty (20) chains; thence South forty (40) chains; thence West forty (40) chains

chains; thence North forty (40) chains,
and thence East twenty (20) chains
to the point of commencement.

No 6

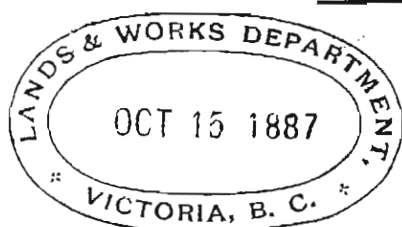
A Reserve of one hundred, and
ninety eight (198) acres, situated
at Summers Flat, on the left
bank of the Kootenay river, opposite
Reserve No 1, and about three miles
above the mouth of the St. Mary's
river.

Commencing at a small Cottonwood
tree, marked Indian Reserve, and
running East twenty (20) chains; thence
South to the Kootenay river, and
thence following the left bank of
the said river, in a Westerly, and
Northerly direction, to the place of
commencement.

J. J. Neilly
J. J. C.

Kootenay. B.C.
September 27th 1884.

British Columbia 2506



219. R.

Indian Office
Victoria Oct 15th 1887.

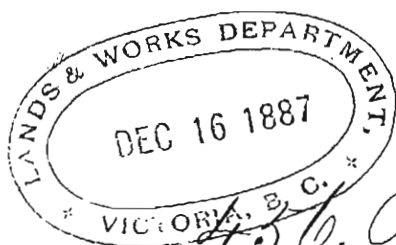
Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through you, of a letter from Mr J. C. Mollett relative to the new road through the Opitchesah Indian Reserve, and to inform you that the same will be laid before the Indian Superintendent on his return to this City.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your Obedt^l Servant
S M offatt.

W. S. Gore Esq.
Surveyor General.

2926/37

British Columbia

H.B.R.

Indian Office
Victoria Dec 15th 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Agent Mackay reports, that on his late visit to the Okanagan Valley, he discovered that four pre-emption claims had been recorded at the District Record Office of lands included within the "Commonage" lying immediately north of, and adjoining the Penticton Reserve.

The Commonages were set aside by the Joint Reserve Commission for the use of both Indians and whites, but with the stipulation that if the right of the Commission to set aside such lands for common use were questioned, then they were to become exclusively Indian Reserves.

I venture to suggest that no pre-emption of the lands above alluded to should be permitted, at least until this question is settled.

The Honorable
The Chief Commr.
of Lands & Works

ack
May the letter
be to the
C.C. memorial
for his return

Will draft letter
to the President of the 15th

Referring to the Joint Resolutions
that the Joint Resolutions Commission had
set aside a committee for the year of 1906
in order to consider the Commission's report
on the action of the Commission in the past
and the action of the Commission in the future

settled, as it is certain to create
trouble and dissatisfaction among
the Indians which would be
expensive and difficult to allay.

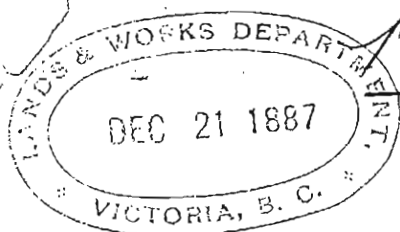
I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

J. H. Powell

Indian Superintendent.



British Columbia

484. R

Indian Office
Victoria Dec 20th 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date of publication of this notice, we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase a fragment of land at Campbell River, Seyward District, commencing at the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve, thence along the Indian Reserve east to the "slew" about 60 chains; thence along the "slew" to the Campbell River about 50 chains; thence along the bank of the Campbell River to "Nunna's" pre-emption, north-east about 50 chains; thence for about 15 chains to the point of commencement. The above being a fragment of the Indian Reserve and Nunna's pre-emption.

JOHN JAMES NUNNA, pre-emptor.

DERICK JAMES NUNNA, pre-emptor.

Campbell River, 14th Dec 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to draw your attention to an application by Messrs. Munro, in the Gazette of the 15th Inst., to purchase a piece of land at Campbell River which embraces an Euclataw fishing station and gardens, and to urge the necessity of withholding your assent until the Indian Reserve Commissioner can revisit that locality.

With the exception of intended allotments for Indians at Campbell River, the reserves for the Euclataw Indians were defined by Mr. O'Reilly in Oct 1886, and in his letter to you of the 29th of that month he states that "owing to the absence of the Indian he was unable to make any selection for them" at this place.

I think Mr. O'Reilly proposes to finish this work.

The Honorable
The Chief Commr. of
Lands and Works

work during the coming season, but, in any event, owing to the excitement among the Indians now at Campbell River in consequence of the large number of settlers apparently going in there, it is very necessary if

Indian troubles are to be avoided that allotments for reserves should be made before lands and fishing stations claimed by the Indians are alienated by purchase or otherwise.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

J. M. Powell

Indian Superintendent.