

INDEX
VOLUME 17
MINUTES OF DECISION & SKETCHES ~ G.M. SPROAT ~
~ TRUE COPY ~
July 1878 to July 1879
[Reg. No. 9699-238]

Inside the front of this book there is a page which has two notations. The first states:

I hereby certify that the within
are correct copies of the late [i.e. former] Indian
Reserve Commissioner M^r G.M. Sproat's
Books of Interrupted Work, the
originals of which are in the Indian
office at Victoria, B.C.

Ashdown H. Green
Victoria, B.C. Surveyor to I.R.C.
Nov^r 24th 1885

The second, written in pencil, states:

These are the originals in
Mr. Sproat's handwriting. The above
certificate must have been taken from
a copy of the original.

A.H.G. (presumably Ashdown H. Green)

The second statement appears to be erroneous. This volume is not in Sproat's handwriting. Furthermore, each minute concludes with "(signed) G.M.S.", thus indicating that it is a copy and not an original. An examination of Book 1, which is an original, in comparison with this volume clearly shows that this volume is a true copy of Sproat's Interrupted Work Books 1, 2 & 3 - as the first notation states.

On this same page is an oval stamp which says: "Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa" in the rim, and in red ink in the centre is written: "Received 10 12 1885 S.B." Given Green's certification is dated November 24, 1885, this date must be December 10, 1885. The initials "S.B." are for Sam Bray, Surveyor General.

The original is in poor condition with the cover and spine of the book having come away from the text. The paper is mechanical wood paper and, like other volumes consisting of this paper, many of the pages are tattered and falling out. Some pages in this volume have two or three sketches pasted onto them. It would seem that this was done to reflect the construction of the original volumes which were being copied. It is also apparent that this book must have been a companion vol. 18. The paper is of the same type and the construction of the book (visible as the cover is away from the spine) is the same as vol. 21. Like volume 18, many of the pages are quite fragile, particularly at the beginning of the book.

At the front of the volume are the cover pages and indices reflecting the contents of these copies of Sproat's Interrupted Work Books 1, 2 & 3 (vols. 5/1, 5/2, 5/3). These pages are numbered in red ink with Roman numerals. After these introductory indices, normal page numbering commences. It is apparent that the order is exactly the same as Sproat's Interrupted Work Books. One of the most interesting aspects of this is that there is an index for book 2, which is missing in the original. Equally interesting is that when this copy was done it was noted (at page 108) that there were missing pages between page 32 and 65 in the original. (As discussed in the notes to Sproat's interrupted work book 2, it was most probable that there were no missing pages and that Sproat put the interrupted work book and his field minute together.) Between the copies of each of the books are blank pages. Although each book is a separate entity, the pagination for this

volume is continuous (eg. book 2 ends at page 160; there are six blank pages before the commencement of book 3; book 3 begins at page 161). The commencement of each book is marked a copy of the cover page, an index and Sproat's authority.

Some pages in the original book, particularly near the end are double-sided. In some instances there are notes on the back of pages. The pages with the notes have been copied double-sided; the pages at the end, which were consisted of copies of correspondence which Sproat had copied, have not been double-sided.

Book 1 goes from page 1 through to page 48

Book 2 goes from page 49a through to page 160

Book 3 goes from page 161a through to page 254.

There are no blank pages at the end of the original volume.

People of note

Indians identified by

Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list

Items found in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing Pages

- p. 3 Uncertain, may have been a blank page which has fallen out. From comparison with Interrupted Work Book 1, no text is missing.
- p. 27 Appears to be completely glued to page 26; it is not possible to separate the pages, however, when held up to the light, it is possible to discern the text which was written on page 27. It would seem that the copiest mistakenly began copying a page which had already been copied earlier in the volume. ***The text on page 27 is that which is found on page 17.*** Thus, there is no information missing. A clerical error seems to have been made and then corrected in the best manner possible, using means (glue) common for the day.

Cross-Reference to Provincial Collection

Binder 2, Corr Nos. 1768/78, 1769/78 correlates to pp. 109-60

Interestingly, very little of Sproat's work found in this volume and in the corresponding original volumes 5/1, 5/2 and 5/3 can be located in the provincial collection.

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 17

Field Minute refers to Sproat's report of his work in the field

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they are found within the volume

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 00 1879			Sproat	Authority	1-2
08 05 1879	Four and One Half Mile 2	Yale ¹	Sproat	M.O.D.	4-5,22
08 05 1879	Four and One Half Mile 2	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	5a
08 05 1879	Yale Town 1 ²	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	6-7,23
08 05 1879	Yale Town 1	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	6a
05 23 1881	Yale Town 1	Yale	O'Reilly	Confirmation	6
08 05 1879	Temporary Res. ³	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	6-7,23
08 05 1879	Kuthlath 3 ⁴	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	8-9
08 05 1879	Graveyard ⁵	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	9
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5	Yale	Unknown	Sketch ⁶	10a
08 05 1879	Fishery ⁷	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	10,24
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5 ⁸	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	11

¹ Sproat identifies this group as the "Yale Indians Proper, that is, the Yale Indians, not including the Union Bar Subgroup." There is a marginal note on p. 5 directing the reader to p. 22. At p. 22 there is a note which states, "This place had been in Indian occupation for 20 years. There is so little potato land around Yale that concentration of reserves was impossible." [See vl. 5/1, pp. 2-3]

² Sproat states that the "old reserve, [i.e. the colonial reserve] known as Kwaw-ke-tahlp ... is confirmed." There is a marginal note which states "again confirmed by Mr. O'Reilly 23 May 1881." [See vl. 5/1, pp. 4-5]

³ From the description and the sketch, it appears that this temporary reserve is now part of Yale Town 1. [See vl. 5/1, pp. 4-5]

⁴ There is a marginal note which states "See map page 21". Another marginal note states, "see also page 98 file 29858-4, Bound in Survey Branch." The initials on the note appear to be "G.S.", but they are difficult to discern. Also, Sproat states that the reserve contains "20 acres or thereabouts." The original survey of the reserve placed the area at 362 acres; resurvey in 1913 placed the area at 388 acres. [See vl. 5/1, p. 6; vl. 20, p. 196a; 1943 Schedule, p. 80; CLSRBC 152]

⁵ There is a note, written in red ink in the original, across this description which states, "Included in the Kuthlath Reserve in the Plan, see letter of 8th July 1885, File 3001." [See vl. 5/1, p. 7]

⁶ In the original, this sketch was affixed to the back of page 9, facing page 10, however, it relates to the Minute of decision found on page 11.

⁷ Sproat confirms, as far as he has authority in the matter, the "right of these and other Indians who have resorted to the Yale fisheries to have access to, and to encamp upon the banks of the Fraser river for the purpose of carrying on their Salmon fisheries in their old way on both sides of the Fraser river for five miles up from Yale..." [See vl. 5/1, pp. 8, 21]

⁸ See vl. 5/1, pp. 9-9a.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 05 1879	Stullawheets 8 ⁹	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	12-15, 25
08 05 1879	Skawahlook 1 ¹⁰	Skawahlook	Unknown	Sketch	16a
08 05 1879	Ohamil 1	Ohamil ¹¹	Unknown	Sketch	16a
08 05 1879	Lukseetissum 9	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	16,26
08 05 1879	Temporary Res. ¹²	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	17-20
08 05 1879	Qualark 4 ¹³	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	17-20
08 05 1879	Squeah 6 ¹⁴	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	17-20
08 05 1879	Kaykaip 7 ¹⁵	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	17-20
08 05 1879	Kuthlalth 3	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	20a
08 05 1879	Yale Town 1	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	20a
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	20a
08 05 1879	Temporary Res. ¹⁶	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	20a
08 05 1879	Stullawheets 8	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	20a
08 05 1879	Puckatholechtn 11 ¹⁷	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	20a
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	20a
06 06 1879	Ohamil 1	Ohamil	Farwell	Sketch ¹⁸	21a

⁹ After describing the reserve, Sproat then allots "the exclusive right of cutting timber upon the following tract of land." This tract of land is now included within Stullawheets 8. There is also reference to see the map at p. 21 [identified in this index as 21a].

¹⁰ Spelled on plan Squalooks.

¹¹ This group is currently known as Skw'ow'hamel First Nation.

¹² Sproat describes three temporary reserves, the locations of which are depicted on the sketch at page 20a. Sproat also includes a copy of the pre-emption record of a William Riche Belcher, which has a sketch indicating the location of the pre-emption. The position of this pre-emption vis-a-vis the temporary reserves can also be seen on the sketch at page 20a. O'Reilly confirmed three reserves in the vicinity of these temporary allotments: Qualark 4; Squeah 6, and Kaykaip 7. In Sproat's Interrupted Work, Book 1, of there is a marginal note indicating that O'Reilly confirmed these allotments. This note does not appear in this volume. [See 1943 Schedule, pp. 80-81; vl. 5/1 pp. 15-18]

¹³ This reserve, allotted by O'Reilly May 23, 1881, appears to conform with the temporary allotment made by Sproat for the Indian named Kwit-Pasket [or Quot-Pasket]. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 80; vl. 5/1, pp. 15-17]

¹⁴ This allotment appears to conform with or be in the vicinity of the temporary reserve set aside by Sproat for the Indian named Whe-willuts.

¹⁵ This reserve appears to conform with or be in the vicinity of the temporary reserve assigned by Sproat for an Indian named Keg [or Keq].

¹⁶ There are three temporary reserves identified by the name of the Indian who lives there: Quot Pasket; Who-willuts; Keq [Keg?].

¹⁷ Identified on plan as Pucka-thole-chn. This reserve is also known as American Bar 11 and is currently held by Union Bar. [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 74]

¹⁸ There is a note on this sketch which states, "see page 21 of this book" and at page 21 of this volume there appears to be information correlating to the map. This same sketch, with a different note, appears in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 1. At page 21 is another sketch, it has been identified as p. 21a for this index. [See vl. 5/1, p. 18]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 06 1879	Popkum 1	Popkum	Farwell	Sketch	21a
06 06 1879	Peters 1 ¹⁹	Peters	Farwell	Sketch	21a
06 06 1879	Wahleach Island 2	Ohamil	Farwell	Sketch	21a
06 06 1879	Skawahlook 1	Skawahlook	Farwell	Sketch	21a
08 05 1879	Seabird Island	Yale ²⁰	Sproat	M.O.D.	21
07 03 1879	Katzie 1	Katzie	Sproat ²¹	M.O.D.	28-29
07 03 1879	Katzie 2	Katzie	Sproat	M.O.D.	28-29
08 05 1879	Semiahmoo	Semiahmoo	Sproat	Field Minute	30-37
08 05 1879	Semiahmoo ²²	Semiahmoo	Jane	Sketch	31
07 03 1879		Harrison River ²³	Sproat	Field Minute & Sketch	38-45
07 03 1879	Chehalis 4 ²⁴	Chehalis/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch	39
07 03 1879	Scowlitz 1 ²⁵	Scowlitz/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch & pre-emption records	40-43a
06 01 1880	Katzie 1	Katzie	Hughes	Letter	46-47
06 01 1880	Katzie 2	Katzie	Hughes	Letter	46-47
06 08 1880		Katzie	Hughes	Letter	48
07 00 1878			Sproat	Authority ²⁶	49-50

¹⁹ Formerly known as Squawtits Reserve and Squawtits Band. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 79]

²⁰ This reserve is also known as Skowakul or Maria Island. Sproat's original allotment was for the Yale Indians in common. It is currently held by the Seabird Island Band. Sproat states that "no sketches being in the Red Book contain said Decisions ..." The "Red Book" would appear to be a reference to what is now vol. 18 of the federal collection [See p. 2a, this volume]

²¹ Reference is made to a report from Mohun (Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission) and letters from J.C. Hughes (Government Agent) being at pp. 46-48 of this volume. The two letters from Hughes are there, but Mohun's is not. Mohun's report can, however, be found in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 1. It is worth noting that Hughes' letters and Mohun's report are dated nearly 11 months after the allotments. [See p. 46-48, this volume; vl. 5/1, pp. 41-42a]

²² Although the sketch in this volume and the one in Interrupted Work Book 1 depict the same area, there are different comments on the sketches which appear to be in different handwriting. [See vl. 5/1, pp. 26-27]

²³ Sproat identified this group generally as the "Harrison River Indians" and made no distinction of the groups there. O'Reilly subsequently allotted reserves for these Indians (see Chehalis and Scowlitz). This Field Minute is undated. The date is presumed to be the same as the Katzie Field Minute. Reference has also been made to the 1943 Schedule. Sproat notes he was in the area in June 1879, but because the land was submerged, as at Katzie, he could not "examine it". [See vl. 8, pp. 270-77; vl. 10, pp. 70-74, 75-80; vl. 17, pp. 38-45; PILQ, pp. 104, Item G; 56, 166 #12]

²⁴ This sketch shows the initial allotment to the Chehalis Indians which was known as Chehalis 4. This reserve was later amalgamated with Chehalis 5 and 5a and is currently known as Chehalis 5. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 89; CLSRBC 87]

²⁵ The date used here is the date of Sproat's field minute. In the original, three sketches relating to Scowlitz 1 are affixed to page 40. Additionally, there are pre-emption sketches and copies of pre-emption records at pp. 41, 41a, 42, 43a and 43. The dates of the documents range between 1870 and 1876. All appear to show portions of Scowlitz 1, or what was once intended to be Scowlitz 1. [See CLSRBC 87]

²⁶ This is the commencement of the copy of Sproat's Interrupted Work, Book 2.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878		Lytton/ ²⁷ Neklapamuk	Sproat	Field Minute [extract], M.O.D & Sketch	51-160
07 10 1878	Kitzowit 20 ²⁸	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	51-52
10 18 1862	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Turnbull	Sketch	52a
07 10 1878	Klahkamich 17 ²⁹	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	53
07 10 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	54-57
07 10 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	56a
07 10 1878	Klickkumcheen 18 ³⁰	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	57
07 10 1878	Damp Spot ³¹	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	58
07 10 1878	Two Mile Creek 16 ³²	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	58
07 10 1878	Nocten 19	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	59
07 10 1878	Maka 8	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	60
07 10 1878	Bootahnie 15 ³³	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	61-64, 104-05
07 10 1878	Bootahnie 15	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch ³⁴	64a
07 10 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	65a
07 10 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	65-66
07 10 1878	Nkaih 10 ³⁵	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	67

²⁷ Sproat identifies these Indians primarily as "Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians, Lytton Group." In some instances he provides additional sub-group names. For the purposes of the index, the Indians are identified only as Lytton. Any additional sub-groups, other than Neklapamuk, will be noted in footnotes. [See vl. 5/2]

²⁸ Sproat identifies this reserve as Kitz-ow-il. He also identifies the Indians as "Nkela-kap-a-muk Indians Lytton Group." Sproat states that the reserve is to be 10 acres "or thereabouts". On its initial survey it was 27 acres.

²⁹ Also spelled Klakanich. Sproat excludes from this reserve the garden patch claimed by the Spanish woman Madam Mariquita. Sproat also notes that another settler has carried a flume through the reserve. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 65]

³⁰ There is a note on this sketch indicating it is the "old Klick-kum-cheen Reserve", as surveyed by the Royal Engineers, but no date is given for the R.E. survey.

³¹ Sproat states that this reserve is about "a mile from Lytton known to the Indians as the damp spot for the old man with twelve - 12 - children." Although someone has written "Res. No. 16" alongside this description, and although the 1943 Schedule indicates that Two Mile Creek 16 was allotted by Sproat on July 10, 1878, the description for Two Mile Creek 16 is not quite in accordance with Sproat's description of this reserve. Two Mile Creek is two miles above Lytton, the Damp Spot is one mile above Lytton. Also, the "Damp Spot" was to be 5 acres in size; Two Mile Creek is 11 acres. In the index to the book, Sproat designated the area as "Damp Spot for Old Man". Two Mile Creek is, however, the nearest confirmed allotment. [See vl. 5/2, sketch p. 21; vl. 16/2, p. 27; 1943 Schedule, p. 65]

³² See Damp Spot.

³³ Sproat allots this reserve to the "Lytton group and other Indian Tribes in the habit of visiting this favourite summer grass reserve and place of resort." Specifically included in this reserve is the Indian race course and the favourite campgrounds. Sproat includes a copy of a pre-emption record of a Lorenzo D. Loring, dated September 15, 1862 in relation to this allotment. [See p. 61a this volume; vl. 17, p. 104]

³⁴ See p. 77a, this volume.

³⁵ See vl. 5/2, p. 12.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878	Yawaucht 11 ³⁶	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	68
07 10 1878	Tsaukan 12 ³⁷	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	69
07 10 1878	Cameron Bar 13 ³⁸	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	70
07 10 1878	Halhalaeden 14 ³⁹	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	71
07 10 1878	Splintum Flat 3 ⁴⁰	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	72
07 10 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	72a
07 10 1878	Temporary Res. ⁴¹	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	73-74 76,78
07 10 1878	Temporary Res. ⁴²	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	74-76 78
06 28 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Mohun ⁴³	Sketch	75a
07 10 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Mohun ⁴⁴	Sketch	75b

³⁶ See vl. 5/2, p. 13.

³⁷ See vl. 5/2, p. 14.

³⁸ See vl. 5/2, p. 15.

³⁹ See vl. 5/2, p. 16.

⁴⁰ Sproat temporarily reserves 20 acres. The reserve was confirmed by O'Reilly in 1881. The size at the original survey was 338.5 acres. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 61; vl. 5/2, p. 17; vl. 8, pp. 13-14]

⁴¹ Sproat's first temporary reserve on the west (right) bank of the Fraser. On the sketch at p. 78 it is possible to see the outline of the two areas. Subsequent to Sproat's work in the area, certain reserves were confirmed by the McKenna-McBride Commission within the boundaries of this temporary reserve. These include: Lytton 9B; Skwayaynope 26, Lytton 26A; Papyum 27; Papyum 27A, 27B & 27C, and Lytton 31. Styne 9A abuts the temporary reserve. In the 1943 Schedule, of the reserves cited above, Lytton 9B, Skwayaynope 26, and Lytton 26A are noted as having been allotted by Sproat. This would appear to be because the reserves fall within Sproat's temporary allotment. No minutes of decision have been found for Lytton 9B, Skwayaynope 26 or Lytton 26A. While Skwayaynope was surveyed in 1886, the other two reserves are not surveyed until 1911, probably in conjunction with work related to the Railway Belt. It is possible that correspondence exists on file 29858¹⁰, Vol. 11, which is the subsequent volume to file found in the federal collection. This file can be found in RG10. [See vl. 5/2, pp. 18, 20, 21, 27-28; McKenna-McBride Commission Report, Vol. 1, p. 94; Vol. 2, pp. 488-89, Lytton Agency evidence, pp. 412-419; 1943 Schedule, pp. 62-68; 1913 Schedule of Reserves, pp. 81-83; P.C. 2544, ILR#16801]

⁴² The second temporary reserve described by Sproat is located on the left bank of the Fraser at/near the junction with the Thompson River. The area is depicted on the sketch on page 78, however, Sproat's description does not quite conform with the area depicted. On the sketch, within the temporary reserve, Sproat locates five reserves in red: Tuckozap, Inkluckcheen, Kleetlekt, Halhalaeden and Maka. Subsequent to Sproat's work in the area, six other reserves are confirmed with the area Sproat identified as a temporary reserve: Nuautin 2; Nuautin 2B, Halhalaeden 14A, Lytton/Inkluckcheen 21A and Inkluckcheen 21B. Curiously, the 1943 schedule attributes Sproat with allotting Lytton/Inkluckcheen 21A. The original was done in 1911. No Minute of decision has been located with respect to this allotment. It is possible that correspondence exists on file 29858¹⁰, Vol. 11, which is the subsequent volume to file found in the federal collection. This file can be found in RG10. The other reserves were allotted either by O'Reilly or the McKenna-McBride Commission. [See vl. 5/2, pp. 19-21, 27-28; McKenna-McBride Commission Report, Vol. 1, p. 94; Vol. 2, pp. 488-89, Lytton Agency evidence, pp. 412-419; 1943 Schedule, pp. 62-68; 1913 Schedule of Reserves, pp. 81-83; P.C. 2544, ILR#16801]

⁴³ There is a note on the plan indicating that it is a true copy by Mohun of a sketch by Turnbull, Royal Engineer. Turnbull's sketch would have been done prior to 1871.

⁴⁴ This sketch by Mohun incorporates two sketches: one by Corp. Turnbull, a Royal Engineer, the other by H.M. Ball, the Stipendiary magistrate in the area. Both these earlier sketches were done in 1862 and although they identify areas as reserve no. 1 and reserve no. 2, this area is what is currently known as Inkluckcheen 21. [See vl. 5/2, p. 18b]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878	Inkluckcheen 21 ⁴⁵	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	77a
07 10 1878	Temporary Res.	Lytton	Sproat ⁴⁶	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Skwayaynope 26 ⁴⁷	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Bootahnie 15	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Kitzowit 20	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Kleetlekt 22	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
07 10 1878	Damp Spot ⁴⁸	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	78
00 00 1870	Nickel Palm 4	Lytton	Trutch ⁴⁹	Sketch	78a
07 10 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch ⁵⁰	79
07 10 1878	Yawaucht 11	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	79
07 10 1878	Spintlum Flat 3 ⁵¹	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	79
07 10 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	79
07 12 1878		Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy] ⁵²	82-93
07 12 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	82,89
07 12 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	82,89

⁴⁵ This sketch shows the claims of two settlers, Thomas Seward and H.M. Ball (who was also a Stipendiary Magistrate). It would appear that these claims relate to Sproat's allotment of Inkluckcheen 21.

⁴⁶ Sproat notes on the sketch that "This is merely a rough field sketch by myself showing locality of reserves and the portions temporarily reserved. GMS" The note on the map states "Temporary Reserve within Yellow lines". [See vl. 5/2, p. 20b]

⁴⁷ No Minute of decision was located for this reserve. The area of the reserve was included within one of Sproat's temporary allotments. The only reference to it in the federal collection appear to be its identification on this sketch. It was surveyed by Jemmett in 1885 when he was conducting other surveys of Lytton reserves. The 1943 Schedule erroneously states the survey was done in 1886. [See vl. 5/2, p. 21; 1943 Schedule, p. 67; FBBC 44, p. 8]

⁴⁸ This is identified on the sketch as "Reserve old man with 12 children." [See p. 58 this vol; vl. 5/2, p. 20b; vl. 16/2, p. 27]

⁴⁹ This sketch was by John Trutch. There are a number of notes on the page, one of which states "See notes on other side of sheet", however, it is not known where those notes are located. [See vl. 5/2, p. 20d]

⁵⁰ See vl. 5/2, p. 20c.

⁵¹ Identified on sketch as "Probably Spintlum Flat Temporary Reserve."

⁵² Interestingly, Sproat recopies this letter later in what would have been his Lytton Field Minute. [See pp. 128-137, this volume; vl. 5/2, pp. 25a-25c, 82-91]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 12 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	86
07 12 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch ⁵³	92a-92b
07 12 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch ⁵⁴	93
07 12 1878	Kleetlekut 22	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 12 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 12 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 12 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 12 1878	Bootahnie 15 ⁵⁵	Lytton	Sproat	Note	94-103
07 12 1878	Kleetlekut 22	Lytton	Sproat	Note	95
07 12 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Sproat	Note	95
07 12 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Sproat	Note	95
03 17 1879	Inkluckcheen 21 ⁵⁶	Lytton	Seward	Letter	99-100
07 10 1878	Bootahnie 15 ⁵⁷	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	104-05
07 20 1878		Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute [extract] ⁵⁸	109-160
07 20 1878		Lytton	Sproat	Census	112
07 20 1878	Klickumcheen 18	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	113,115, 140-41, 150-51
07 20 1878	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	113,115, 141-42, 150-51

⁵³ The colonial pre-emption records and sketch were affixed to the back of page 92. [See vl. 5/2, p. 26a]

⁵⁴ A poor copy of this sketch can be found in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 2. [See vl. 5/2, p. 26b]

⁵⁵ Identified in note as "the Boot ah ny reserve". Sproat appears to include this as support information for Mohun's report. Included with his comments are statements from Michel, 2nd Chief of the Lytton tribe and Louis, "the present Chief of Nicomen." Copies of most of this material is also in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 2. [See vl. 5/2, pp. 27-31]

⁵⁶ Although not specifically identified, Seward's land adjoins this reserve, and is, therefore, the most likely area of discussion.

⁵⁷ Continuing his description of the Bootahnie reserve (from p. 61), Sproat states that while this land is mentioned as a Lytton reserve, "being near Lytton ... it is to be in the hands of the Indian Department for the Enjoyment by all the Indians who have been in the habit of visiting it." Sproat also notes that the Indians have been in fear of white settlers occupying this area, "but in truth, it has no attraction for white settlers."

⁵⁸ Sproat includes in this field minute two appendices: A - a letter from W.A.G. Young, Colonial Secretary, regarding pre-emptions [pp. 152-58]; and, B - a note regarding the intentions and interpretations of Governor Douglas in allotting reserves [pp. 159-60]. Douglas is quoted as having stated before retiring from office in April 1864, that the, "areas thus partially defined and set apart in no case exceed the proportion of 10 acres for each family concerned." It should be noted that Appendix B is not included in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 2. A complete copy of the field minute can be found in the provincial collection. [See vl. 5/2, pp. 65-113; Provincial Collection, Binder 2, Corr Nos. 1768/78, 1769/78]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 20 1878	Inkluckcheen 21 ⁵⁹	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	113,115, 143-46, 148,150- 51
07 20 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	115-116, 126-27, 135,137
07 20 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	115-120, 122-123, 125,126- 127,132- 33,150- 51
07 20 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	115-116, 126-27, 135,137
07 20 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	115
07 20 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch ⁶⁰	119a
07 20 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	119a
07 20 1878	Stryen 9 ⁶¹	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	119a
07 12 1878		Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	128-137
07 12 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	128,137
07 12 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	128,137
07 12 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	132-33
07 20 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	139
07 20 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	139
07 20 1878	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	139
07 20 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	139
08 00 1878			Sproat	Authority ⁶²	161
08 00 1878	Commonage ⁶³	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	Note	162,189
08 00 1878	Commonage	Cook's Ferry	Sproat	Note	162,189
08 03 1878	Hay Meadow 1 ⁶⁴	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	164

⁵⁹ At pp. 144, 145 and 146, Sproat makes reference to a plan at p. 75. This is page is indexed as 74a. Interestingly, Sproat states that the provincial government gave him no information about this reserve, which was originally allotted in 1862, and that it was not in the reserve schedule. [See MPS 668; PILQ, p. 105, item L(3)]

⁶⁰ See vl. 5/2, p. 73a.

⁶¹ Identified as Stryne Reserve on sketch.

⁶² Sproat did not date his authority as Indian Commissioner. This is the beginning of the true copy of Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 3. [See vl. 5/3, p. 1]

⁶³ See vl. 5/3, p. 2.

⁶⁴ Sproat actually identifies the Indians as "Oregon Jack and Cornwall Subgroups of Indians." [See vl. 5/3, pp. 3-9]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 03 1878	Oregon Jack Creek 2	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	165
08 03 1878	Paska Island 3 ⁶⁵	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	166,179 191
08 03 1878	Cheetsum's Farm 1	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	167
08 10 1881	Cheetsum's Farm 1	Ashcroft ⁶⁶	O'Reilly	Confirmation	167
08 03 1878	105 Mile Post 2	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	168
08 10 1881	105 Mile Post 2	Ashcroft ⁶⁷	O'Reilly	Confirmation	168
08 03 1878	Nepa 4 ⁶⁸	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	169-170
08 03 1878		Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	Note ⁶⁹	171-172
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷⁰	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	173
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷¹	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	174-175

⁶⁵ This reserve was originally identified as Oregon Jack Creek 3. The name was changed by the Band in 1990. There is a marginal note referring to a temporary reserve at p. 179, and notes on p. 166 [sic], 179 and 191. The note at this page indicates that a settler claimed "this cultivated Indian settlement". Sproat deems his claim to be invalid "as the settlement is not contiguous [?] to his land." [See NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 62]

⁶⁶ This reserve is currently held by the Ashcroft Indians. Sproat's original allotment was for the "Oregon Jack and Cornwall Subgroups of Indians", however, there is a note at the top of the page, initialled "S.B." [i.e. Sam Bray, S.G.I.A.], indicating that Sproat's allotment was "included" in O'Reilly's allotment for the Ashcroft Indians and this reserve is now affiliated with Ashcroft. There is an additional marginal note indicating that the temporary reserve described at p. 176 is immediately behind Cheetsum's farm so that Cheetsum may have additional land for stock. There is also reference to another piece of land, but no page reference is provided. [See vl. 5/3, p. 6; vl. 8, pp. 57-64; 1943 Schedule, p. 27]

⁶⁷ This reserve is currently held by the Ashcroft Indians. Sproat's original allotment was for the "Oregon Jack and Cornwall Subgroups of Indians". There is a note at the top of the page indicating that Sproat's allotment was "included" in O'Reilly's "allotment No. 2 for the Ashcroft Indians" and this reserve is currently held by the Ashcroft Indians. [See vl. 8, pp. 59-63; 1943 Schedule, p. 27]

⁶⁸ There is a marginal note, provenance unknown, which states "No reserve. On left bank of Thompson opposite Ashcroft Creek." This notation does not appear in vl. 5/3. Sproat's description is extremely brief and difficult to orient, however, it is in the vicinity of what was Nepa 4 and may have been part of that reserve, which was 322 acres when surveyed in 1885. Nepa 4 was sold in 1911 to the CP Railway. Sproat states that he made an "agreement" with a settler named Ralph Willard with respect to the Indians' use of water. Willard gave up 30 inches of his water record and in return Sproat stated that he should receive "30 acres of Government land on the left bank of the Thompson river ... being a piece of land which Mr. Willard had cultivated." It is not known if the provincial government ratified this agreement. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 8-9; 1943 Schedule, p. 107; FBBC 64]

⁶⁹ The original of this note and the material relating to the temporary reserves can also be found in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 3. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 10-11, 12-23]

⁷⁰ This land appears to be opposite what is now known as Cornwall Creek opposite the south boundary of 105 Mile Post 2, possibly near what was known as Black Cañon [canyon]. It appears this area was never confirmed as there is no reserve land on this side [i.e. the left bank] of the river at this point.

⁷¹ From Sproat's description it is difficult to determine where this land was located as he orients it to settlers' land, however, it would appear that it is within what became Upper Nepa 6, currently held by the Oregon Jack Creek Indians. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 107]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 02 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷²	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	176-178
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷³	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	179-80, 192-93
08 03 1878	Oregon Jack Creek 5 ⁷⁴	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Unknown	Sketch	180
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷⁵	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	181
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷⁶	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	182
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷⁷	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	183-184
08 03 1878		Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	Note ⁷⁸	185-193
08 10 1878		Bonaparte ⁷⁹	Sproat	Memorandum	194-211
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3 ⁸⁰	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	211
08 10 1878	Bonaparte River ⁸¹	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	211-212
08 10 1878	Mauvais Rocher 5	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	212-213

⁷² This land appears to comprise the pre-emption of a settler named J. Beddard - not identified by Sproat. Sproat goes into a lengthy description about the Indian village on Mr. Cornwall's land. O'Reilly added the land Sproat temporarily reserved to Cheetsum's Farm 1. [See vl. 8, p. 58]

⁷³ This land appears to comprise in part land eventually included within Oregon Jack Creek 5. Sproat assigns the reserve subject to the legal rights of the settlers. [See vl. 8, pp. 49-50]

⁷⁴ This is a sketch of the area temporarily reserved by Sproat, now included within Oregon Jack Creek 5. [See p. 192, this volume]

⁷⁵ This land appears to fall within land recently [circa. 1977] reserved for the Cook's Ferry Band. The reserve is known as Basque 18. It virtually surrounds Oregon Jack Creek 3 and seems to include settler J. Dowling's claim. [See pp. 191-92, this volume]

⁷⁶ It is difficult to locate the area described. Minabarriet's farm may have been Lot 14, Grp. 1. If so, there appears to be no reserve on these lands.

⁷⁷ This land appears to be in the vicinity of Ashcroft 4 and 105 Mile Post 2 although the description provided by Sproat does not seem to conform with the current reserve boundaries. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 27; B.C. 149; NTS sheet 921/11]

⁷⁸ Caption at the top of the page states: "Note on irrigation for the Oregon Jack and Cornwall subgroups of Indians." Portions of this memo make reference to some of Sproat's allotments. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 24-32]

⁷⁹ This memorandum is largely an account of Sproat's interaction with the Bonaparte Indians prior to allotting reserves for them. The date of this memorandum is taken from the date found at p. 205. At p. 196 reference is made to the "Yellow book on Indian Affairs". This is the *Papers on the Indian Land Question* [PILQ]. At page 203 there is a marginal note which states "see note back of page " which appears to be referring to a note on the back of the page upon which the note is written, but a corresponding reference in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 3, has a page reference, and the corresponding page reference for this volume is 196. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 33-52 esp. p. 44, N.B.: the sketches are different in each volume; PILQ, p. 45]

⁸⁰ This allotment is the "old reserve" as reduced by O'Reilly when he was the Stipendiary Magistrate.

⁸¹ This area, as described by Sproat, does not appear to have been confirmed as a reserve. It is not known who made the marginal notation of "Harper's Ranch", nor when.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 10 1878	Loon Lake 4 ⁸²	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	213, 205-06
08 10 1878	Temporary Res. ⁸³	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	213-217
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3 ⁸⁴	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	218a
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch ⁸⁵	218b
08 10 1878	Kumcheen 1	Cook's Ferry	Unknown	Sketch	218b
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch ⁸⁶	218c
08 10 1878	Temporary Res.	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	218c
08 10 1878	Bonaparte River	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	218c
08 10 1878	Lower Hat Creek 2	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	218c
08 10 1878	Loon Lake 4	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	218c
10 12 1878		Similkameen/ ⁸⁷ Keremeos	Sproat	Memorandum, M.O.D. & Sketch [w/encl]	219-254

⁸² Although the description does not conform precisely to Loon Lake 4, it is clearly in the vicinity of Loon Lake. This reserve was to include the graves and favourite camping places of the Indians. [See vl. 5/3, p. 54]

⁸³ The area of this temporary reserve is substantial and was not confirmed, however, Bonaparte 3 and 3A fall within the area described by Sproat, as does the approximately half the town of Cache Creek. Interestingly, this temporary reserve conforms somewhat to the first reserve allotted by Cox in 1862 for the Bonaparte Indians. Cox's reserve essentially encompassed the low lands near the river, roughly 1/2 mile on either side of the river, whereas Sproat's temporary reserve appears to be roughly 3/4 mile on either side of the river, encompassing higher lands with grazing potential. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 54-58; PILQ, p. 26]

⁸⁴ In the original, this sketch appears on the page facing page 218.

⁸⁵ In the original this page has two sketches affixed to it. For this index the top sketch is identified as 218a, while the underlying sketch is identified as 218b.

⁸⁶ This sketch has notations correlating places on the sketch to pages in this volume. A similar sketch can be found in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 3. Although the area identified as Bonaparte River is shown in pink, it was never confirmed as a reserve. [See vl. 5/3, p. 34]

⁸⁷ Sproat identifies these Indians as "Okanagan Indians, Keremeus subgroup." This would appear to be an error, as the Keremeos Indians are Similkameen Indians. All the allotments identified by Sproat for this group are currently held by the Lower Similkameen Indians, formerly known as the Similkameen Indians. By and large, in the index, Sproat's allotments for these Indians are cited as Similkameen/Keremeos. In addition to his memorandum, Sproat included copies of his correspondence, correspondence from settlers, pre-emption records, statements from Indians and a sketch. Sproat did not date this memorandum. The date attributed to it corresponds with the accompanying Minutes of decision. It is apparent, however, that this memorandum was written sometime after Sproat dealt with the lands of the Keremeos Indians, but prior to his retirement from office as Sproat makes reference to letters written in February 1879. Interestingly, Sproat comments that the "final adjustment" of reserves for these Indians was "impeded" by the acceptance of a pre-emption record by the Provincial government, while Sproat was "actually on the spot", examining a "piece of land necessary to the Indians." Sproat includes a copy of the pre-emption record. Sproat also notes that he includes the "originals" of two letters from Mr. Price and a memo "as to an Indian question" with the Hudson's Bay Co. The originals of these letters are found in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 3. This volume contains copies of this correspondence. Interestingly, both the original and the true copy contain page references to other relevant correspondence/notations within each respective volume. O'Reilly visited this area at least three times: 1885, 1889 and 1893. [See pp. 219a, 249-54, this volume; vl. 1, pp. 292-93; vl. 5/3 pp. 60-67; vl. 10, pp. 4-10; vl. 11, pp. 15-24; vl. 14, pp. 224-31]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ⁸⁸	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	223
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ⁸⁹	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	223-224
10 12 1878	Similkameen 1 ⁹⁰	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	225-226
10 12 1878	Lower Similkameen 2 ⁹¹	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	227-228
10 12 1878	Chopaka 7 & 8 ⁹²	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	229-230
10 12 1878	Keremeos Forks 12 & 12A	Similkameen/ ⁹³ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	230
10 12 1878	Ashnola 10 ⁹⁴	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	231
10 12 1878	Ashnola John's 11 ⁹⁵	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	232
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ⁹⁶	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	233-34

⁸⁸ Sproat makes reference to a "reserve temporarily made west of the Hudson's Bay Co. claim and lots 107 and 114 is made as the Indians hoped on some part of it to find land that could be reached by water." This land appears to be immediately north of the village of Keremeos. There is no existing Indian reserve at this place. [See vl. 5/3, p. 63a; CLSRTBC 2]

⁸⁹ Sproat refers to a second "larger temporary reserve down the valley [that] is for winter grazing ... on the right bank..." He then goes on to describe grazing land on the left bank of the Similkameen. It is difficult to determine with certainty whether both areas are to be temporarily reserved. In the vicinity of Sproat's description, on the right bank, is Narcisse's Farm 4, currently held by the Lower Similkameen Indians. Further downstream, spanning both sides of the river, is Chuchwayha 2, held by the Upper Similkameen. It is in relation to this temporary allotment that Sproat attaches the two letters from Mr. Price and the memo regarding the Hudson's Bay Co. [See pp. 249-54, this volume; vl. 5/3, pp. 63-63a, 72a; CLSRBC 23]

⁹⁰ Sproat identifies these Indians as "Okanagan Indians, Keremeos Group." O'Reilly identified them as "Similkameen." Currently these Indians are known as Lower Similkameen. This reserve is what was once known as Similkameen 1 or Keremeos 1. It was allotted by Sproat, but cancelled by O'Reilly 9 Aug 1893. Even before the cancellation, it seems the reserve had been reduced. The described land abuts what is now Blind Creek 6, but is a larger area to the west of Blind Creek 6 and would have encompassed the town of Cawston. Blind Creek 6A is within the town of Cawston and comprises a road and Indian graveyard. There are two marginal notes, one initialled by Ashdown Green indicating an area of approximately 1350 acres and another stating "Cancelled by O'R 9/8/93." It is not known when, or by whom, this second notation was made. [See sketch p. 241a this volume; vl. 5/3, pp. 64, 72a; 1943 Schedule, p. 111; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 55, 96; FBBC 2445; CLSRTBC 2; Ref. Map. 7B]

⁹¹ See vl. 5/3, pp. 65; vl. 10, pp. 4-5.

⁹² This reserve was formerly known as Skemeoskuankin 7 & 8. At this point in the original the text in the volume is double sided. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 12]

⁹³ See vl. 5/3, p. 67; vl. 14, pp. 225-26.

⁹⁴ Sproat describes this group as the "Okanagan Indians, Keremeos Group, Ashnola Subgroup." This reserve is currently held by the Lower Similkameen Indians, formerly the Similkameen Indians. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 112]

⁹⁵ Now included in Ashnola 10. [See sketch, p. 218, this volume; vl. 5/3, pp. 69, 72a; 1943 Schedule, p. 113; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 56]

⁹⁶ This described area is quite large and appears to encompass the town of Keremeos. The closest reserve to the land described is Narcisse's Farm 4 and Alexis 9 abuts the land described. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 70-71, 73a]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ⁹⁷	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	235
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ⁹⁸	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	235
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ⁹⁹	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	235
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ¹⁰⁰	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	235
10 12 1878	Chopaka 7 & 8 ¹⁰¹	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Temporary Res.	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Lower Similkameen 2	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Alexis 9	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Ashnola 10	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Ashnola John's 11 ¹⁰²	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Keremeos Forks 12 & 12A	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Blind Creek 6	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a
10 12 1878	Cawston ¹⁰³	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	237a

⁹⁷ Parcel #1 of 4 described by Sproat. The area described appears to be within what is now Blind Creek 6 (enlarged and officially allotted by O'Reilly in 1888). B.C. 23 shows a village site, and it is likely that this was included within the area Sproat identified. There is a marginal note stating "No. 1 Cancelled 9-8-93 O.R.", however this land does not appear to have been associated with Lower Similkameen 1. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 72, 73a; 1943 Schedule, p. 112; CLSRBC 23; CLSRTBC 2]

⁹⁸ Parcel #2 of 4 described by Sproat. It is difficult to determine exactly where this land was, but it is possible the land is part of Lower Similkameen 2, which includes Joe Nahumpcheen 5. The marginal notation stating "No. 9" should not be relied upon as it does not appear to conform with current reserves. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 72, 73a]

⁹⁹ Parcel #3 of 4 described by Sproat. This land appears to be within what is now Chopaka 7 & 8. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 72, 73a]

¹⁰⁰ Parcel #4 of 4 described by Sproat. It is not possible to determine exactly where this land is given Sproat's description. It is possible that "Mr. Surprise's farm" is, in fact, Mr. Price's farm. Based upon this and upon Jemmett's survey notes, it would seem this area likely falls within what is now Alexis 9. On p. 236 are copies of the pre-emption records for E. Barcelo and Francisco Mendoza [See vl. 5/3, pp. 72, 72a, 73a; FBBC 180, p. 22]

¹⁰¹ This reserve, as it exists today takes in two areas shown in pink within the area delineated as the temporary reserve. In the original, this sketch is affixed to page 241. For similar sketch, see vl. 5/3, p. 72a.

¹⁰² This reserve is currently included within Ashnola 10.

¹⁰³ Although the town of Cawston is not a reserve today, the area where the town is located is shown to be part of a reserve.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
02 13 1879		Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat ¹⁰⁴	Letter [copy]	237-43
02 13 1879		Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	241a
02 13 1879		Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat ¹⁰⁵	Letter [w/encl] [copy]	244-54
02 13 1879		Similkameen/ Okanagan	Indians ¹⁰⁶	Statements	252-54

¹⁰⁴ Sproat discusses land issues in the Okanagan-Keremeos area. He makes reference to the "Indian Commissioners" having gone to the area in 1877. This would be a reference to work done by the Joint Indian Reserve Commission. Some pages in this copy of the letter are torn, however, the copy in Sproat's Interrupted Work Book 3 appears to be intact. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 73-76]

¹⁰⁵ Sproat deals with issues affecting the Similkameen reserves including the matter of Mr. Daigneault's pre-emption. Sproat includes here the copies of correspondence referred to earlier - letters from Mr. Price dated December 9, 1878 and August 28, 1879 one from Sproat, when he acted as Joint Reserve Commissioner, dated November 14, 1877. Also included are statements from Indians, signed and witnessed by Sproat as Commissioner, George Blenkinsop as Secretary to the Commission and Interpreter and Michell as interpreter. [See pp. 247-54, this volume; vl. 5/3, pp. 79-88]

¹⁰⁶ These statements are from three Indians identified by Sproat as "Okanagan", witnessed by Sproat and George Blenkinsop. Michell, an Indian, acted as Interpreter. Given the apparent error earlier, it is unclear if these Indians are Okanagan or Similkameen. [See vl. 5/3, pp. 80-80d]

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
 VOLUME 17
 MINUTES OF DECISION & SKETCHES
 ~ G.M. SPROAT ~
 July 1878 to July 1879
 ~ TRUE COPY ~
 [Reg. No. 9699-238]

SUBJECT	PAGE
B.C. Government Officials	
General	95,172,186,194-95,205,207-08,216,220,239,244
Ball, H.M., Assist. Land Comm., Lytton	76b,87-88,96-98,114,116,120,122,133-34,143,144-50
Stipendiary Magistrate	158
Bushby, A.J.	41
CCLW	121,155-56,170a,195,219,237-43,244-48,251
Cox, Wm.	163,195,196a,197-198,202
Coxon, Geo., Govt. Agent	105
Douglas, Governor James	114,116,119,121-124,143,150,159-160,197
Gaggin, Mr.	43
Haynes, J.C., Stipendiary Magistrate	236
Hughes, J.C., Govt. Agent	29,46-47,48
Magistrate	119-120,143,150,157
O'Reilly, Peter, Stipendiary Magistrate	92b,191,195-96a,198-99,202,211
Teague, Wm., Land Agent, Yale	7,8,18,20,188,188a
Trutch, Joseph	196
Vernon, Chas. A., Local Recorder	219,244,246,248
Walkem, G., CCLW	210a
Young, W.A.G., Colonial Secretary	152-158
Boundary Commission	32-33
Census	
General	32,38
Lytton	112
Nohomeen village	118
Klickkumcheen reserve	141
Osoyoos & Lower Similkameen (Keremeos)	237
Keremeos	238,239
Colonial policy	195-96
Land Proclamation (July 4, 1860)	121
Colonial Reserves	See list at end of index
Custom House	229,233,241a
Dominion Government Officials	
General	95,186,202-03,221,247-48
Fisheries	10,24,35,44,104,202,204,213
right to	10
Gathering	104
Graveyards	9,34,44,54-55,98,139,143,201-202,204,213
Hudson's Bay Company	122-124,223-224,233,241a,252,253-54
McLean, Kamloops	122,252
Hunting	252

SUBJECT	PAGE
Indian Groups	
Bonaparte	194-218c
Chehalis	39
Cornwall	162-190
Harrison River	38-45
Katzie	46-48
Lytton	51-160
Ohamil	16a,21a
Oregon Jack Creek	162-193
Popkum	21a
Scowlitz	40-43a
Seabird Island	21
Semiahmoo	30-37
Similkameen (Keremeos)	219-254
Skawahlook	16a,21a
Yale	4-20a
Indians Identified	
Abel (Lytton)	77a
"Ashnola John"	
(a.k.a. Kalth-Chalth-Kwaio-Mi-Kum	
Headman, Ashnola)	232,250,252-253
Bauley (Okanagan/Keremeos)	235
Bob (Headman, Chehalis)	44
"Captain" (Yale)	21a
Captain John (Harrison River)	44
Captain John (Union Bar)	21a
Captain Tom (Yale)	16a,21a,26
Chake-ayuk (Old Chief Semiahmoo)	32
Cienschute (Chief, Bonaparte)	194,197,216
Cornwall's Harry (Oregon Jack/Cornwall)	176-177
Keg [Keg?] (Yale)	17,21a
John (Okanagan/Keremeos)	235
Johnny Ish-chowk (Semiahmoo)	34-36
Kapp-khlin [?] (Lytton)	77a
Louis (Chief, Kamloops)	201
Louis (Chief, Nicomen)	98
Macssull [?] (Interpreter)	253
Michel (Lytton)	99,100
Michel (2nd Chief, Lytton)	96
Michel (interpreter)	98
Oh-we-ahp-kin (Keremeos/Okanagan)	230,252,254
"Old Man with 12 children" (Lytton)	58,78
Pasco (Headman, Oregon Jack Creek)	181
Quot Pasket (Yale)	17,21a
Sah-si-a-tin (Lytton)	96-98
Sah-si-et-tun (Lytton)	144
St. Paul	123-24
Sam (Chief, Semiahmoo)	34-35
Sche-a-thela (Yale)	8
Si-wix (Bonaparte)	200,204-05,215
George Se-kwe-luk (Semiahmoo)	33
Sioy-sin (Lytton)	97
Ske-use (Okanagan)	252
Charlie Sko-wah-lip (Semiahmoo)	33
Squalis Bob (Chief, Chehalis?)	39
Tah-lah-basket (Okanagan/Keremeos)	235,252-54
Terebas-kit (Okanagan-Keremeos-Ashnola)	250
Joe Tloo-wah-nook (Semiahmoo)	32-33
Who-willutts (Yale)	17,21a

SUBJECT

PAGE

Indian Land
agriculture/cultivation

6,12-13,20a,31,35-37,51,59,60,68,71,77a,83-84,86,
88-92,96-98,99,104-05,111,112-114,119,126,128,130
-32,134-37,141-46,166-68,171,185,189,205-06,220,
244-45,252-54

assessment

20a,31,35,85,88-92,104-05,109,113,129-131,134-37,
145,237-43

campground

10,31,34-35,63,201,204-05,213,216

right to

10

commonage

21,161

defining

118

encroachment

44-45,86-87,96-97

grazing lands

77,101,104,159,162,189,196,196a,198-199,201,203,
209-210,217,223-224,239-240

houses

6-7,8,13,18,22,25,33,37,68,115,168,181

settlement/homestead

37,114,116-118,121,123,126-127,140,143,166,176-
78,191-92,249

race course

62-63

reduction

195-96

pre-emption of

155-56

temporary

6,17,20a,72,73,80,167,172,173,174,176,179,181,182,
183,204,213-14,223,241a

trespass

238,240,243,246-48

Indian Reserve Commission
Blenkinsop, George
(Secretary to Commission)
Joint Indian Reserve Comm.
O'Reilly, Peter
Sproat, G.M.
authority

98,253,254

237

6,167,168,195-196,196a,198-199

92,100,210a,252

1-2,10,49-50,105,161,194-95,216-17

Pre-emption

4,12,14,18,20,30a,31,35-36,40-43,61a,76,77a,79,80-
80a,81,82-83, 86,87-88,92a-92b,96-99,116,119,120,
124,126-27,128-29,131-33,134,139,144-45,152-58,
163,166,170,171,183,191-92,198-99,205a,201a,219
-221,237-38,244-48,249-250,252-254

abandon

221

abuses of

124,152-58

Certificate of Improvement

85,86,131-32,134,163

Crown Grant

30a,31,82,87,88,128,170a

invalid

166,245

Railway

6,46,210a

Settler

See list at end of index

Survey

sketch

5,7a,10a,16a,19a,20,21a,31a,39a,40-40b,41a,42,43a,
43,53a,54-55,69,115,117-18,144

colonial

41a,43,53a,78a,115,119,142,145

Surveyor

General

21,64

instructions to

21,29

Farwell, A.

21a

Jane, John

31,32

Mohun, Edward (C.E.)

29,47,48,76b,74a,80,82-92,119a,127,128-37

Ralph, Mr.

33

SUBJECT

PAGE

Surveyor (cont'd)

Royal Engineers	54-55,57
Trutch, John	78a
Turnbull, J. Corp [R.E.]	53a-53,74a,76b,97

Timber	14-15,20a,63
right of cutting	14

Trail	40,40a,40c,56a,62,65a,72,74a,77a,80a,205
Hat Creek	61
Keremeos-Penticton	230

Village/Settlement/site

General	114,116,156,186
105 Mile Post	168
Albert Flat	11,20a
Campbell's River	32-37
Captain Tom's House	16a
Cheetsum's Farm	167,176-78
Chehalis (a.k.a. Tchaynis)	39,44
Damp Spot ¹⁰⁷	78
Harrison River	44
Inkluckcheen	78,113,115,143-51
Kamloops	123
Kitzowit	78
Klahkamich	113-115,141,150-51
Kleetlecut	78
Klickkumcheen	113-115,140-41,150-51
Kuthlalth	8,20a
Kwaw-ke-tahlp	6-7
Mud Bay	32
Nickeyeah [a.k.a. Na-ki-i-ya]	78,115,116,126-27,128
Nohomeen	78,72a,115-20,122-23,125,132-33,150
Ohamil	16a
Oregon Jack Creek	166
Puckatholetchin	20a
Scowlitz	40
Semiahmoo	30-37
Squalooks [Skawahlook]	16a
Stryne [a.k.a. Stryen]	78,115-16,126-27,128
Stullawheets	12-15,20a
Tuckozap [a.k.a. Tuck-ko-zaph]	115
Yale Town	6-7,20a
Yawaucht	68

Wagon Road

General	51,176,192-93
Yale-Cariboo	4,5a,54-55,58,59,165,180,182

Water

5,7,9,11,13,19,51,53,56,57,58-60,63,65,66-71,72a,73
-74,76,83-84,91,95,99-100,106-07,110,112,113,116,
119-120,125-26,137,141,146-49,165-169a,172,173,
175,178,182-183,185-90,193,195-196a,197,206-209,
211-213,215,217,222-223,225,227,230-232,234,237,
242,245,250

Records

101-103,106-07,141,164,188

¹⁰⁷ This is the site where the old man with 12 children lives.

SUBJECT	PAGE
----------------	-------------

"Yellow book" (PILQ)	196
----------------------	-----

Colonial Reserves

Name	Comment	Page
Albert Flat	"Old Reserve", confirmed	10a, 11
Bonaparte	"Old Reserve", original	194, 195
	reduced (O'Reilly)	211
Inkluckcheen	reserve 1870/1862	115, 145
Klahkamich	"Old reserve", Sketch	53a-53
	reserve 1870/1862	113-115, 142
Klickkumcheen	"old reserve"	55
	reserve 1870	113-115
Kwaw-ke-talp [Yale]	"Old Reserve", confirmed	6
Nickeyeah		
[a.k.a. Na-ki-i-ya]	reserve 1870	115, 116
Nohomeen	"old reserve", sketch	72a
	defined 1870	118
Stryne [Stryen]	"Old Reserve", confirmed	52, 65-66
	reserve 1870	116
Yale	"believed to be set apart"	7

Settlers

Name	Page
General	6a, 23, 33-34, 46, 61, 64a, 91, 93, 98, 105, 111, 119, 124
	-25, 126, 141-43, 153-58, 179, 181, 185-86, 187, 193, 199
	200, 201-02, 203, 205-06, 208, 210, 214, 220, 222-24, 237
	238-42, 244-45
"Chinaman"	12, 14, 20a, 78, 79
squatter	46
Armstrong, J.C.	40
Ball, Capt. H.M. ¹⁰⁸	74a, 74b, 77a, 87-88, 95, 96-97, 98, 101, 107, 133-34, 139, 144-50
Barcelo, E.	236, 238-39, 241a
Barnes, Mr.	173, 189
Bateson, H.	40a, 40b, 41a, 43a, 43
Beand, H.	101
Belcher, Wm. R.	18, 20a, 20
Blackie, Mr.	32
Bohlen, Messrs. & Co.	146-49
Boyd, John	163
Bradford, Robt	30a, 31
Braun[?], Mr. ¹⁰⁹	36
Chapman, Mr.	53, 57, 83, 101, 102, 129
Cheetsum, Mr.	167, 176
Chin, Kum	101
Chung, Ah	85, 89, 91, 93, 119a, 130-31, 135, 136
Cole, T.	235, 238-39, 241a, 250
Com, Ah	103
Cornwall, Messrs.	167, 176-78, 183, 188, 195, 198-99, 200, 210, 218
Craig, Mr.	188
Daignealt, Edouard	219-21, 228, 238, 240, 243, 246-48, 249-50
Dickenson, Mr.	36
Dixon, J.M.	30a, 31

¹⁰⁸ H.M. Ball was a Stipendiary, but he also acquired land.

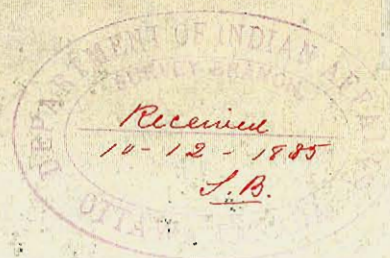
¹⁰⁹ Sproat identifies this man as "the barber at New Westminster." (p. 36)

Name	Page
Donnelly, Mr.	43,44
Dowling, John	166,171,179,181,182,187,188,191-92
Dunbar, Mr.	4
Earl, Thomas	78,79,80,80a,86-89,93,101,119a,121-22,125-26,132-35
Gallagher, Mr.	205,205a,216
Gardner, Ben	30a,31
Gemmett[?], John	30a
Ghie, Ah	103
Gray, W.	21a
Hanes, John N.	81,87-88,134
Hanson, S.	101
Hautier, S.	51,57,78,101
Haynes, J.C.	251
Hicks, J.B.	21a
Hill, John	98a
Holmes, D.	14,20a
Hudson (a.k.a. Hodson), Wm.	86,92b,93,131-32
Hughes, J.C. ¹¹⁰	29,46-47,48
Hunter, Mr.	16a
Hurling, Mr.	21a
Jones, Owen H.	16a,21a
Lorensello, Andrew	21a
Loring, Lorenzo D.	61a,102
Lowe, Wm.	251
Mayes, Mr.	4,5a
McConnell, Mr.	237
McIntyre, Mr.	78,101
McKay, Mr.	78,100,101,102
McLean, Mr.	122,252
McMillan, Richard	40a,40b,41,41a
McMillan, Thos.	30a,31
Mendoza, Francisco	227,233,236,238-39,241a
Merchants, C.	43
Michaud, Mr.	21a
Minabarriet, Antoine	167,176,177-78,179,181,182,187-88
Minie, Jas.	101
Morris, George	42
Munster, Mr.	147
Nelson, Old Jack	202,204
Park, Philip	183-84,188a,188b,188,198,202
Perreault, Mr.	199,204,215
Petit, Vincent	101
Pickets, W.R.	170a
Price, Barrington	222,224,238-39,241a,249-51
Price, Sam	30a
Richter, Francis	225,235,236,238-39,241a,249-50
Ritchley, Geo.	79
Roid[?], Lisara	107
Semlin, Charles	210a
Seward, Thomas	74a,74b,77a,79,95,97,98,98a,99-100,101,139,147-49
Shuttleworth, H.O.[?]	241a,251
Sing, Kum	85,92b,93,101,131
Stott, Mr.	20a
Strantzen, C.H.	101
Sung, Ah	86-87,89,131-33,135
Sutton, Mr.	4
Tait, Mr.	252-53

¹¹⁰ Hughes is a B.C. Government Agent. Because his correspondence deals with settlers' holdings (or not) of land, he has been included in this list.

Name	Page
Thieffray, August	82,128-29
Tockt, Ah	82,89,92a,93,119a,128
Tung, Ah	119a
Tye, Ah	85,101,103
Venables, Capt. Thos.	163,164
Voight, Wm.	107
Wah, Ah	73a,78,85-86,101,131
Walker, D.	182
Walker, H.R.	20a,36
Ward, Mr.	174
Wargand, Louis	107
Willard, Ralph	169-70,170a,173,174
Wyatt, Mr.	4
Yet, Ah	101,103
Young, Ah	21a

25114



I hereby certify that the within
are correct copies of the late Indian
Reserve Commissioner W. J. M. Sprouts'
Books of Interrupted Work, the
originals of which are in the Indian
office at Victoria. B.C.

Victoria. B.C.

Nov-24th 1883.

Richard St. John

Surveyor to I.R.C.

These are the originals in
Mr. Sprouts' handwriting. The above
certificates must have been taken from
a copy of the original. A.H.J.

Gale Indians Proper. Pages 4 to 22

Katzie Indians 28.

Semiahmoo Indians' 30 to 37.

Harrison River Indians 38 to 43

17
Indian Reserve Commission

Interrupted work owing

Book II

to retirement of Commissioner
from office —

Yale District

Lytton Group of Indians

Containing final decisions and
also temporary decisions —
pending adjustment of water questions
and provision of suitable area of
arable land for these Indians.

V

11-2001

Index of Book II

	Book II	page 49.
20	Kitz, aw. it reserve	page 51
	Klahk a mick	" 53
	Klick hum cheen	" 54
	Damp spot for old man	" 58
	Reserve opposite 61 mile post	" 59
	Mouth of Bootaine Ck	" 60
	Bootaine	" 61
	Stryne	" 65
	Ne pucheen creek	" 67
	Yaw aucht	" 68
	Ne gut Ne	" 69
	Cameron Bar	" 70.
	Huel huet aid	" 71.
	Spintlum flat (temporary)	" 72.

Indian Reserve Commission

Interrupted work

By

Retirement of Commissioners
from Office

Yale District.

Oregon Jack Indians

Cornwall Indians

Bonaparte Indians

Okanagan Indians

Here news Subgroup

Containing Minutes of Decisions - final and temporary - or partial, with notes of information in aid of final adjustments.

Book III

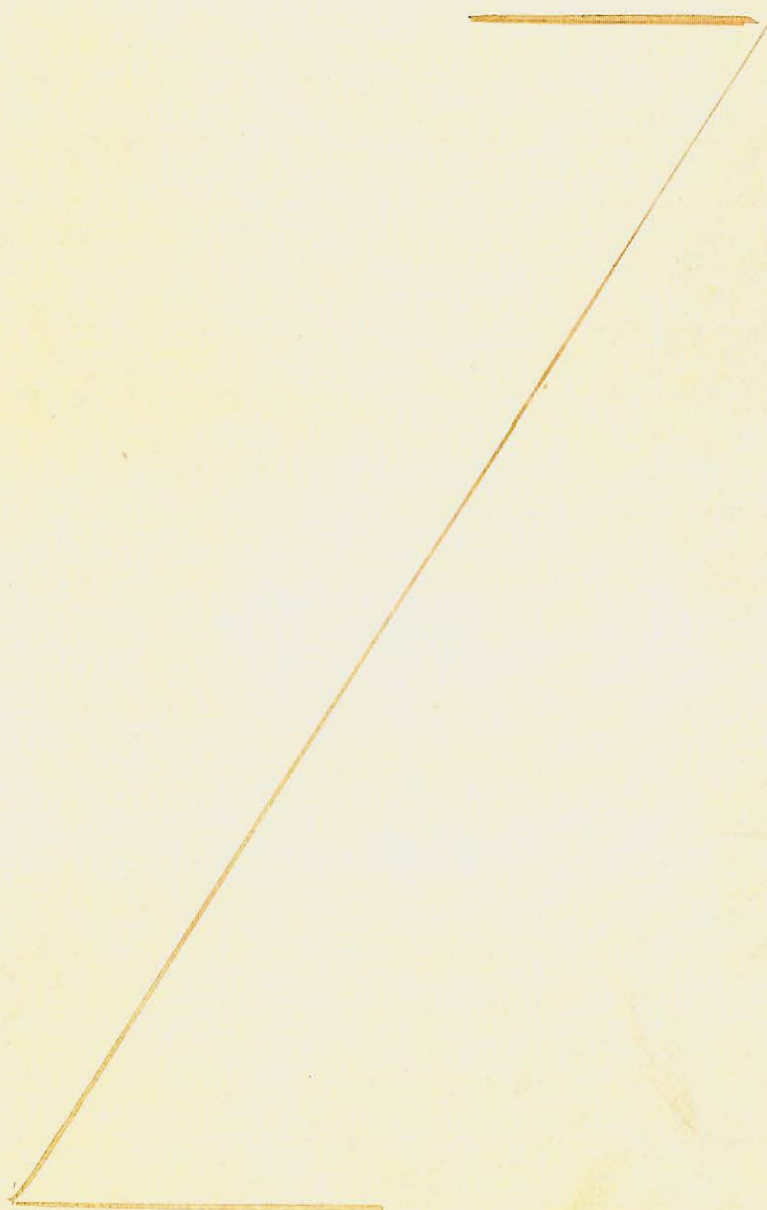
Index . book III

VII

Oregon Sack and
Cornwall Indians 2 page 162. to 1

Bonaparte Indians page 194. to 2

Minagan Indians
(Keremans Subgroup) page 219. to



British ColumbiaIndian Reserve Commission— 1879 —Minute of Decisions

In virtue of powers and instructions from the Governments of Canada and British Columbia authorising me to fix and determine the number, extent and locality of the Reserve or Reserves to be allowed to the Indians of British Columbia, I, the undersigned, having, in each case, made full inquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question, Hereby
Declare the following

2

to be the reserves for the
undermentioned Indian tribes
respectively. The details
of my decision is stated
in each case.

(Signed) G. M. Spooner
Commr.

SINCE THE FIRST PHOTOCOPY OF THIS BOOK WAS MADE, THE ORIGINAL OF PAGE 4 HAS BEEN FURTHER DAMAGED AND SOME TEXT HAS BEEN LOST. TWO COPIES OF PAGE 4 HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THIS COPY. THE TOP COPY COMES FROM THE ORIGINAL PHOTOCOPY, THE SECOND COPY IS HOW THE ORIGINAL PAGE CURRENTLY LOOKS.

Gale Indians Proper

4

, that is, the Gale Indians, not
including the Union Bar subgroup:

4 1/2 miles

No 2

A reserve on the right bank
of Fraser river about 4 1/2 miles
from Gale on the Gale Cariboo
waggon road, bounded as
follows.

5 Aug
1879

From a spot on the right
bank of Fraser river being
the north east corner of
the pre-emption originally
occupied by Mr Wyatt
(and successively owned by
Messrs Sutton, Dunbar and
Mayes) true west to waggon road
thence northerly along waggon
road to an Indian fence,
thence north easterly for a few

Gale Indians Proper

, that is, the Gale Indians, not
including the Union Bar Subgroup.

4 1/2 miles
No 2

A reserve on the right bank
of Fraser river about 4 1/2 mi.
from Gale on the Gale Cariboo
waggon road, bounded as
follows.

5 Aug
1879

From a spot on the right
bank of Fraser river being
the north east corner of
the pre-emption original
occupied by Mr Wyatt
(and successively owned by
Messrs Sutton, Dunbar and
Mayes) true west to waggon road
thence northerly along waggon
road to an Indian fence,
thence north easterly for a few

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 5

TRUE NORTH

OLD BILLS HOUSE

Small creek

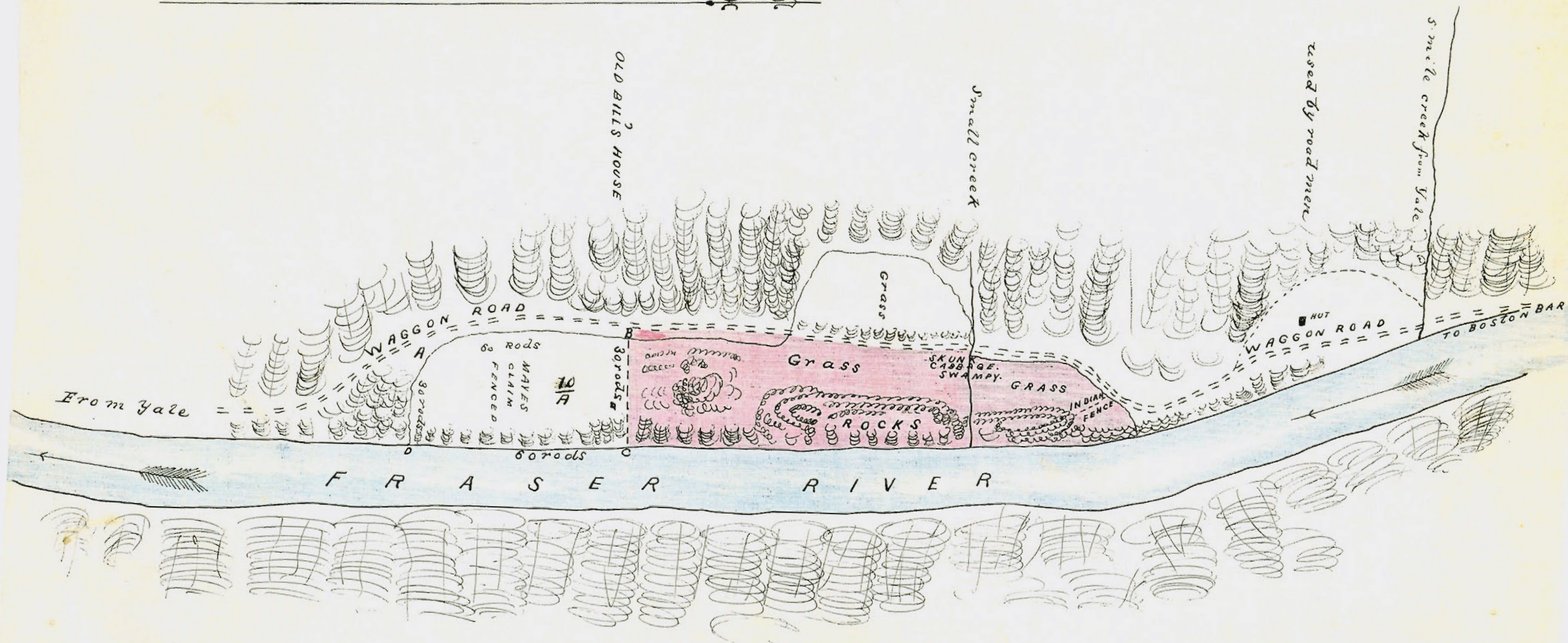
used by road men

Small creek from Yale

From Yale

F R A S E R R I V E R

TO BOSCON BAR




chains to right bank of Fraser
river, thence along right bank
of Fraser river to starting point.

15 inches of water for
irrigation and other purposes
are assigned from any
sources of water supply,
which, on survey, may
be found available.

See notes
page 22
of this book.

(Signed) Gust



Gale Indians Proper

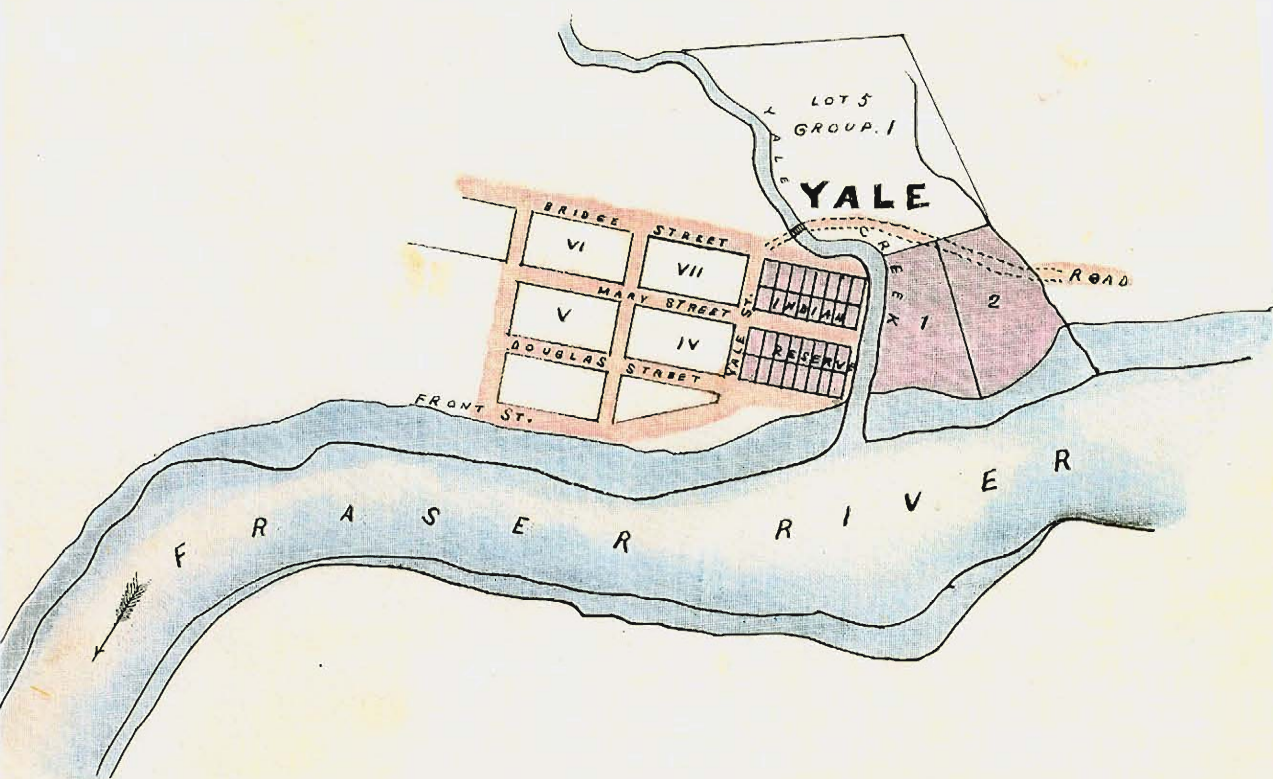
no 1

The old reserve, known as
Kwaw-ke-tahlp, of 10 acres
within the town of Gale
between Gale Creek and Tate street
is confirmed, and as the
undersigned retires from office
without having finally
adjusted all Gale Indian
land matters, he temporarily
reserves as Indian land,
pending such final adjust-
ment as the Government may
make in view of Indian
and also railway requirements,
lot 1 and 2, immediately
north of Gale Creek, which
having been unsold, have
been covered with houses

again confirmed
by Mr. O'Reilly
23 May 1881

5 Aug
1879

See notes
page 23
of this book



7

fences and gardens by the
Indians.

50 inches of water for
irrigation and other purposes
are assigned from Gale
Creek or ~~other~~ any ^{other} sources
of water supply which,
on survey, may be found
available

Note: The above lots 1 and 2
are believed by Mr. League
Government agent at Gale
to have been set apart for
the Indians, but the undersigned
has not, so far, found any
record or proof there of.

(Signed) - Glus

8

Gale Indians Proper

3 A reserve known as Kuth-lalth
on the left bank of the Fraser
river round the bluff about
half a mile from Gale
Containing 20 acres or
thereabouts to be laid off
with a frontage on the
River and so as to include
the Indian houses and
cleared, enclosed or cultivated
land, This is the place
which the Government agent
at Gale assigned to the
Indians, and more particularly
to an Indian Sche-a-theta.

See map
page 21

5 Aug
1879

See also
page 98
file 29858¹⁴
Bound in Survey
Branch
ED

20 inches of water
for irrigation and other
purposes are assigned

from any sources of
water supply which, on
survey, may be found
available.

(Signed) Gms

Indian Proper

A Reserve for a general
grazing of about 5
acres on the left bank
of the Fraser river
Kuth-lath. The
Indians will point out
the place.

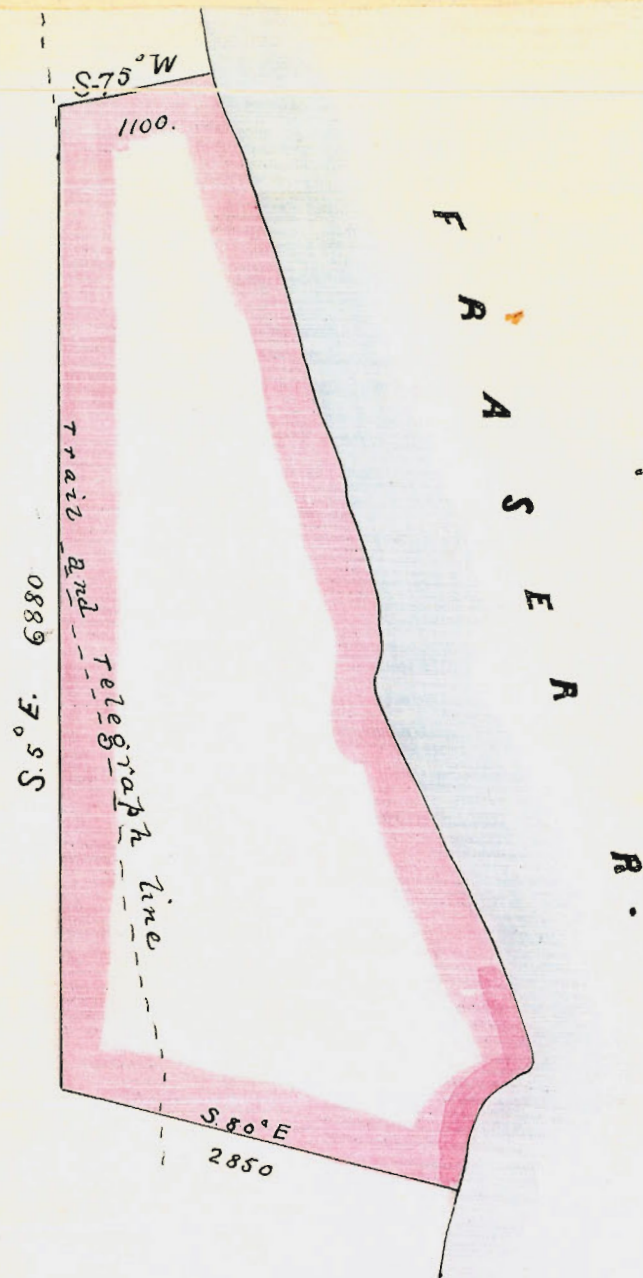
(Signed) Gms

5 Aug
1879

Included in the
Reserve of
Kuth-lath

grazing
acres
on the
left bank
of the
Fraser river
Kuth-lath
The
Indians
will
point
out
the
place

***IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF
PAGE 9***



19

Albert Flat Indian Reserve
 Situated on the right bank
 of Fraser River abt 14 miles
 below Yale.

Scale 6 inches = one mile

Gale Indians Proper

10

The right of these and other Indians who have resorted to the Gale fisheries from time immemorial to have access to, and to encamp upon the banks of Fraser river for the purpose of carrying on their Salmon fisheries in their old way on both sides of Fraser river for five miles up from Gale is confirmed so far as the undersigned has authority in the matter.

See notes
page 24
of this book

5 Aug
1879

Gale Indians Proper

11

P. 5

5 Aug
1879

The old reserve at Albert Flat on the right bank of the Fraser river about 4 miles below Gale is confirmed and 100 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from any sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available

(Signed) G. L. S.

6

Gale Indians Proper

12

R. 8

5 Aug
1879

See page
25 of
this book

See Map
page 21

A reserve on the right bank of Fraser river about 6 miles below Gale at a stream known as Stulla-whut immediately south from a Chinaman's pre-emption and bounded as follows - From a spot on right bank of Fraser River at the mouth of Stulla-whut creek up right bank of said creek 20 chains thence true south 20 chains thence true east to Fraser river thence in a northerly direction following right bank of Fraser River, to

13

Starting point, to include
the Indian houses and
Cleared, fenced and
Cultivated lands.

50 inches of water
for irrigation and other
purposes are assigned
from the above Creek
or any other sources of
water supply which, on
Survey, may be found
available.

(Signed) Gust



Gale Indians Proper

14

No 8 cont.

5 Aug
1879

See page
25 of
this book

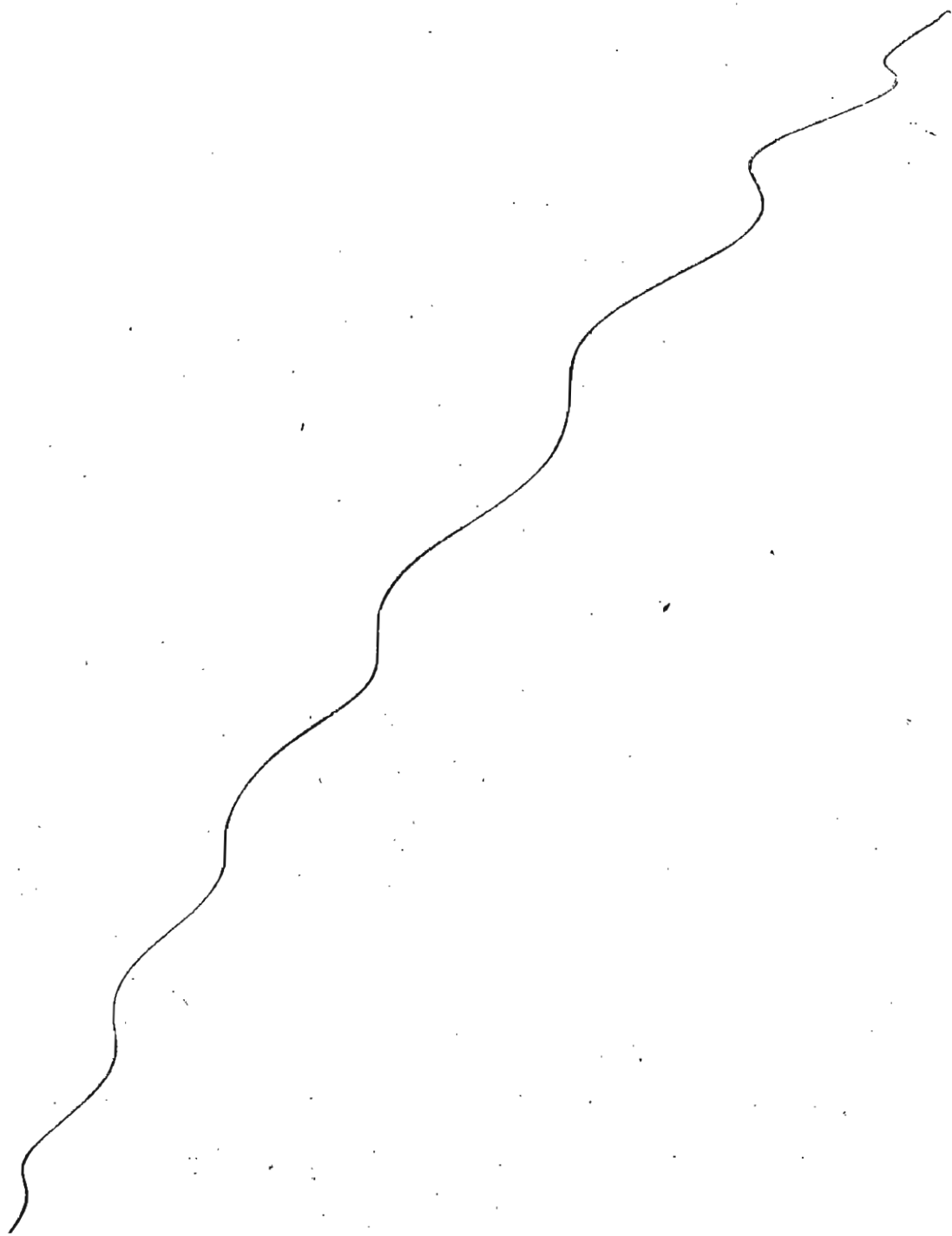
See map
page 21

The Indians to have the exclusive right of Cutting timber upon the following tract of land. From the north east corner of D Holmes surveyed pre-emption on the right bank of Fraser River true west 40 chains thence true north to the southern boundary of the Chinaman's pre-emption claim, or to a point which said southern boundary would strike if prolonged west thence true east to right bank of Fraser River thence in a southerly direction to said right bank to starting point.

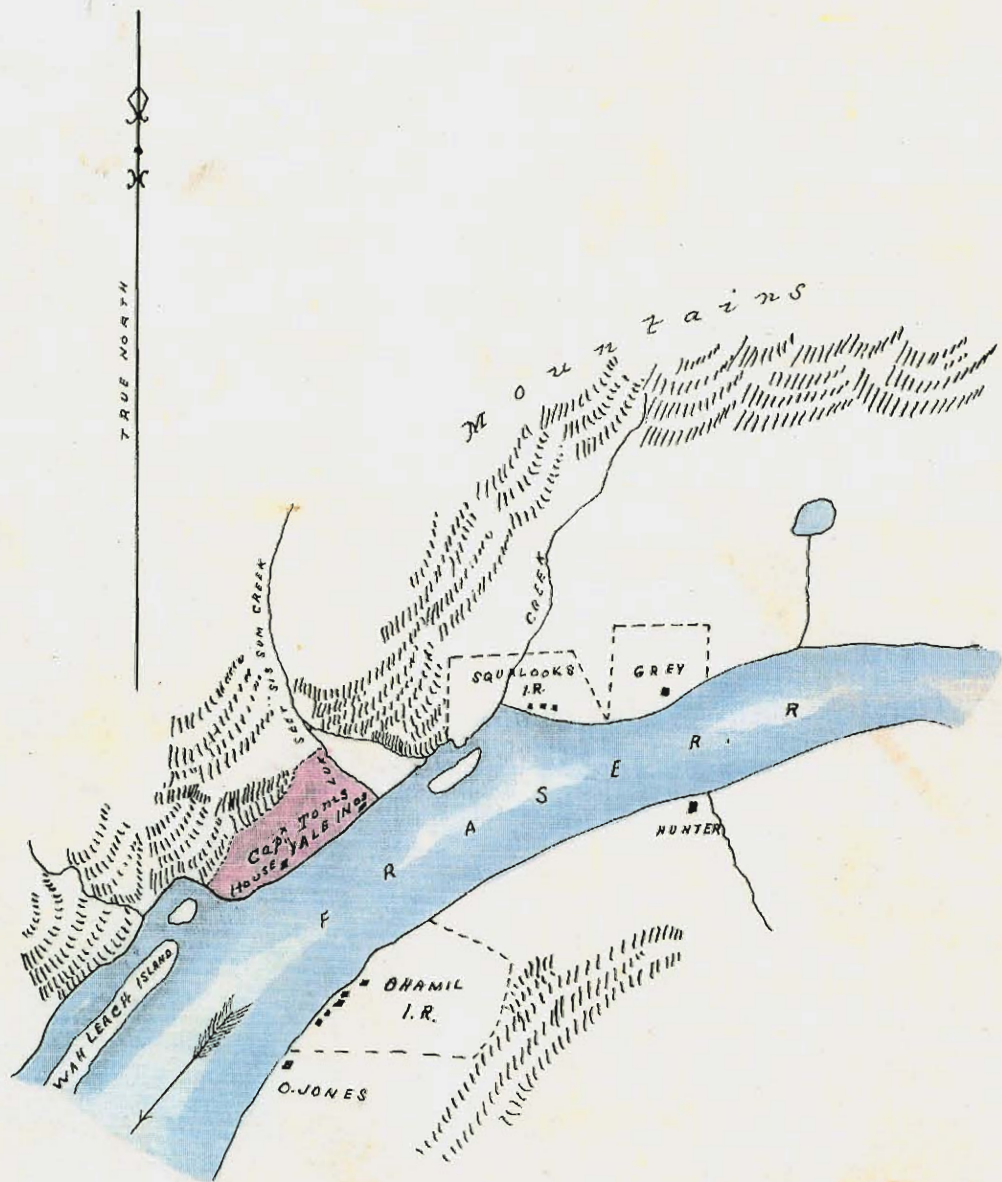
Note.

The above description includes the Stulla-whut 40 acre Reserve which Reserve and the above timber claim should be separately surveyed.

(Signed) G. M. S.



IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 16



Scale 1 inch to a mile

18

Gale Indian Paper

829 A reserve on the right bank
of Fraser river opposite Ohamil
bounded as follows - From a
spot on the right bank of
Fraser river at mouth of
Luk-see-tis-sum stream
40 chains up said stream
thence at right angles in
a south westerly direction
to the base of the mountain
thence following the said
base in a southerly direction
to Fraser river thence north
easterly up right bank of
Fraser river to starting
point.

See notes
page 26
of this book

5 Aug
1879

(signed) G. G. G.

Sal Indian Proper 17

The following pieces of land are temporarily reserved, not having been finally dealt with when the undersigned retired from Office.

See map
page 21

5 acres, with frontage on river, and to include the Indian houses, and cleared enclosed or cultivated land at each of the following places on the left bank of Fraser river. Kvit-Paskets' opposite the upper end of Albert Flat Reserve - Whe-willuto, about opposite Emory Bar Creek and a place occupied by an Indian named Reg at the mouth of a small stream

5 Aug
1879

18

Immediately South of Mr
Belcher's pre-emption.

Note.

Some of
these places have been
occupied for 10 years, and
all of them by permission
of Mr League, Government
Agent Gale. At each place
is a house and some
cultivation. The Indians
cut wood. After such long
occupation by Government
permission, they should receive
compensation if dispossessed.

(Signed G. M. S)



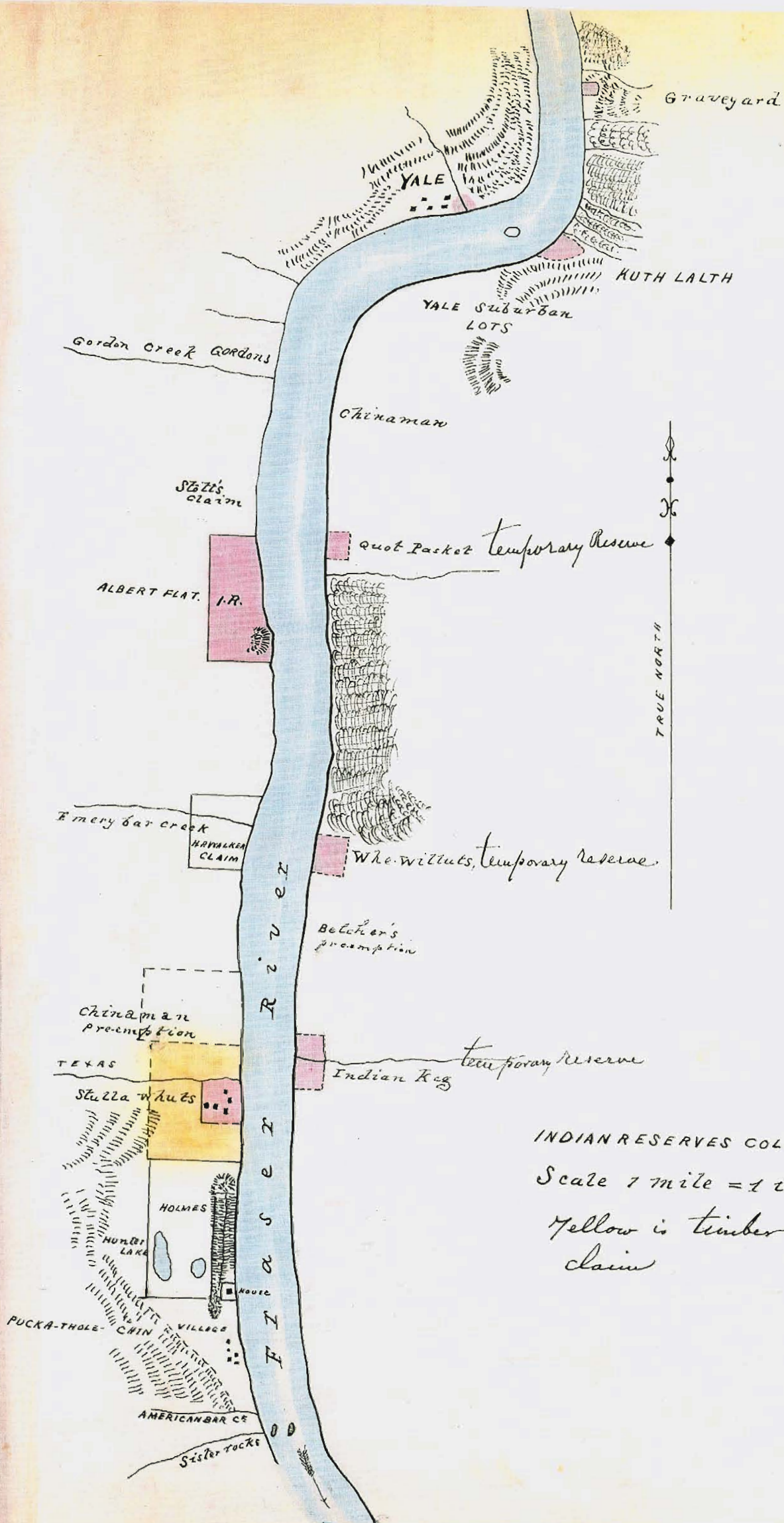
5 inches

5 inches of water for
irrigation and other purposes
are assigned from any
sources of water supply
which, on survey, may be
found available.

(Signed) G. M. S.

***IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED BETWEEN PAGES
19 AND 20***

***ALSO, IN THE ORIGINAL, THE COPY OF THE
CERTIFICATE RECORD 253 HAS BEEN HAND
WRITTEN ONTO PAGE 20, WHILE THE SKETCH OF
THE RECORD IS A SMALL LINEN, AFFIXED TO THE
PAGE.***



INDIAN RESERVES COLORED RED

Scale 1 mile = 1 inch

Yellow is timber
claim

Copy of a letter.

20

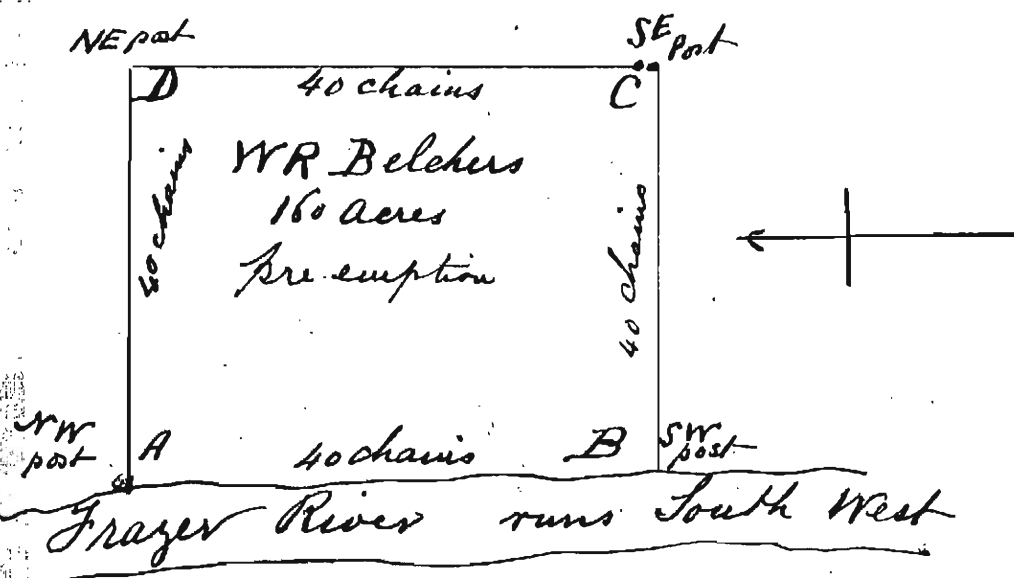
253

Land Act 1875.
Certif^d Record Unsurveyed Land
Yale Dist.
William Riche Belcher

13 Oct 1875.

One hundred & Sixty acres Com-
mencing at a Corner post placed at the
north west corner and marked A
Running 40 chains to S.W. Corner post
marked B as S.W. Corner post. Thence
Running 40 chains to S.E. Corner
post marked C as S.E. Corner
post. Thence 40 chains to N.E. Corner
post marked D as N.E. Corner post
Thence 40 chains to the point of
Starting Post A

(Signed) William League



IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 21.

THIS COPY OF THIS SKETCH HAS BEEN DONE ON A LINEN, WHICH IS STILL INTACT. IN SPROAT'S INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK 1, THE MATERIAL UPON WHICH THE SKETCH IS DRAWN IS DIFFERENT AND THE SKETCH HAS SPLIT. (SEE I.W.BK 1, p. 19)



To accompany letter to G. M. Sproat
Esq. Indian Commissioner 6th
June 1879

A. Furvell

Scale 1 inch = One mile.

Gale Indians Proper. 21

And other tribes down to but not
including Cheam

See Bird Island reserve - see page
222 of minutes of Decision for
lower Fraser - No sketches being
in the Red Book containing said
Decisions, the sketch of the
Island is placed here as being
mainly assigned for Gale
Indians (in common however
with others), the place will
properly be included in instructions
to surveyors for the Reserves of
Gale Indians proper when these
are issued by the Dept

(Signed) G. S.

5 Aug
1879.

SINCE THE FIRST PHOTOCOPY OF THIS BOOK WAS MADE, THE ORIGINAL OF PAGE 22 HAS BEEN FURTHER DAMAGED AND SOME TEXT HAS BEEN LOST. TWO COPIES OF PAGE 22 HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THIS COPY. THE TOP COPY COMES FROM THE ORIGINAL PHOTOCOPY, THE SECOND COPY IS HOW THE ORIGINAL PAGE CURRENTLY LOOKS.

Notes.

From pages 5

This place had been in
Iranian occupation for 30 years
there is so little potato land
around Gal that concentration
of reserves was impossible.

Notes.

From page 5

This place had been
human occupation for 20
there is so little potato
around Gal that conce
of reserves was impossi

From page 5

In adjusting finally these Gale lands, it should be borne in mind that Gale is a fishing and also a travelling place of resort of many Indians in addition to the Indians proper of Gale, and that many Indians come and will come thither with horses.

A paddock or place within which their horses could be kept would be a great convenience, and a good arrangement for both whites and Indians.

Notes
from page 10

The greatest anxiety was shown by all the Indians as to their Salmon fisheries above Gale. Not only are the Salmon Caught there used for the sustenance of the tribes of the neighbourhood; they are a commodity in intertribal traffic over a great extent of the Country.

Notes
from Pages 13 & 14

The small Reserve at
Stella White is to include the
houses &c of the Indians. There
is little good land. The place
is meant as a timber claim
on which the Indians can
cut wood for Steamboat-
fuel

Notes from page 15.

This is a place that was assigned
by the Govt. Agent at Galt some
years ago for Galt Indians
and more particularly
Capt. Lou.

***IN THE ORIGINAL, PAGE 26 IS GLUED TO PAGE 27.
THERE IS NO TEXT MISSING.***

Katzie Indians

28.

Res No 1
A Reserve situate on the right bank of Fraser river in Township 9 and bounded as follows. On the south by Fraser river, on the west by Lot 254 Group 1, on the north by Lot 280 Group 1, and on the east by Lot 281 Group 1; also a reserve

3 July 1879
Res No 2
situate on the left bank of Fraser river, and on the east south and west by Lot 125 and 50 Group 2 - also.

The presence of water on the land caused by freshets in July 1879 obliged the Commissioner to stop the work of adjusting the Reserves for

29

the Katzie Indians, and he retired
from office without having had
an opportunity of revisiting the place.

His views in general on
the matter, subject, however,
to the result of a proper
examination of the ground
are indicated in the instructions
and letter to Mr Mohun who
went to Katzie to report in
June 1880. (signed) G. H. S.

See Mr Mohun's letter dated
8 June 1880 and letters 1st and
8th June from Mr H. C. Hughes
at pages 46 & 48 - of this book.

Semiahmoo Indians

30

The occurrence of snow obliged the Commissioner to stop the work of finally adjusting the land reserves of the Indians, and he retired from office without having had an opportunity of revisiting the place. He records the following information here in connection with the annexed rough plan.

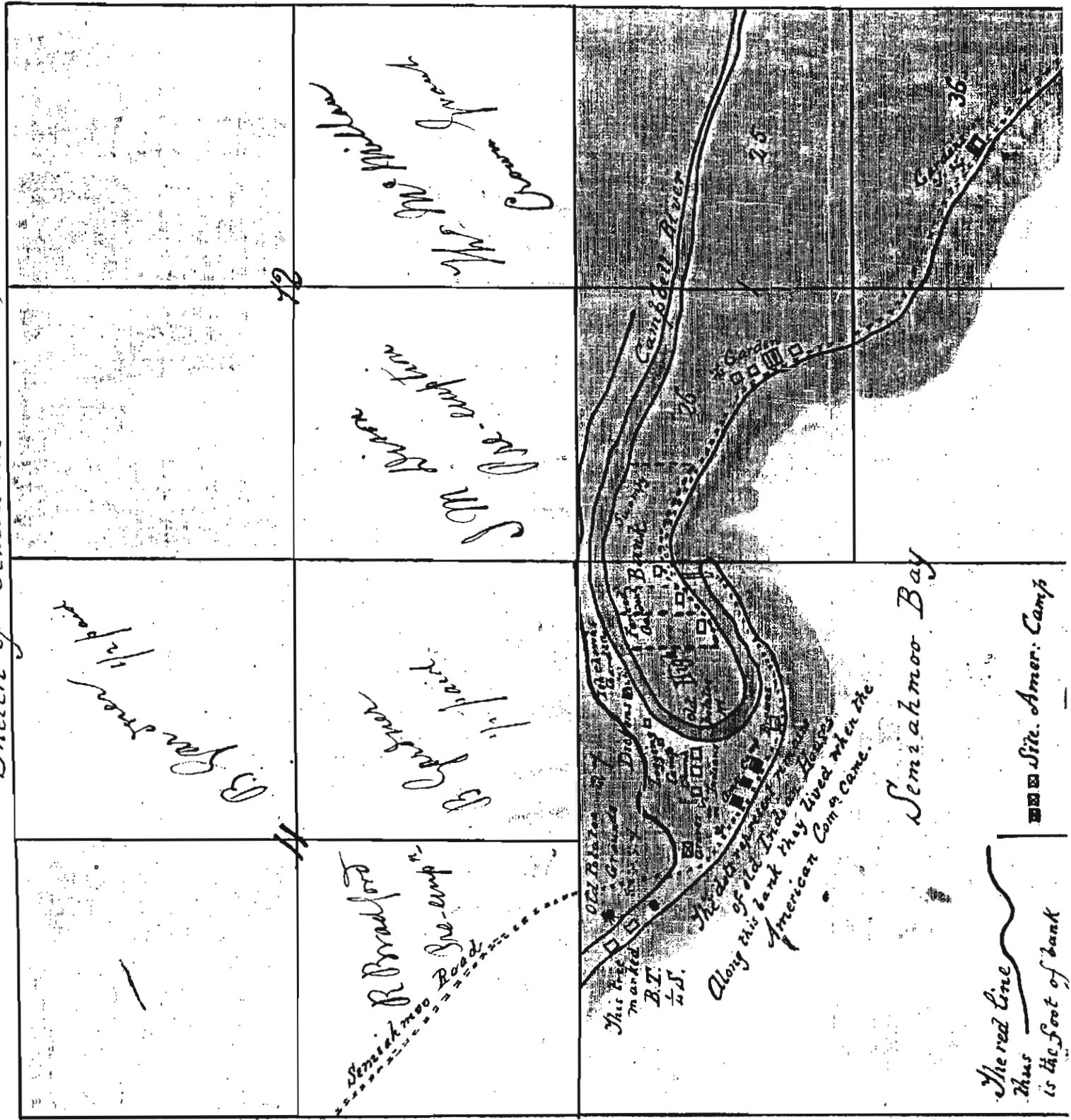
***IN ORIGINAL, THE "COPY" IS ON THE BACK OF
PAGE 30.***

Copy

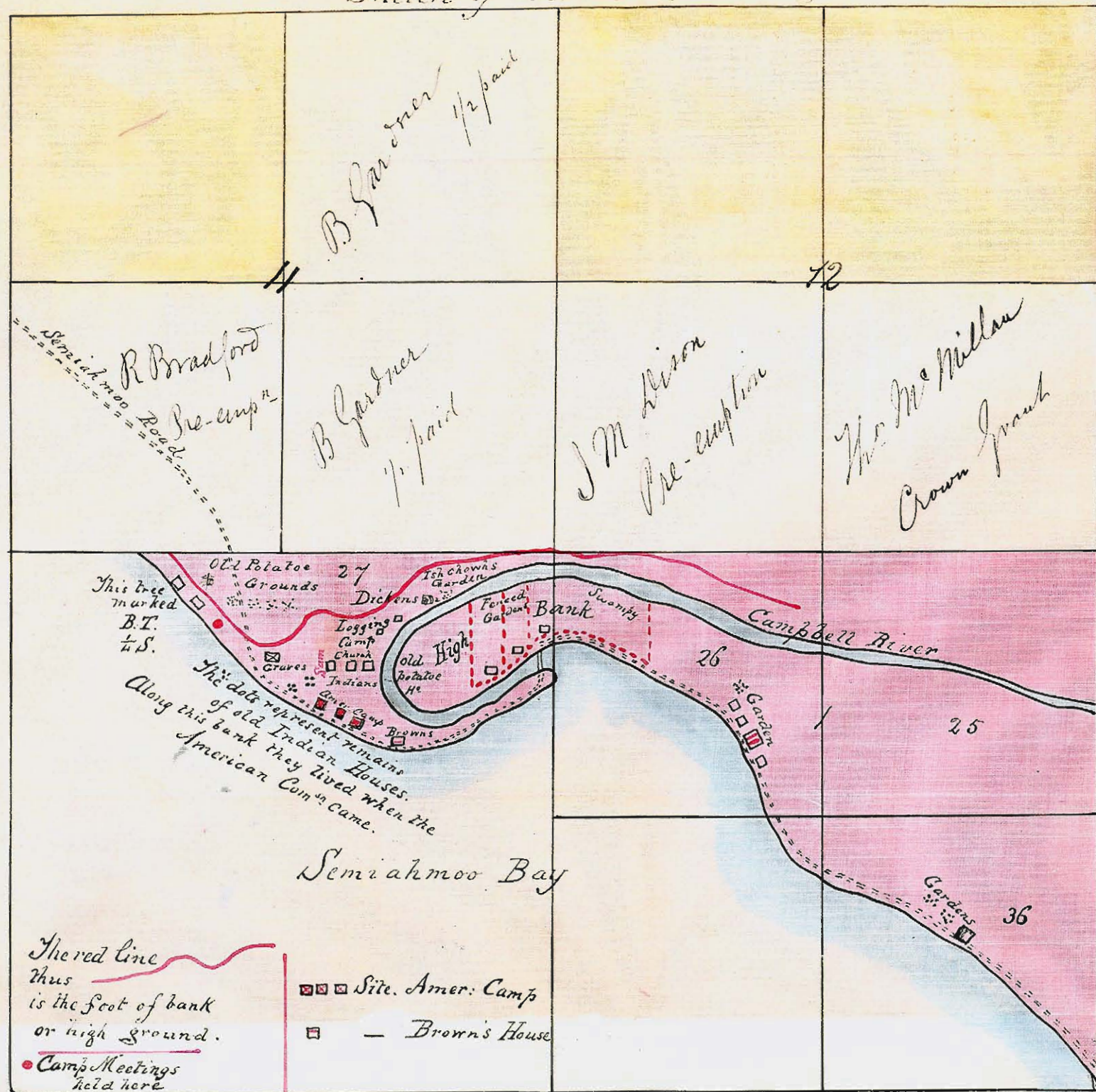
Sec 2. Township		Semiakemo		
N.W. 1/4	1	Sam Rice	140	Crown grant
N.E. 1/4	9	John Jewett	127	Vacant
N.W. 1/4	10		77	Crown grant to East th half
N.E. 1/4	10		73	Western half vacant
W. 1/4	10	John Jewett	3	Vacant
E. 1/4	10		58	Crown grant
N.W. 11	1		180	No record. Red house on this lot
N.E. 1/4	11	Ben Gardner	150	Vacant
N. 1/4	11	Robt Bradford	129	1/2 paid
E. 1/4	11	Ben Gardner	150	pre-emption
W. 1/2	1		150	1/2 paid
E. 12	1		150	Vacant
W. 1/4	12	J.M. Dixon	150	Vacant
E. 1/4	12	Thos McMillan	150	pre-emption
		Government Reserve	25. 26. 27. 36	Crown grant
Range 1 West.				

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 31

Sketch of Semiahmoo Village.



Sketch of Semiahmoo Village.



Scale 4 inches = 1 Mile

Yellow. unoccupied Lands
Red. Government Reserve

At various times it has been said to me that these Indians are American Indians who should not have land, but I think that those in the census may be considered British Columbian Indians.

In older times these Indians occupied three different villages in this part of the Country.

(1) The old chief Chake-ayuk (who died about 10 years ago) lived with his portion of the tribe in Mud Bay near Point Blackie. Mr Blackie says that the remains of very old Indian encampments are yet to be seen there.

(2) Some point in American territory near Miller's farm which I could not determine, not having with me a chart of the Country South of the line.

(3) at Campbell's River, the section of the people at place 2 quarrelled among themselves and one group went to Campbell River, probably about 40 years ago, that is, when Joe "Hoo-wah-hook" was a little boy.

The first house or hut built by this portion of the tribe was within the English territory about half a mile, and on its site the large building in section 26 now stands.

Mr John Jane, Surveyor, formerly connected with the English Boundary Commission which encamped here in 1859, states that he distinctly recollects the old "Mossy Covered" house on this spot.

The spots thus ... on the sketch represent the remains of the old Indian houses occupied by them on the arrival of the American Boundary Commission in 1858.

It is stated that the remains of many old houses were also swept away by the making of the Semiahmoo road.

Two large houses and six smaller ones were occupied by these people to the westward (on the place represented thus ... on sketch) of the Boundary Commission Camp when that Commission first encamped.

There seems from these facts, to be no doubt that these are British Columbian Indians, though of course by extraction and connection a good deal mixed with Indians south of the line.

Anyone visiting Semiahmoo may see matters for himself, but I may add that at the extreme western end of the sketch is a large house of somewhat modern date occupied by the "Flo-wah-nook" and George "Se-kwe-luk". Here also Charlie "Sko-wah-lip" had a small frame house (he states), but he removed it to its present site on the high bank opposite the bridge, the consequence of Mr. Ralph having surveyed the land, I presume for the "loggers" working in the neighbourhood; and not caring to cause any disturbance with the whites.

, he did not cultivate but waited for the Reserve Commission.

The flat or strip between the beach and the bank at this place is only 50 yards wide - It would be easily cleared, but there is little heart in the soil. A small drinking stream meanders through the flat into Campbell River.

A tree close to the site of Charlie's house here is marked B.T. $\frac{1}{4}$ S, and at this place under some nice, shady trees, they hold their Camp meetings.

Immediately where the Semiahmoo road comes on to the flat, the flat opens out, and forms a convenient pleasant spot for building on. The Indians say that they have on several occasions attempted to build there but have always been prevented by the whites. They could not inform me who these whites were, but they said "a great many".

Sam the Chief, and Johnny "Sh. Chowk" have their Cottages on this part of the flat and here also is the Church.

They say that the graveyard shown on the sketch was formerly fenced, but nothing of the fence remains except a few charred sticks which they say formed a part of it, the remainder having been destroyed by fire.

The old potatoe grounds are now overgrown with alder. The flat from what I call the Camp Meeting

place is gravelly with coarse grass but clear of brush.

Sam has a few fruit trees at the back of his house, a little above the flat, and with a southern exposure they seem to thrive.

The "high bank on sketch is bounded on three sides by Campbell River, and the soil is better than on the flat, but none of the soil here has lasting qualities. The Indians have a few scattered patches, peas, oats, turnips &c, and some fruit trees. 30 acres might probably be cleared on this bank, and the 10 or 15 acres marked "Swampy" might I dare say produce hay.

Beyond the bank, to the eastward, they have one or two little gardens, cleared with much labour.

Report says that these Indians are well behaved. Most of the young men work in Fraser river during the fishing season.

They said that they could not cultivate or improve the land much till they knew what was theirs. The women, in particular, seemed anxious about the land reserves.

These Indians made several complaints (1) they said the saw logs left in a boom at mouth of the Shallow river prevented the Salmon from entering the stream. I reported this to the Fish Inspector.

(2) Johnny "Sh Chowk" says that he cleared about 2 acres not within the loggers' exemption or

36

purchase, five years ago. Fruit trees are growing on this patch, some bearing fruit. It was his ~~ex~~ⁱⁿ tention to have removed his house - (first east from Church on flat) to this place, - but he says he was prevented - by Mr. Die Kenson who has built a house and laid claim to Johnny's clearing. Mr. Die Kenson came about a year ago.

Johnny has again planted his clearing with Cabbages, onions &c. Mr. Die Kenson has not been there since he did this.

(3) A white man Mr. Waller drives them away from the fishing station near Point Roberts when they go in July to fish for their supply of winter food. This is where the Cowichans, Saanich and Tche-wascan Indians assemble to fish.

Mr. Braun, the barber at New Westminster, states that he had a lease of sections 25, 26, 27 and 36 Coloured red in sketch for 5 years from 1872 - 382 acres - his purpose having been to cultivate oysters, but he is aware that his lease has expired. He states that the Indians gave him trouble when there & burnt his house when he was away. The Indians on the other hand state that they did not wish Mr. Braun to live there as he sold whiskey. As nothing turned on these disputes, and Mr. Braun's lease has expired, and the above sections are a Government reserve, waiting for Indian reserve adjustment, I did not go into these disputes.

My opinion may be indicated,

Subject to more full examination,
that these Indians should have at Campbell
River a sufficient area to include their
somewhat considerable improvements in
the way of houses and gardens, and
for more extended cultivation, but
afterwards, they should have, if it can
be got in the neighbourhood, a
moderate area of good lasting soil
as the soil at Campbell River Settlement
is not as good as it looks and will
give out, judging from the experience
of farmers on both sides of the line
as least as it was stated to me.

(Signed) Geo. S.



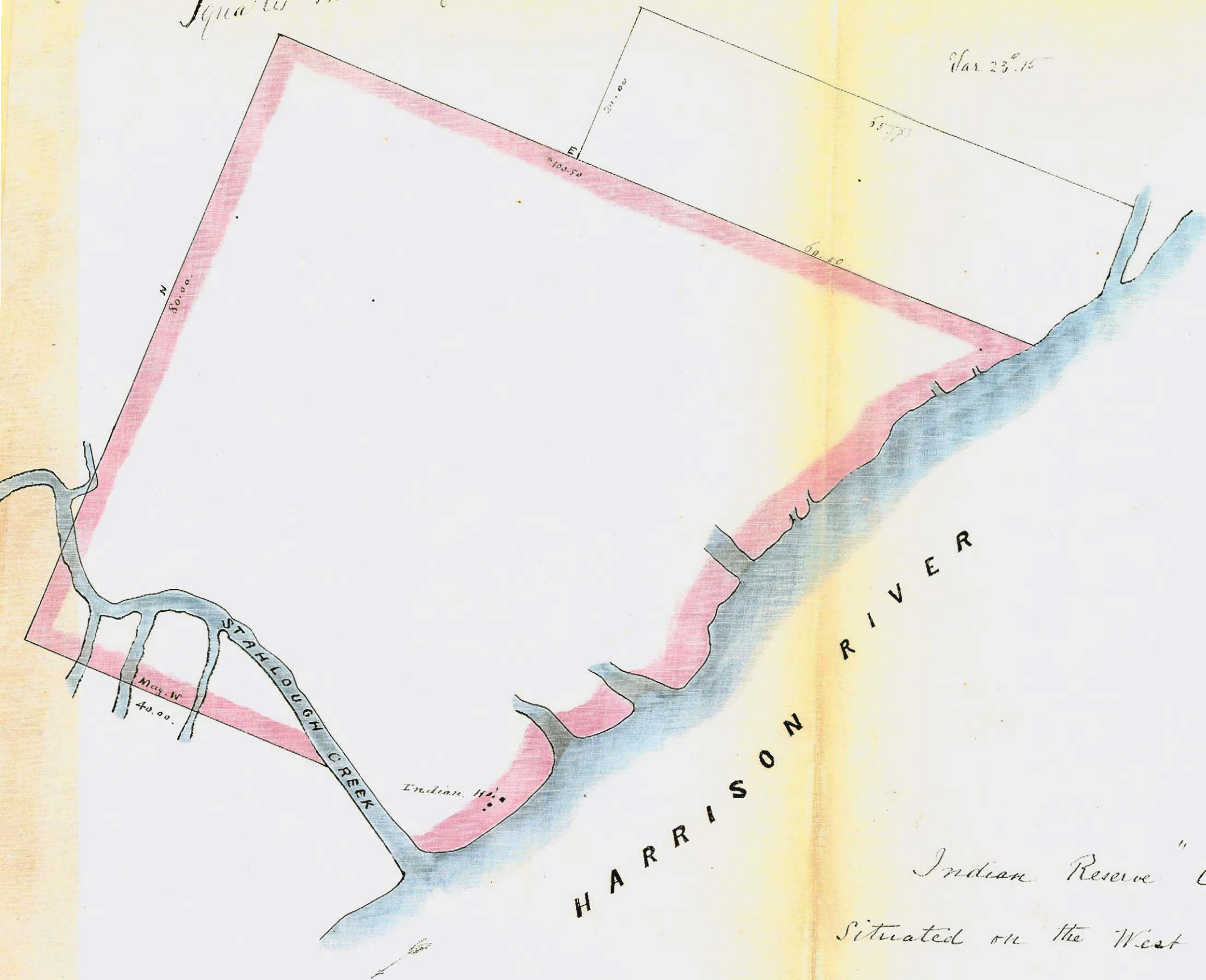
Harrison River Indians

38

The plan of the Reserve Commission was to have taken these reserves in hand along with the adjustment of the Douglas-Lillooet Indians' lands; when that route should be followed, but the Indians came to my Camp and gave their names for Census and asked me to examine their reserves along with the New Westminster District Indians' reserves. This, I was willing to do, and accordingly went to Harrison River, but found the land, as in the case of Katzie, submerged, and I could not examine it. I retire from office without having been able to revisit the place, - but I may here record what the Indians said at an interview in June 1879 annexing first the following maps.

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 39

Squalis Bot. Chief



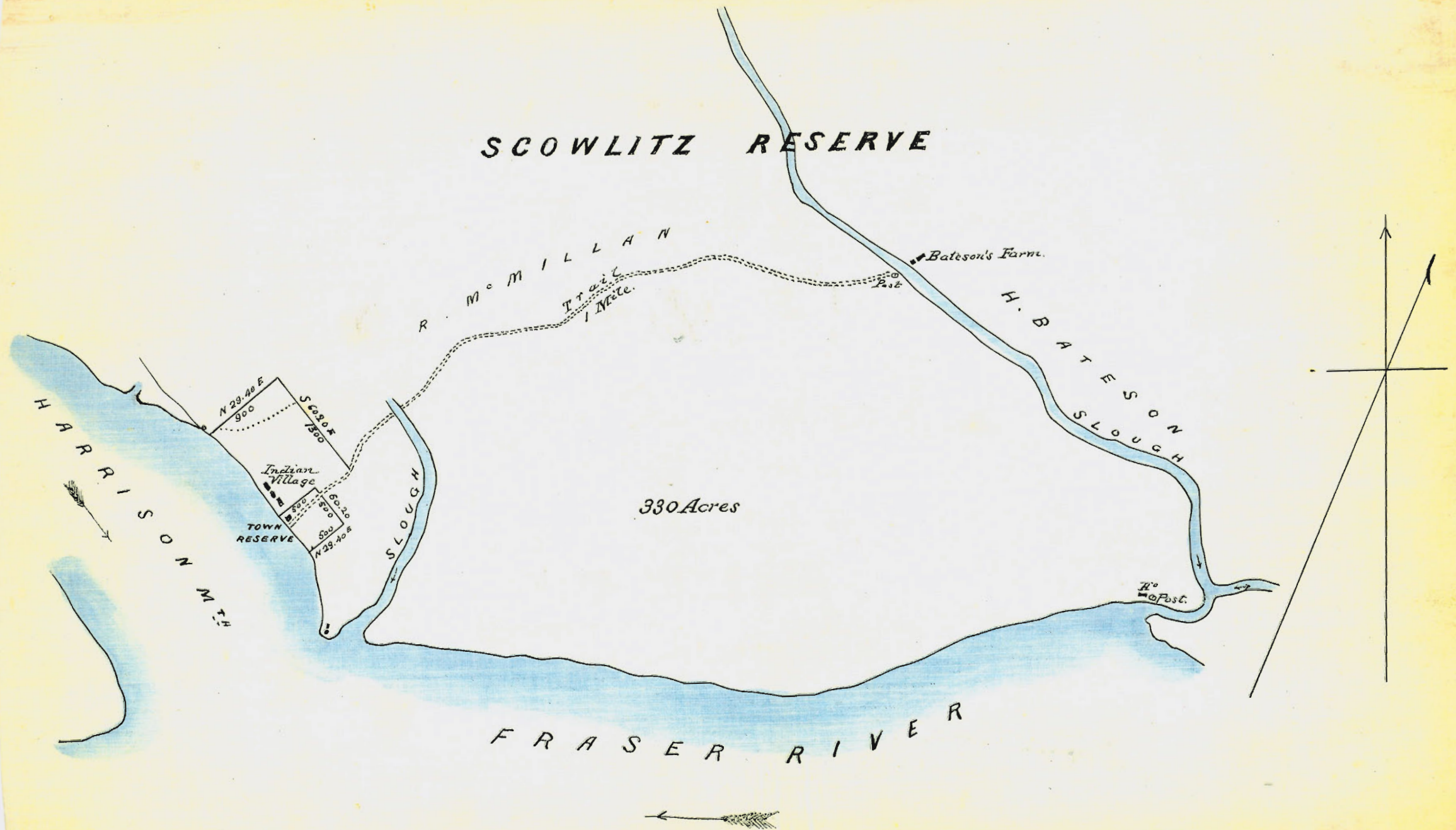
Indian Reserve "Chehalis"

Situated on the West Bank of Harrison River
about 4 miles from its mouth

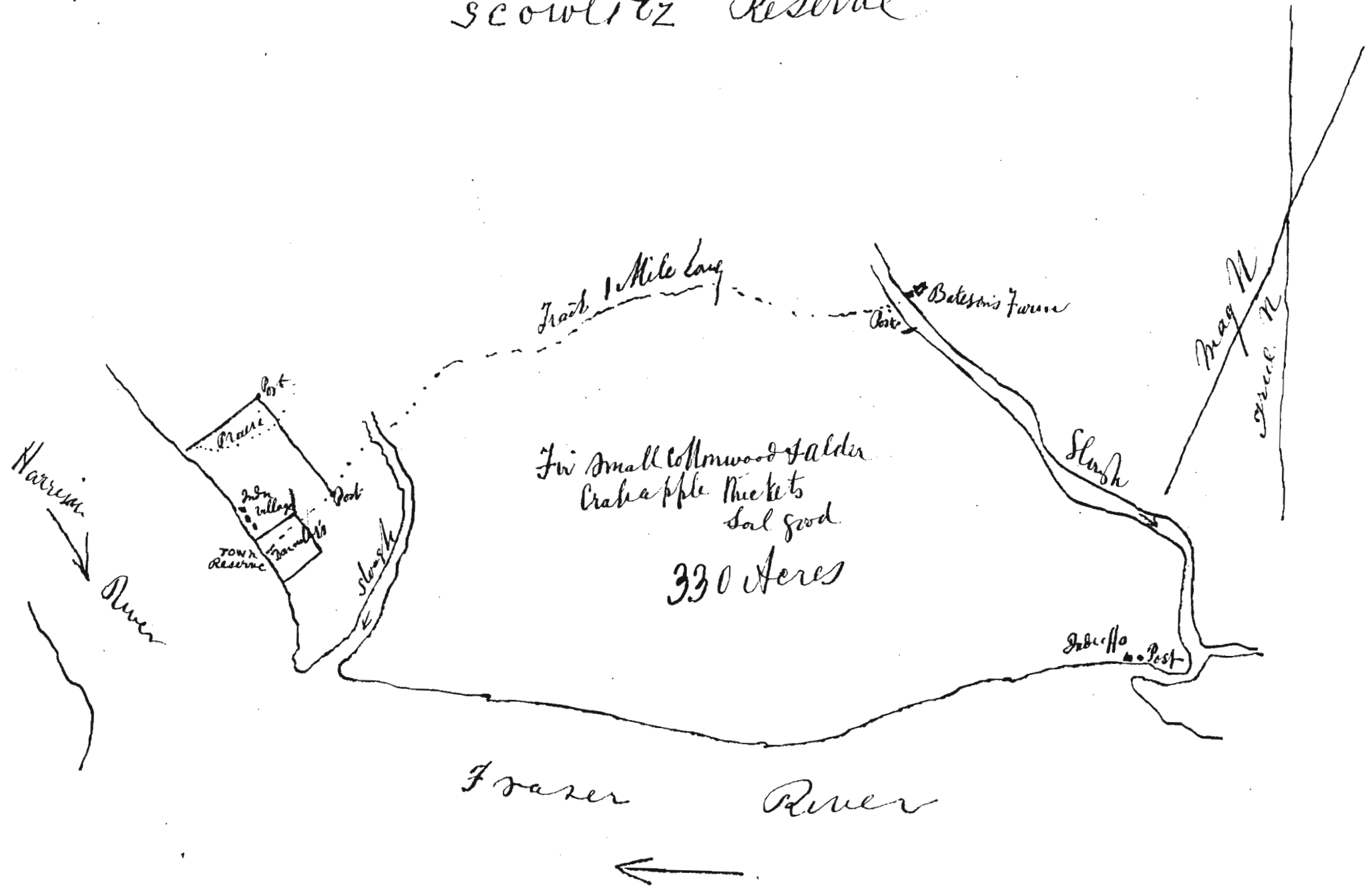
Scale. 6 inches = one mile.

IN THE ORIGINAL, THE TWO SKETCHES DEPICTING SCOWLITZ, IN ADDITION TO THE PRE-EMPTION SKETCH, ARE AFFIXED TO PAGE 40.

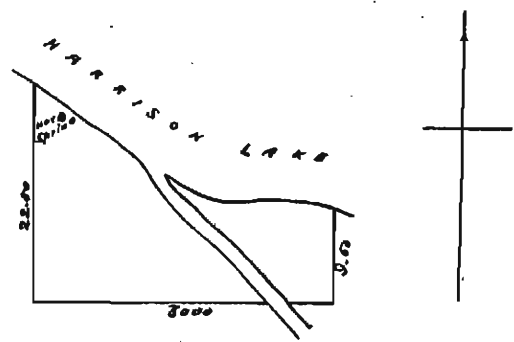
SCOWLITZ RESERVE



scowitz Reserve

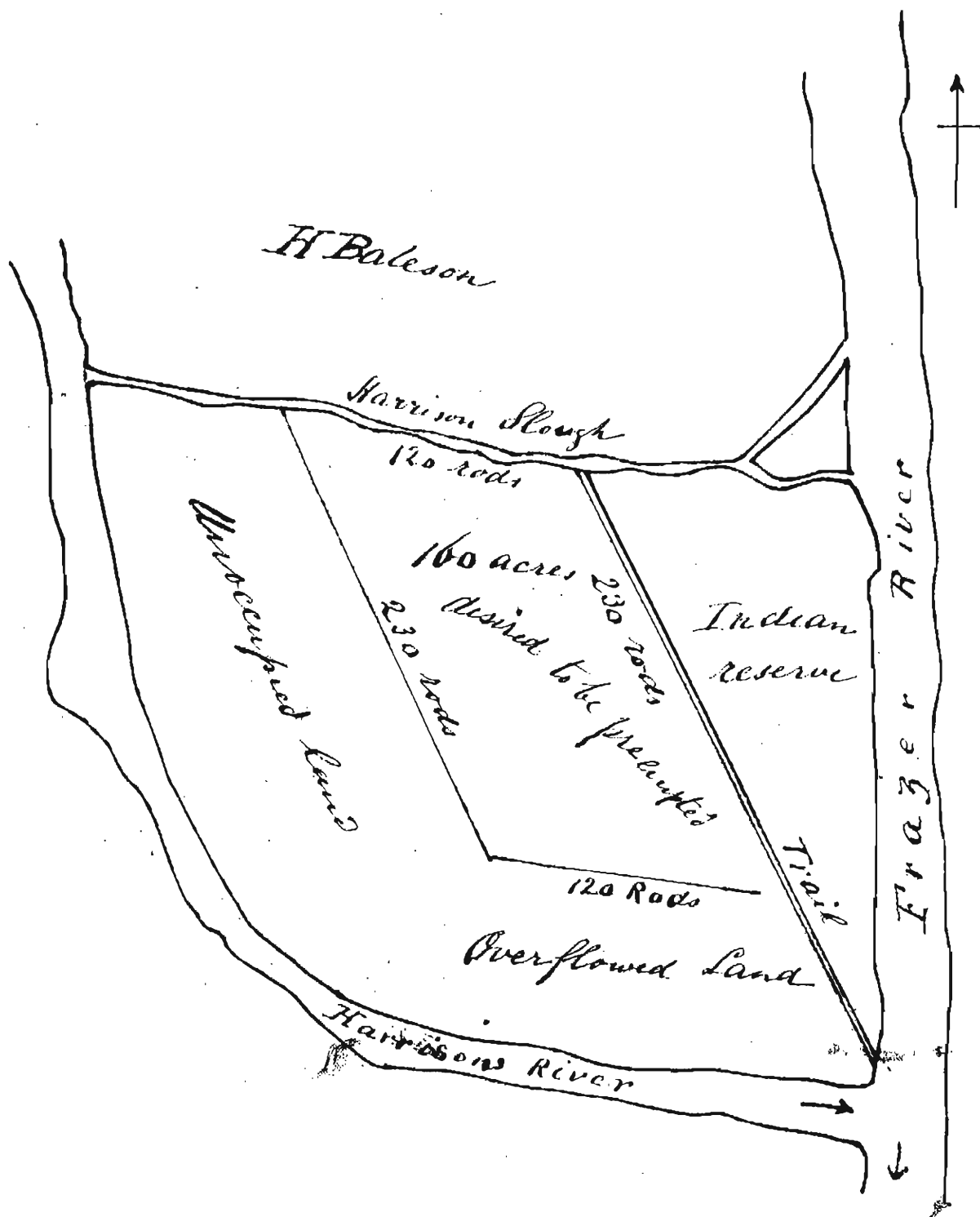


CHAINS 10 20 30 40 CHAINS
6 inches = One Statute mile



*Plan of J. C. Armstrong's
property at the Hot Springs
Harrison Lake*

***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE LINEN COPY OF THE SKETCH
SHOWING THE SCOWLITZ RESERVE AND THE
BATESON CLAIM, IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 41***



Copy of letter.

Book H

799 — Page 1

Oct 25th 1870

Country Land

Pre-emption claim

Dist New Westminster

Richard McMillan

27 September 1870

One hundred & sixty acres

On Harrison River

Boundaries Indian Reserve and Slough
 Commencing at NW Stake of Indian Reserve
 running for 230 rods along the reserve
 S Easterly, thence 120 rods westerly
 thence 230 rods north westerly to Slough,
 thence 120 rods along the Slough to com-
 mencement.

(Sig^d) A J Bushby

Copy

Record 1448

George Morris

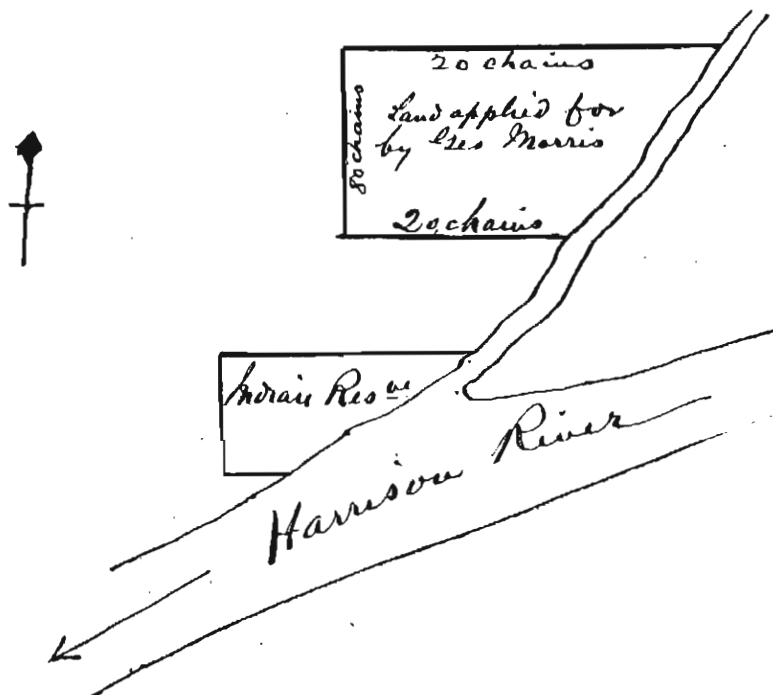
27th May 1876.

160 acres.

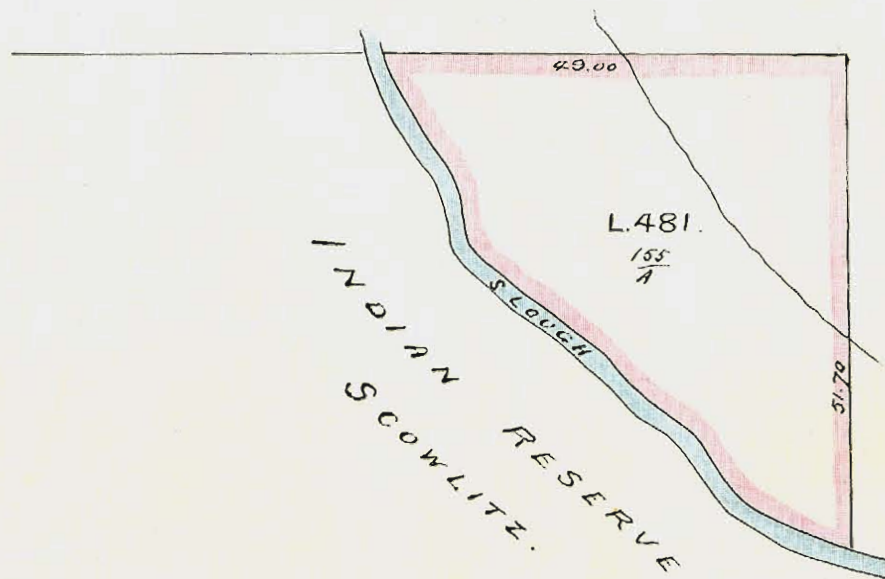
Harrison River.

Commencing at a stake on the west bank of the slough about one chain north of the north boundary of the Indian reserve, and running thence West 20 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East 20 chains; And thence South 80 chains to point of Commencement.

Application 150. 20 May 1876
 Declaration 130. 20 May 1876



***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE SKETCH DEPICTING
BATESON'S CLAIM IN RELATION TO THE SCOWLITZ
RESERVE IS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 42.***



Henry Bateson's claim
New Westminster District.

Cap 9

43

Claim 92

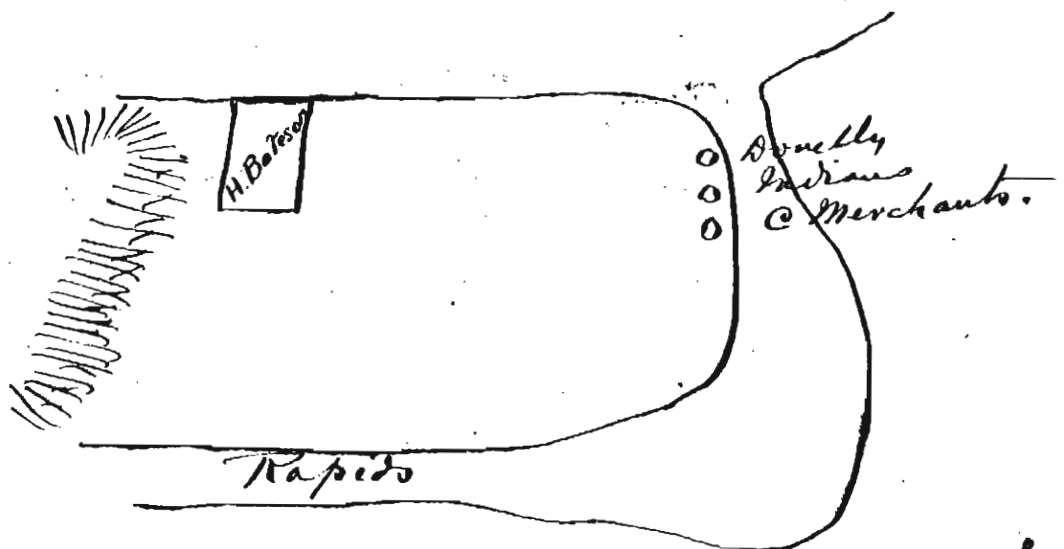
Henry Paterson
160 acres.

Recorded with me this 7th day of
April 1863 at Douglas.
Sig. I. B. Gassin

Douglas April 6th 1863

Mr Gassin

Please record for me one
hundred and sixty acres of land at the
mouth of Harrison river.



Certificate Imp^{mt} No 16
Oct 13th 1870

Surveyed as lot 481

The headman "Bob" of Chelakio or "Ichaynis" reserve said that they want portions of land north and also south of the present reserve - also some Swamp grass land nearly opposite the Saw mill - also a piece of about 5 acres, near but south of the hot springs also a graveyard opposite the stream that comes from Lake north of Ichaynis. The present reserve, he said, was not good, rocky &c.

Captain John of Harrison River said I had seen his people's place sunk in water, so he looked for dry land - some at back of the reserve near foot of mountain tired of being sunk in water, but did not wish to leave the old place from its associations, but wanted some dry land -

Would like some woody land opposite old reserve for graves, and the point there for fishing, and for Cedar they wanted a small island in the Fraser about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Harrison Landing

A young man Jimmy or Jim (not Jim Donnelly) had just gone in and occupied a piece of grass land which the Indians much wanted; it was now under water. The Indians wanted to cut grass for their stock out of it; it is a prairie

They told Jimmy they had long wanted this & had been waiting for the Comm^r to come. Jimmy said he didnt care for the Comm^r.

The Indians think Jimmy is a runaway sailor from Burrards Inlet.

I wrote Jimmy a note telling him what the Indians said & that these Indians lands were in course of examination
(signed) G. S. S.

Copy

46

New Westminster June 1st 1880

Sir

I have the honor to state in reply to your letter of yesterday's date that the N.E. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4. T. 9. does not appear by the records to have been taken up.

I may however state that since the Railway Reservation was placed upon the Land and prior to that date owing to a temporary Reserve to enable settlers to prove up there were applicants for portions of ^{Barnston} ~~Boniston~~ Island and I am informed that some settlers or squatters are located upon Boniston Island as

47

this office however keeps no
record of such cases, it is
impossible for me to know
whether any person is
located upon said land or
not as I have no other data
than the records in this office

Trusting that
this information may suit your
purpose

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your O^{bt} Servant
(Signed) J. C. Hughes
Govt Agent.

E Mohun Esq
Katziv
B.C



Cop 9

48
New Westminster June 8/80

Sir.

I have the honor to state that as far as I am aware the Land lying between lots 99 & 121 & Sec 10 & 11 R 1 W on left bank of Fraser River are not recorded but the same remarks respecting Squatters contained in my former letter applies equally to the above mentioned Lands there appears to be no records having made in this office.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your Obedt Servant
(Signed) J. C. Haynes

E Mohun Esqr
Katzie

Foot Agent

Indian Reserve Commission

Interrupted work owing

to retirement of Commissioners
from Office.

Yale District

Lytton Group of Indians

Containing final decisions and
also temporary decisions —

pending adjustment of water questions

and provision of suitable area of
Arable Land for these Indians.

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission

— 1878 —

Minutes of Decisions

In Virtue of powers
and instructions from the
Government of Canada and
British Columbia, authorising
me to fix and determine the
number, extent, and locality of
the Reserve or Reserves to be
allowed to the Indians of British
Columbia, I, the undersigned,
having in each case made full
inquiry on the spot, into all
matters affecting the question,
Herby Declare the following
to be the Reserves for the

undermentioned Indian Tribes
respectively -

The Date of my De-
cision is stated in each Case.

(sgd) Gilbert Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner.

51

Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians
Synton Group.

Mr. No. 20
A Reserve known as
Kity-ow-il on the bench immediately
east of the waggon road at
Mr. Hunter's Fork Dallas farm about
2 1/2 miles south of Synton to include
the cultivated land of the Indians
with a total area of 10 acres
or thereabouts, in good survey shape.

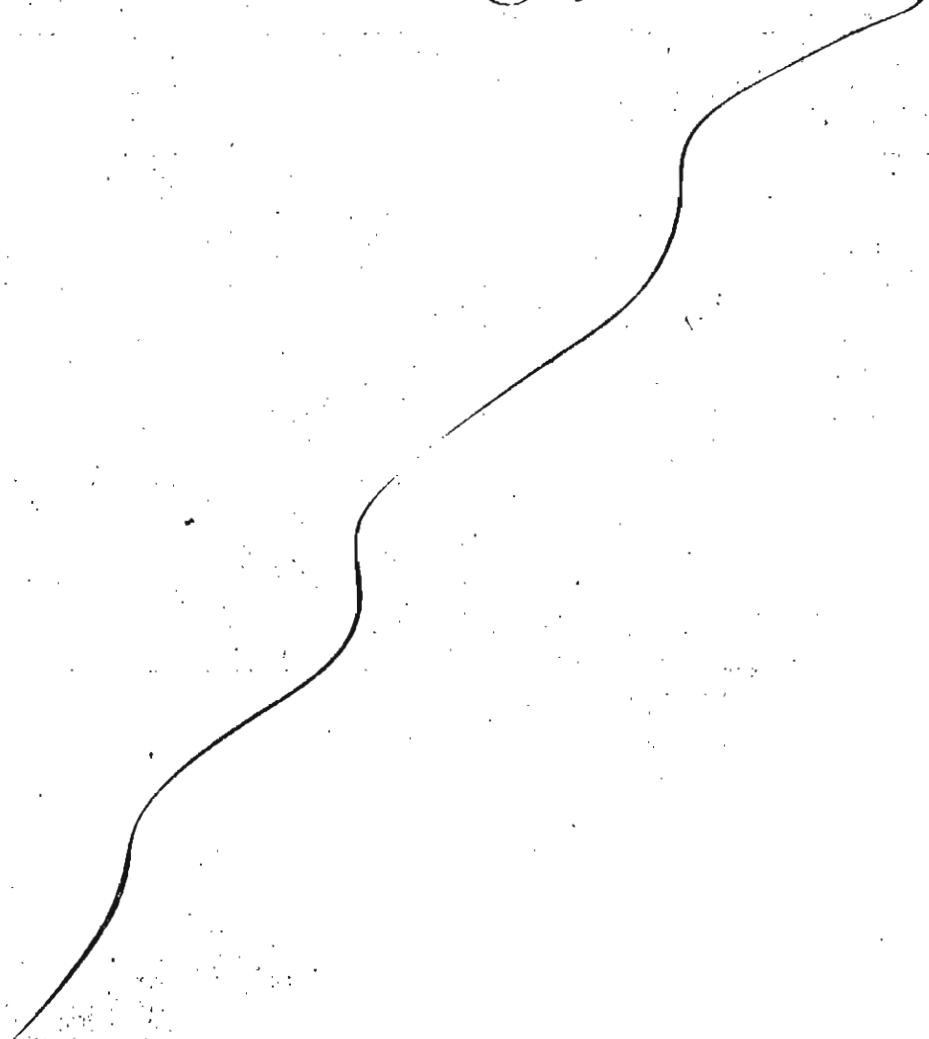
10 July
1878.
15 inches of water for
irrigation and other purposes,
are assigned from any
sources of water supply
which, on survey, may be
found available.
(22) G. L. S.

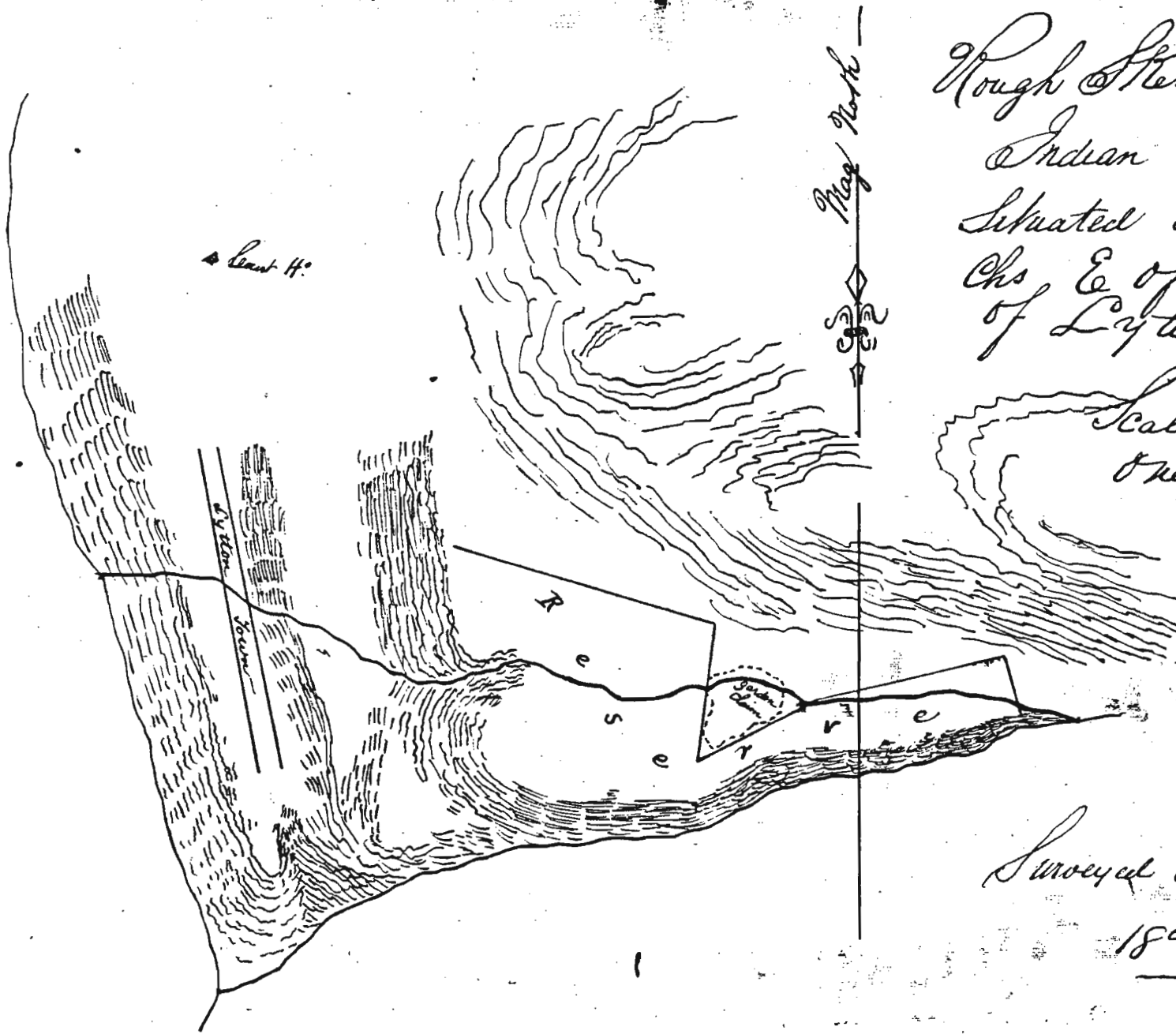
Note.

For the reserves on this
part of the River Fraser (as

52
on both sides from Styrne
old reserve to Cameron Bar - namely,
the reserves for the Styrne sub-
group of the Lytton ~~and~~ group
of Indians - See page 79 se-
parate sketch herewith on
a different scale from this
large tracing - not having
had time to get the scales
equalized, before leaving office

(Signed) G. A. S.





• Cont 4°

Mag North

Rough Sketch of
Indian Reserve
Situated about 20
Chs E of the Town
of Lynton —

Scale 8 chs to
one Inch

Surveyed by J. F. Smith
Rre
18th Oct 1862

53

Nekla-Kap-a-Muk Indians
Lyttow Group.

Res. No. 17

The old reserve known as Klakk, a, which about 20 chains east of the town of Lyttow and immediately north from Lyttow Creek as surveyed by Sapper Turnbull 18 Oct 1862 is confirmed, but is not to include the garden patch claimed by the Spanish woman Madam Mariguita

10 July
1878

5 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned as prior to all other claims from Lyttow Creek or any sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.
Signed) S. W. S.

Note. Mr Chapman, since confederation, has, without permission (in ignorance, as he states, that this was an old Reserve) carried a flume through this land & made a dam on it. (p2) S. W. S.

54

Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians
Lytton Group.

Rn No 18

A Reserve known as Niek, Kun-cheen near the left bank of Thompson river immediately north of the town of Lytton and to be bounded as follows.

10 July
1878.

From the South west corner of the reserve as per sketch of the Royal Engineers east about 40 chains - thence north a sufficient distance to include the graveyard - thence west to Yale Cariboo waggon road. Thence southerly along or near said waggon road as survey requirements dictate

to the north boundary of the reserve as per Royal Engineer's Sketch thence west to north west corner of the reserve as per said Sketch - thence southerly to starting point along the west boundary of the reserve as per Royal Engineer's Sketch (the whole of the old reserve to be included.)

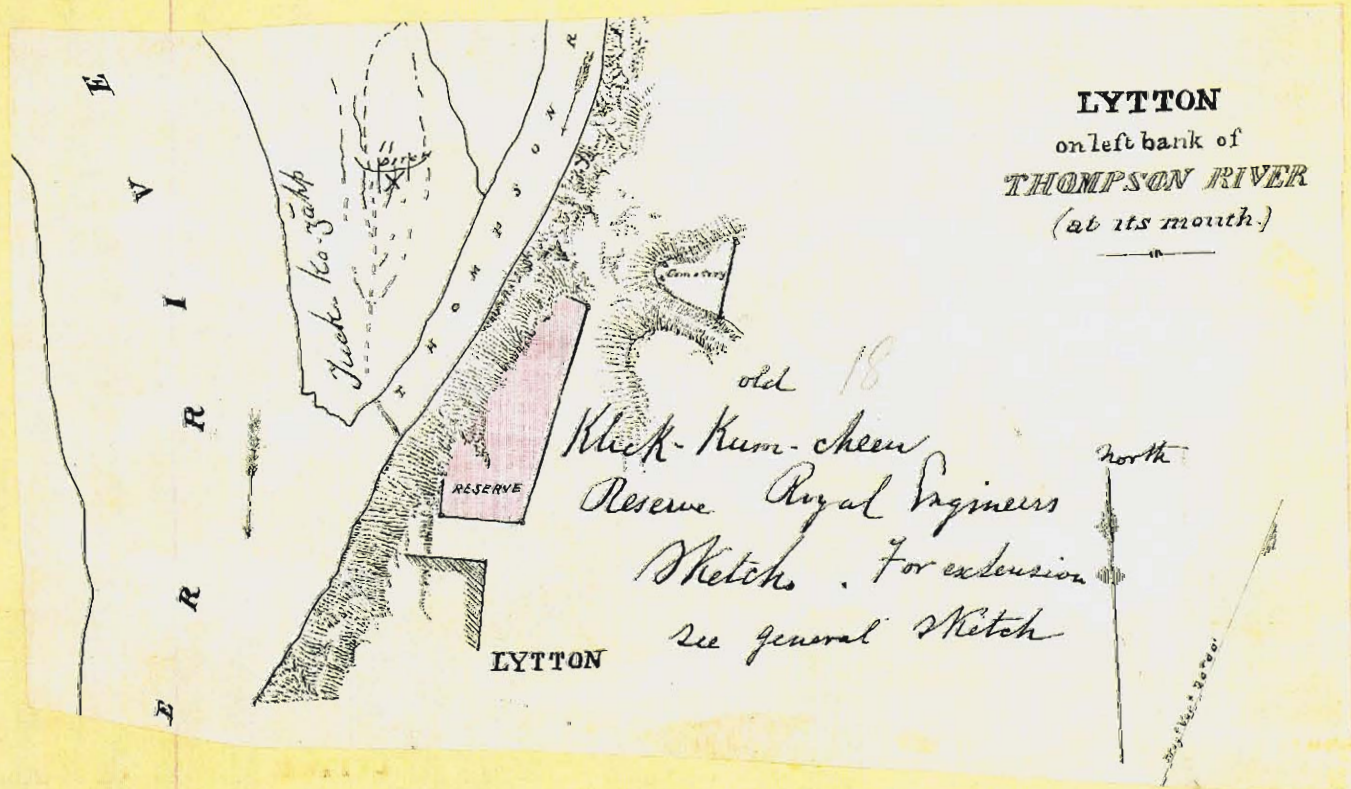
Note. The Indians at the date of this decision not having finally determined where their common graveyard was to be, the length of the Southern boundary of the above reserve running up the hill stated above as about - chains may be

55

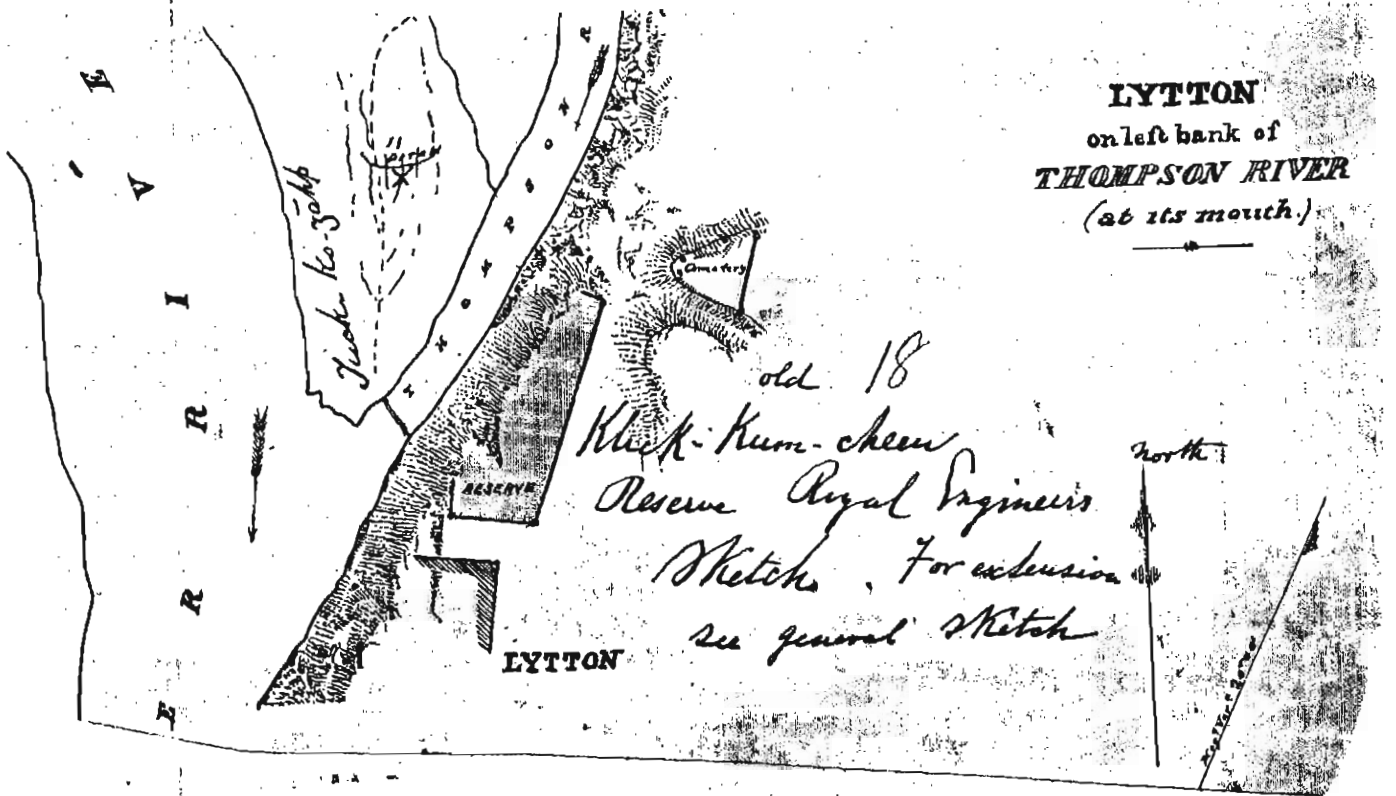
increased or reduced to
suit their wishes - The land
on the hill side is useless
for any purpose.

10 inches
of water for irrigation
and other purposes are
assigned as prior
to all other claims from
Lytton Creek or any other
available sources of
water supply which, on
survey, may be found
available, and all the
water in the two springs
between the west boundary
of the Reserve and the left
bank of Thompson
River are also assigned.

It may be remarked
 that at the date of the above
 decision none of the water
 in the Lyttou Creek was held
 by any legal title though the
 towns people of Lyttou and
 Mr Hunter and Mr Chapman
 were using it. (see plan)



It may be remarked
that at the date of the above
decision none of the water
in the Lytton Creek was held
by any legal title though the
towns people of Lytton and
Mr Hunter and Mr Chapman
were using it. (see) *Gu.*



Nekla-la-Kap-a-Muk Indians

Sytlon Group.

A Reserve of 5 acres
more or less near the left
bank of Thompson River
below the Gale Carboo waggon
road about a mile from
Sytlon known to the Indians
as the damp spot for the
old man with twelve-12-children.

5 inches of water for
irrigation and other purposes are
assigned from any sources
of water supply which, on
survey, may be found
available.

(Signed) G.M.S.

Res No 16

10 July
1878

Nekla-la-Kap-a-muk Indians

59

Sylton Group.

W-19
A Reserve on the right bank of Thompson River opposite the 61 mile Post from Yale on the Yale Cariboo waggon road consisting of 3 acres more or less in the angle formed by the right bank of Thompson River and the left bank of a stream which flows into the Thompson east of a high whitish rock.

10 July
1878

The reserve is near the mouth of the latter stream and is to include the Indian patches.

5 acres of water for irrigation or other purposes are assigned from above stream or other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

(Signed) G.M.S.

60

Nekla - Kap - a - muk Indians

Synton Group.

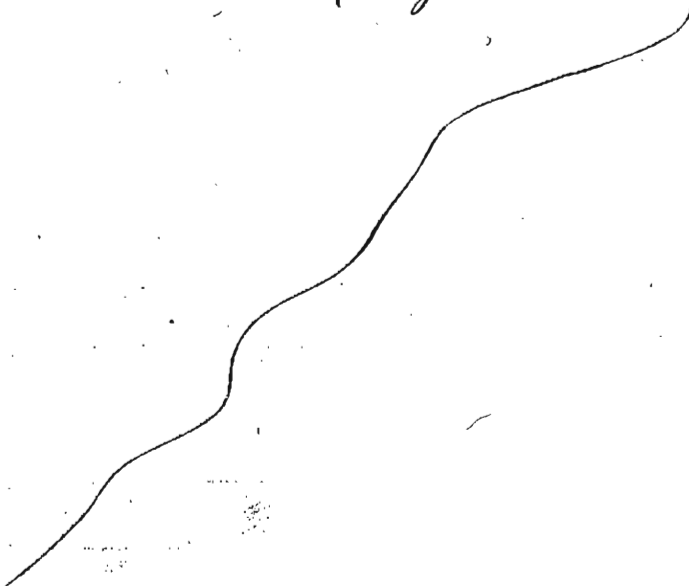
Maka
No 8

A Reserve on the right bank
of Thompson river in the angle
formed by said right bank and
the left bank of Boot-ah-ny stream
and near the mouth of the latter
Consisting of 3 acres more or less
to include any Indian Cultivation.

10 July
1878

5 inches of water for irrigation
And other purposes are assigned
from Boot-ah-ny stream or other
sources of water supply which, on
survey, may be found available.

(signed) G. H. S.



***IN ORIGINAL, THE "COPY" IS ON THE BACK OF
PAGE 60.***

Copy

Lorenzo D Loring.
Lytton District.

No 50.

Situate on the trail leading
towards the Hat river, Commencing from
a stake near the junction of two small
creeks, extending thence north along
side a creek $213\frac{1}{3}$ rods toward a lake,
thence east $103\frac{1}{3}$ rods to a range of
mountains thence south along side
the foot of the mountains $213\frac{1}{3}$ rods
thence west to point of commencement.

Sept 15th 1862.

61

Nekla-kup-a-muk Indians
Lyttou Group and other Indian Tribes
in the habit of visiting this
favourite summer grass reserve
and place of resort.

No 15

A Reserve known as Boot-
ah-ny about 10 miles north from
Lyttou on the Hat Creek trail, to be
bounded as follows - subject to
Survey requirements.

10 July
1878

See notes
page 104

From a spot at the south
west end of Boot-ah-ny Lake
not interfering with a dam made
there by white men along the south
side of said lake in a north
easterly direction for about 2
miles or a sufficient distance
to strike the south fork of a
stream shown on sketch and
believed to be called by the
Indians In-chaw. Kaw-wis-Kin or

62

Red Head stream (which with its north fork Inka, tatak forms, it is said, the Skoon - Koon flowing into the Shampoon above but opposite the Mud Slide) - the line (for the purpose of including the Indian race course) to strike Red Head Creek about 15 chains below the trail-crossing which trail then immediately turns to the north west. (the Indian race course being on left bank of Red Head Creek,) - and the line from the point of striking ^{Red} Head Creek is to go north easterly half a mile up the mountain slope - thence in a north westerly direction across the slope about 2 miles to South east end of

63

Small lake shown on sketch to include the small stream coming from north east and flowing into said end of small lake - thence (cutting said end of small lake) $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile or thereabouts - thence southerly to starting point as survey requirements may dictate, but so as ^{to} include the favourite camping grounds of the Indians on the north side of Boob-ah-ny lake and the grassy slope above them and some timber land adjacent.

200 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from any sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

Note. The

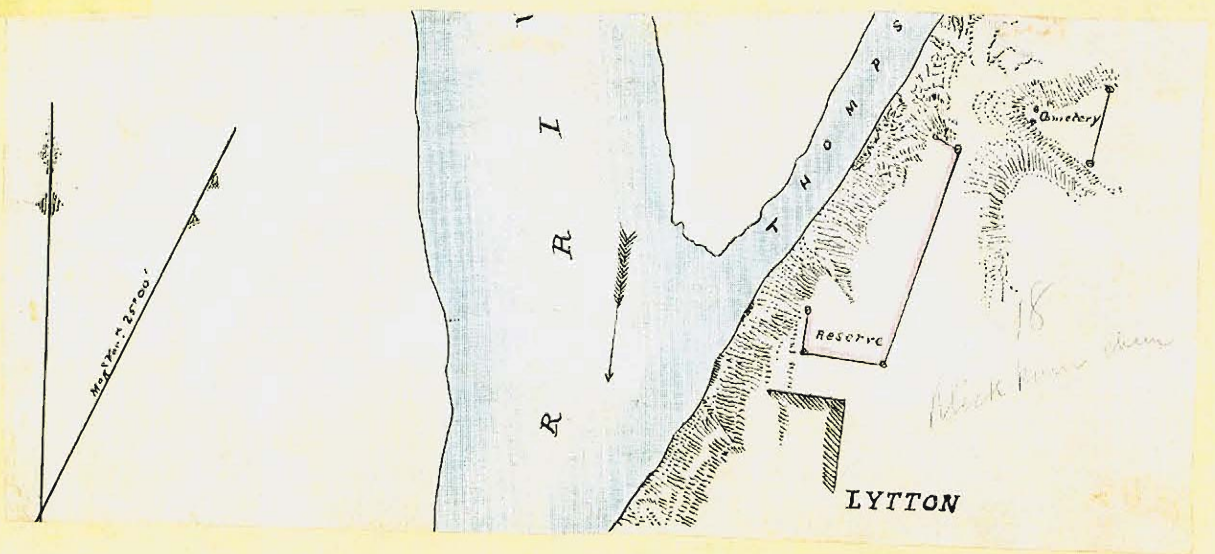
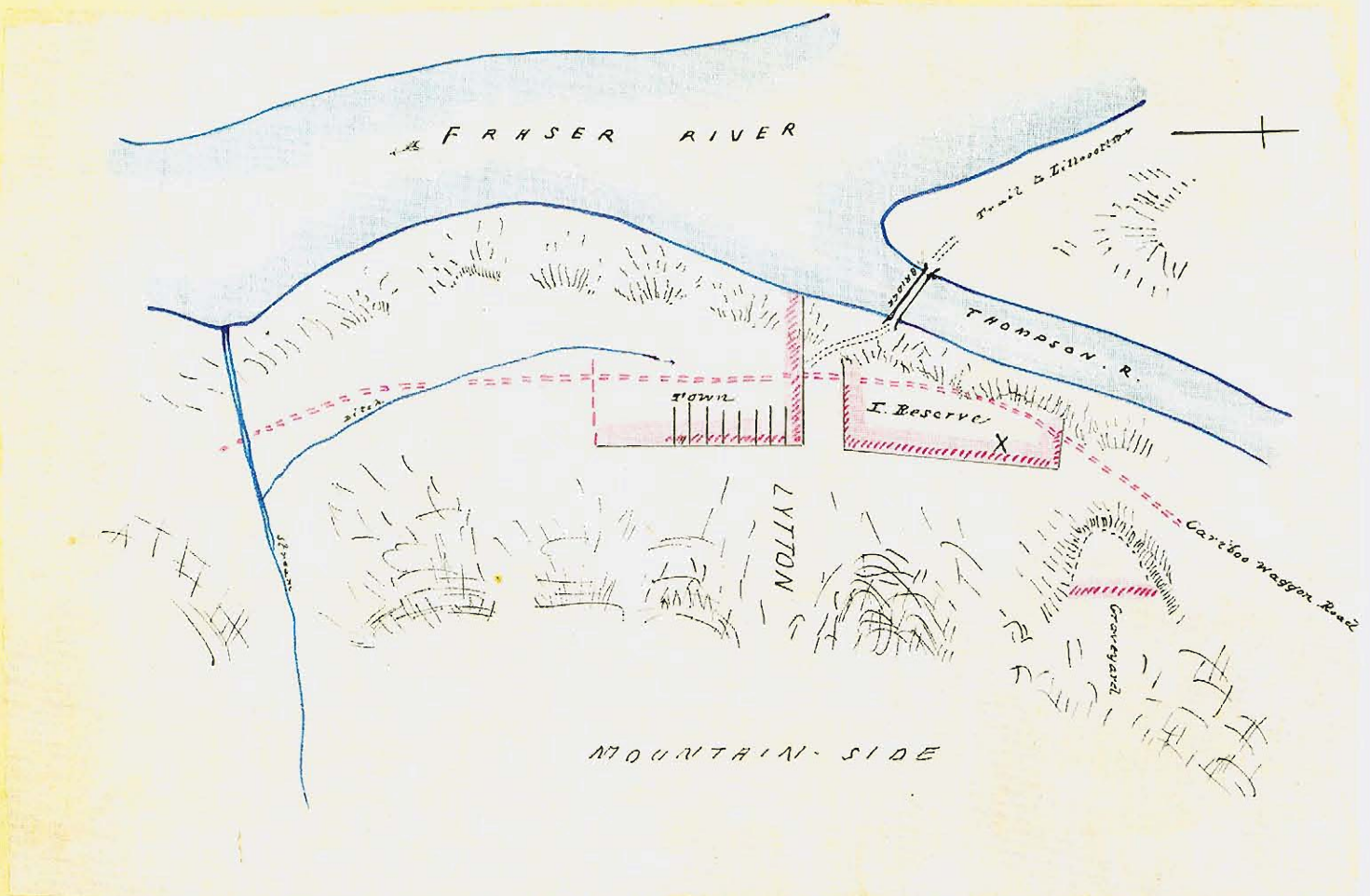
54

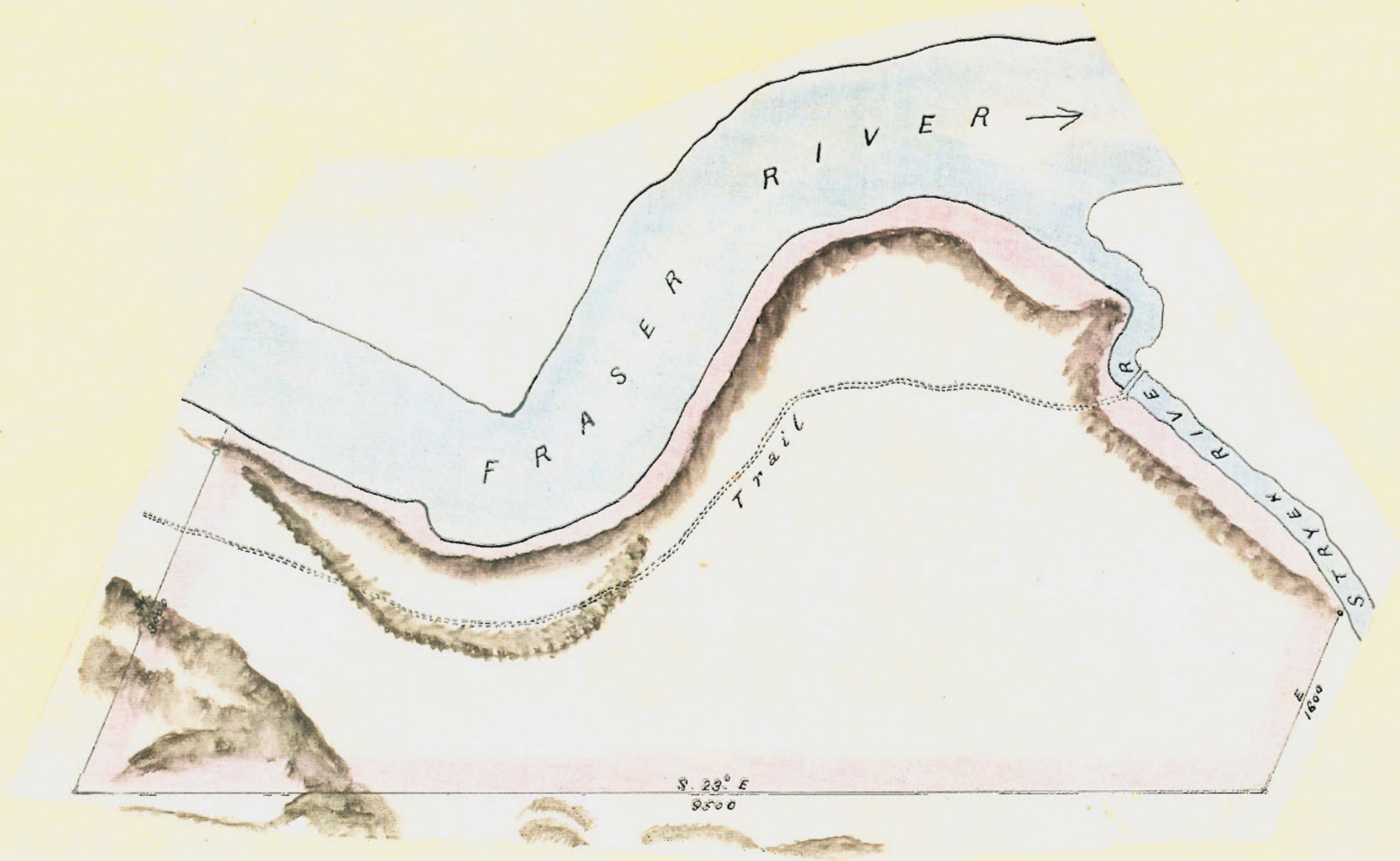
Note. The Surveyor may considerably
vary (after leaving the small lake)

The north west boundary of this
reserve the land there being hilly
and roughish -

(Signed) G. J. S.

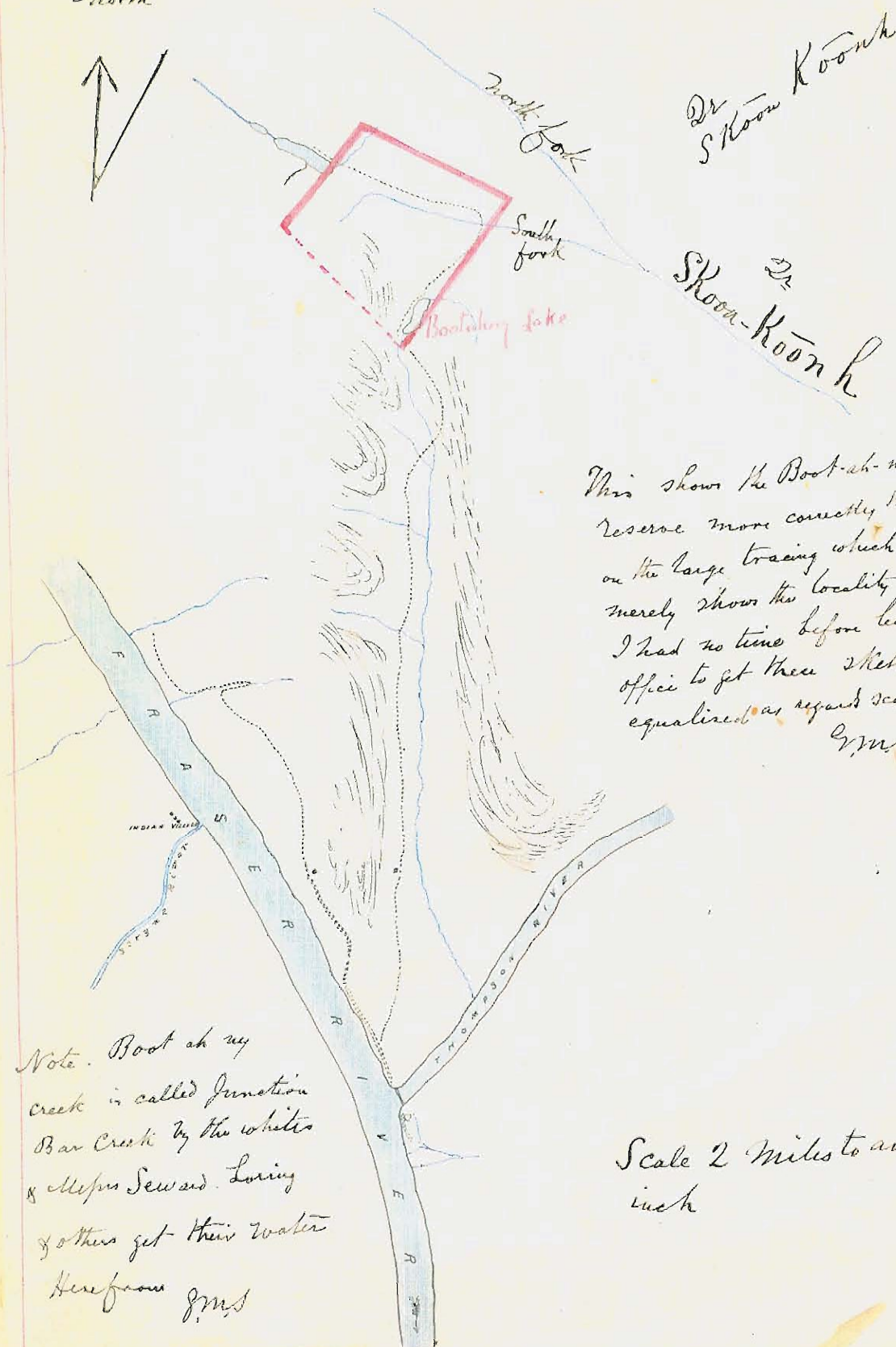






Bootah ny is too high for cultivation & the grass
is not barak grass.

North



This shows the Bootah ny
reserve more correctly than
on the large tracing which
merely shows the locality.
I had no time before leaving
office to get these sketches
equalized as regards scales
G.M.S.

Note. Bootah ny
creek is called Junction
Bar Creek by the whites
& maps Seward. Loring
& others get their water
here from G.M.S.

Scale 2 miles to an
inch

65

Akka-Kap-a-muk Indians
Styue Subgroup of Lytton Group.

W. 9

10 July
1878

The old reserve of Styue on the right bank of Fraser river about 5 miles above Lytton is confirmed and is to be extended of the same width back from right bank of Fraser river as the old reserve southerly across Styue stream about half a mile or sufficient width & distance to include a spot where trees are cut down for a fence and the right to an abandoned ditch from its source which ditch passes through this land is given to the Indians saving any persons legal rights to said ditch which apparently

do not, however exist.

66

100 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from any sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available, particularly from Styne stream and its tributaries and from Ke-pū-cheen stream.

(signed) G. A. S.

Nekta. Kap-a-muk Indians
Styne Subgroup of Lytton Group.

pp-10
A Reserve near the right
bank of Fraser river consisting
of 3 detached pieces of about 5
acres each on the benches between
the Ne-pū-cheen and Ne-Kerkh
Streams.

10 July
1878
20 inches of water for
irrigation and other purposes are
assigned from the Ne-pū-
Cheen and Ne-Kerkh Streams
or from other sources of water
supply which on survey may
be found available.

(signed) G. S.

68

Nekla - Kap - a - muk Indians
Styue Subgroup of Lipton Group.

pp 11

A Reserve on the right bank of
Fraser river to be bounded as follows.

10 July
1878 From a spot on the right bank of
Fraser about 20 chains north from
Yaw - aucht Stream true west about
30 chains - thence true south about
45 chains thence true east to
Fraser river - thence up right
bank of Fraser river to starting
point, to include Indian houses
and Cultivation.

50 inches of water for irrigation and
other purposes are assigned from
Yaw - aucht - Ne. Kerkh - Chut. chush -
hoo streams or from other sources
of water supply which, on survey,
may be found available.
(Signed) G. M. S.

59

Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians
Stoyne Subgroup of Lytton Group

No 12

A Reservoir near the right bank of Fraser river consisting of a bench of about 100 acres more or less immediately south of Ne-zult-Ko stream as shown on sketch.

10 July
1878

One hundred inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Ne-zult-Ko stream or other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available

(Signed) Gust.

70

Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians

Styze Subgroup of Lytton Group

No. 13

A Reserve on the right bank of Fraser river at Cameron Bar consisting of two portions of land.

10 July
1878

The one immediately opposite Cameron Bar containing about 50 acres and the other a bench immediately north west thereof containing about 25 acres.

75 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from the Kwi-Kwit stream and any other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

(Signed) G. M. S.

THIS COPY OF THIS MINUTE OF DECISION HAS NOT BEEN CORRECTED. AT THE 5TH TO 6TH LINES, IT SHOULD READ:

"the old fence and to be extended northerly to a stream ..."

[Emphasis added; See Sproat's I.W. Bk. 2, p. 16]

Nekla. Kap-a, muk Indians ^{7/1}

Styue Subgroup of Sipton Group.

No. 14

10 July
1878

A Reserve on the left bank of the
Fraser River opposite the old Styue
reserve to include in good survey shape
all the land on the flat or terrace within
the old fence and to be extended south-
erly to a stream called Hail-hut-aid
(from which the ditch comes) the
general width of this southerly
extension to be about the same as the
land under fence.

100 inches of water for irrigation and other
purposes are to be assigned from Hail-hut-aid
Stream and the other stream about half
a mile above it called Kway. ooch (or "gun")
and from other sources of water
supply which, on survey may be
found available.

(Signed) G. M. S.

Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians 72

Strye Subgroup of Lytton Group

10 July
1878

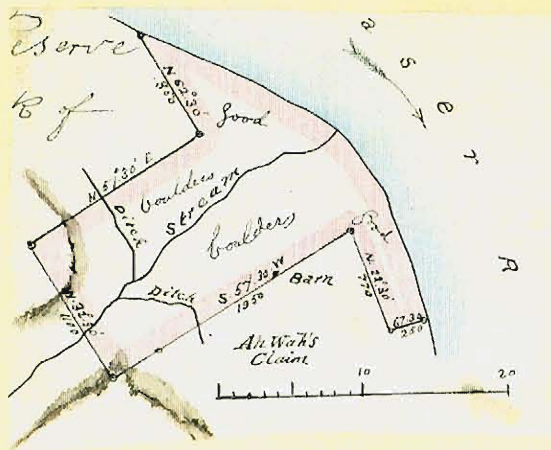
A Reserve on the left bank
of the Fraser river 5 or 7 miles up
the Lilloeth trail from Lytton where
the Indians said they had cultivated
lands is temporarily reserved with
necessary water privileges pending
an examination of the place, which
the commission in 1878, having to push
on to Nicola, was compelled to
leave over to be examined when
the Indian lands up Fraser river,
towards and above Lilloeth, should
be examined.

No. 3

The place may probably
be Spintum Flat - and 20 acres
are temporarily reserved.

(Signed) Genl. S.

No home in old curve - for position on right
bank from see map page 93



Note: This is a striking illustration
of the water question. These two ditches
of new Indians divert the whole
of the water from its natural
bed before it reaches the old
village & Cultivable patch.
(signed) J. L. L.

73

Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians

Lytton Group

The foregoing (except for the Indians of Stryue) comprises a totally inadequate area of arable land for the Lytton Indians - being mainly residential spots and garden patches small in number ^{and area}. It not being possible to find suitable unoccupied agricultural land, with irrigation water, for the Lytton Indians (except those of Stryue) and the Commissioner having been unable to get the Govt to act in the matter, the following temporary reserves, subject to legal claims and definite assignments of reserves within the area, are made, pending

See notes
pages 80 to 95 to the adjustment of the question by the Governments - so that the state of matters may at all events not be made worse than it is.

A portion

74

A portion of land bounded
as follows - From a spot on right
bank of Fraser River at the south
east corner of the main Stoyne reserve
west one mile - thence south to -
Korn - E. - ex stream - thence down
left bank of said stream to right
bank of Fraser River - thence up
right bank of Fraser River to
starting point.

Another portion of land
lying in the angle formed by
the right bank of Thompson River
and the left bank of Fraser River and
more particularly within the
following boundaries.

South Boundary - the right
bank of Thompson River from its
mouth to the base of the mountains

See Page 65
last sentence

SINCE THE FIRST PHOTOCOPY OF THIS BOOK WAS MADE, THE ORIGINAL OF PAGE 74 HAS BEEN FURTHER DAMAGED AND SOME TEXT HAS BEEN LOST. TWO COPIES OF PAGE 74 HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THIS COPY. THE TOP COPY COMES FROM THE ORIGINAL PHOTOCOPY, THE SECOND COPY IS HOW THE ORIGINAL PAGE CURRENTLY LOOKS.

A portion of land bounded as follows - From a spot on the right bank of Fraser River at the south east corner of the main Styrue reservoir west one mile - thence south to Thompson's stream - thence down left bank of said stream to right bank of Fraser River - thence up right bank of Fraser River to starting point.

Another portion of land lying in the angle formed by the right bank of Thompson River and the left bank of Fraser River and more particularly within the following boundaries.

South Boundary - the right bank of Thompson River from its mouth to the base of the mountain

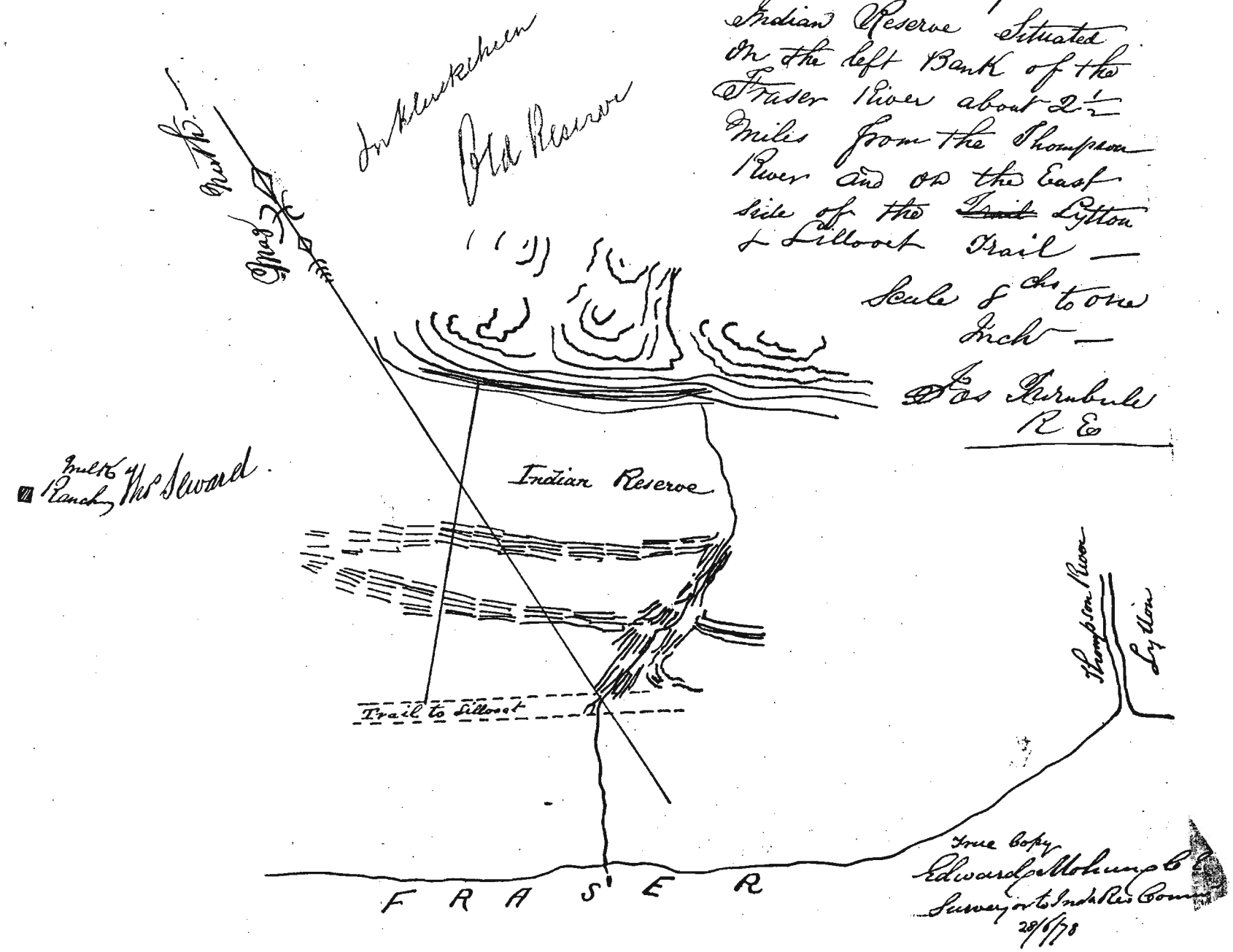
See Page 15
not allowed

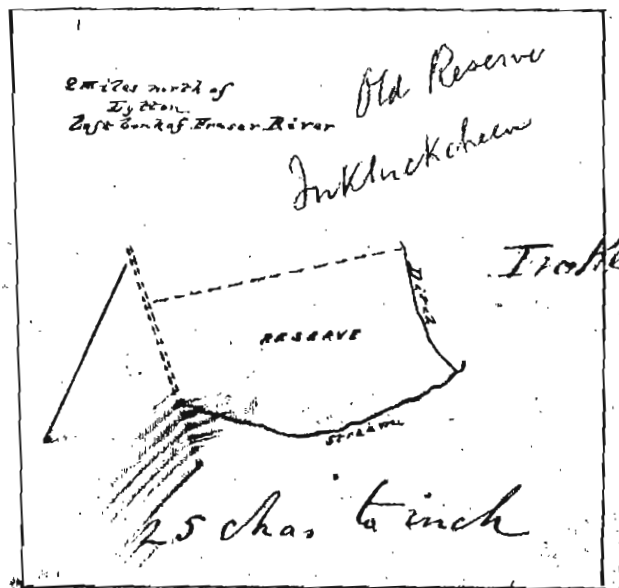
***IN ORIGINAL, ALL THREE OF THESE SKETCHES ARE
AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 74.***

Rough Sketch of
 Indian Reserve situated
 on the left Bank of the
 Fraser River about 2 1/2
 miles from the Thompson
 River and on the East
 side of the ~~Trail~~ Lytton
 & Lillooet Trail —

Scale of 1 inch to one
 mile —

Wm. Turnbull
 R. E.





Indian Reserve
No 2
about 160 acres
or more

Old
Indian
Houses

Marked out
Dec 14th 1862
by H. H. Ball
S. M.

Presumptive
claim of
160 acres

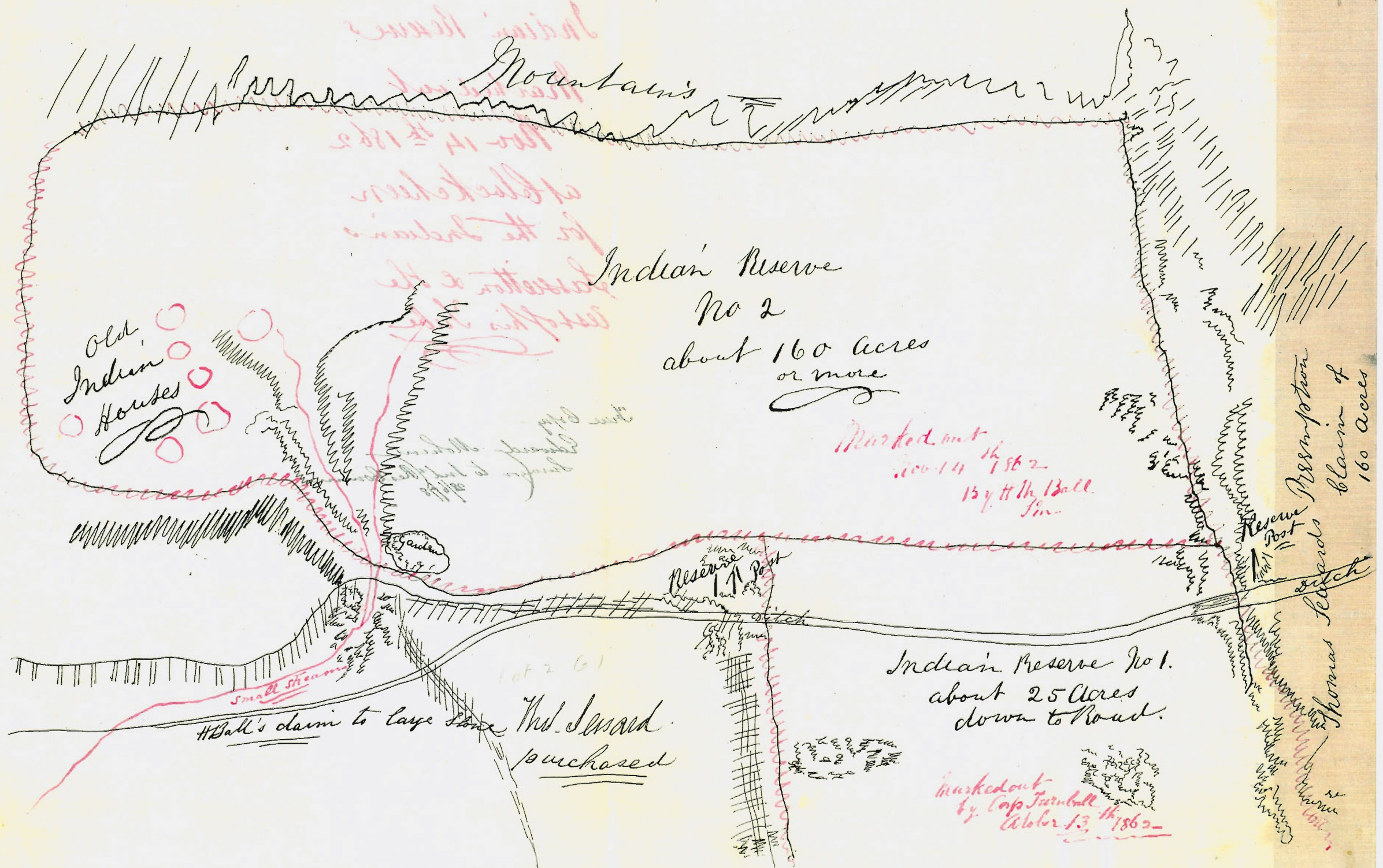
Reserve
Post

Indian Reserve No 1.
about 25 Acres
down to Road.

Marked out
by Capt Turnbull
October 13th 1862

Thomas Seward
purchased

H. Ball's claim to large stone
Thos. Seward
purchased



Indian Reserves

Marked out

Nov 14th 1862

at Blackheer
for the Indian's
Assessment & the
rest of his Tribe

about 100 acres
small Indian
Reserve

True Copy
Edward Mocher
Surgeon to Ind. Res. Comm.
28/6/68

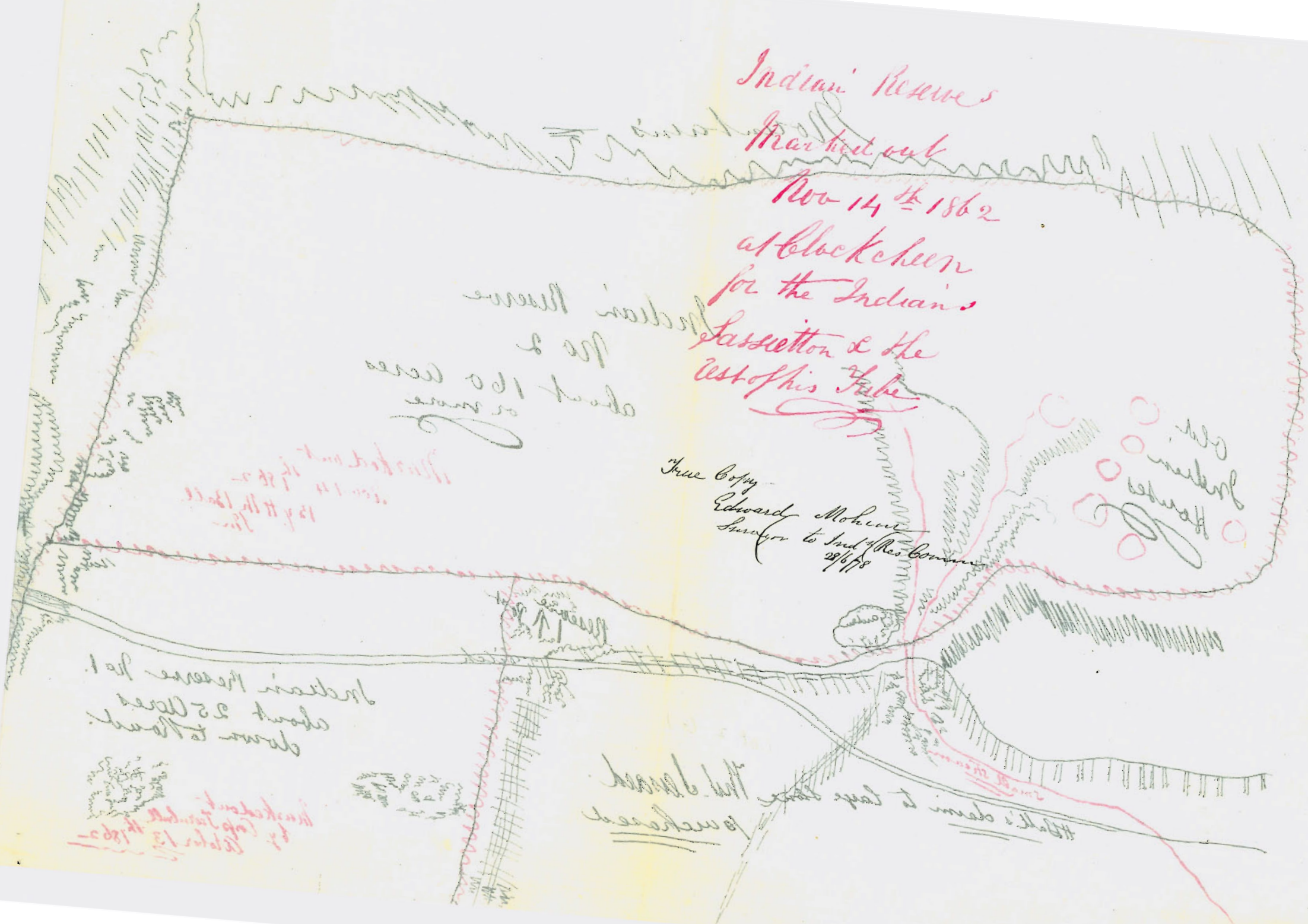
Old Indian
Reserve

Indian Reserve lot 1
about 25 acres
shown to land

the land
shown to land

Marked out
by Capt. J. A. M.
13/10/62

Marked out
by Capt. J. A. M.
13/10/62



2/5

forming the east boundary of
Boot-ah-ny valley.

East Boundary - the base of
the mountains forming the east boundary
of Boot-ah-ny valley from the right
bank of Thompson River to the south
boundary of the Boot-ah-ny reserve.

North Boundary - a line
drawn ~~to~~ west to right bank of
Fraser river from the South west
corner of the Boot-ah-ny Reserve.

West Boundary - the left bank
of Fraser to its junction with the
Thompson.

No. 24
Juck Kozap

76

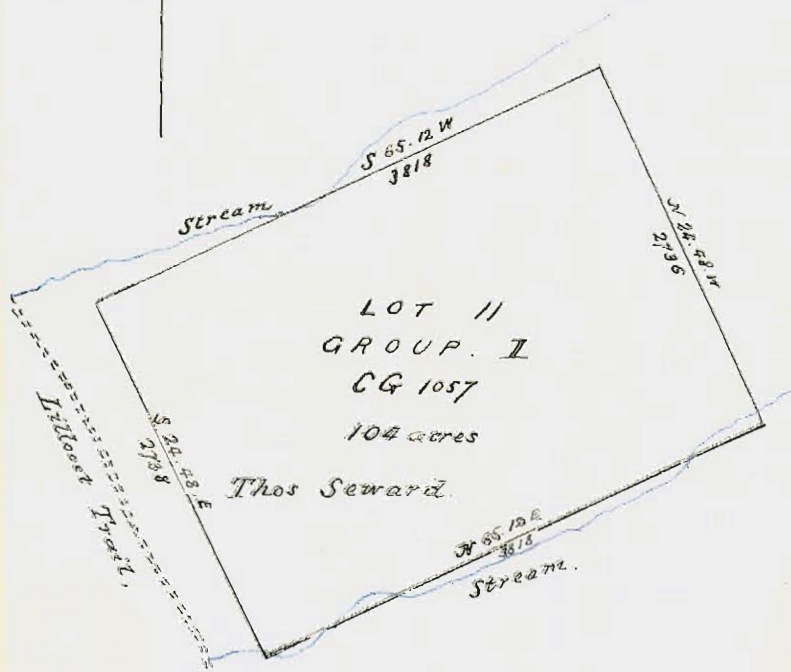
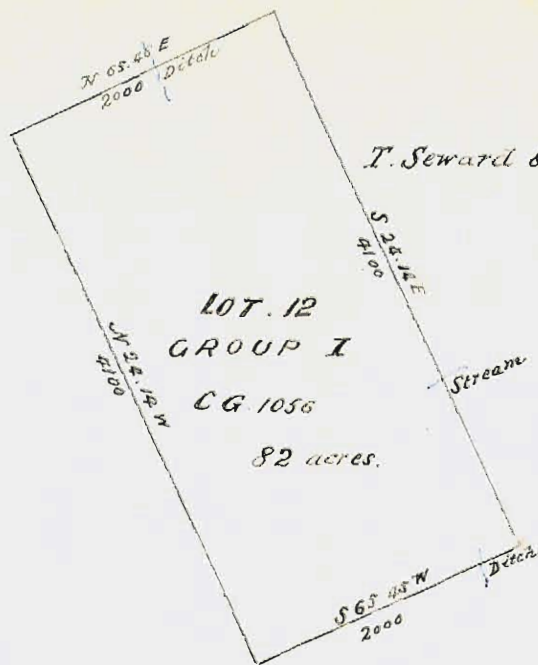
Sufficient water for irrigation and other purposes is assigned from all sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

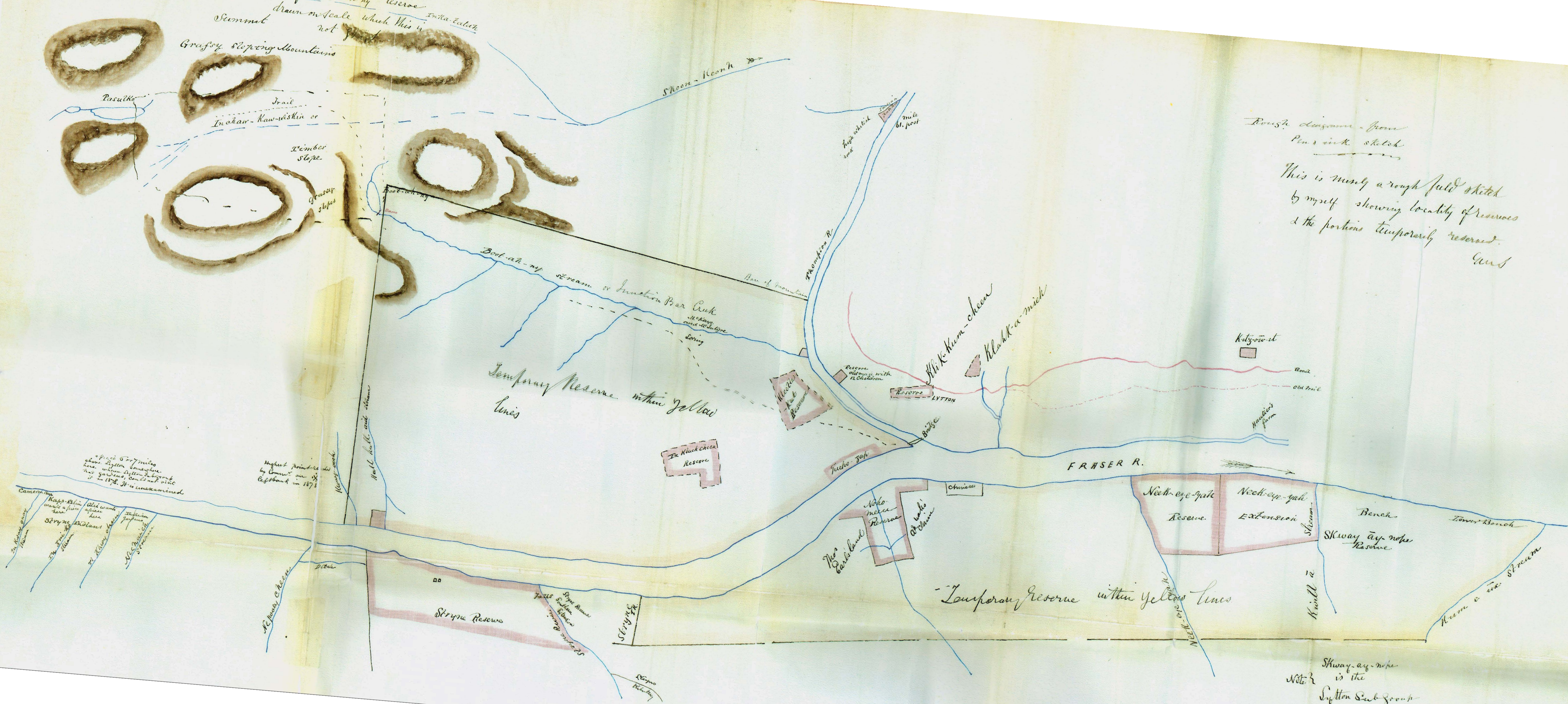
Note: At the time of Confederation, and for some years afterwards, the Lytton Indians arable land requirements could have been met easily by assigning lands in Boothby Valley — a place by its position well adapted for the purpose, — but though representations were made to the Provincial Government on the subject, — pre-eminence and water records were permitted, so that the Reserve Com^{rs} could not on arrival find any means of adjustment.

The grazing lands, for the

77

Lytton Indians have been assigned
at Boot-ah-ny and elsewhere and
are sufficient - winter grazing
at Hamilton creek. Hayland jointly
with micomins at Skeikut and
Skway--anny (signed) G. M. S.

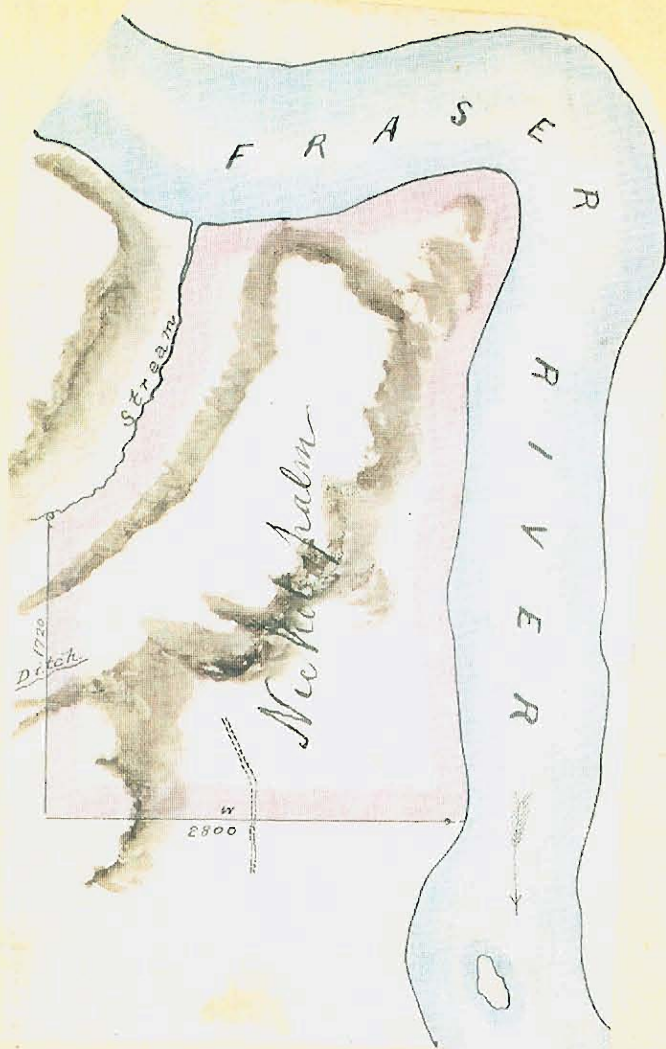




Rough diagram. From
Pencil sketch

This is merely a rough field sketch
by myself showing locality of reserves
& the portions temporarily reserved.

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 78



1870
 Surveyed by John Grutch
 1870

110 acres.

Scale 6 inches = 1 mile

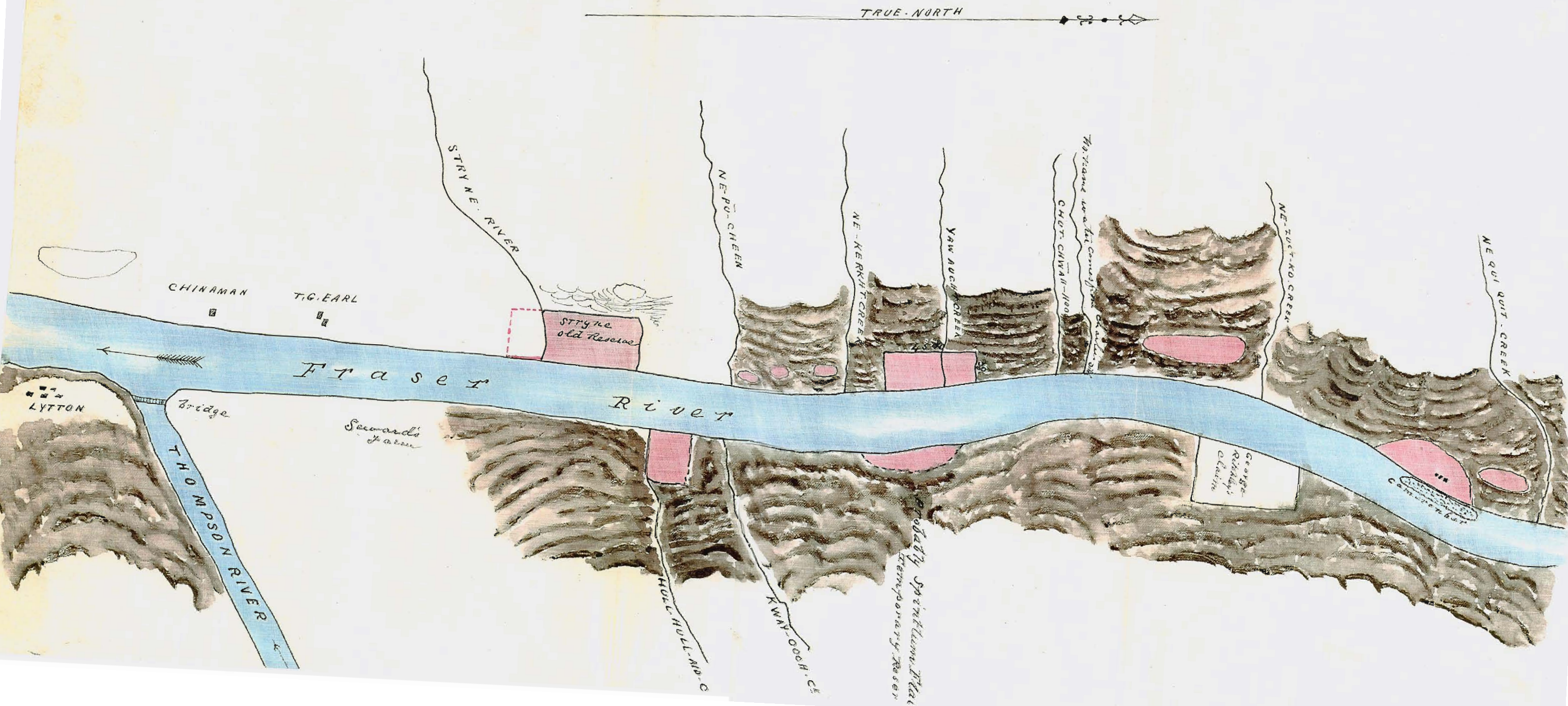
See notes on other side of sheet

20 miles above Lytton

A Rough Sketch opposite page.

***IN ORIGINAL, JOHN TRUTCH 1870 SKETCH IS AFFIXED
TO THE BACK OF PAGE 78, WHILE THE OVERSIZED
SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 79.***

The farthest Niska Kap a muck
 tribe up the Fraser from Lytton is
 I believe at Nackel-pahm right
 bank Fraser 20 miles from Lytton
 I have not been there, but may here
 attach the sketch of the old reserve there
 for my successors use.
 See opposite page.



Memorandum

A few notes are made here with respect to lands temporarily reserved pending adjustment of water question around Lytton, and provision of a suitable entire area of arable land.

Right bank of Fraser river

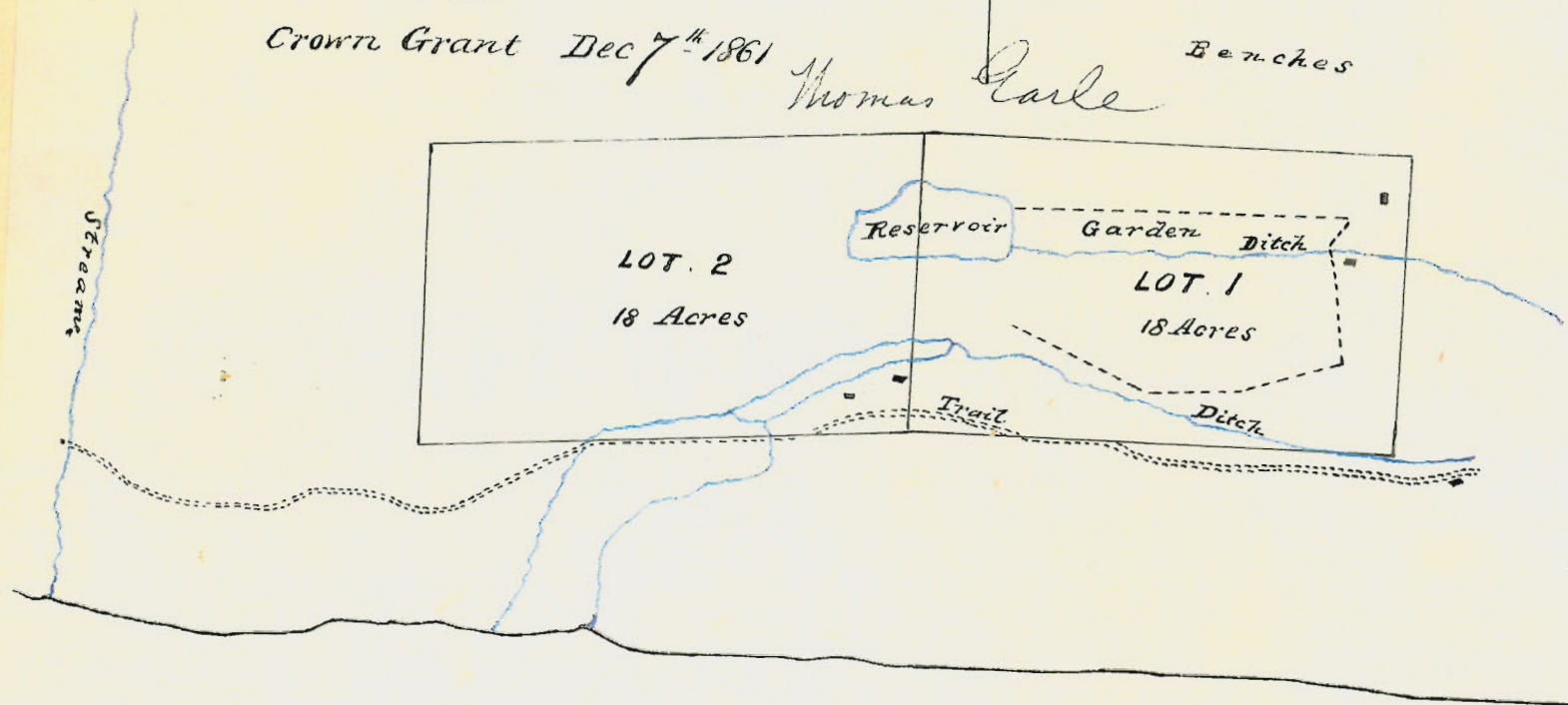
A general view as regards that portion of land from Mr. Tho. Earl's farm to the Neck eye yak reserve is given in the annexed copy of report and map of Mr. E. Mohun - 12 July 1878

LYTTON

Crown Grant Dec 7th 1861

Thomas Carle

Benches



FRASER RIVER

Copy

81

1862 . John H. Hanes
Nov^r 12 Rip Van Winkle flat.

Situate on Van Winkle flat
adjoining the land of John Earl on
the west bank of Fraser river com-
mencing from the corner post of
J Earl's ranch extending thence
west 200 yards: Claim 200 x 200 yds

? C.I. 28th April 1863. No record
of it in land office.

(Copy)

82

Indian Reserve Commission
Survey Branch.

Sydney 12 July 1878.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that I have, in accordance with your instructions, carefully examined the land on the right bank of the Fraser River, lying between the Nickyah and Stique Reserves and have to report as follows.

Commencing at Nickyah bank and crossing a rugged stony patch, the first piece of cultivable land is occupied by a Chinaman named Ah Yockt who holds under a Bill of Sale a Crown Grant for 56 acres originally issued 18th December 1869, to Auguste Thieffray. This man's

Claim may contain four or five acres of good soil, but his principal occupation appears to be mining. He obtains water from Nickyah Creek.

About a mile from Nickyah Creek and immediately opposite Mr Chapman's Mill is a small Indian garden which is watered from the above Creek by a small abandoned miners' ditch of which the Indian has taken possession.

On the second bench and to the north west of the garden are from two to three acres of second class land, which the Indians are desirous of acquiring, this piece however would have to be watered from Nickyah Creek and unless water

84

could be procured from the ditch
claimed and used by Ah Chung,
the probable profits from so small
a piece of cultivation would not
justify the necessary expenditure
in the construction of a new
ditch.

Immediately above this again
there is a small piece of land
lying at the foot of very
steep rocks, this the Indians
say they can raise grass upon,
as its position keeps the soil
always moist.

Continuing up the river bank
from the garden above mentioned for
about half a mile a small flat of
about 20 acres is reached of which
a portion has been fenced by the Indians

85

close to this but a little higher is another partially fenced piece, and beyond these again another small flat. The soil however is of a very light character and it is considered doubtful whether it will pay for cultivation.

Below this bench on the bank of the River lies Ah Chung's farm of 2.3 ac.; on which Certificate of Improvement was granted 15 Nov 1867; and which he holds by Bill of Sale from Ah Iye dated 1st Jan^y 1876 who held a Bill of Sale from Kuen Sing (the original holder) dated 21 May 1870.

About half a mile beyond is Ah. Wah, or Ah Sing's farm

of 80 ac: This was originally pre-empted by W Hudson, pre-emption record No 77. and after passing through several hands finally became the property of an Eng. A Certificate of Improvement was granted on 34 ac of this claim the 26th Sept 1870. This farm is irrigated from Nohomeen Creek.

Adjoining this claim on the north is the Nohomeen Reserve of which about four acres are fit for Cultivation, and through which the Nohomeen Creek runs; but as the whole of the water of the Creek has been recorded by Mr Thos Earl on one side, and the Chinaman on the other, the Indian's Cultivation is entirely at the mercy of their neighbours who claim that

Nohomeen

They are the lawful recorders and holders of the whole stream, on which the Indians had settled prior to the immigration of the whites. In justice however both to Mr. Earl and the Chinaman I must state that they have always supplied the Indians from their ditches free of cost. The fact however remains that this supply is only considered a matter of grace and can only be obtained by the Indians when not required by its proprietors.

Adjoining Nohomeew on the north is Mr. Earl's farm of fortyfour acres. This consists of two lots of eighteen acres each originally held by Brown Grant to Capt. H. M. Ball.

and a presumption record in name of J. N. Hawes, on which certificate of improvement dated 28 April 1863 was issued and transferred by Bill of Sale of same date. On the northern end of Mr. Earl's farm resides an old Chinaman.

About a quarter of a mile beyond Mr. Earl's, an Indian has fenced and cleared a considerable piece of ground, and irrigated it from Mr. Earl's ditch, the soil however is of such poor quality that it is doubtful if it will pay for cultivating. ascending on to a bench still higher an Indian has fenced and cultivated a small patch, but with poor

results.

This light sandy soil extends to Stryne River, and is regarded by Mr Earl as almost worthless.

To sum up there are about 90 acres of good soil between Nikyah and Stryne of which about four or five are available for the Indians: the remainder being held by Mr Earl, Ah Lung, Ah Chung, and Ah Lockt.

Ah Chung has endeavored to cultivate a piece of Crown Land to which he is not entitled, of second class quality and containing about 12 acres.

Having no other land to fall

back upon the Indians are desirous of cultivating portions of the light sandy benches which they have cleared and fenced.

The outlay in labor if not in money, would however be considerable in the construction of ditches, and it would be hard to find anything more disheartening and more calculated to deter Indians from engaging in agriculture than to discover that all their labor was thrown away as the land given them was worthless. I would respectfully suggest that an experiment should be made to ascertain whether these sandy benches are capable of producing crops;

that a small piece say one acre within the Indian fence near Ah Chung's should be ploughed, sown and irrigated next season and the capabilities of the soil demonstrated. Without such an experiment the Indians will never believe the soil to be worthless and will throw away their labor, while if successful it would justify the construction of ditches. Such an experiment under a white man's superintendence would probably cost not more than \$50.

The small quantity of water required for this might be procured without trouble from Ah Chung's ditch close by.

92

Should this trial prove a
success of which I confess I
am not sanguine probably 200
ac of agricultural land might
be obtained between Nikyah
and Stryne.

I annex a rough sketch
of the section referred to and
have &c.

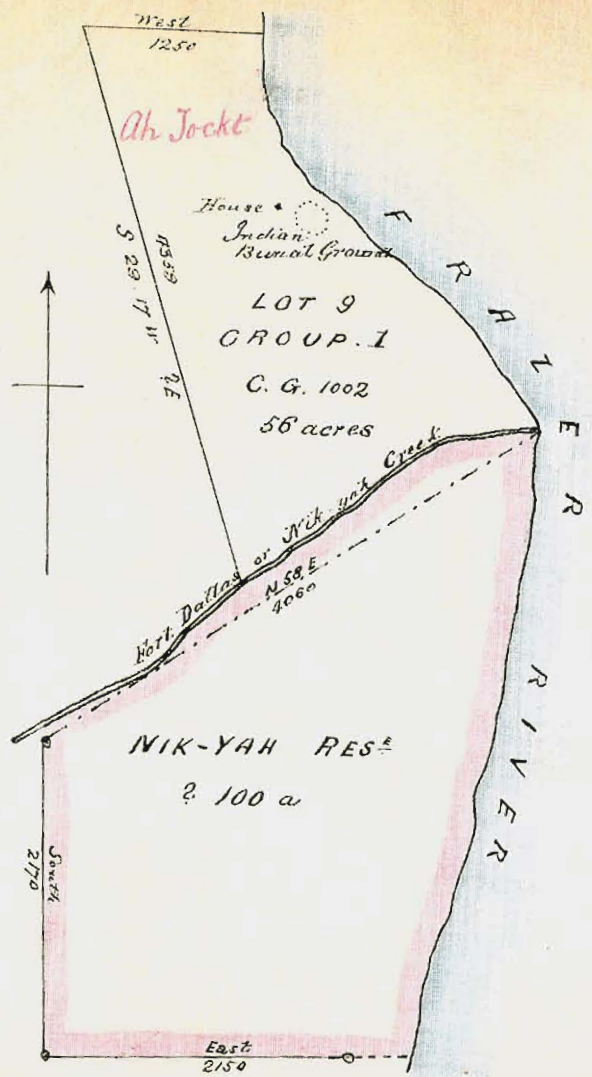
(sd) E. Mohun.

G. M. Sproat Esq.

Ind. Re Court.



Look into the bearing of
 Ah Jock's western line on
 the ground.



Scale 6 inches = 1 Mile.

Copy

Presumption Claim.
Lyttou.

Run Ling

Lyttou

15 Nov^r 1867

fifty acres

Situate on the right bank of
Fraser river about one mile above
the town of Lyttou immediately below
the Indian groves and extending
from the base of the Mountain to
the river.

(Signed) P O'Reilly
28th July 1868

? C Imp: on 23 acres granted
15/11/67. No record of it in Land
Office.

Copy

Presumption Record. Lyttou Dist
No 77/1863

Wm Hodson

March 12th.

Contains about 80 acres and
is situated on the west bank of Fraser
River bounded on the north by a small
stream and on the south by a small
stream, on the west by a miners ditch
named Humbug, and on the east by
Fraser River.

? Certif: Imp granted 26/9/70 on 37 acres of this }
Claim cannot find it in the Land Office.

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH DEPICTING "NIK-YAH", ALONG WITH COPIES OF PRE-EMPTION RECORDS, ARE AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 92, WHILE THE "ROUGH SKETCH" FROM MR. MOHUN'S REPORT IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 93.



94

In reference to the foregoing
I may state my opinion, after
examination & inquiry on the spot that
even if water could be got upon
these upper benches for irrigation, the
lightness of the soil would make them
entirely unsuitable for Indian reserves.

The facts are that all the suitable
land and irrigation water around Lytton have
been alienated without provision for Indian
requirements; and that, since Confederation, the land
& water in the only place remaining
namely Boot-ah-ny Valley (the Boot-ah-ny
Reserve is too high for cultivation) which might
have afforded land for the Indians, has
also been alienated.

The whole question is
elucidated by extracts from
my Lytton Field Minute sent herewith.
Dated

dated 20 July 1878.

The plans accompanying said minute were sent with it both to Prov. & Home Govt. I had no time to get them re made for this book before retiring from office.

~~to general map page 78~~

22 Kletle - Kut, see general map page 78, where the second chief Michel (not the interpreter) has been trying to cultivate is a prized place, but the water question prevents regular cultivation as it ~~is~~ also does at Inklukcheen (near Mr Seward) see position of Messrs Ball & Seward as to water, described in above Field Minute. See letter 17 May 1879. next page from Mr Seward to me.

24 Meko Zap, immediately across the bridge from Lytton - See general map Page 78 - is a place formerly Cultivated, but without water it cannot now be.

July 8th 1878.

Michel 2nd Chief of the Lytton Tribe of Indians.
Says that four or five of the Indians
had gardens along the small stream
which flows partly from the reserve
and on to the land owned by Capt. H.
Ball as per rough sketch dated Nov 14.
1852 - the gardens were partly on
the reserve and partly on the said
land of Capt. H. Ball below the present
reserve - one of the Indians was called
Sāh - si - a - tu, now dead; the other
Indians are living.

Capt. Ball told the Indians that
he got the land from the Government
and that they must go away, but
he would give them land elsewhere.

Sāh - si - a - tu was very angry.

97

and said he would not take land elsewhere.
The land Capt Ball offered in lieu
was the land described as twenty
five acres on the Survey Sketch
by Corp. Turnbull Oct 13. 1862.
Sah-si-a-tin and the other
Indians went away.

Siv-yin an old man had a
patch on Mr Seward's pre-emption
in a field east of the road before
Mr Seward had the land. Mr Seward
sent him away - He made another
patch in the neighbourhood and
Mr Seward also sent him away
from that. Both patches are now
in Mr Seward's pre-emption. This
Kudran is now at Stoyne and is
satisfied with the land he has been

promised above Stoyne.

Deposed to in my presence

(Signed) G. M. Sprat
I. R. C.

Michel. Interpreter

Deposed to in my presence.

(Signed) Geo. Blenkinsop.

Louis the

present Chief of Micomen says that he remembers having seen gardens on the land spoken of above as Capt. Ball's. Other Indians were then before Sah. Si. a. tin. They cut the brush and grew potatoes. This was very soon after the white men came.

The graveyard now in Seward's field was there before the white men came.

Deposed to in my presence.

(Signed) G. M. Sprat.
Michel. Interpreter.

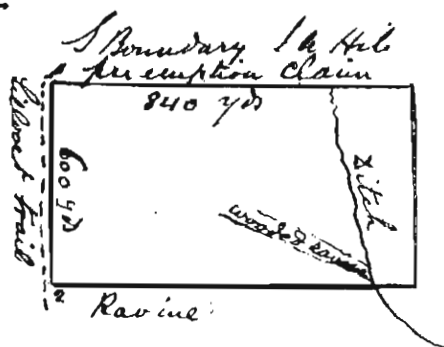
I. R. C.

Deposed to in my presence.

(Signed) Geo. Blenkinsop

IN ORIGINAL, THE COPY OF THE LAND DESCRIPTION IS ON A SMALL PIECE OF PAPER, WHILE THE SKETCH SHOWING "IR" IS ON A SMALL LINEN. BOTH THE PAPER AND THE LINEN WERE ORIGINALLY AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 98.

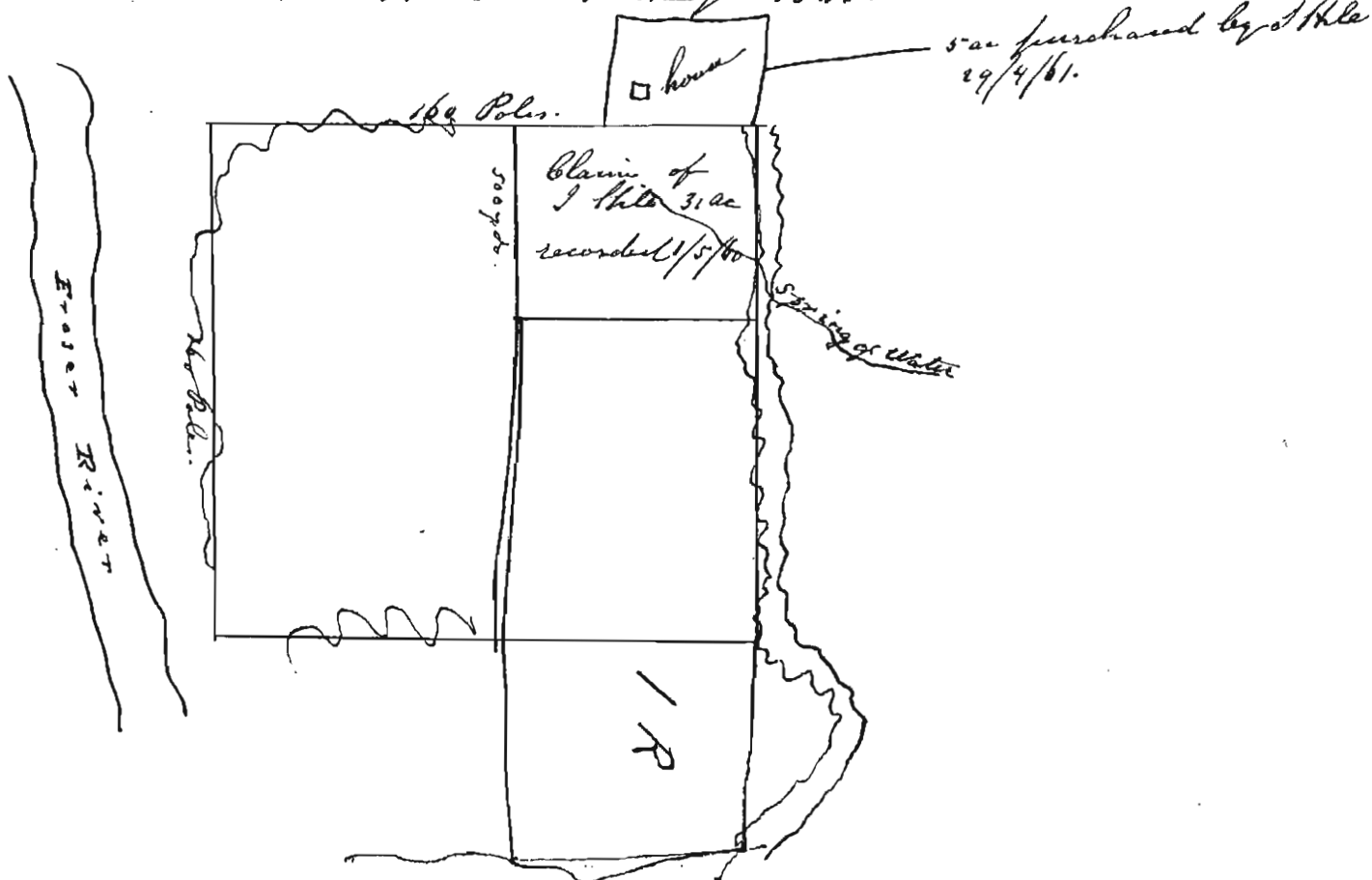
Copy



Commencing from a stake near the trail to Lilloet south of the Ravine bounding the presumption claim of J A Hile east bank of Fraser River thence south 500 yards and from thence up small ravine 840 yds. about 100 acres. 600 x 840 yds.

(syd) Thos Seward.

John Hile 1 May 1860.



Lyttou Park Farm

14th March 1879.

Sir.

In reply to your letter of 6th inst. I beg to say I should be sorry to refuse the Indian Michel, a little water to enable him to grow a crop, but as he is cultivating more land he require considerable water I have repeatedly told him that I could not afford to let him have water as he was giving me a great deal of trouble beside loss. It is not because there is a lack of water in the Spring months, but in the latter end of June and July when I most need it, there is always a deficiency. I have never been able to get a second growth of

100

Hay. My grain also often a partial failure, it is therefore simply throwing away time and seed unless I can depend on getting water in the month of July. As you must observe ~~that~~ when here last summer we are not favoured with any living stream of water but solely depend on the fall of snow in a limited extent of country for our supply. In Conclusion I might here remark that in 1877 Mr M McKay lost his entire crop of about 30 acres owing to its scarcity.

I am yours Truly,

(Signed) J. Seward.

Gilbert, M. Sproat Esq.

Commissioner.

Copy

101

Date	Name	Stream	Quantity
1861			
26 July	S Hunter	Small Creek mouth of Fork Dallas Creek	Whole Creek
26 "	"	(irrigation?)	37 ins
11 Nov	S Hunter & P. Hany	Stream 1/2 mile below Fork Dallas for Saw Mill	Whole Creek
1862			
19 May	A Beaud	Fork Dallas Creek	100 ins
1864			
4 April	Vincent Petit	Lytton Creek	8 ins
21 July	Kum Chin	Sawmill Creek	50 ins
19 Sept	Kum Sing	Creek between 53 & 54 mile post.	Whole Creek
3 Oct	S Hunter	Stream near Fork Dallas	
28 Nov	Seward & Bale	Junction Creek	Barrels
1866			
15 March	C. H. Strang	Junction Creek	50 ins
1 Dec	J Taylor	Creek 5 miles above Lytton	100 ins
1867			
8 Feby	Lock Ocht	Fork Dallas Creek	50 ins
15 April	"	"	50 ins
29 "	Thos Seward	Junction Bar Creek	250 "
5 Sept	Jas. Minnie	Lytton Creek	40 "
5 "	"	Spring near Court House	10 "
1868			
6 April	Ah Yet	Fork Dallas Creek	50 "
15 "	Ah Wah	"	100 "
1869			
23 Nov	Ah Lye	Last Chance, Mohomaw?	150 "
1873			
10 Oct	J Chapman (Mil)	Lytton Creek & Spring	300 "
1874			
23 Feby	Ah Li (Lytton)		200 "
30 March	Thos Earl	Mohomaw	200 "
1876			
4 Aug	J M Kay	Junction Creek	200 "

1876	L Loring	Junction	250 ins
7 Oct	J Chapman	Lytle Creek & Duplex	
11 Nov	"	Indian Spring	25 "
11 "			
1877			
27 July	McIntyre & McKay	Junction Creek	400.

Water Records for Mining

Ah Iye	Nohomeen Creek	50 ins	8 Feb	76
"	Augusta's Creek	50 "	20 Dec	75
"	Ford Dallas	50 "	17 June	78
Ah Iye	Saw Mill	50 "	24 "	78
Ah Com	Lugh Creek 5 mi. below Lytton	50 "	24 "	78

In Yst, Ah Ii? Mining License. 19 Feb 77

104

Boob-ah-ny, from page 51.

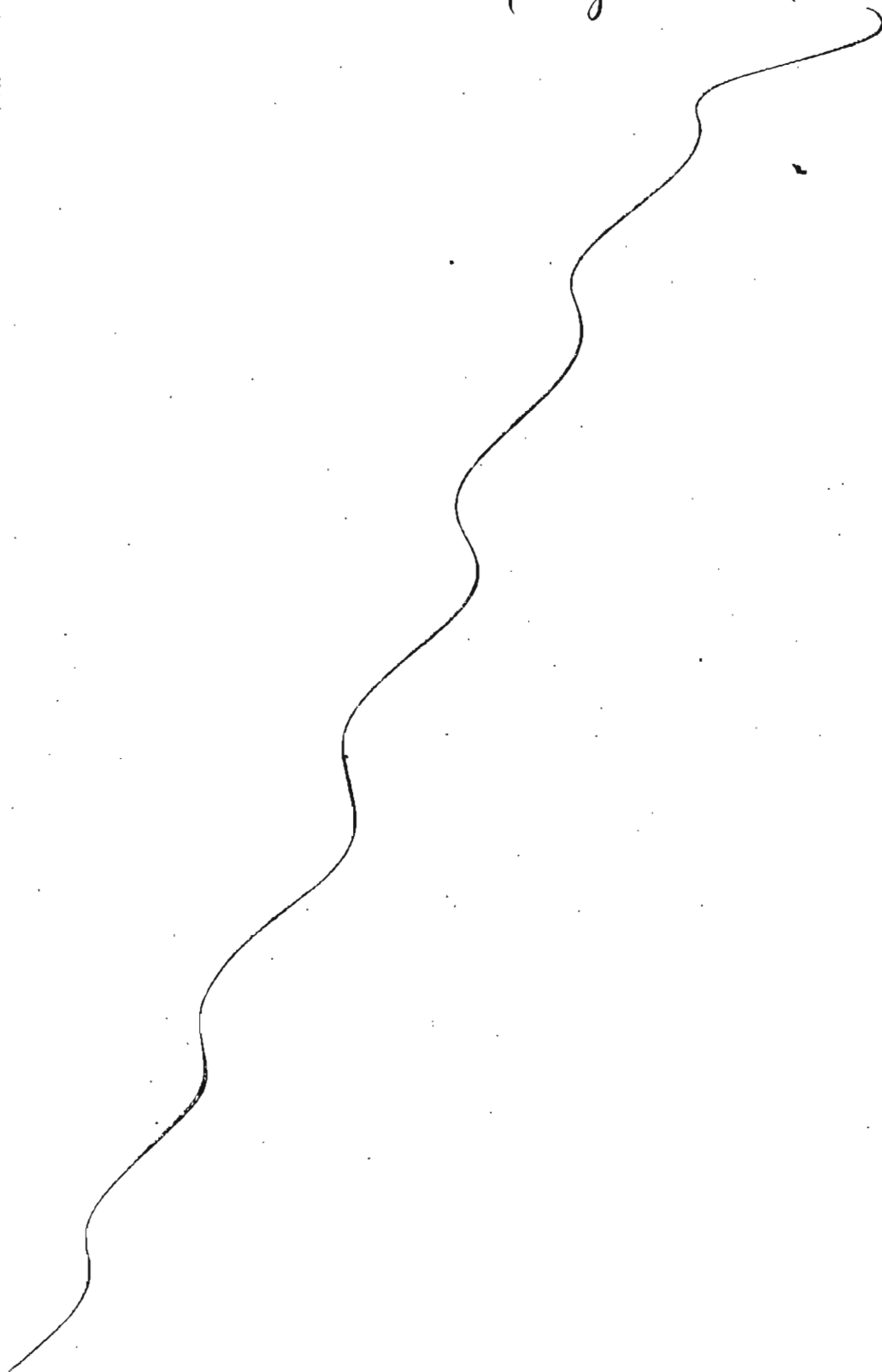
This place is so elevated as to be of no use for Cultivation, and it is not very desirable for grazing as compared with many other places, the grass not being in general bunch grass and being found to sicken horses. But it is a place greatly prized, and long occupied at certain periods by Indians up and down the Fraser, Thompson & Mica for many miles. It is one of the several great places of resort which the Indians as a people greatly prize. They meet there to fish and amuse themselves, but specially to dig roots.

It is mentioned as a Lytton reserve being near Lytton, but it is to be in the hands of the Indian Department for enjoyment by all the Indians who have

been in the habit of visiting it.

The Indians have for many years been in great fear of it. This place should have been occupied by white settlers, but in truth, it has no attraction for white settlers.

(Requies) Guns



Copy

105

Lytton June 29th /78

Sir.

I have sent to Ah Iye for the Receipt dated June 14th /78, the same being Rent and record for water (which gives Him no claim to Land / and only a right to the use of the water for one year.

I was not aware of any reserve on land & water or would not have issued any receipts and will endeavour to have matters arranged to your satisfaction.

I am,

Sir.

Your Obedt Servant

(Signed) George Coxen

Govt Agent

Lytton.

To Gilbert M Sproat

Indian Reserve Commissioner

La Camp

Page 141
try Lands.

Page 142

No of	Name of
Seed	Grantee
5	Louis Wang payment was made prior to the land being reduced } 1 Henry M ² per acre. The land was surveyed under the new act } the final payment remitted. — — — — — }
L 2	Lizara payment was made prior to the land being reduced } Henry M ² per acre. The land was surveyed under the new act } the final payment remitted. — — — — — }
L 1112	William V

he
try in pencil.

***IN ORIGINAL, THE EXTRACT FROM THE "COUNTRY
LANDS" LEDGER IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 107.***

No pages in original book
from 32 to 65.

Extract Field Minute 20 July 1878. ¹⁰⁹

I very deeply regret, however, to have to state that, though the "Lytton proper subgroup" of Indians have been as reasonable as the above mentioned groups of Indians further down the Fraser River, I have not been able to find a way of settling land questions for the "Lytton proper subgroup" that could be deemed satisfactory, or reasonably final.

The district around Lytton is more arid than lower down the Fraser.

I might, perhaps, by personal influence, indeed, I may say that I could have induced them to believe that what

what I found it possible to do was sufficient for them, but this would have been only a preparation for future difficulties, which they themselves cannot foresee.

I left them in good humour, telling them that there were various questions which had to be examined before my final decision on all points was made, and that the delay was unimportant as the irrigation season had passed for this year.

The State of Land matters among the "Lytton proper Subgroup" of these Indians is the principal cause of the present

present minute, and I will now proceed to remark, specially, upon it in order to bring the matter before both Governments - but, in the first place, before the Government of the Province.

Case of the Lytton Subgroup.

The "Lytton Subgroup of Indians" is numerous, and their white neighbours state that they are well behaved. I was pleased with their appearance and demeanour.

Some of them show proofs of a desire to cultivate the soil.

A Considerable part of their Reserves, and ^{also}

also numerous patches, here and there, outside the Reserves, have been cultivated. The total area of the reserves, however, is small and no water, so far as I can find, has been formally declared to have been appropriated to those Indians to enable them to cultivate the land.

I subjoin a Census of this subgroup of Indians.

	Adults.	Youths.	Child ^{ren} .	Horses.	Cattle
	<u>M</u> <u>F</u>	<u>M</u> <u>F</u>	<u>M</u> <u>F</u>		
Lytton Subgroup	183-168.	5-25	106-103	795.	13

Total 590

The total quantity of land assigned for these Indians, between

between 1859 and 1869, Consisted of two small reserves at Lytton. Kliek-Kum-Chien and Klahk-a-mick, respectively containing 14 and 12 acres - and another reserve, of about 185 acres, (not scheduled) at In-Klahk-Chien $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the left bank of the Fraser from Lytton.

In-Klahk-Chien No 21
1862.

All these Reserves were assigned in 1862. The bulk of the land is gravelly, or rocky, and as no water was formally declared to have been provided for irrigation the land has not been cultivated.

Supposing that water had been provided, the Cultivable land in these Reserves

Reserves would have amounted to less than 1 and $\frac{1}{5}$ acres for each male adult (now living.)

It does not appear that anything further than the above was done to carry out the instructions of Governor Douglas, 1 Oct^r 1859, to the assistant Land Commissioner at Lytton, already referred to in this minute.

The instructions of the Governor as to the quantity of land do not seem to have been carried out, and, indeed, all the village sites were not reserved.

The old "homesteads", or principal places of residence of this subgroup of Indians, were, and are, at the above

above mentioned places, Klick-
Kum-chen and Kluk-a-mick,
beside the hamlet at Lytton on
the left bank of the Fraser-, and
at Ma-Ki-i-ya, No-ho-meen and
Stryne on the right bank of the
Fraser near its junction with the
Thompson.

The Indians
had houses at these places,
and also elsewhere, for in-
stance, at Tuck-Ko-gāph on
left bank of the Fraser, just
above its junction with the
Thompson, and at In-Kluk-chen
above mentioned. The Surveyor's
Sketch in 1862 shows half a dozen
houses at In Kluk-chen.

Owing to the above mentioned

Irregard

118

disregard of the specific instructions of Gov. Douglas, 1 Oct. 1859, to the Assistant Land

Commissioner at Lyttow, the comparatively populous Indian settlements at Na-Ki-i-ya, No-ho, Meen and Stryue were left, until 1870, to any protection against pre-emption or purchase that was afforded by the law.

In 1870, these "Settlements" were made into "Reserves" but, by that time, much of the good land and water in their neighbourhood, had been alienated from the Crown.

An interesting practical question now presents itself

itself what did the above mentioned protection of "Indian Settlements and reserves" by law practically amount to ?

I do not know that I can illustrate this more fairly than by reference to the actual history of some of these Indian grounds around Lytton, and particularly, in the first place, by the history of an Indian place called No-ho-meen, on the right bank of the Fraser, opposite Lytton, which was an "Indian settlement" until 1870, when it was made into a "reserve".

No-ho-meen

The singular shape of this "reserve" as shown on a map at ^{once} ~~over~~ draws attention to it

***IN ORIGINAL, REFERENCE TO PAGE 119A IS WRITTEN
IN RED INK.***

to it. It suggests, as the fact is, that nearly all the good land has been gouged out of the Settlement before it was made into a "Reserve".

It may, perhaps, be well to give here a sketch of the whole of the portion of land on the right, or west, bank of the Fraser opposite Lytton (including Na-ho-meen) which, in reviewing these Indian land matters, it was necessary for me to examine.

See page 119 A.

Speaking now of Na-ho-meen, in particular, there are about 40 Indians at the village. The reserve, as defined in 1870, contains 30 acres, of which

Na-ho-meen defined 1870

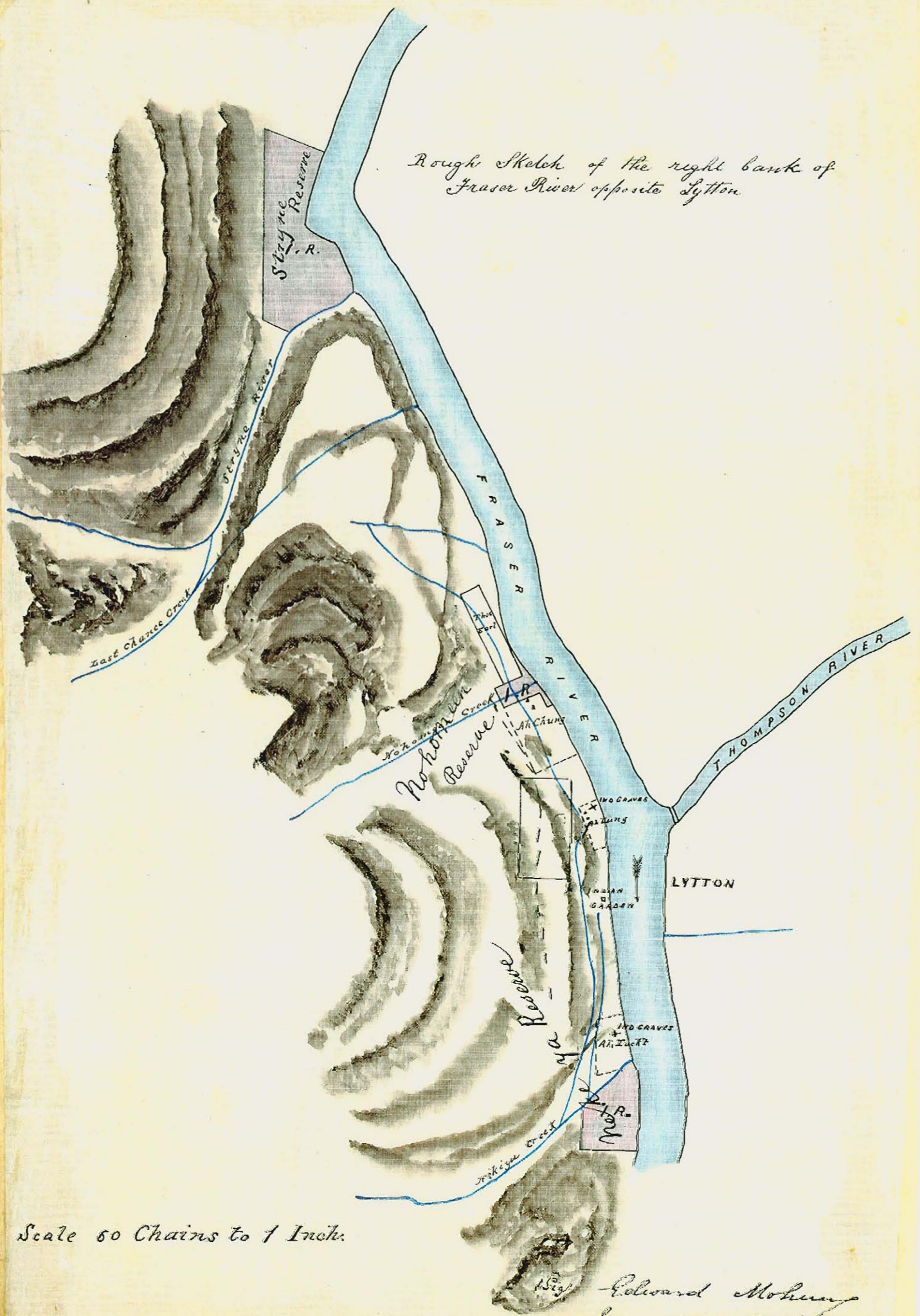
119

which about 4 or 5 acres could be cultivated - that is to say, if water were provided for irrigation.

The smallness of this Reserve is owing to the neglect of the orders of Gov Douglas that "anticipatory reserves" were to be laid out at Lytton, and its singular shape is no doubt owing to the inability of the Magistrate, who laid off the reserve in 1870, to deal effectively with the State of affairs caused by the Government having permitted lands close to the village to be acquired by non-Indians between 1859 and 1870.

The

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 119A



The magistrate

in 1870 who, I dare say, had little discretionary power given to him, appears practically to have assumed that all that had been done in the past was right, and he gave the Indians what remained. As already said he did not declare that any water was appropriated for the Indians.

The assissant Land Commissioner himself, among others, he then, practically, being Indian agent for the district,* purchased, on 1 Dec^r, 1860, two pieces of land of 18 acres each, near to No-ho-meen village". all springs of "water recorded and purchased" "with the land."

The ~~land~~

* That Memo - in original book cant be understood, too pages being stricken together

The sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands, I think, was, in the ordinary course of Official Correspondance, obtained for this transaction; but, as the purchase was made under the Land Proclamation 4 July 1860, which forbids any one from acquiring an Indian Reserve or settlement, and as the Governor, in 1859, had ordered the lands round the villages of the Indians to be reserved the purchase, with other purchases by other persons at that place, was, I should imagine, not valid.

Mr Thomas Earl has since obtained possession of
this

***IN ORIGINAL, REFERENCE TO PAGE 119A IS WRITTEN
IN RED INK.***

this land and now occupies it. See Earl's Land on sketch herewith, 119A

Attention may I think be ^{fifty} ~~fifty~~ called here to the already quoted letter of the Assistant Land Commissioner, 24 March 1860, to Mr McLean, Kamloops, agent for the Hudson's Bay Company at that place, in which a different view of the law and of the orders of Gov. Douglas (1 Oct 1859) is taken with respect to Indian lands at Kamloops from the view taken, apparently, by the Assistant Land Commissioner with respect to Indian Lands at No-ho-meen, near Lytton.

No-ho-meen was more distinctively

distinctively an old Indian Settlement than the place at Kamloops. The latter had, indeed, once been the site of a Hudson's Bay Fort, and ~~had~~^{has} only been occupied by the Indians after the Company had abandoned it.

Upon this Kamloops question I may add that Gov Douglas, 12 April 1860, wrote to the Chief Commissioner of Lands -

"The ejection of"
 "St Paul, a native of the Country,"
 "from his home is a question"
 "involving a nice point of law,"
 "but my own private opinion"
 "is that the estate is vested"
 "in him, and that he cannot"
 "be ejected, even if the land"
be

124

"Confirmed to the Hudson's Bay"

"Companies, as any such grant"

"Will reserve all Indian rights on"

"the land."

I also may refer here to the copy of the Circular (see appendix A) which Gen Douglas caused to be sent, on 5 April 1861, to the district magistrates on the subject of abuses of the Pre-emption Law through tracts of land in various localities, and often in different spots in the same locality, having been recorded in the names of servants of the Government.

The

No-ho-mēu Stream, as the above sketch shows, has been tapped by the ditch of a

a settler on each side.

The No-ho-meen stream naturally flows
 a reserve, but the Indians at No-ho-meen
 through No-ho-meen, would
 have to make a ditch from
 a more distant stream to
 irrigate the small portion
 of land possessed by
 them on No-ho-meen reserve.

One
 of the settlers Mr Earl,
 who is very kind to the
 Indians, gives them, occasionally,
 some water from his ditches as a
 matter of favour. His good nature
 in this, and in other ways has mitiga-
 ted the hardship of their position, but still
 the question exists whether the No-ho-meen
 Indians have, according to Provincial Law.
a

a legal right to take a cup of drinking water out of No-ho-meen stream.

The cultivable ^{good} land on the No-ho-meen, or west side of the Fraser River is very limited, and this makes the actual history of the No-ho-meen reserve the more unsatisfactory.

Up to 1870, the settlers who occupied land and appropriated water close to the Nohomeen Indian Settlement did so at their own risk, but, in that year, the Colonial Government, by defining this among other Indian Reserves, perhaps, relieved the settlers to some extent, from responsibility.

The land in the neighbourhood of Na K-i-y-a and Stryne, the ^{two} _{other}

***IN ORIGINAL, REFERENCE TO PAGE 119A IS WRITTEN
IN RED INK.***

127

other Indian settlements on the right bank of the Fraser, being less attractive than the land near No-ho-meen, has not been the subject of pre-
sumptions to the same extent.

It may

be convenient before crossing to the Lytton, or left bank of the Fraser, to say all that is to be said as to lands upon the right bank as a whole.

The following Report of Mr. Edward Mohun. C.E. together with the sketch at Page 119, A, gives a clear account of the state of matters upon the right bank. His observations agree with my own examination of the ground previously made.

Copy

Indian Reserve Commission
Survey Branch.

Lytton 12 July 1878.

Sir.

"I have the honour to "
"inform you that I have, in "
"accordance with your instructions,"
"carefully examined the land "
"on the right bank of the Fraser "
"River lying between the Na- "
"Ki-i-ya and Stygne Reserves, and "
"have to report as follows."

"Commencing at Na-Ki-i-ya "
"Creek and crossing a rugged "
"stony patch the first piece "
"of cultivable land is occupied by "
"a chinaman, named Ah. Jockt, who held "
"under a Bill of Sale a Crown Grant for 58 "
"acres originally issued 18 Dec^r 1869 "
"to

"to Auguste Thieffray. This man's"
 "claim may contain 4 or 5 acres of"
 "good soil, but his principal occu-"
 "pation appears to be mining. He"
 "obtains water from Na-ki-i-ya Creek"
 "at about a mile from"
 "Na-ki-i-ya Creek, and immediately"
 "opposite Mr Chapman's mill, is a"
 "small Indian garden which is watered"
 "from the above creek by a small aban-"
 "doned miner's ditch of which the Indian"
 "has taken possession."

"On the"
 "second bench and to the"
 "North west of the garden"
 "are from two to three acres"
 "of second class land, which"
 "the Indians are desirous of acquiring".
 "This place however, would have to be watered"
 "from"

"from Nake, i, ya Creek, and unless"
 "water could be procured from the"
 "ditch claimed and used by Ah-"
 "Chung, the probable profits from"
 "so small a piece of cultivation"
 "would not justify the necessary expend-"
 "iture in the construction of a new"
 "ditch."

"Immediately above this,"
 "Again, there is a small piece of land"
 "lying at the foot of very steep rocks."
 "This, the Indians say, they can raise"
 "grass upon, as its position keeps the"
 "soil always moist."

"Continuing"

"up the river bank, from"
 "the garden above mentioned,"
 "for about half a mile, a small"
 "flat of about 20 acres, is reached, of which"
 "a portion has been fenced by the"
"Indians"

"Indians; close to this, but a little "
 "higher, is another partially fenced "
 "piece, and, beyond these again, another "
 "small flat? "

The soil however, "
 "is of a very light character, and "
 "it is considered doubtful whether it will "
 "pay for cultivation."

"Below this "
 "bench, on the bank of the river, lies "
 "Ah Chung's farm of 23 Acres, on which "
 "Certificate of Improvement was granted, "
 "15 Novr 1867, and which he holds by "
 "a Bill of Sale from Kum Sing (the "
 "Original holder) dated 21 May 1870."

"About "
 "half a mile beyond is ~~oh~~ "
 "Wah, or Ah-Lung's farm of "
 "80 acres. This was originally pre-empted "
 "by "

"by W. Hudson - pre-emption record"
 "No 77 - And after passing through"
 "several hands finally became the pro"
 "perty of Ah. Lung". "A certificate"

"of improvement was granted on 37"
 "Acres of this claim, 26 Sept 1874 - This"
 "farm is irrigated from No-ho-mien creek."

"Adjoining this claim, on the north"
 "is the No-ho-mien Reserve, of which about"
 "four acres are fit for Cultivation, and"
 "through which the No-ho, mien Creek runs,"
 "but as the whole of the water of the"
 "Creek has been recorded by Mr Thomas"
 "Earl on one side, and the Chinaman"
 "on the other, the Indians' Cultivation"
 "is entirely at the mercy of their"
 "neighbours, who claim that they are"
the

"The lawful recorders and holders of "
 "the whole stream on which the Indians"
 "had settled prior to the immigration of"
 "the whites.

"In justice, however,"
 "both to Mr. Earl and the Chinaman I"
 "must state that they have always sup-"
 "plied the Indians from their ditches"
 "free of cost. The fact, however,

"remains that the supply is only con-"
 "sidered a matter of grace and can only"
 "be obtained by the Indians when not"
 "required by its proprietors."

"Adjoining"

"No. ho-meen, on the north, is Mr. Earl's"
 "Farm of forty four acres. This"
 "Consists of two lots of 18 acres each,"
 "Originally held by Crown Grant to Captain"

"H. M. Ball"

"H. M. Ball, and a pre-emption record"
 "in name of J. N. Hanes, on which Cer-"
 "tificate of Improvement, dated 28 April 1863,"
 "was issued and transferred by Bill of"
 "Sale of same date. On the Northern"
 "End of Mr. Earl's farm resides an old"
 "Chinaman."

"About a Quarter"
 "of a mile beyond Mr. Earl's an Indian"
 "has fenced and cleared a Considerable"
 "piece of ground, and irrigated it from"
 "Mr. Earl's ditch - the soil, however, is"
 "of such poor quality that it is doubtful"
 "if it will pay for Cultivating."

"Ascending on to a beach, still higher,"
 "An Indian has fenced and Cultivated"
 "a small patch with but poor results."

"This"
 "light sandy soil extends to"
Styae

'Stryne River, and is regarded by Mr.
"Earl as almost worthless."

"To sum"

"up, there are about 90 acres of good"

"Soil between Na. Ki'-i'-ya and Stryne,"
"of which about four or five are avail-"

"able for the Indians - the remainder"

"being held by Mr Earl, Ah, Lung,

"Ah, Chung and Ah. Lockt."

"Ah. Chung"

"has endeavoured to cultivate a piece"

"of Crown Land, to which he is not entitled,"

"of second class quality, and containing"

"about 12 acres".

"Having no other"

"land to fall back upon the Indians are"

"desirous of Cultivating portions of the light"

"Sandy benches which they have cleared"

"and fenced. The outlay in labour"

"if"

" if not in money would, however, be "
 " Considerable in the construction of "
 " ditches, and it would be hard to find "
 " anything more disheartening, and more "
 " Calculated to deter Indians from enga- "
 " ging in agriculture, than to discover "
 " that all their labour was thrown away "
 " as the land given them was worthless. "

" I would respectfully suggest "
 " that an experiment should be made "
 " to ascertain whether these sandy beaches "
 " are capable of producing crops; that "
 " a small piece, say one acre, within "
 " the Indian fence, near Ah Chung, should "
 " be ploughed sown and irrigated next "
 " season and the Capabilities "
 " of the soil demonstrated. "
 " Without such an experiment "

" The "

"The Indians will never believe the"
 "soil to be worthless and will throw"
 "away their labour, while, if successful,"
 "it would justify the construction of"
 "ditches. Such an experiment,"
 "under a white man's superintendence,"
 "would probably cost not more than \$50.00."

"The small quantity"
 "of water required for this might be"
 "procured without trouble from Ah. Chung's"
 "ditch close by."

"Should this trial"
 "prove a success, of which, I confess,"
 "I am not sanguine, probably 200 acres"
 "of agricultural land might be obtained"
 "between Na. Ki. i. ya and Strgeu."

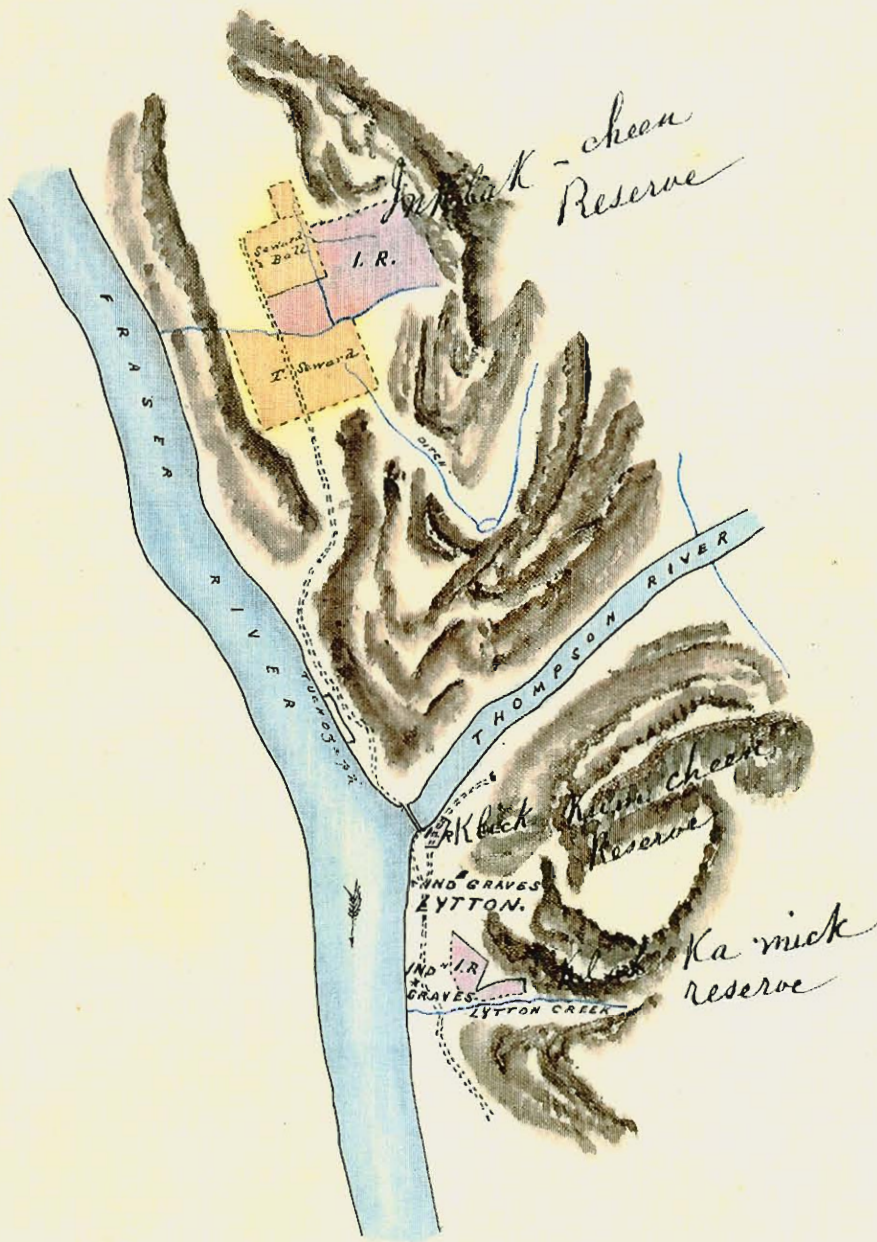
"I annex a rough sketch of the section referred to."
 "And —" "Have the honour to remain,"
 "Your Obedt. Servant"
 ("Signed") Edward Mohn, C.E.

Crossing now the Fraser to its left, or eastern bank, on which side the town or hamlet of Lytton is, I will ask attention to another sketch, and to some remarks which I will make on Indian questions on this last named side of the Fraser.

The following is a sketch of the lands which it was necessary for me to examine in the immediate neighbourhood of Lytton.

IN ORIGINAL, PAGE 139 IS A DIFFERENT TYPE OF PAPER THAN THE REST OF THE VOLUME. THE PAGE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN INSERTED INTO THE BOOK WHEN IT WAS ORIGINALLY PREPARED. THE SKETCH HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO THE PAGE.

Rough Sketch of left bank of Fraser River Lytton



Scale 60 Chains to 1 Inch.

(Sg) Edward Moberg
Surveyor to Ind. Res. Comm.

I have, in the above remarks to what has taken place on the right, or western, bank of the Fraser, had to deal, especially, with "Indian Settlements" and the protection practically afforded to them by law under the Colonial regime.

I will now, on the left, or eastern bank, of the Fraser, proceed to illustrate the kind of protection afforded, practically, to reserves under the same regime and that which has succeeded it.

Take the first case of the old reserve of 14 acres beside Lytton (Klick, Kumm, Cheen) where the Indians have lived as a principal place of residence from time

Memorial

immemorial, and which 200 Indians regard as their principal winter residence.

The Indians have no water on this reserve, and use water for domestic purposes from a spring on lower ground outside the reserve.

This spring has been several times recorded by now-Indians for various purposes - the last record being as late as 11 Nov: 1876.

Not having been permitted to take water from Lytton Creek (the only Creek in the neighbourhood) to irrigate the land it has not been cultivated.

The Case of the other reserve, of 12 acres (Klakk, a. Mich) beside Lytton, is somewhat different.

The

The ditch brought from Syttou Creek to supply the town, or hamlet, of Syttou has been taken through the whole length, say 300 yards, of this reserve; but the Indians state they have not been permitted by the townsfolk to use any of the water in cultivating Klakk-a-mick. And all the place is lying waste.

The Indians further state, that they have not been permitted by the townsfolk to fence or use this land at Klakk-a-mick though the reserve was laid out in 1862 and a map of it was in the Court House, and a post, marked "Indian Reserve, was on the ground.

I am bound to say, however, that the townsfolk did not seem to know

distinctly

distinctly, that the land was Indian land. Lyttow was the official residence of the District Magistrate for 8 or 9 years after 1859. The District Magistrate was an Indian agent.

I have not been able to discover whether In. Kluk. chên was so distinctively an Indian Settlement as to have brought it, reasonably, within the class of Indian places round which Gov Douglas, in 1859, instructed the assistant Land Commissioner to lay off land.

The Statement of the Indians, which, in the absence of white testimony, must be taken for what it is worth, is, that they had granes, but no gardens, there before the white men came, that

***IN ORIGINAL, REFERENCE TO PAGE 75 IS WRITTEN IN
RED INK.***

that, shortly afterwards, several Lytton Indians still living, and, in particular, one Sah, si, et, tun now dead, cultivated gardens beside a small stream there.

The Assistant Land Commissioner, Capt. Ball, they say, told them that he had got the land from the Government and that they must go away. but he would give them land elsewhere.

This Lien-land was the 25 acres on the sketch of the land laid out as a Reserve in Oct 1862, See sketch page 75, Sah-si-et-tun,

who was the most influential man among these Indians, became very angry, and would not take land elsewhere.

The only owners of land at In-Kluk-chen

are

***IN ORIGINAL, REFERENCE TO PAGE 75 IS WRITTEN IN
RED INK.***

are Capt Ball and Mr Thomas Seward.

I may remark that the above surveyors sketch, in 1862, shows an Indian garden, but it is not within the land described on the sketch, as Capt. Ball's land, though close to it.

The 25 acres of lien land is of poor quality.

A month later than Oct 1862 the larger reserve at In. Kluk. cheen, consisting about 160 acres, was laid out by Capt. Ball, but, being up the hill, it is gravelly and contains little Cultivable Land. See Sketch page 75.

The Government at Victoria did not give me any information about this Reserve, and it is not in their Schedule.

It has not been Cultivated as the

Indians

Inklukcheen
1862

***IN ORIGINAL, REFERENCE TO PAGE 75 IS WRITTEN IN
RED INK.***

Indians state they did not know that any water had been provided for them.

This brings me to the water question at In. Kluk. cheen.

The two courses of the Small Stream, see sketch page 75, meet on Capt. Ball's land; but I cannot find that the water in it has been recorded for irrigation. It contains a small quantity of water.

As regards the large and only sources of water supply available at, though about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from, In. Kluk. cheen, the following seems to be the history so far as it can be gleaned from the record books.

Mrs. Bohlen & Co, free miners

it appears

it appears, had recorded the first privilege of water from Junction Bar Creek and their right to a ditch, for Mining purposes up to 1865, in which Year, on 27 March, a record was made by Mr Munster.

The following note, in red ink, is made against the above record in the record book by Capt Ball the Assistant Land Commissioner.

"The Surplus water"
 "having been recorded by Thos Seward"
 "and H. M. Ball the ditch head of "
 "the Bohlen Co ditch must remain in "
 "its present state and dimensions, and "
 "not be enlarged to carry more water"
 "than the ditch at this date will hold"

The

The second privilege here mentioned to the water of Junction Bar Creek was recorded by Thomas Seward and H. M. Ball on 28 November 1864, and was a record for irrigation purposes on land owned by them touching the Indian Reserve.

The date of the record is two years later than the date of the allotment of In. Kluk-Chen Reserve to the Indians in 1862.

The record is as follows.

Copy of Record of Messrs Seward & Ball

"Second privilege - Surplus water of"
 "Junction Bar Creek. Dated 28 Nov^r 1864"
 "This day Thomas Seward"
 "And H. M. Ball have recorded their right"

"to"

"to the surplus water of the Junction
 "Bar Creek and adjacent creeks"
 "Emptying into it for irrigation"
 "purposes. The said water to"
 "be carried in a ditch on to"
 "their farm at Klockt, Cheen,"
 "and the ditch to be commenced on"
 "the 1st day of April 1868." "The"
 "Surplus water to be construed as all"
 "remaining in the creek after the ditch"
 "of Messrs Boklen & Co has been sup-"
 "plied. The ditch head to be of"
 "the present dimensions; the holders"
 "of the first privilege being entitled"
 "only to the quantity their ditch will"
 "at present run with its present ditch head."
 "They not having enlarged their ditch"
 "Sufficient to carry their record"
 "of"

"of 500 inches." ; *Sa, N. M. Ball.*"

Stipendiary Magistrate.

I have now in conclusion to say that, apart from questions of what may have been done, or left undone, by individuals, and without assuming to judge of their acts in old times, but, looking merely to the broad facts. The disregard, at Eyttow, of the legally issued and thoroughly understood, and, so far as I can find, not at any time modified, orders of Gov Douglas. * The small area of land given, and the history of water records at Ho-ho-meen, Klick, Kum-cheen, Klakk-a-mück and Mr. Kluk-cheen, I am

* See appendix B.

of

of opinion that the state of matters
around Lytton is not satisfactory, and
that it could not have been contem-
plated as possible by the Superior
Officers of any Government of
British Columbia.

(Signed) Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.
Ind. Res. Commissioner.

Copy
Circular

152
A.

British Columbia
Colonial Secretary's
Office.

5 April 1861.

Sir.

Numerous representations
have been made to His Excellency the
Governor of abuses of the Pre-emption Law
in British Columbia through tracts of
lands in various localities, and often
in several different spots in the
same locality, having been recorded
in the names of servants of the
Government, particularly those attached
to the lands and works Department
which representations from inquiries
instituted by His Excellency he finds
to

to his deep regret to be not without foundation.

His Excellency therefore directs me to explain to you, for your information and guidance, both as an Officer Connected with the Lands Department, and as the District Officer with whom Claims under the pre-emption Law are recorded, that the object and intent of the Government in enacting that Law, was not to give facilities to the servants of the Government to speculate in land, but, on the contrary, to promote settlement and the developement of the Country, by rendering the acquisition of land easy to the actual settler, and to the actual Settler only.

, 2,

No doubt

, 2, No doubt abuses of Law may arise but it is happily not usual to find participators in those abuses amongst the paid servants of the Crown, and although it is true that the very essence of the Re-emption Law consists in occupation, and settlement, which Government Servants, perhaps, cannot legally effect, and therefore their claims may be legally untenable, still it is nevertheless certain that their selections, as alleged, here and there, of the most eligible spots may have acted prejudicially to actual settlers, who have refrained from occupying such spots from fear of giving offence, or of being involved in legal proceedings as they considered

it

it against the Government.

, 3, Complaints have also been made that spots of land have been set apart as reserves and that some of such reserves have afterwards been thrown open to settlement without any due notice being given, so that only those connected with the Land Department, taking advantage of their position, have been enabled to benefit by the prohibition being withdrawn.

To obviate in future any circumstances of this kind, as well as to remove any grounds for such Complaints, instructions have been issued to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to

publish

publish, in three conspicuous places in each district, a description of the Reserves in such district, and should circumstances afterwards arise whereby the necessity for any such reserves may be removed so that the land may be thrown open to settlement, notice of the same is in like manner to be given at least two months before any claims to pre-emption of such land shall be recorded, or any occupation permitted under the Pre-emption Law.

, 4, You will endeavour throughout your district to make the object of the Pre-emption Law generally known so as to induce actual settlers to take advantage of that law.

And

and you must, so far as in you lies, use your best influence to discourage any abuses of its privilege, although at the same time you are fully to understand that as, Recording Officer, you cannot constitute yourself a judge of the legality, or illegality, of any record that may be lodged with you. On the contrary, you are bound to accept all and every record that may be tendered, and it is only afterwards in your capacity as magistrate, when any dispute may arise in respect of such record, that you are empowered to exercise judicial functions; still, nevertheless, without proceeding to an absolute refusal, many irregularities

And

and abuses may no doubt be prevented,
and much good effected by a con-
sistent and prudential course of
action.

I have &c. &c. &c.

(sd) M. A. G. Young.

To

M. M. Ball Esq }
 &c. &c. &c. }
 Lytton. }

Appendix. B.

Note. In Governor Douglas' last speech to the Legislative Council, before retiring from office in April 1864, he said, speaking of the Indian Reserves.

"The areas thus partially de-"
 "fined and set apart in no case exceed "
 "the proportion of 10 acres for each "
 "family concerned."

Whatever may

have been in Gov. Douglas' mind in making this statement, the proportion of land mentioned could not have been intended to apply to Indian requirements in the arid and specially grazing parts of the Province, where ten acres of the best description of natural grass land are barely sufficient to support

a single ox.

The context indeed stating that the land was to be held. "Especially as a provision" "for the aged, the helpless and the infirm" "firm" shows that good garden land was meant.

I should have been glad, however, to have found the Lytton Indians in the enjoyment of one half the advantages, which the most limited interpretation of Good Douglass' supposed wishes, as expressed in the above speech, would have assigned to them.

J. W. G. M. S.

Indian Reserve Commission

Book III

Interrupted work

By

Retirement of Commissioner
from Office

Yale District.

Oregon Jack Indians

Cornwall Indians

Bonaparte Indians

Okinagan Indians

Kee news Subgroup

}
}
}

Containing Minutes of Decision - final and temporary - or partial, with notes of information in aid of final adjustments.

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission

Minutes of Decisions.

In Virtue of powers and instructions from the Governments of Canada and British-Columbia, authorise me to fix and determine the number, extent and locality of the reserve or reserves to be allowed to the Indians of British Columbia, I, the undersigned, having, in each case, made full inquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the Question Hereby Declare the following to be the reserves for the undermentioned Indian tribes respectively. The date of my decision is stated in each Case.

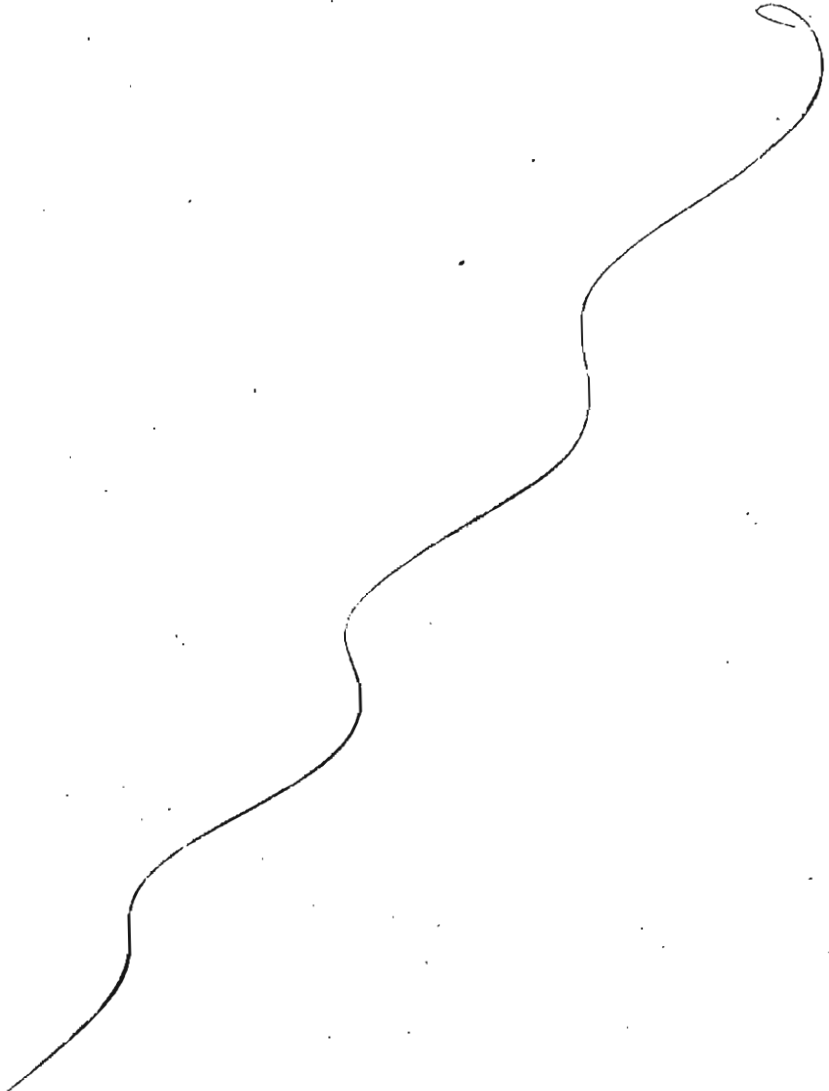
(Signed) Gilbert, Malcolm Sproat
Commissioner

Oregon Jack and Cornwall
Subgroups of Indians

Note:

The grazing lands of these
Indians are provided for in Com-
monage with those assigned for
the Cooks Ferry Indians, but see
my remarks at page 189.

(signed) G. M. S.



Copy

No 34

Thomas. E. Venables

Lyttou District.

Situated at

the Lakes between Shompoon and
 Bonaparte rivers, extending from the
 Southern boundary of Cap^t Venables
 claim a distance of 1232 yards
 along side the Mountain thence 516 yds in
 a southeasterly direction to the Mount-
 ains enclosing a lake.

June 10th 1852.

Certf^d by Cap^t March 3^d 1853.
 by W. Cox.

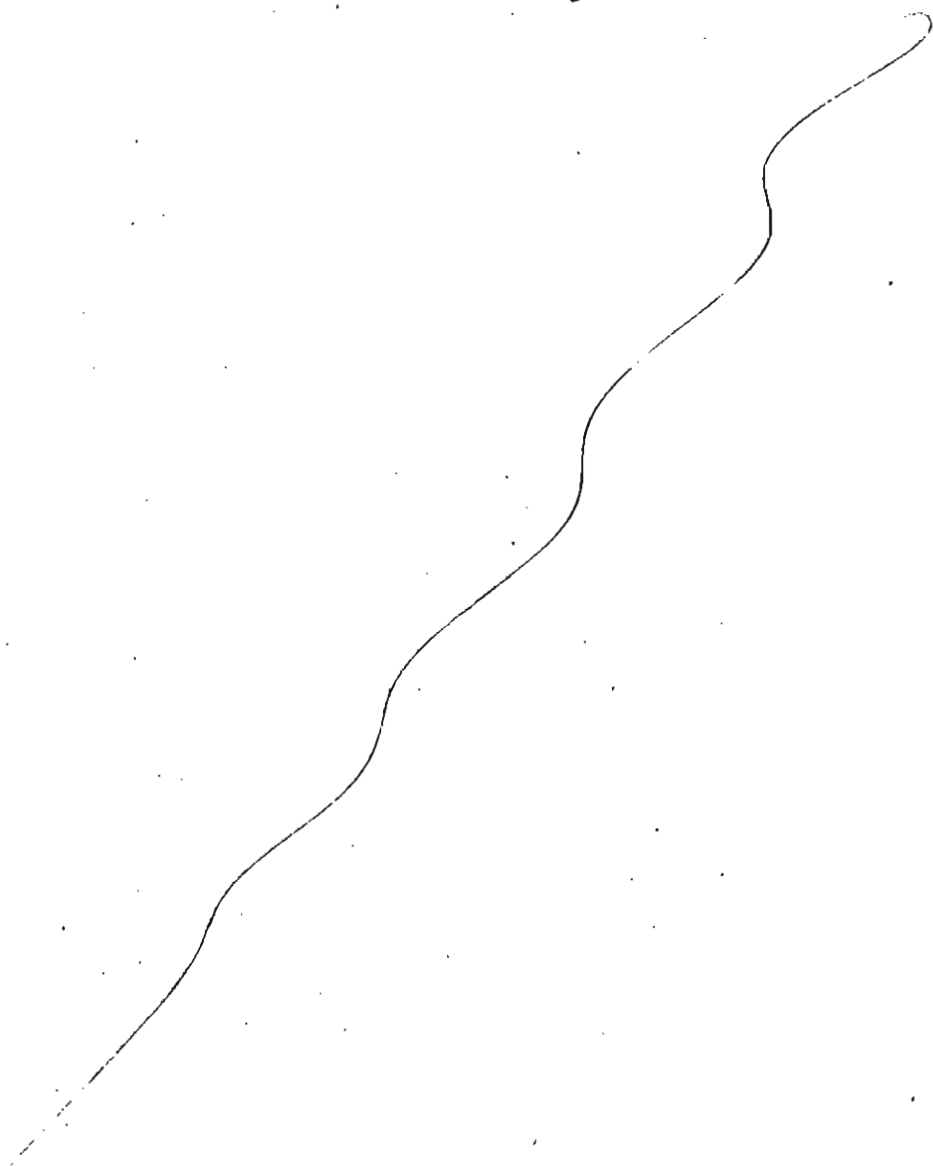
Note. John Boyd pre-empted 150 a
 adjoining Cap^t Venables claim 29th May 1858.
 No 209. Page 132.

Oregon Jack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians

A Reserve, consisting of about 20 acres,
 to include, in good survey shape, the hay
 swamps and Indian Corral at the upper
 end of Venables Valley as shown on
 sketch, not to encroach on the
 Military Grant of Capt. Venables.

(Signed) G. W. S.



W-1

3 Aug
1878.

Oregon Lack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians.

No. 2
 A Reserved of 10 acres more or less, to
 include the Indian Cultivation, on
 the left bank of a small tributary
 of Oregon Lack's Creek (flowing into
 the left bank of said creek about
 4 miles up it from Gale Cariboo
 waggon road) and near the mouth
 of said tributary. 10 inches of water
 for irrigation and other purposes are
 assigned from Oregon Lack's Creek
 and all other sources of water supply
 which, on survey, may be found
 available.

(Signed) S. A. S.



Oregon Jack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians.

pp. 3

A Reserve on the right bank of Thompson river at the mouth of, and on South side of Oregon Jack's Creek, to consist of 30 acres or thereabouts, the whole having been cultivated by the Indians, also to include the timbered Island.

3 Aug
1878.

30 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Oregon Jack's Creek and any other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available, or have been used.

See temporary Reserve page 179 and notes on pages 165 and 179 made by me at page 191

Note: This cultivated Indian settlement was claimed by John Howling on an alleged application to purchase, but his claim is invalid, as the settlement is not Contiguous to his land.

(signed) G. W. S.

Oregon, Lack and Cornwall
Subgroups of Indians.

A Reserve on the right bank of Thompson River (on the lower bench near the river between the lands of Miss Antonie Minabernet and Cornwall) known as "Chetsum's" farm, to include the Indian Cultivation and enclosures.

20 inches of water

for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from the spring near Chetsum's house, back from his present fence, and from all other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

(Signed) E. H. D.

This Reserve is included in Mrs. Bailey's allotment No. 1 for the allotment Indians Aug 10th 1888. (22) L.B.

Aug 10th 1888
 No. 1

3 Sept. 1878

Note: The temporary reserve page ¹⁷⁶ ~~175~~ mentioned at by behind Chetsum's farm is desired that Chetsum may have a little room for stock or outside his cultivated land. The piece farther back per page is desired by some other Indians as a farm if they can get water on it.

This Reserve is
included in Mr. O'Reilly's
allotment No 2 - for the
Ashcroft Indians after 10 Aug 1881.

Oregow Sack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians.

A Reserve lying at the mouth of, and
on left bank of Ashcroft creek and
on right bank of Thompson River
- being at present a Cultivated Indian
farm. to include in good survey
shape the whole of the Indian enclosures
houses and Cultivation.

3 Aug
1878

30 inches
of water for irrigation and other purposes
are assigned from the spring now
used by the Indians and from any
other sources of water supply which
on survey may be found available.

(signed) G. M. S.

Oregon Jack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians

A Reserve consisting of the Cultivated lands of the Indians on the left bank of the Thompson river, a short distance below Mr Ralph Willard's house.

30 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from all sources of water supply which on survey may be found available.

Note: The following agreement was made with Mr Willard respecting irrigation water. He gave up for Indians 30 inches from his record which he could use and to which he had a legal title and on behalf of the Government I agreed that in consideration thereof

No Reserve
On left bank of Thompson
1/4 mile upstream of Creek

3 Aug
1878.

***IN ORIGINAL, THE COPY OF THE LETTER IS WRITTEN
ON THE BACK OF PAGE 169.***

Copy

Thompson River

29th July 1878.

Sir.

To carry out the compromise of Indian questions near my farm, I hereby agree to surrender to the Government for Indian purposes thirty inches of my irrigation water under Mr W. R. Picketts record from Mr Callum or Pennies Creek 10 April 1871 - 300 inches, - the water to be taken for the Indians from the stream at a convenient place near my house and between it and the Thompson. in consideration of my receiving a Crown Grant, free of Cost, for thirty acres of the Cultivable land contiguous to my farm on the bench above the landing place left bank of the river Thompson.

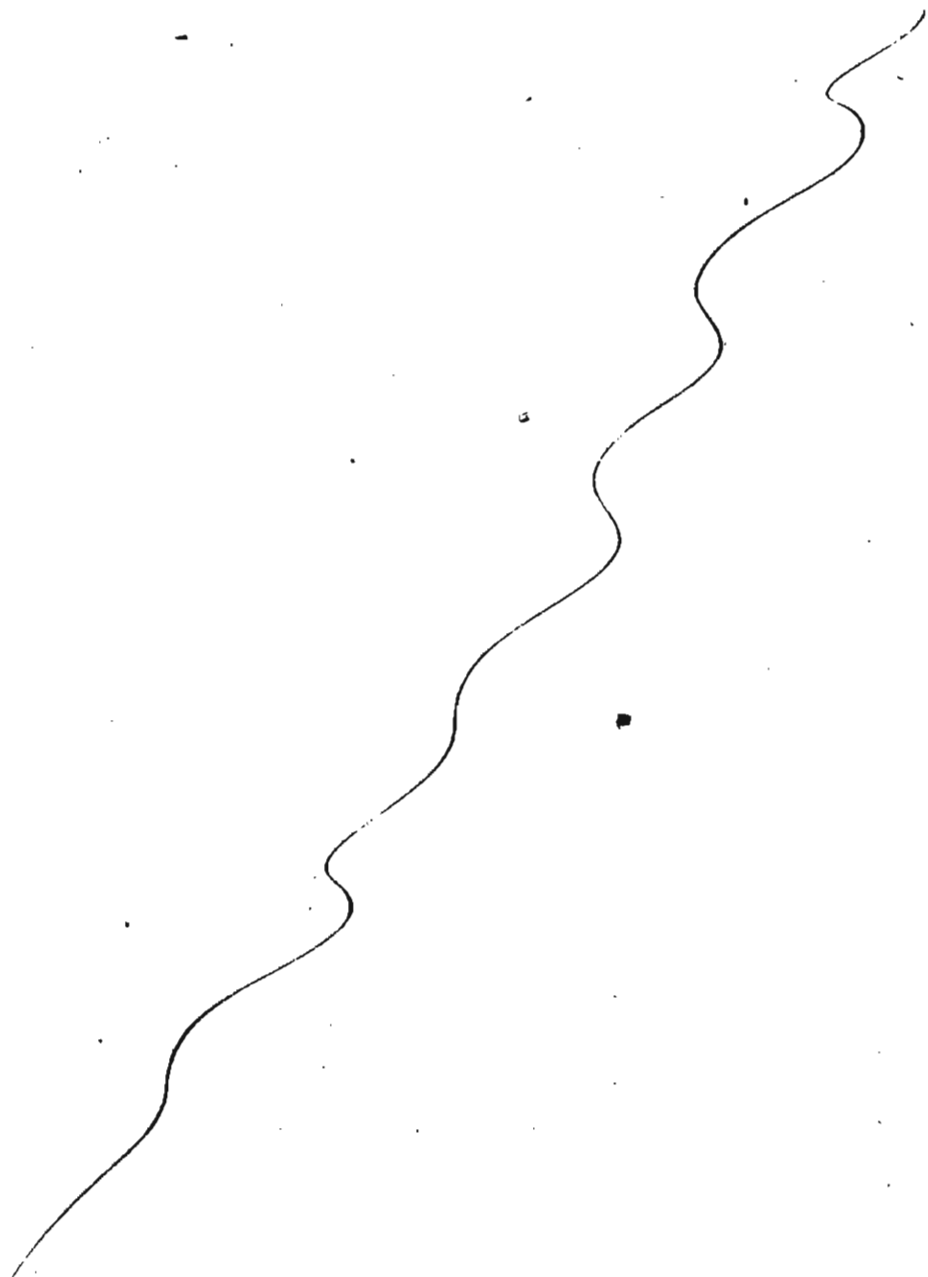
Yours Obediently
(Signed) Ralph. C. Willard.

The Hon:

The Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works.
Victoria

he should receive 30 acres of Govern-
ment land on the left bank of
Thompson river just above the
landing and close to Mr Willard's
pre-emption. being a piece of land
which Mr Willard had Cultivated,
and that no price should be
charged to him for this land.

(sigd) Geo. S.



Oregon Jack and Cornwall

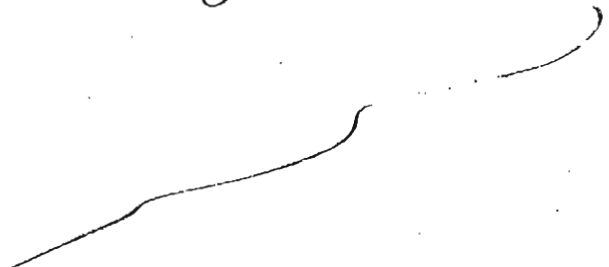
Subgroups of Indians

The lands before mentioned are entirely inadequate in area to the requirements of the people, who up to the date of these decisions had no land assigned for them. They had run the risk of cultivating here and there upon Government lands, and necessarily in scattered pieces. The danger of this is shown by the claim which Mr John Howling made to about 30 acres the whole of which had been cultivated for several years by the Indians (See page 160.)

The adjustment of the land questions of these Indians in their entirety being impossible—

at the date of my visit owing to the want of available water to irrigate lands which the Indians wished to have, and owing to the non expression by the Provincial Government of their views respecting the rights of the Indians to water, I reserved the following portions of land temporarily pending a settlement of the water question, and so that matters should not drift into a worse position, hoping that an adjustment of all questions might be possible on my return which is however interfered with by my retirement from Office.

(Signed) G. M. S.



Oregon Lack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians

Reserved temporarily to see if water can be got.

A portion of land on a bench on left bank of Thompson River, about opposite mouth of Ashcroft Creek, lying between the lands of Mr Barnes and Mr Willard, and consisting of about 20 acres.

3 Aug
1878.

50 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from any sources of water supply which on survey may be found available.

Note: If the Indians can get water on this land they will well deserve it. They have thought a good deal about the matter and wish to try. I inspected the place with Mr Barnes.

(signed) G. L. S.

Oregon Jack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians.

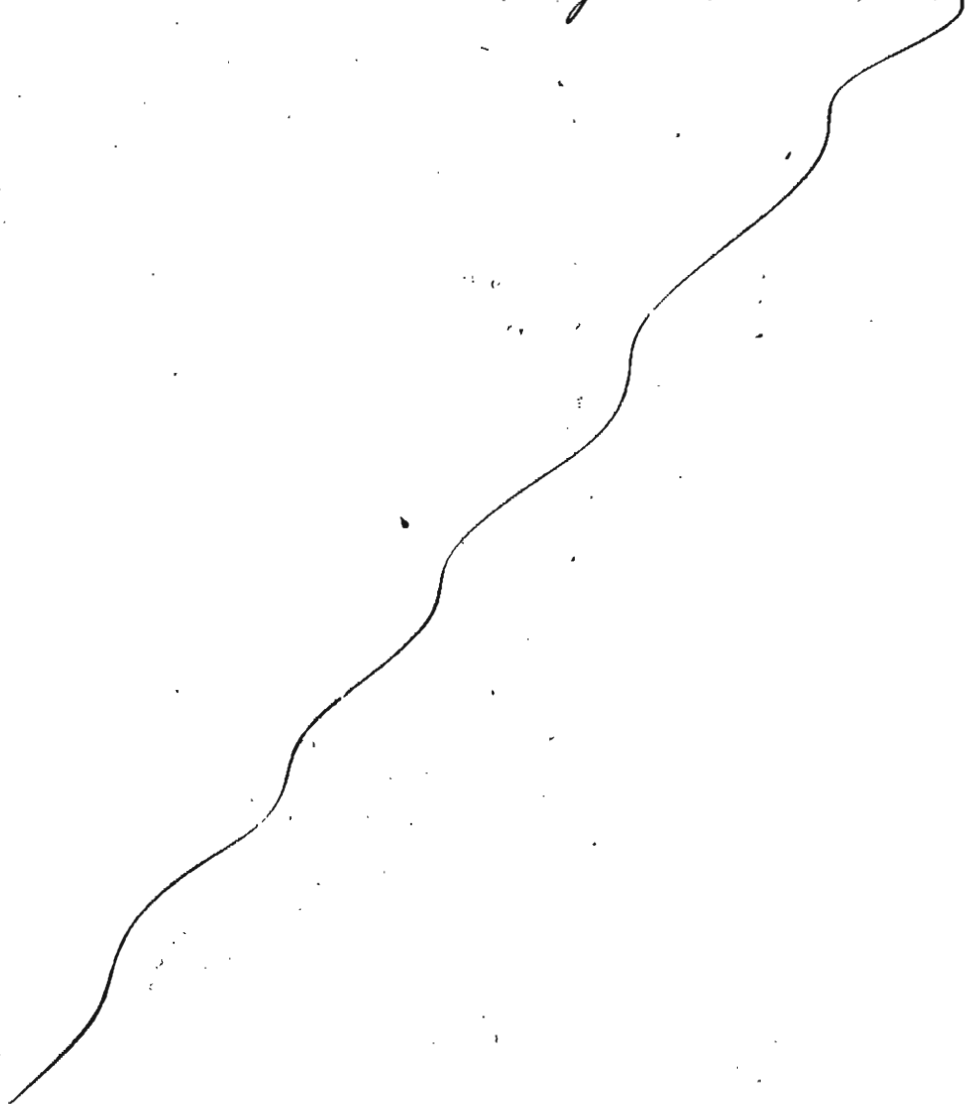
Reserved temporarily, to see if water can be got

3 Aug
1878. A portion of land extending in a South
easterly direction from the Indian's Cultivated land
(on left bank of Thompson below Mrs
Willard's house) and running up the —
slope between the lands of Messrs Willard
and Ward to include a greenish bench
also a grass swamp, if there are not
within the lands of white men, the
whole including probably 100 acres. As
the lands of Messrs Willard and Ward
are not surveyed, it is impossible to
define more precisely what the Indians
wish to have.

Sufficient water for

irrigation and other purposes is assigned from all sources of water supply which on survey may be found available. I could not myself see whence water could be got, but the Indians views on the water question, which comes so home to them, under existing circumstances, should not be hastily put aside.

(Signed) G. M. S.



Oregon Jack and Cornwall
Subgroups of Indians

Reserved Temporarily, to see if water can be got

3 Aug
1878. A portion of land consisting of about 25 acres extending westerly in good survey shape from the west boundary of Cheek's farm (see page 157) also another portion of land of about 75 acres farther back - between the lands of Mrs. Antoine Minaberret and Cornwall - at a place which the Indian known as Cornwall's Harry will point out as he and other Indians wish to farm there.

Note.

The Cornwall Indians have a Village below the waggon road near Mr. Cornwall's way side house, and have

been there so long that they seemed surprised on being told that their village was on Mr Cornwall's land.

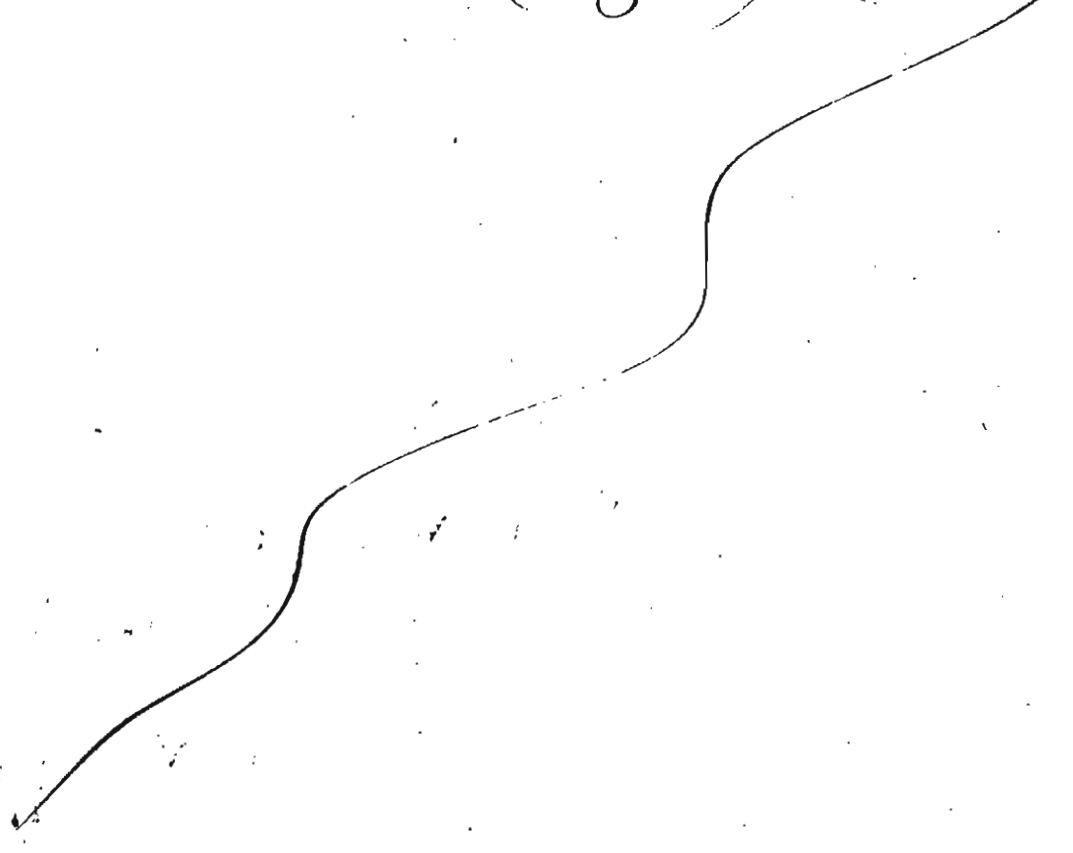
They seemed to think it was impossible that, after such long occupation, they should ever be forced to abandon that site, and said they could not believe that Mr Cornwall told me that the land was his, as he was a gentleman.

Mr Cornwall, in conversation with me, intimated that he might be willing to give up all his land below the waggon road at his way side house including the Village site in exchange for some land at the place above mentioned between Mr Musaberrut, and his own land (where

formwall's Harry and others intend to farm, if possible,) but though this matter was not formally discussed it did not appear to me that the Indians would look on it with much favour.

Sufficient water for irrigation and other purposes is assigned from all sources of water supply which on survey may be found available.

(signed) (G. M. S.)



Oregon Lack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians

Reserved temporarily - to see if water can be got
upon any or all portions, after which the portions may be ap-
propriated.

A portion of land on the right bank of
Thompson river bounded as follows -

On the north by Oregon Lack's Creek.

3 Aug
1878 On the east by the right ^{bank} of Thompson
river.

On the south by a line drawn west to
waggon road from a spot on right bank
of Thompson river two miles in a straight line
down from the junction of Oregon Creek and
Thompson river.

On the west by waggon road.

Subject to assigned reserves within this area
and to all legal rights of Messrs John
Dawling, Antoine Munabernet or
others. (P.S.) Genl S

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 180



Scale 2 miles to one
inch.

Oregon Sack and Cornwall
Indian Subgroups

Reserved temporarily.

A portion of land being a small
 vacant piece between the lands of these
 John Dowling and Antonio Minaberrak.

3 Aug
 1878.

The Oregon Sack Indians stated
 that they wished to have houses at
 this place, as they had been told that
 the house of Paseo their headman was
 on white man's land, but I had
 not gone into the question.

(signed) G. H. S.

Oregon Black and Cornwall
Indian Subgroups

Reserved temporarily. to see if water can be got.

The portion of land (between Mr. John Bowlings' and Mr. A. Minaberris' 100 mile post farm) situate immediately on the west side of the Gale Cariboo waggon road being the land formerly in the occupation of Mr. D. Walker but to be extended northerly including vacant land on both sides of the road as far as the boundary of Mr. Minaberris' above mentioned farm.

3 Aug
 1878.

Sufficient water for irrigation and other purposes is assigned from any sources of water supply which on survey may be found available. (D^d) G. M. S.

Oregon Black and Cornwall Subgroups of Indians

Reserved temporarily to see if water can be got to all or any portions, after which the portions can be allotted.

A tract of land on the right bank of the Thompson river, bounded as follows.

East Boundary - right bank of Thompson river.

South Boundary - the north and west boundaries of the assigned Indian reserve at the mouth of Ashcroft Creek (see page 108) and a portion of the left bank of Ashcroft Creek.

West. Boundary - the east boundary of that part of Mr. Cornwall's land north from Ashcroft Creek and the East Boundary of Mr. Parks' pre-emption.

North Boundary

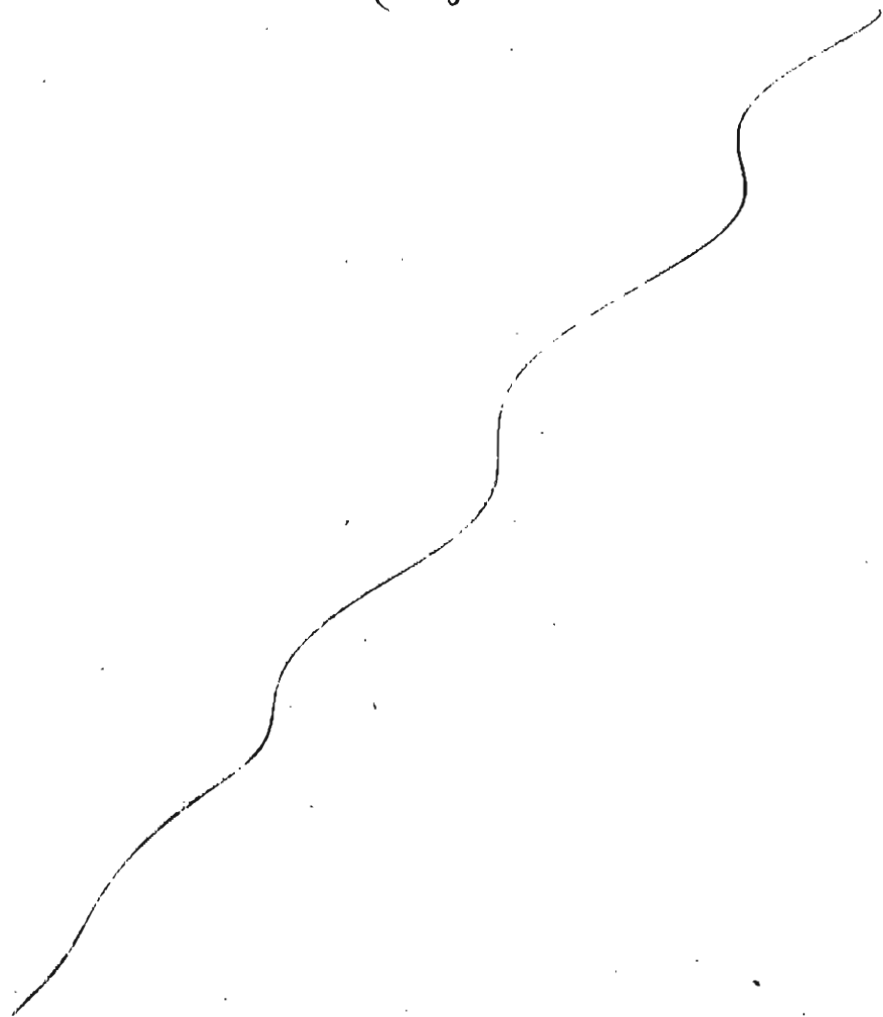
Note: there is a considerable area of land in this temporary reserve which could be laid off in good shape if water could be arranged for.

3 Aug
1898

North Boundary - a line drawn
 east to right bank of Thompson
 river from the north east corner
 of Mr. Park's pre-emption.

Sufficient water for
 irrigation and other purposes
 are assigned from any sources of
 water supply which may be
 found on survey to be available.

(signed) G. L. S.



Note on irrigation water for the
Oregon Sack and Cornwall

Subgroups of Indians

As in the case of land, so also as regards water, none had been assigned for Indian uses when the Reserve Commission arrived to examine the question.

The quantity of available water for the Cultivable lands having been small in proportion to the general area of these lands, the white settlers naturally secured what they could for their own use.

The first question to be settled is whether in so doing the white settlers must be held to have infringed any prior equitable, if not legal

Rights

rights of the Indians as older occupants
(in a sense) of the district.

This is a question
on which I have not after two years
correspondence, been able to get any
expression of opinion from either Governor
and in the absence of such expression
or of some agreement on the matter, I
did not think any good purpose
would be served by any attempt on the
part of the Commission to decide on so
wide reaching a question.

In the case of
an old Indian village long occupied by a
large population the Commission might assume
to decide that the Indians had a right,
prior to all others, to water for their moderate
& proper uses & especially for the support of
Animal

Animal life, but in the case of the Oregon Jack and Cornwall Indians I had not, at the time of my retirement from Office, made up my mind that all their present places could be viewed as in that category of cases.

It is extremely difficult, in many instances, to ascertain the facts of the history of Indian affairs in this Province, and one gets but limited help from settlers who cannot pretend to be disinterested.

It seems to me that in Oregon Jack's Creek, there is more water than Mr Dowling uses, and an inquiry might properly be made as to this matter to see that there is no waste which involves the question what is waste? where several persons compete for a share of the natural waters of stream?

M^r. Antoine

***IN ORIGINAL, THE PAGE WITH EXTRACTS FROM
"TEAGUE'S RECORD BK" WAS ORIGINALLY AFFIXED
TO THE BACK OF PAGE 187 AND THE SKETCH WAS
DRAWN ON THE BACK OF THE EXTRACT.***

Copy

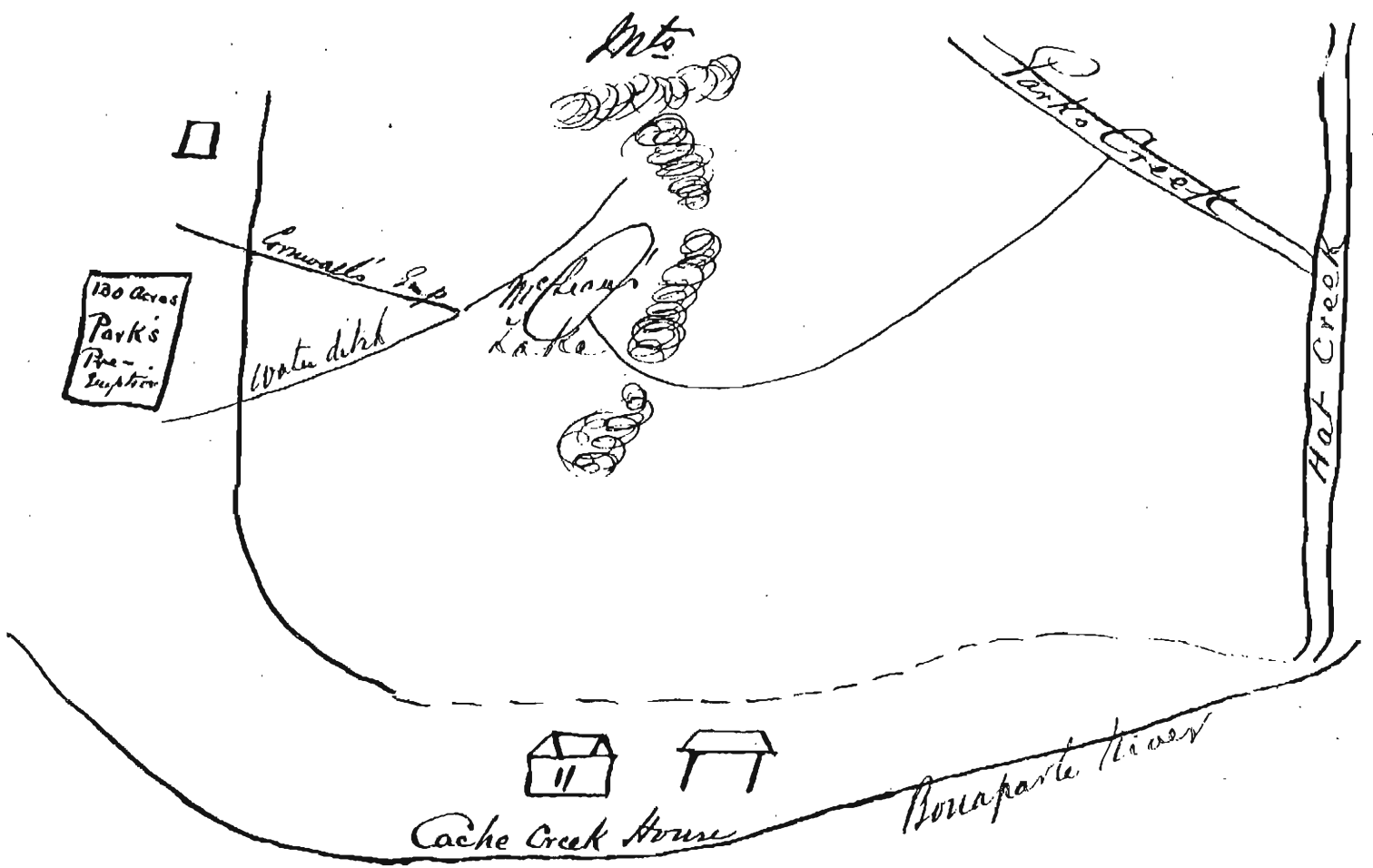
Copied from League's bk
28 Nov 78.

Recorded in favour of Philip Parke 27 July 1878
the right to use 300 inches of water from
Parke's Creek to be conveyed by ditch as shown
in the appended sketch said water to be used
for irrigating purposes.

Recorded in favour of P Parke 27 July 1878
the right to use 400 inches of water to be
taken out near Cornwall Creek for irrigating
purposes.

The above two records made the same day - Mr League
notified Mr Parke that the records were made
subject to Indian requirements.

Also a third record of P Parke 7 June 1878
600 inches water to be taken from the following
described Creek for agricultural purposes. The Creek heads
in the range of Mts between Cornwall & Hat Creek
& is the first Creek after crossing the trail between
Mr Leau's Lake & Hat Creek, I intend to carry the
water by ditch through a pass between the water,
emptying it into Cornwall's Creek, then take it at
Cornwall's Mill & use the said water on what
agricultural land I can find back. Cost
of ditch probably \$5000.



Mr. Antoine Minaberret has brought water a long way at a large expense. Mr Cornwall also has gone to considerable expense in getting water upon his land. He and Mr Dawling are the only 2 who use Oregon Jack Creek. The water record jointly of Mr Park and Mr Cornwall from the Creek which flows into Hat Creek but which they have diverted into Mr Cornwall's dam and thence, after use for Mr Cornwall's Mill, to the land of Mr Park below the
wagon road was accepted by Mr Zague "Subject to Indian requirements." The Indians asked for that water & said they were willing to bring it to land, if I would give them some to which it could be brought. I do not understand how any one can legally divert all the water from the natural bed of a Creek. I do not think the Indians can have any right to Mr Craig's spring, and I told them so.

Mr Barnes on right bank of Fraser made a proposal to give up for Indian uses a farm with water rights in exchange for Mountain land near his house, but until the general question could be more advanced, I did not go into the matter.

These Indians are disposed to Cultivate, and it is a pity they should not have a suitable area of land that can be Cultivated, and sufficient so that portions may occasionally be fallowed which is necessary with such light soil.

Though they have their grazing lands with the Cooke's Ferry Indians, it would be well that they had some fields around or near their Cultivated patches for Convenience as pasturing their work or riding Cattle.

The Case of these Oregon Black and Cornwall
Indians seems a Case for a Compromise, and
I hope it may not be allowed to remain
unsettled.

(V.S.) G. L. S. 3 Aug 1878



Notes from pages 166 and 179 (Oregon Jack Indians)
 Mr John Dowling (Oregon Jack) produced
 the following
 up
 Lytton 17 April 1868.

Received from John Dowling the sum of
 \$12⁵⁰ as the first instalment on 25 acres
 of land adjacent to his pre-emption claim of
 160 acres.

P O'Reilly
 A. S. Hall

\$12⁵⁰
 Entered in the Cash book
 Lytton
 apr 17. 1868.

Mr D says this is the land which
 the Indians have cultivated near his farm on right bank
 of Thompson for years and have regarded as theirs, but
 viewing the hardship of turning them off I examined
 the matter and found that by Law a Pre-emptor
 could only purchase land contiguous to his
 pre-emption & I am convinced that a proper
 survey would show that the Indian Settlement

and Cultivation is not contiguous to Mr Dowling's land & he cannot therefore legally acquire though he may no doubt acquire 25 acres that are contiguous to his land.

As reference to page 179. The Indians wish to follow the above mentioned land of theirs (claimed by Dowling), and therefore wish land on right bank of Thompson lower down, which is included within the temporary reserve page 179 at foot of Mountain down to river (A on sketch page 189)

Within the said temporarily reserved area, they showed me also a small valley between Mr Dowling's south boundary (when that is ascertained) and the north boundary of the trail A - also a small flat (the lower one). 200 yards below waggon road - B - Along water ditch - a place where there are about

a dozen

a dozen trees on west side of it. This place probably contains about 10 acres and they think they can water it from a spring which seems to me formed by ^{seepage} See page.

They do not want the flats nearer wagon Road at this place, as they are gravelly.

They say the above was always a little Spring but has become larger since the white people irrigated.

Their requirements, so far, can be met out of the area within this temporary Reserve when it is proved that they are to get water to cultivate it.

(Signed) G. A. S.

3 Aug 1878.



Bonaparte Indians

194

Memorandum

My intention, after finishing, as far as I could, the Cooks' Ferry, Oregon Lack and Cornwall Indians, was to look at the left bank of the Thompson more particularly opposite the last named, and retrace my course to Cooks' Ferry, and thence north up Nicola and so to Similkameen &c. Keeping thus to one group of Indians - the Nkla-Kap-a-Muk, but the urgency of the Bonaparte chief, Cienashute, who complained that he was being passed over, caused me to go to Cack Creek to have an interview with his people, who are more than half Shuswaps, before I returned to Cooks' Ferry to go up Nicola.

Some of the lands which I supposed they would ask for being in the Lilloet District I wrote to the Prov-Look

to ask if I were authorised to act in that District, but no reply was sent to me.

The water question also I found would interfere with any Suitable adjustment as much here as at Oregon Jack's' and Mr. Cornwall's, so that I make the following Notes, and afterwards reserve as stated.

Notes.

The original reserves for the Bonaparte Indians were laid off on 15 Oct 1862 by Mr. W. G. Cox, but no mention was made of water for irrigation

On 5th Aug^t 1868, the Chief Commr of Lands & Works, by direction of the Governor directed Mr O'Reilly & M to visit the Bonaparte Indian reserve, and reduce it, if in his opinion, it was, as had been represented, too large. The general rule to be about 10 acres to each family,

"Family", I may remark, was elsewhere
officially declared to mean "head", that is
"Male Adult", and of course, in
mentioning "10 acres the meaning
was, for arable land, seeing that
10 acres would not support a single
animal, if used as pasturage.

I found the
arable acreage in the reserve as reduced
by Mr O'Reilly, quite insufficient, and
no assignment of water was made,
and no provision definitely made
for grazing land (the idea in those times I
suppose, having been that the Indians could use
the Crown Lands for grazing, without having
grazing areas defined)

~~See notes on back~~

But the
deficiency of arable land, and the now

See chief Commr
Bute's letter
19th Nov: 1867
page 45
Yellowbook
on Indian affairs

N.B. On a rough estimate I think that the reserves laid off by Mr. Cox contained about 3500 acres. In the absence of a census no judgment can be formed as to the suitability of this area. The Indians say they have diminished in number. I am inclined to think the reserves were not well proportioned; i.e. - the arable was excessive as compared with the grazing area. Mr. O'Reilly in his report states he stated off about one mile square. The surveyed reserve, however, yielded only 471 acres and the Bonaparte ran tortuously through its whole length. No water and no hill grazing were assigned. Reducting channel of river & land spoiled by its meanderings the 1868 Reserve contained about 435 acres. Of this the Cultivable portion which is mainly on the slopes on west side of river is, apart from the river bottoms, about 35 acres. The greater part of this cultivable area has ^{been} cultivated by the Indians, as far as it could, by using the water of small streams from the Mts. The portion uncultivated is too small to justify the making of the long ditch which would be necessary to bring water from the Bonaparte for the purpose of irrigating it.

With respect to the river bottoms on the reserves, the opinion of the settlers differs much as to its cultivable area. The soil in parts is good & probably does not require irrigation water, but the land is liable to overflow in high water & owing to the meanderings of the river could only be cultivated in patches. Some think clearing the bottoms would increase the washing away of the soil by the river. Probably about 35 acres might be cultivated on the river bottoms, were it desirable to cultivate these portions of land. The white settlers do not seem to have cleared much of their river bottoms.

The whole Bonaparte reserve would not be considered more than a fair sort of farm for one settler.

The total arable area (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre per man) is insufficient especially considering the need of following the gravelly slopes; the supply of water is limited even for this area. There is danger of overflow on the river bottoms. Louis of Micmac & other Indians I could name have 50 or 60 acres in crop. The whole Bonaparte reserve, as I found it, would not suffice reasonably for more than about 10 good Indians, and they number 52 men. I doubt of the area surveyed was what Mr. O'Reilly meant to give. It was much less, as above stated. This shows how if the surveys are not controlled by the Commr. great mistakes may be made. These Indians lately capable of work, are demoralized by whisky.

IN ORIGINAL, THE NOTE BENE (N.B.) IS WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF PAGE 196. THE WRITING RUNS AS SHOWN ON THE COPY, GOING FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE PAGE TO THE INSIDE BINDING.

Appropriation of irrigation water were difficulties not now easy to surmount.

At an interview, the Indians appeared dissatisfied, and I told them that though I could not adjust matters now, I should like to know their minds, and the Commission w^d return.

The Chief after the usual compliments and loyal remarks, said that the Indians were the same as if they were thirsty, or as if thin, and without flesh, but they hoped to get a fair share of land and water.

As I Douglas passed once and sent Mr. Cox to lay off their land. Mr. Cox put in for it and gave no paper. All the people are of our mind. They

with the reserve as Mr Cox marked it off

Mr O'Reilly was sent to cut it down.

The Indians were poor in old days and did not know how to use land - now they find the value of land, and they feel they have lost an opportunity and are jealous. The Country is rich but not sufficient land has been given to them. They are shut in everywhere; they cannot cultivate on top of gravelly hills, and they do not know where they have a right to run their stock.

They think Mr Park's land is inside part of the reserve as reduced by Mr O'Reilly.

In answer to my inquiries as to grazing land, they said that for summer. Hat Creek behind Mr Cornwall's was good and anywhere

along the Thompson and Bonaparte good
in winter, particularly on the left bank
and near mouth of the Bonaparte.

Mr O'Reilly showed them a piece
of grazing land (they could not exactly describe it
or show us it on Map) but now white
men had taken it.

They wish, for
summer grazing, a place past the
end of Mr Cornwall's dam. There
are smooth hills there, and a little
lake, and some hay can be got,
but in winter the snow is deep.

Near Mr Perrault's 8 mile
Creek, there is a small piece of land
unowned by whites and an Indian had
cut rails to enclose it, hoping to find
water somewhere. They wished to show

this to the Commission last year.

An Indian "Li-wix." said he had 120 Cattle and 80 horses and he had chosen a piece of land above the village but on left bank of the Bonaparte where he had a house and crop.

Several other Indians said they much wished for the flat, or a piece of it, on right bank of Thompson river about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the Mauvais Rocher on the waggon road to Larona Ferry from Cache Creek, with water from a spring or stream coming from the mountain above waggon road.

The Flat is opposite a sand slide on left bank of Thompson River. They said it was a poor place, but what could they do, if white men had all the other lands?

They want a grazing trail on left side of Bonaparte river up the hill on the other side of (ie northerly from) the School, not a good place, but some feed on it, and it is not far from the reserve, and handy for branding their cattle & other purposes, but at same time they wish, for summer grazing, the place already mentioned past the end of Mr Cornwall's dam.

At Hat Creek they have 2 or 3 old graves and bury there now; will show the place; it is not far, had big posts there, a white man took the land & said nothing. The mother & grandmother of the Kamloops Chief Louis are buried there.

At Hat Creek also they have an old camping place of hunting and resort.

and a white man drove away their horses.

At a place about 12 miles away in South Lake direction, they have graves and favourite fishing place. old Jack Nelson has shut the old trail to this fishing place & they think he should not have done so.

In reply to these remarks I said that it would be inconvenient to raise now the question of Mr Cox's reserve, but that if Mr Parks' land was within the reduced reserves of Mr. O'Reilly, he could not hold it. at same time I said I thought it unlikely that it was, but the matter was for a surveyor to determine, which would be done.

The Government wished justice to be done to the Indians and we must try to find a solution, if possible,

without disturbing anyone unnecessarily.

The Indians being somewhat unruly, and many of them apparently recovering from the effects of drink, I then said to the chief that I would look at the country with him and any others he might bring with him, and those who came must know the views of all the people.

I accordingly did so and found that the existing reserve, though much of the bottom land was uncultivated, did not afford a suitable area of arable land for the people; and grazing land was wanted, but it was impossible to get any considerable area of arable land to add to the reserve as white men's claims intervened

See note
back of
page

I communicated with Mr Nelson about the trail question, I recommended him to settle it amicably with the Indians before the Commission had finally to deal with their lands.

I visited rapidly all the places, which they had mentioned except the distant fishing place* to which they alleged Mr Nelson had shut the trail, not deeming it prudent to spend time over that, as I could only make part, temporary reserves as regards the lands, at the present time.

Mr Perrault said as to the small piece near his house that he could not spare any water from what he had recorded.

Sioux had fenced and

* The Camping place, grasses, they afterwards told me, were on west-end of Long Lake but they do not fish there, but in 2 small lakes a little south of said lake.

Cultivated a considerable patch at his place

at ^{Hat} ~~Flat~~ Creek, though the
 Prov. Govt had not answered my letter
 as to my action in the Lilloet District
 I visited the camping resort - principally
 the old chiefs - and also saw the adjoining settler
 Mr Gallagher - the only one for many miles in
 the valley - and found there would be
 no difficulty in assigning a small
 piece for the Indians though for Indian
agriculture the want of water and the
 elevation might not fit any place
 in that locality -

see back of page

I promised the

Indians that they should have the
 small flats lower down Hat Creek
 where there are fences near the 3 Mile Crossing
 of the trail from Cache Creek, as no white

10 aug^t
 1878.

(Note)

I hoped at one time that the Bonaparte question might be settled by giving the Indians Hat Creek Valley from Marble Cañon down, but on inquiry and examination, that portion of ~~the~~ the valley did not seem to be suitable. The Valley is narrow, with a rapid descent between high rock-rubbed slopes & the soil is scanty. Mr Gallagher at the 7 Mile Crossing is the only settler between the Marble Cañon & the Mouth of Hat Creek. There was ice on his farm in July 1877. He went there in 1876. His barley & oats looked fair in 1878, but he doubts if wheat would ripen; higher up it certainly wd not ripen. His idea was in pig-farm.

Though unsuited as an arable addition, the valley from Marble Cañon to Mr Gallagher's might afford summers for Indian stock. They rather fancy the place.

***IN ORIGINAL, THE NOTE IS WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF
PAGE 205. THE WRITING RUNS AS SHOWN ON THE
COPY, GOING FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE PAGE TO
THE INSIDE BINDING.***

men claimed the place and I said they might cultivate there and the land would be laid off when the Commission could deal with all their lands. There is about enough land for one family. I think wheat will ripen there.

I went also to the small flat near the Mauvais Rocher on the Cache Creek Savona road, and saw a small water course, but the total cultivable land there must be very little.

I found a fine piece of land, a bench at the mouth of and on left bank of the Bonaparte which might be an excellent farm, could water be brought to it, indeed this is the only considerable piece of good unoccupied land that I could find in the neighbourhood, but the irrigating water owing to the height of the

This has been several times pre-empted
but the water difficulty caused abandonment.

bench would have to be taken from the
 Bonaparte a good many miles up, and
 the rocky banks would probably necessitate
 fluming, which would involve a very heavy
 expense. The Indians said they thought
 it hard that land which they required
 and which was close to them and well
 supplied with water should have been
 taken from them, and that now they
 should be asked to spend thousands of
 dollars to reach a distant place on
 which they could grow crops, and I was
 unable to induce them, during my short
 conversations, to look favourably upon the
 said piece of land, still I decided to
 reserve it, as I see no solution of
 the question of arable lands for these Indians
 except in two ways - either by the Govt. Govt

buying the lands of white settlers adjoining the present reserve or contributing towards the heavy expense of fluming to get water upon the said piece of land. At the same time, my examination being merely rapid and provisional, I do not express any decided opinions; it is possible that some arrangement might be made to provide arable lands for the Bonaparte Indians, among the Cornwalls Indians somewhere between Ashcroft Creek and the Bonaparte river, if water could be got there from tributaries of Hat Creek or from the Bonaparte more cheaply than to the piece of land on left bank of and near mouth of Bonaparte river above mentioned. The whole question of Indian Reserves from Casko' Ferry to & including the

There is a good bench immediately behind Mr Craigs' farm if water could be got on it.

Boa parte people is really a water question. The Indians say they are willing to do much to get water upon lands assigned to them, but as they have been prevented by Government from securing land & water for themselves, they do not think, now that a difficulty has been caused, that too much shall be expected from them.

As to the grazing lands of these Indians in winter, a much used tract by all settlers around Cache Creek, is the tract of Goat land in the angle formed by the left bank of the Boa parte river below Cache Creek and the right bank of Thompsons river for 5 or 6 miles up from the junction of the two rivers, and it seems to me desirable that the Indians winter grazing should be mainly there - the place being good and near their reserve,

but as the tract indicated is much too extensive for them, and could not be subdivided by fences at any reasonable cost, the principle of Commonage, "See back of page," should be adopted here.

For summerage they seem to value principally the place where there are smooth hills and a little lake past the upper end of Mr. Cornwall's dam ^{or} and a place in Stat Creek valley ^{See back of page 205}

I have generally tried to get grazing for Indian stock in shut in or easily shut in places, so that they should not use the buds or stations of white settlers desirous of improving their stock, but these considerations often have to be put aside in practice.

***IN ORIGINAL, THE COPY OF THE LETTER IS WRITTEN
ON THE BACK OF PAGE 210.***

Caper

Cache Creek Sept^r 8th 1878

J. G. M. Sproat Esq

Dear Sir. Yours from
Spence's Bridge in reference to the reser-
-vation question, came, duly to hand, and
I have waited some days before acknowl-
-edging it hoping to hear something on
subject from the Government of B.C.
as I had written to Mr Walke on behalf
of the residents of this neighbourhood urg-
-ing upon him the desirability of acting
in accordance with your suggestion
but so far I have not heard from
him on the subject - The railway
reservation may damage our chances
of a Commonage, but I hope the Federal
authorities will grant what will be no
detriment to the Indians but a boon to
the stock interests of this neighbourhood.
In Conclusion I beg to remain yours
very truly.

(Signed) Charles A Semlin

I reserve accordingly as the best that can be
 done, in the meantime, pending an adjustment of the
 water question, the following lands.

Bonaparte Indians

The old reserve on Bonaparte river (as reduced

no 3
 10 Aug^t
 1878. by Mr. O. Reilly 29 Aug^t 1868 with sufficient water
 for all Indian purposes from all sources of water supply.
 (22) Guib

A reserve consisting of about 200 acres

X
 Thompson ranch
 10 Aug^t
 1878. on the benches on the left bank of, and near
 the mouth of, the Bonaparte river bounded as
 follows. From a spot on the left bank of
 Bonaparte river at its junction with Thompson
 river a p said left bank a sufficient distance
 to include the benches thence northerly to base
 of hills thence following easterly the base of hills
 to the right bank of Thompson river where
 the flat closes thence down right bank of

Thompson river to starting point.

400 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Bouaparte river, and all other sources of water supply which on survey may be found available
(signed) L. M. S.

Note. This reserve to be surrounded as Indian land, if arrangements cannot be made to get irrigation water upon it.

(Sd) L. M. S.

No. 5
10 Aug^r
1878. A reserve consisting of 50 acres more or less on right bank of Thompson river about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the Mauvais Rocher (between Cache Creek and Savona's Ferry) - opposite a Landslide on the left bank of Thompson river.

50 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from a stream and spring coming from the mountain above the

wagon road at this place and from any other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

(21) Genl S

A reserve consisting of about 10 acres to include the graves and favourite camping place at the west end of Loon Lake whence the Indians go to fish at the small lake south from and near Loon Lake, and any other small portions of land which the Indians may desire for fishing stations in that neighbourhood.

(22) Genl S

(+)

I further make the following general temporary reserves so that matters may not drift into a worse position than they now are in, but the area of irrigable, cultivable land within these areas will be found to be small, so ~~small~~ ^{small} that

10 Augt.
1878.

No 4

For the place at 3 Mile Crossing Hat Creek - See pages 205 and 206

(+)

these temporary reserves will not be found
to check white settlement during the time that
will pass before the Commission undertakes,
when so enabled, a final adjustment

A temporary reserve - subject to assigned
reserves and all legal rights of persons within
the area - to be bounded as follows.

- 10 Aug^h
1878.

From a spot (at junction of Cache Creek
with Bonaparte river and on right bank of Cache
Creek) $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile or thereabouts, up said
right bank, thence in a north westerly direction
up the left side of Bonaparte river at an
average distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile
from its left bank to a spot opposite
the mouth of Hat Creek thence $\frac{3}{4}$ of a
mile in a westerly direction, thence in
a southeasterly direction down the right

side of Bonaparte river at an average distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from its right bank to a spot opposite the mouth of Cache Creek thence easterly to starting point.

Sufficient water for irrigation and all other purposes are assigned for such lands within the above area as are now used by the Indians or may be allotted for their use from all sources of water supply which may be found on survey to be available.

(signed) E. H. S.

Note.

The pieces likely to be ^{re}quired by the Indians, out of the above area, are (if water can be got) the small piece near Mr. Penault's (See Page 199) Si-wix's farm (see Page 200) and the tract on left bank of Bonaparte river up the hill side near the school (see Page 201) but before the Commⁿ

returns, the Indians may have found other pieces for which they can find water or which they may wish to mention to the Commission.

The Summerage — in Hat Creek Valley and past Mr Cornwell's dam (see page 199) (and back of 205) and the winterage on the hills in the angle formed by the left bank of Bonaparte and right bank of Thompson rivers (see page 209) will require Consideration and adjustment on the return of the Commission.

With respect to Hat Creek Valley, as already said, there was only one settler between its mouth and the Marble Canon, Mr Gallagher and I was unable to do any thing there in owing to the non reply of the Poot Government as to my powers in the Lillock District, except as stated (see pages 201 & 205-206) with reference to the arable flats, and the old Chief Cienchato's favourite Camping place beside the white settler higher up the valley.

The Indians mentioned that they would like

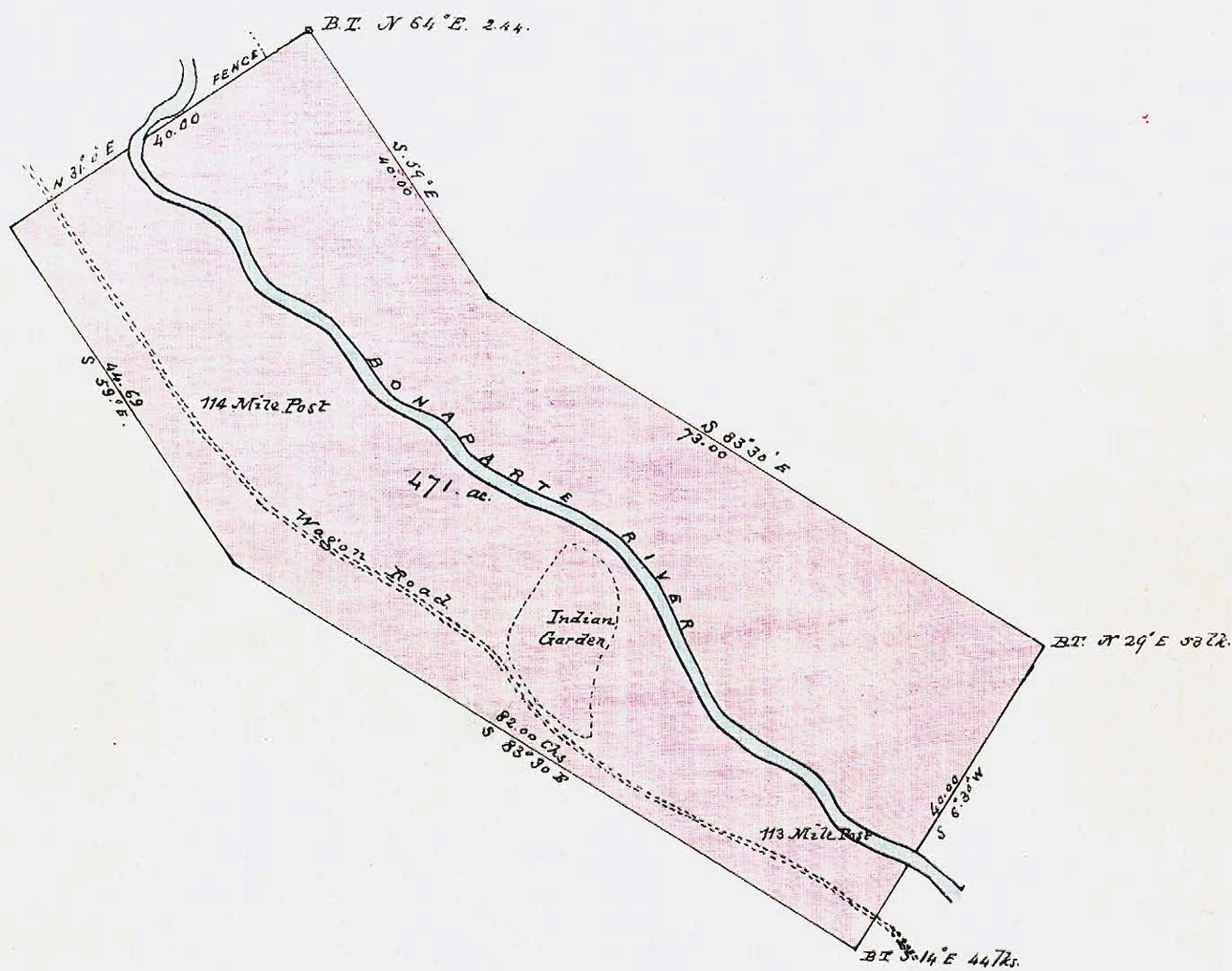
some summer grazing in Hat Creek Valley, but having no authority from the Provincial Government at least not knowing that I had any - and they not replying to my inquiries respecting Selkirk District. I considered it would be a waste of time and money to deviate any longer from my pressing work in Thiole &c, to which I accordingly went, recording these observations as to the Bonaparte Indian land question, to show how it stood at the time of my departure.

The embarrassment to the work of the Reserve Commission experienced among these Oregon Jack, Cornwall and Bonaparte Indians, showed forcibly to my mind the inexpediency, so far as the Dominion Govt., were concerned, of attempting finally to adjust Indian land questions in other districts until some agreement had been made between the two Governments as to the irrigation water question, and that further work, if undertaken at all, must be undertaken on the Coast, pending such agreement.

(Signed) (J. L. M.)

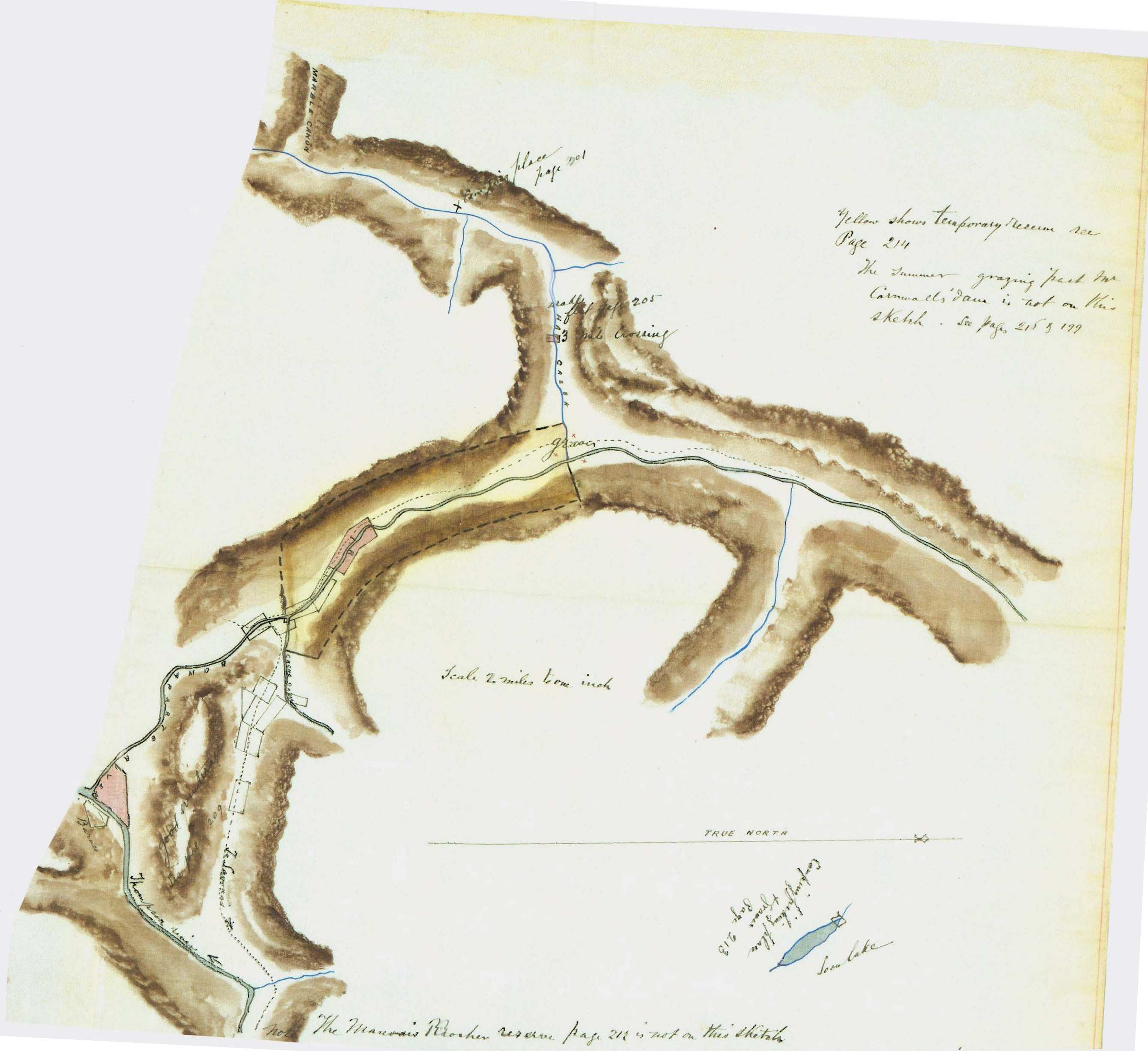
***IN ORIGINAL, THE SKETCH OF BONAPARTE 3 IS
AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 217.***

***THE TWO OVERSIZED SKETCHES, THE FIRST SHOWING
THE LOCATION OF BONAPARTE 3 AND A FEW OTHER
SMALL RESERVES; THE SECOND OVERSIZED SKETCH
SHOWING TEMPORARY RESERVES ARE AFFIXED TO
PAGE 218. THE ORIGINAL OF THE SECOND OVERSIZED
SKETCH HAS BEEN CUT.***



Scale Twenty Chains to One Inch.





Yellow shows temporary reserve see
Page 214

The summer grazing part Mr
Carmichael's dam is not on this
sketch. See page 215 & 199

Scale 2 miles to one inch

TRUE NORTH

Cooking place
page 213
Lake

note The Mauvois River reserve page 212 is not on this sketch

Thunagan Indians
Kereeners Subgroup
Memorandum.

The unfortunate position in which these Indians were placed as regards their lands - having neither land nor water assigned to them - is stated in the accompanying Copies of my letters (2) 13th Feby 1879 to the Hon the Chief Commr of Lands & Works. pages 237 and 245.

The final adjustment was impeded by the acceptance of a Pre-emption record by the local Recorder for a piece of land necessary to the Indians, while the Commr was actually on the spot, examining the lands generally.

See back of this page

***IN ORIGINAL, THE DAIGNEAU PRE-EMPTION AND THE
LETTER FROM MR. DAIGNEAU HAVE BEEN COPIED
ONTO THE BACK OF PAGE 219.***

District of Yale (Rooyos Division)

Edward Daigneau

Date of record. Oct 3 1878 320 acres

Similkameen

On the North by the Claim of Francis

On the East by the trail to Rooyos

On the West by the Similkameen

(P^d) Chs A. Vernon.

Apphication 24 Sept 1878

Form No 2 declaration Sept 25 1878.

Copy

"1 January 1879."

"Mr Sproat"

"You told me to leave the"
"land I had in the Similkameen Valley after the"
"advice of some persons of the Work-Land Depart-"
"ment & told me that land was not reserved"
"for the last 3 months, so I. Resist for some"
"days. Now I believe you, and I Renounce for"
"this land".

(Signed) Edward Daigneau.

"Excuse me and"
"forgive me".

This record is cancelled in the Land Office.

See letter page 148
Book 3 20 Nov 1878

The doubt thrown on the work it was intended to do, by this act made it impossible for the Commission to know what arable land was really available without disturbing white settlers, and there being only a few days open for travel across the Hope Mountains, the Commissioner was compelled to retrace his steps up the Siml Kameen Valley, having made certain definite reserves where Cultivation was progressing or seemed possible and reserving temporarily until a final visit ^{or} and adjustment a tract of land in the Valley.

The Provincial Government has neglected or refused to cancel the above pre-emption though

The man himself has abandoned it, and I have included it within the definite reserves (page 227). There is no reason why they should not cancel the record under these circumstances.

Had I continued in Office it would not have been necessary for the Commission again to have revisited Heremans as the whole district is thoroughly known to me, but my successor probably must do so, though it is grievous that by the above act the Dominion Govt should be put to the to the expense.

The Commission acting on the basis that notwithstanding past neglect of the Indians,

an attempt must be made to find arable land for them, even much scattered, without disturbing the white settlers unnecessarily, will have to find where the Indians have settled on arable patches. I told them and sent them word through M. B. Price that the Govt wished them to do so, that it might be seen what land was really wanted & possible to find with irrigation facilities, and these places, the Commission should secure to them, if required in addition to the definite reserves made by me. The water question I think will force the Indians to be much scattered for arable spots. Some of the white people

say it is a pity to have the Indians among them, but what can be done? There is very little land available now, and these Indians near the frontier should be well placed on reasonably sized locations where water can be got.

The reserve temporarily made west of Hudson Bay Co's claim and lots 107 and 114 is made as the Indians hoped on some part of it to find land that could be reached by water.

The large temporary reserve down the Valley is for winter grazing chiefly - but if the Indians are correct they can get arable patches chiefly on right bank near the mouths of Snow torrents.

Grazing

These should be assigned to them, and then the question of grazing should be settled. There is not as some of the settlers say sufficient grazing especially for winter on the right bank of Similkameen below Keremeos. The left bank is much eaten but affords sage & shelter. Whether the Indians should have all the Yellow reserve absolutely or the place should be made a common for grazing purposes between Indians & Whites is a question which will have to be decided.

I attach two letters from Mr Price, and a Memo, as to an Indian question with the Hudson's Bay Co.

(Signed) G. M. S.

I reserve the following for the 225
Okanagan Indians
Keremeus Group.

A Reserve on the left bank
of the Similkameen river bounded as
follows. From a spot
on said left bank where the South
boundary of Lot 111 Group 1 touches the
said river East to the north west
corner of Lot 113 Group 1 - thence
southerly and easterly following
the boundary of Lot 113 Group 1 to
its south east corner - thence true
south 20 chains to Mr Rutter's land -
thence true west 80 chains - thence south
to the South west corner of Section 3.
T. 52. thence west to left bank of
Similkameen river - thence up said
left bank to Starting point.

100 inches of water for

1350 acres approx
(225) A.H.B.

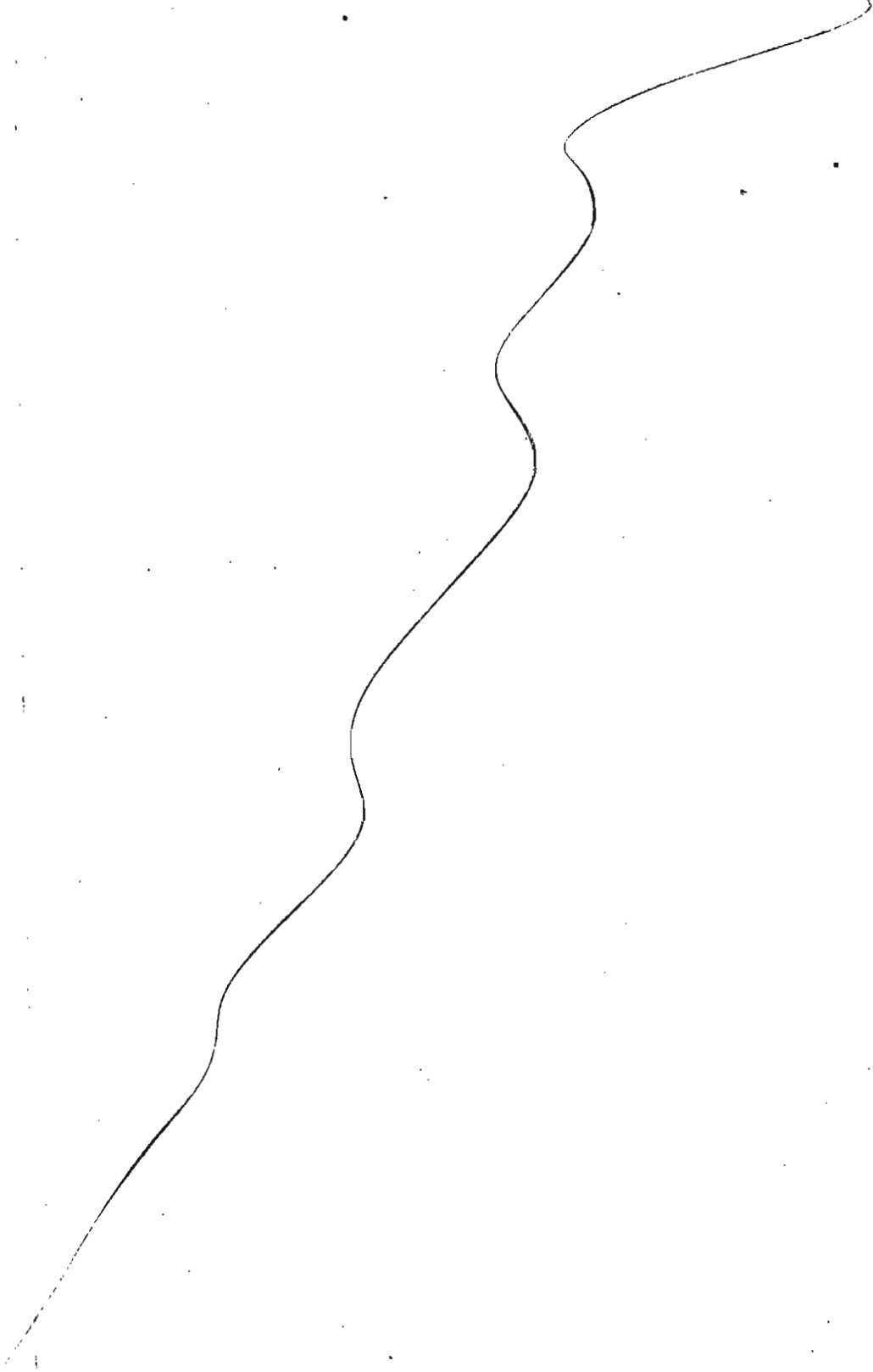
No 1
Cancelled by
B72 9/8/93

12 Oct-

1878

irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Kerevens Creek and all other sources of water supply, which, on survey, may be found available.

(signed) G. L. S.



Managaw Indians

Kerevens Group.

A reserve on the left bank
 of the Similkameen river consisting
 of 320 acres or thereabouts, bounded
 as follows. From a spot on the
 left bank of Similkameen river
 at the south west corner of
 Francisco Mendozas lot east along
 south boundary of said lot to
 its south east corner thence
 south 40 chains or thereabouts -
 thence west to left bank of
 Similkameen river - thence up said
 left bank to starting point.

100 acres of water for
 irrigation and other purposes are
 assigned from all sources of water supply
 which, on survey, may be found available:
 against said

1359 acres approx
 12/1/94

W. 2

12 Oct
 1878

Note:

This is the land on which Mr
E Daigneault intruded, but which
he retired from.

(Signed G. M. S.)

IN ORIGINAL, PAGES 229 TO 254 ARE DOUBLE-SIDED.

Okanagan Indians
Keremuns Group.

A reserve on the right bank of the Similkameen river opposite the old Custom House bounded as follows.

788 From a spot on the right bank of the Similkameen river as convenient for Survey which spot is a short distance south of the more southerly of the two creeks shown on sketch but to include the Cultivable land
 12 Oct
 1878
 Thence up right bank of the Similkameen river to a spot about 20 chains north of the more northerly of the two streams shown on sketch but to include the Cultivable land. Thence west 50 chains or thereabouts - Thence south a sufficient distance so that a line drawn east at right angles will strike the starting point. Thence east to starting point.
 300 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from the above two creeks and from all sources

of water supply which on survey, may be found available)

(Signed) G. M. S.

Kanagan Indians Keremuns Group.

A Reserve about 14 miles from Keremuns on the Keremuns Pentteton trail consisting of 50 acres or thereabouts but to include the Indian fencing and Cultivation, to be laid off in good survey shape and as far as possible so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the reasonable requirements of Cattle or Stock traffic on the road.

No 12

12 Oct
1878

20 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from all sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

(Signed) G. M. S.

Note.

This is the farm of "Oh-we-ahp-Kni" and others. and is on right hand side of trail going from Keremuns towards Pentteton. Irrigation water is got from a stream coming from west-ward.

Okanagan Indians

Keremeus Group.

Ashnola Subgroup.

A Reserve on the right bank of the Similkameen river, bounded as follows.

From a bluff close to the said right bank and east of the Ashnola river up said right bank to a small creek running into Similkameen river. Thence westerly to base of hills. Thence southerly and easterly following said base (crossing Ashnola river) to starting point, to embrace the flat land on both sides of the Ashnola river from the Gorge at the mountains to its mouth - being the old Ashnola Reserve.

200 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from all sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

(signed) G. M. S.

No 10.

12 Oct
1878

Okanagan Indians
Keremuns Group.
Ashnola Subgroup.

70.11
 12 Oct
 1878
 A reserve on the right bank of the Similkameen river between Ashnola and the Three Creek Reserve bounded as follows, Commencing at a Rocky bluff on the said bank where a tree is marked - thence up said bank for about 2 miles to a creek where also a tree is marked - thence west to base of hills - thence southerly following said base to opposite starting point - thence easterly to starting point. The Ashnola headman John will show the boundaries.

100 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from all sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

(Signed) G. H. S.

Okanagan Indians

Keremeus Group.

The following tract of land is temporarily reserved.

From the Southeast Corner of the Indian reserve which is immediately south of Mrs. Francisco Mendoga's claim on the left bank of Similkameen river - thence running in a southerly direction parallel to the said river and distant therefrom 80 chains to a spot about 80 chains due east of the old Custom house - thence due west to right bank of Similkameen river - thence up said bank to the north east corner of the Indian reserve opposite to the old Custom House - thence due west 40 chains - thence running northerly parallel to the Similkameen river and distant therefrom 40 chains to a spot on the right bank of said river about 160 chains down from its junction with the Ashnola river - thence north (Crossing Similkameen river), to base of mountains - thence in an easterly direction following the base of the mountains to the north west corner of Lot 107 Group 1. thence true south to the south west corner of Lot 114 Group 1. thence true east to west boundary of the Andron's Bay Co's Claim - thence south along said ^{west} boundary to right bank of Similkameen river - thence in a southerly direction following the left bank of the river to the southwest corner of the Indian reserve first above mentioned, thence true east to the point of commencement.

(signed) G. A. S.

12 Oct
1878

The following, as places occupied by the Indians, and the position of which is shown approximately in red on the sketch are reserved absolutely for arable patches. It cannot be known, until survey, whether some of these are inside or outside of the reserves, absolutely or temporarily reserved, but the fact of occupation will enable the places to be easily found.

Sufficient water for irrigation and other purposes is assigned for all these places from all available sources of water supply.

(Signed) G. L. S.



Three pieces of land of twenty acres or thereabouts, each, situated east from the land of J Cole and J Richter as marked on map, and at present respectively occupied by "Yah-lah-bah-ek", John, and another Indian.

Also 40 acres or thereabouts, being the farm of John (Son of Nah-hum-cheen) and another Indian. Situated immediately east of the trail on left bank of Similkameen river, about halfway between the land of J Mendoza and the bluff.

Also 40 acres or thereabouts, being the farm of Indian "Banley" (& another possibly), situated on right bank of Similkameen river, about halfway between "Na-hum-cheen", farm and the bluff.

Also, the flat consisting of 50 acres or thereabouts, where Andrew, Tom, & others have grown wheat, situated on the left bank of Similkameen river, about 3 1/2 miles west of Mr. Surpise's farm.

(Signed) Genl. S

no 1

Cancelled

9-8-93

by OR.

no 9

Copy

Page 28

No 40

1873

March 1

E Barcelo.

Record of pre-

sumption of 320 acres of land in Similkameen Valley about 3 1/2 miles from the H.B. Co buildings at Karemene and about one mile from F. Richter's house. Commencing at a stake marked A being the N.W. Corner of claim thence 1524 yards east to a stake marked B thence 1016 yards south to stake C thence 1524 yards west to stake D thence 1016 yds north to stake A being the point of Commencement.

(102) J. C. H.

Copy.

Page 29

No 43.

1873

June 23.

Francisco Mendoza.

Record of pre-

sumption of 320 acres of land in the Valley of Similkameen. Commencing at a stake marked A at the N.E. boundary of M Barcelo's pre-emption and running 1524 yards east to a stake marked B thence south 1016 yards to stake C thence 1524 yards to stake D thence 1016 yards to stake A being point of Commencement.

(102) J. C. H.

Copy

237

Indian Reserve Commissioner
British Columbia

New- West 13 Feb 1879

Sir.

In reference to my letter to you of the 27th Jan^y, having now had the Kerevens sketches made, I reply to your letter of the 14th ult. and to the copy inclosed in it of a letter from several Similkameen settlers to you, dated 3^d Dec^r last, on the subject of Indian Reserves at Kerevens.

The British Columbian Indians living near the frontier, along the rivers Okanagan and Similkameen, consist of the Osoyos and Lower Similkameen (Kerevens) tribes. They number together 253 Indians.

In 1877 the Indian Reserve Commissioners, on visiting the locality, found that the only land assigned for the Osoyos tribe was a vaguely described piece comprising a small area of cultivable land, which a Mr. McPownell had pre-empted, and was endeavouring to hold. No water

had been provided for irrigation purposes.

The Commissioners adjutted the Osoyos reserves but were prevented by the snow from dealing with the land affairs of the Kerevens Indians. They, however, invited the chief to their camp and explained to him why they could not visit his place that season 1877. These proceedings were reported to both Governments.

In 1878

in 1878 I visited the Kerevens district as soon it was possible to reach that somewhat remote place in carrying out the programme of work for the year.

On making inquiries on the spot it appeared that the Kerevens Indians, numbering 136, were in a worse plight than their neighbours the Osoyos Indians had been; for, between Ashnole and the frontier, not a single acre of land had been assigned for their use, nor had any water been provided for irrigation purposes.

The above mentioned letter from the Similkameen settlers, which you submit for my report, is signed by seven gentlemen, including Mr Waigneault a trespasser on Indian lands.

Two other signatures are those of gentlemen who pre-empted ^{their land} when the Reserve Commission was on its way to Kerevens in 1877.

The remaining names Messrs Cole, Mendoza, Barcelo and Richter are older settlers and the letter may be regarded as stating their views.

I may remark, in passing, that it is stated in the letter that Mr Cole, one of these four gentlemen, was absent at the time of my visit to Kerevens. This is erroneous.

I conversed several times with Mr Cole and he was good enough to give me much information, as also did Mr Barrington Price an old settler and large land owner at Kerevens.

The Indian Reserve runs along the entire southern boundary of Mr Price's land, but he has not

Signed

signed the letter.

The views and wishes of the above four gentlemen Messrs Cole, Mendoza, Barcelo and Richter are perfectly plain, and, while I receive their statement with unfeigned respect, they will not expect me to believe that they are disinterested.

The position of two Governments, in reference to the adjustment of the Indian Land Question, is not always well understood, or recognised, by white settlers, or Indian tribes, yielding, naturally, to influence of local and personal interests and Considerations.

The presence of the Indians - The number 130 - (one individual having seventy head of Cattle) on the lower Similkameen may be a danger and an inconvenience to some of the Indians in their present Condition may be a nuisance to white settlers; but on the other hand, it has to be borne in mind that the white settlers came to them, they did not come to the white people.

The Government do not propose to remove these Indians to another part of the Country; they wish to get land within the limited agricultural and grazing area upon the lower Similkameen.

The fact are that the Indians in question have had no land assigned for their use. They have been put on one side entirely for 20 years past.

The pre-emption record book has been freely open to the white settlers during that time.

The

The white settlers have had the pick of the limited area available in the valley (one of the signers of the letter having secured as much 1000 acres of fine land.)

They have been permitted, free of charge, to graze their cattle on the Crown Lands in the valley, and, in some places, to damage the grass beyond recovery.

Notwithstanding all this, the signers of the letter, though it is not proposed to disturb any one of them (except the trespasser Mr. Daigneault) in his holding, nor to inquire whether the lands are held legally or not, make objections now to the assignment of a reserve based on the necessity for giving to each of the Indians, out of such scattered portions of good soil the white settlers have not taken, a moderate area of agricultural land, and as regards grazing, such a quantity of grazing land as the Indians are likely to need for their cattle in the not distant future.

These gentlemen further propose, in a small valley valuable chiefly as a place of winterage for cattle, the Indians should be confined to a portion of it not suitable, or not adequate for that purpose.

The following remarks respectfully offered for your information, together, with the sketch of the locality, herewith sent, will explain the above statement of fact.

The Similkameen valley, in general as you are aware is narrow

And

IN ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 241



3 Creeks
THE THREE CREEKS
Old Reserve confirmed by Mr. Sprout
See Page minutes of session
Upper Similkameen Ind.

The reserve on the Penttaton trail is not shown on this sketch

The red are assigned Reserves
Yellow temporary Reserves

Scale Two Miles to one Inch.

49th PARALLEL NORTH LATITUDE

and gravelly.

There is not a white settler engaged in cultivation on any one part of it until you get to Kerevens, nor is it likely there ever will be.

At the latter place, as the sketches sent herewith show, the Similkameen bends first to the east and the valley opens a little. The tributary stream Kerevens flows in from the north, and two brooks (sometimes dry in summer) come from the hills north east. The effect of these waters meeting at this small widening of the valley has been to form a light, but excellent, soil which is found amongst the prevailing gravelly ridges.

These tracts of good soil are mostly upon the east side of the Similkameen (left bank) in the angle between it and the Kerevens, and along the Kerevens just before it joins the Similkameen.

On the west bank of the Similkameen at this portion of its course the mountains come ^{close} ~~also~~ down leaving in parts a gravelly strip of land, or only small patches here and there watered by snow-torrents except opposite the site of the old Custom House where there is a good piece of land.

It is not however the agricultural capabilities of the locality which constitutes its chief value, these indeed being unimportant in themselves where scarcely any market for produce exists.

The

The fifteen or twenty miles of the Similkameen valley, from about Kerevens to the frontier, ~~from~~^{for} a small but excellent winter range. That is to say chiefly on the East side of the river.

The snowfall is light and there are feed and shelter on the slopes and along the river bottom.

The agricultural lands at Kerevens are valuable principally for producing hay, and in connection with wintering stock, generally.

These facts in all their bearings are as well known to the Indians of Kerevens as to any of the Settlers, and the Indians say they are unable to reconcile what they have heard of the justice of the Govt. with the fact that, during 30 years past, since white men occupied the country, no land whatever has been assigned for the use of the Indians on the Lower Similkameen. They themselves have been prevented from acquiring land, and, year after year, they have seen white men taking the choice portions of the very limited area in their own valley available for settlement; they have seen these settlers increasing their possessions from time to time and using for irrigation the scanty supplies of water which exist on the East side of the Similkameen. I found the Indians in a state of discontent and dejection.

They contrasted their position, as having no land, with that of

The

the american Indians who have an extensive reserve immediately beyond the boundary.

They refused, at first, to shake hands with me or permit me to take a census, saying that I was an officer of the Government and they could not understand their bad treatment by the Government.

I left them in a better frame of mind, but I am afraid, indeed, I know they have been disturbed since my visit by the trespass of Mr. Daigneault and by the action taken by the signers of the letter now under consideration. I shall not be surprised if bad news should at any time reach the Government from that quarter.

I respectfully submit these Indians are entitled to consideration as an omitted group of the native population, which, for some reason, which I am unable to understand, have during 20 years had no land assigned for their use, and it is unnecessary for me to say to you in conclusion that it is important, both for provincial and international reasons, that Indians, who live on the frontier, should have no reasonable ground for complaint.

I respectfully submit this brief statement and shall be glad to give you any further information which you may desire.

I am Sir &c &c &c
(signed) G. M. Sproat
Commissioner.

The Hon:
The Chief Comr of
Lands & Works,
Victoria.

Copy

Indian Reserve Comm^{rs}

New. West 13 Feb'y 1879.

Sir.

Referring to my separate letter of this date as to Similkameen Indian reserves, I make now a supplementary statement for the information of the Provincial Government on matters relating to these reserves which it was unnecessary to include in the above separate letter commenting as it did, simply, upon the complaint made by settlers in the Similkameen Valley.

You will I think admit that there are obvious inconveniences in the practice of District Land Recorders accepting pre-emption applications for lands in places where serious Indian Land question, which are about to be considered by the Indian Reserve Commission, exist. This is done, no doubt, without the sanction or wish of the Provincial Government (to embarrass whom might in some cases be the object of the records) but, unless the records so accepted are cancelled, the effect is the same as if the sanction of the Provincial Government had been obtained; and it might, in some cases, reluctantly, compel the Dominion Government to complain that, in practice, the Agreement between the two Governments as to Indian lands was not being acted up to.

Notwithstanding the state of affairs described in my separate letter

of

of this date as existing in the Lower Similkameen valley, the numbers of Indians left entirely without land, the small area of agricultural land and so forth, it does not appear that any restrictions were placed upon the acquisition of land by white settlers and the fact is that lands have been acquired, since Confederation, and, indeed, in 1877, at a time when the Reserve Commission was on its way to Kerevens.

I need not however dwell on these events because seeking means of smoothing difficulties and avoiding questions and correspondence I, at last, devised a method, as I hoped, of adjustment under which it would not be necessary to disturb a single white settler in any land he occupied, nor, indeed, to inquire (and I have not inquired) whether, the lands were legally held or not.

This determination so displeased the Indians that at one time I thought it would be impossible to negotiate with them at all, and I should have to retire after the heavy expenditure caused by visiting that remote place; however, I finally succeeded in effecting ^{an adjustment} ~~a settlement~~.

The difficulty about the water for irrigation was to some extent got over by ^{my} ~~any~~ assigning lands on the river bottom, and, particularly, the piece marked green on the sketch herewith sent, as this piece (judging from what had been done by white settlers on similar pieces) would probably produce crops with irrigation.

This

This piece may be regarded as the pivot of the adjustment which, after extreme difficulty, I thought myself fortunate in effecting, whether the interests of the two Governments, or of the white settlers in the Valley were regarded.

Now, this very piece of land, subsequently to my having reserved the lands generally for Indian purposes was pre-empted by Mr. E. Daigneault, and his application (as per enclosed copy) accepted by the Land Recorder Mr. Vernon, though that Gentleman knew that the Reserve Commission was working in the Similkameen valley and encamped at the place.

On learning the above fact I left a note for Mr. Daigneault, who was absent, explaining that the record was invalid as the land had been given to the Indians.

Mr. Daigneault went to Victoria and saw you on the subject but I do not officially know what took place, though perhaps I may be permitted to say that I understood you in conversing with me on this subject to express an opinion that Mr. Daigneault under these circumstances could have no claim to the land.

Mr. Daigneault called at my hotel in Victoria and told me that he was going back to Similkameen, and intended to occupy and hold the land and that the Dominion Govt. might do what they

pleased

pleased. I told him in reply that I thought he was acting illegally and was probably wasting his time.

I have learned since that Mr Daigneault has actually occupied the land and that the Indians, with that respect for the law which they so generally show, have not forcibly resisted his occupation.

They are however extremely dissatisfied, and I fear the circumstance may largely destroy the effect of my visit and of the adjustment.

In the event of the Indians minds being disturbed and of the adjustment proving nugatory in practice, the cost of my again visiting that remote place, which is quite out of the line of any future work of the Commission, would not be less than \$1000⁰⁰, and it would be useless to go there while Mr Daigneault continued to occupy the land.

There is as you know, a summary remedy in the hands of the Indian Department in cases of trespass on reserves under clauses 11 to 19 of the Indian Act 1875, but, considering the general position of the whole Indian Land Question in the Province and the possibility of some portions of the Act being changed, I have not, in a single instance, recommended the Superintendent to seek any other means of redress in cases of trespass than through

the

The ordinary authorities and regular tribunals in this Province.

It is however surely hard upon the Dominion Govt that they should have to contemplate a tedious, expensive and "cumbersome" ejectment suit to remove a trespasser such as Mr Daigneault.

I respectfully express regret that, when Mr Daigneault, and Mr Vernon the Land Recorder, and myself were in Victoria, you did not see your way to examine the question raised by Mr Daigneault and cancel his record which, I am advised, is within your power as Chief Commissioner and within the practice of the Land Office.

I hope you will now do so and thus end a dispute which otherwise seems likely to produce nothing but embarrassment and loss to all concerned.

Should you still not see your way to act: I shall be glad to have your views on the subject for communication to the Superintendent General in order to assist the Dominion Government in considering what will be their course in reference to the trespass of Mr Daigneault.

I am Sir, &c &c &c
(Sd) G. M. Sproule
Comr

The Hon:
The Chief Comr
of Lands & Works
Victoria.

Keremsoos

Dec 9th 1878.

Sir.

Your letter and papers dated Oct 26th came duly to hand. I informed the settlers and Indians of your decision and wishes regarding the land set apart for Indian Settlement to Monsieur Daigneault. I also sent a letter (copy enclosed) advising him to let the Indians enter peacefully in possession of their land according to your instructions. He took no notice of the letter but started for Hope without seeing me. I hear he has returned and taken possession of the land saying he has authority from below to do so. As he refused at Hope to bring my papers and letters I have no means of ascertaining the truth of his statement.

The settlers had a meeting Dec 2^d at Francis Richters house to petition against the Indians having any land in the white settlement. I did ^{not} attend, having before argued with them upon the injustice of such a step, that, taking into consideration the number of Indians & the small quantity of land fit for agricultural purposes your decision was one which no reasonable man could find fault with. I should be glad to hear by return what steps ought to be taken to remove Mr Daigneault as he evidently will not listen to reason - and having no official authority I did not like to proceed to extreme measures.

I have the honor to remain

Sir.

To. G. M. Sproat Esq
I. R. Commissioner

Your Obedient Servant
(sd/ Barrington Price)

P.S. Since writing the above I have seen Mr Daigneault and read him your letter. He refused

to tell me whether he had seen you or not. I need ~~hardly~~ ^{hardly} add how important it is there should be no ill feeling existing between the whites and Indians, such is certain to be the case if the latter are not put in possession of the land given them. News has lately come from Caloville that the U.S. Government have refused Morris his land and they expect trouble next spring, this would bring the war right on the border.

Terebas Kit (Indian) says you told him he could take his line from J. Coles Creek and irrigate there from as well as J. Cole. The latter part is some distance South of the Creek. I told Terebas this I would write for information from you as I knew nothing about it.

Ashuala John spoke to the Settlers who attended J. Riches meeting, his remarks were very moderate and sensible, but the meeting has evidently caused a feeling of distrust amongst the Indians who fancy their land will be taken away from them.

(M) B.P.

Copy.

Keweenaw

August 28th 1879.

Sir.

The Indians are so scattered at the present time working and stock driving in different places that I find it impossible to send you an accurate list of the number that have taken up land.

I think it better under such circumstances to leave it until November, when they will all be at their respective ranches. I will then ride round and send you a small plan with the No of acres (as near as stepping can be accurate) and the names of the Indians upon each piece of land. I informed them of your wishes that all

should at once settle upon the land they wished to occupy, they replied that this fall all intended taking up their land.

The only little excitement which occurred was through Mr Shuttleworth spreading a report in Hope that all heifers and fillies in the Similkameen had the venereal disease.

Such an abominable lie I took him severely to task for, before the white settlers and a few Indians, and so the matter ended.

With kind regards.

I have the honor to be
Your Obdient servant
(sd) Barington Price

Gilbert M. Sproat Esq

"Copy"

Indian Reserve Com^r

Osoyoos 14th Nov^r 1877

Sir.

The apparently unsatisfactory history and position of the Indian land question in this locality induces me to recommend in the interest of both Governments and to save much possible troubles that no land be confirmed to Messrs Haynes or Lowe or to any other person in this locality pending further inquiry; and the adjustment of Indian claims.

Your Obt Serv^t
(Signed) G. M. Sproat.
Joint Com^r

The Hon^r
The Chief Com^r
Lands & Works
Victoria.

In the matter of the question between Certain Indian families and the Hudson's Bay Company respecting land at Kerevens Lot 110. G. 1. Township 52 Osage District British Columbia. I Lah-lah-bah-ah-ah age about 50 years a British Columbian Indian of the Okanagan Nation have appeared this eleventh day of October 1878 to give information before Gilbert Malcolm Sproat Indian Reserve Commissioner and having been duly cautioned that I will be liable to incur punishment if I do not tell the truth Hereby Solemnly Declare and affirm that about 10 years ago I had a potato garden on the land which the Hudson's Bay Company have taken, the place was my ~~home~~^{own}, but I often went hunting, I had a ~~mat~~ house, I had only a small fence, I did not grow oats, or wheat as we had none in these days. Mr McLean lived in the Hudson's Bay Company's house, he said lend me your garden while I am here, I can use it and so can you. This was done - I did not get money for the use of the garden. Mr Sait's pig came into my garden and damaged it and Mr Sait paid me the worth of ten dollars for the damage. Mr McLean said the same to Ske-use about his garden which was nearer the river than mine but on the land which the Hudson's Bay Company took. Ashuola John Kalth. Chalth. Kivaw. Mi. Kume) and Oh. we, Ahp, Kin also had gardens on the same land near the Kerevens Stream. Mr Sait

came and fenced the land and I
 Could^{not} get back my garden and the other
 ones could not get theirs. I now want my
 garden back. Declared in our presence
 by Tah-lah-bask-et, who was duly
 cautioned this eleventh day of October
 one thousand eight hundred and seventy
 eight.

Tah-lah-bask-et
 . His X mark.

(sd) M Sproat Commissioner
 (sd) George Blewings Secy to Commr
 (sd) Macfall Interpreter.

Iashuala Lohu
 (Kalth, Chalth, Kwān, Mi. Kum) aged about
 45 years a British Columbian
 Akaugan Indian Having been
 cautioned that I will incur punish-
 ment if I do not tell truth and
 having had the foregoing statement
 of Tah-lah-bask-et read over to
 me this eleventh day of October 1878
 Hereby Solemnly Declare and
 Affirm that I had a garden on
 the land which the Hudsons Bay
 Company took and that I lost
 in the way that Tah-lah-bask-et
 says that he lost his and I did not
 willingly give it up and I was
 not paid for it and I have always
 wished to get it back and now
 hope to do so.

Declared in our presence
 this eleventh day of October one

thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight by Kalth-chalth, Kwaw-mi-Kum who was duly cautioned.

Kalth-chalth, Kwaw-mi-Kum
His X mark.

(02) G. M. Sproat. Commissioner
(02) George Blenkinsop Secy. to Commr
(01) Macphail Interpreter.

I - Oh. we. ahp. Kin aged about 45 years a British Columbian & Kananan Indian having been cautioned that I will incur punishment if I do not tell the truth and having had the foregoing statement of Tah, lah, back-eh read over to me this eleventh day of October 1878 Hereto solemnly Declare and Affirm that I had a garden on the land which the Hudson's Bay Company took and that I lost it in the way that Tah, lah, back-eh says that he lost his and I did not willingly give it up and I was not paid for it and I have always wished to get it back and now hope to do so. Declared in our presence this eleventh day of October 1878 by Oh. we. ahp. Kin who was duly cautioned.

Oh. we. ahp. Kin
His X mark

(01) G. M. Sproat Commissioner
(01) George Blenkinsop { Secy. to Commr
Interpreter }