

VOLUME 4

FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT

In April, 1880, Dr. I.W. Powell, the Indian Commissioner for B.C., transmitted to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs a copy of Sproat's 1878 Minutes of decision. In this same letter, Powell advised the Superintendent General that, in addition to the Minutes of decision and some other documents, he had also sent *copies of fifteen field books* to the Provincial Government. Two things of significance arise from the letter: first, it appears that Powell did not send the field books to the Superintendent General at this time; second, there were 15 field books prepared by Sproat.¹

Volume 4 of the Federal Collection of Minutes of Decision, Correspondence & Sketches consists of thirteen (13) soft-covered books containing the "Field Minutes" of Indian Reserve Commissioner Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, for the period June 1878 to June 1880. The majority of the books cover the summer and fall of 1878, however, notations and remarks in the field minutes indicate that Sproat re-wrote or revised many of the books after his initial work of 1878. In many of the volumes, there are references to the 1879 Land Amendment Act, notations noting work done by surveyor Edward Mohun in 1879 and remarks regarding reports received from Mohun as late as January 1880.

Notably missing from this group of field minutes is the field minute for the Lytton Indians, dated July 20, 1878. An extract of the Lytton field minute appears to have been affixed by Sproat to his "Interrupted Work Book No. 2" (volume 5/2 in the federal collection). Although a full copy of this minute appears to be within the provincial collection, it is not bound as the ones held by the federal government are.² This accounts for 14 field books. The location of the fifteenth field book is not known. Although there is an extensive letter in RG10 which Sproat identifies as a "field minute" relating to a dispute at Cook's Ferry, a quick review of this document indicates that the form and substance differs somewhat from other field minutes found in volume 4.³ It is therefore uncertain if this is the fifteenth book.

In addition to making later amendments/revisions to this collection of field minutes, it appears that Sproat removed some of the sketches originally placed in some of these books and placed/pasted them into his Minutes of decision volume (volume 6 in the federal collection). This is especially evident with the sketches for the Boothroyd group. When the sketches are examined, the letters from the sketches match. It was Sproat's intention that these field minute books would be used by the Surveyors when surveying his allotments. Notations by Surveyor W.S. Jemmett indicate that when he went to use one of the books, the sketch had already been removed. Thus, it appears this was a contemporary action, not something done at a later date. And as Sproat makes reference in his Minutes of decision volume to the sketches, it seems reasonable to conclude that he was the one who removed and re-used the sketches.

A.S.
December 1998

¹ See vl. 3, pp. 264-66; also provincial collection, Box 2, item 268/80.

² See vl. 5/2, pp. 65-113; Provincial Minutes of decision, Box 1, items 1768/78, 1679/78.

³ See RG10, vol. 3668, File 10,345.

VOLUME 4
FIELD MINUTES
G.M. SPROAT, INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER
1878 - 1880

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Spuzzum Group | June 1, 1880 |
| 2. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Boston Bar Group
River Fraser 19 to 30 mile post ¹ | June 1, 1878 |
| 3. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Boothroyd Group
Fraser River 33 to about 43 mile post | June 8, 1878 |
| 4. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
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| 5. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Skuppah Sub-group near Lytton | June 19, 1878 |
| 6. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Lower Nicola
Potatoe Gardens | August 20, 1878 |
| 7. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
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| 8. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
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| 9. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Nicola-Mameet
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| 10. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Nicola
The Coldwater and its Neighbourhood | September 6, 1878 |
| 11. | Upper Nicola Indians
Nicola ~ and ~ Douglas Lakes | September 28, 1878 |
| 12. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Lytton Group
Hamilton's Creek ⁴ | September 30, 1878 |
| 13. | Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians
Upper Similkameen. | October 14, 1878 |

¹ There is an index included in this book prepared by W.S. Jemmett, Surveyor.

² There is a note which states this book was reviewed July 23, 1879.

³ Although the final date in this field minute is September 5, there is later correspondence copied into the field minute.

⁴ There is an addendum to this field book dated February 15, 1880.

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VOLUME 4/1
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
SPUZZUM GROUP
June 1, 1880

Sproat dated this book June 1, 1880. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated June 1, 1880. This date suggests that Sproat completed this field minute shortly before his retirement from office. The majority of the Minutes of decision by Sproat for this group can be found in volume 6, pages 3-14.

Sproat states that the land at Spuzzum is "insufficient" and of poor quality, "still the Indians cling to the place, and probably, could not be induced to leave it though many of them will work elsewhere and cultivate land elsewhere." (pp. 5-6). With respect to the reserves he has allotted for the Spuzzum Indians, Sproat notes that as "access to them can always be claimed, I have not connected them with highways -merely for sake of access." (p. 18)

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat

William S. Jemmett(W.S.J.)

G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list

Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commissioner

Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

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**ANNOTATED INDEX
VOLUME 4/1**

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 01 1880		Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute & Sketch	1-25
06 01 1880	Survey	Spuzzum	Sproat	Instructions	1,3,10 12-13,16
06 01 1880	Spuzzum 1 ¹	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	2-8,17
06 01 1880	Spuzzum Flat ²	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	3-5,7
06 01 1880	Teequaloose 3 ³	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	9-10
06 01 1880	Fishery ⁴	General	Sproat	Field Minute	11-12
06 01 1880	Fishery ⁵	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	12-13
06 01 1880	Yelakin 4 ⁶	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	12-13
06 01 1880	Rombrot Fishery ⁷	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	13
06 01 1880	Long Tunnel 5 ⁸	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	13-14
06 01 1880	Graveyard ⁹	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	14,19

¹ Sproat identifies this as the "old Reserve ... scheduled as "110 acres between 9 and 10 mile posts, waggon road."" This is a reference to a colonial allotment. The schedule referred to is the 1871 schedule prepared by B.C. Sproat states that the area is called "Spept'l-kum". In his description at p. 8, Sproat says "north", but it should read "south". O'Reilly subsequently also enlarges this reserve. [See vl. 1, pp. 121-23; vl. 6, p. 10; vl. 10, pp. 95-96; PILQ, p. 105, Item M(12)]

² Sproat makes reference to an old Indian settlement called "Shweemp" which had been inappropriately included within the pre-emption of a settler named Biesta. This pre-emption was subsequently cancelled. Sproat identifies "Shweemp" as being Spuzzum Flat and enlarges the colonial allotment to include "Shweemp" within the reserve. [See vl. 1, pp. 121-23; vl. 6, p. 10]

³ Sproat identifies this as an "old Reserve," that is, a colonial reserve. [See PILQ, p. 105, Item M(11)]

⁴ Sproat generally discusses the "fishing places of the Indians along the Fraser, and Thompson ..."

⁵ Sproat states that there are "very important fishing places near Rombrots which might be secured by an addition to the old reserve." (p. 12) The first fishery Sproat describes is north of the reserve. This area does not appear to have been added to the reserve. There is no reserve in the area identified.

⁶ Sproat states that this "old Reserve" is confirmed. Sproat notes this reserve is near the land of a settler named Rombrot. His house is shown on the sketch. [See PILQ, pp. 83, 93, 105 Item M(10); MPS 539]

⁷ This area was not confirmed as a reserve.

⁸ Sproat states that there is "a house and garden belonging to Indian "Jack" who wished to have this land secured. The area described appears to fall within this reserve. [See vl. 6, p. 8]

⁹ Sproat identifies two graveyards, one on the land of a settler name Rombrot, the other on the land of a settler named Alexander. Neither of these appear to have been confirmed as reserves. [See vl. 6, p. 13]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 01 1880	Teequaloose 3A ¹⁰	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	14-15
06 01 1880	Skuet 6 ¹¹	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	15-16
06 01 1880	Skuet 6	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	16
06 01 1880	Fishery ¹²	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	17
06 01 1880	Papsilqua 2	Spuzzum	Sproat	Field Minute	17
06 01 1880	Rombrot ¹³	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	19a
06 01 1880	Spuzzum 1	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	21
06 01 1880	Teequaloose 3	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	22
06 01 1880	Yelakin 4	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	23
06 01 1880	Papsilqua 2	Spuzzum	Unknown	Sketch	24
06 01 1880		Spuzzum ¹⁴	Unknown	Sketch	25

¹⁰ Sproat refers to Mr. Alexander being willing to give up to the Government "a portion of land including the site and surroundings of two Indian houses, beside the waggon road" immediately beyond his house (p. 14). Sproat states that the "Department will have to get a transfer from him as the land belongs to Mr. Alexander." (p. 15) There is a marginal notation on p. 14 which states "Mr. Alexander now in trustee[?] asylum and refuses to part with his land." It would appear that the land being discussed is within what is now Teequaloose 3A. This reserve was allotted in June 1916 by the McKenna-McBride Commission. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 78]

¹¹ Sproat makes reference to an Indian named "Kun-un-jay" who "applied for a piece of land claimed by a deceased Indian woman named "Cow-ki-noe." Sproat states he could not find the land, but he was able to provide a description of it. He states that if the surveyor can find the land he should report on it. Sproat includes the description by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Sanders, dated March 19, 1866. A small sketch accompanies the pre-emption description. This reserve is ultimately allotted by O'Reilly. [See vl. 1, pp. 125-27; vl. 6, p. 8; vl. 10, pp. 91-97]

¹² Sproat identifies a 5 acre fishery about 2 miles below the Alexandria Bridge. This area does not appear to have been confirmed as a reserve.

¹³ This sketch is part the copy of the certificate of improvement found on page 19. It shows Lot 2, Grp. 1, which appears to be Mr. Rombrot's land.

¹⁴ This sketch appears to show an area along the Fraser River from Alexandria Bridge to Yale. Distances are marked upon the sketch, but the point of origin is not shown.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
 VOLUME 4/1
 FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
 NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
 SPUZZUM GROUP

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Kun-un-joy, Spuzzum Indian	15
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Settlers	See list at end of index
Survey	
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instructions	1,3,10,12-13,16
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Surveyor Jemmett	22,23
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Te-kwe-loose (Spuzzum, graveyard)	14
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Colonial Reserves

Name	Comment	Page
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Teaqualoose	"old Reserve"	9

Settlers

Name	Page
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Andrews, Mark	20
Biesta, F.	4
Hodges, Mr.	25
Rombrot, Etienne (a.k.a. Rombrandt)	13,19a,19,23
York, Mr.	25

NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK

— INDIANS —

SPUZZUM

— GROUP —

British Columbia.

Indian Reserve Commission.

Yale District.

Squyym Indians.

Instructions to Surveyors.

The following
Reserves have been assigned, and
will have to be surveyed, in accordance
with the Land Amendment Act 1879,
as far as possible

Note. Compass
bearings, hereinafter mentioned, are
magnetic bearings except where the
contrary is specially stated.

Geo. Stuart
Commr

1 June 1880

Right bank of Traosn.

The old Reserve is
 scheduled as "110 acres between
 9 and 10 mile posts, waggon road."
 and is confirmed.

For Sketch See Page, 21.

The small flat
 visible from the waggon road appears
 to be the only portion of this reserve
 that can be cultivated, and this,
 though seldom, is yet liable to
 overflow.

It is called, Sppt 'L. Kun.

There are no white settlers adjoining.

The land, indeed, is very poor,
 but as the Indians have now, and

intend

intend to have, stock, which, generally, they will graze in the Nicola District, bringing some down to Spuzzum, as wanted for use or market, they asked that the reserve should be extended on the west side, so that they might have room and not be shut in by and bye in the event of the place ever being settled.

This seemed to be a reasonable request and I consented to add 100 acres which the Surveyor will survey, as most convenient.

The land is very poor browsing land, which no white man would occupy or use.

The most important question to be settled here was the desire

desire of the Indians to have their old settlement of Shuswap restored to them, which, in early days, was pre-empted by Mr. J. Bista, whose record the Provincial Government, on my referring the question to them with full explanations, cancelled.

A careful examination of the Indian's statements, and of the ground, showed that Shuswap was, unquestionably, an old settlement, and I may remark that the action of the Provincial Government in facilitating its reacquirement by the Indians, had the best effect, and helped forward the work of the Commission among all the Indians along the Fraser

And

and Thompson, and, also, in Nicola.

Shuswap is on the left bank of the Spuzzum at its mouth.

A small portion of it can be cultivated, and has been cultivated.

Water comes from a spring on the hill side.

The Indians have some houses at the roadside, and one across the road.

The whole of the Reserve at Spuzzum is quite insufficient to afford land for subdivision among the Indians, and, owing to the poorneess of the soil, no more can be found, still the Indians cling to the place, and, probably, could not be induced to leave it,

though

though many of them will work
 elsewhere, and cultivate land elsewhere.

The locality, however, has
 some advantages from its nearness,
 as an open flat, to the Alexandria
 Bridge, and as the first little
 opening after leaving Galt -

Packers, and parties who
 are in the habit of encamping, tempo-
 rarily, on the flat. Whether or
 not such a place would be utilised
 for railway purposes, in the event of
 a railway being constructed, I cannot
 judge, but, under these circumstances,
 I reserve at this place the following
 piece of ground. The understanding
 being that the final arrangement

should

should be made, if the railway came this way, between the Reserve Commissioners, and the railway authorities, when it was seen what the railway required; (some people thinking there might be a station here, for instance) and this was explained to the Indians as well as the convenience of the flat for camping, and they understood the matter, and, if frankly dealt with, will give no trouble.

I told them that, in any event, their old settlement of Shoocamp would be theirs, and that nothing but the railway would interfere with that, without their consent.

The above piece of ground

reserved is bounded as follows -

1st line. The left bank of the Spuzzum from the waggon road bridge to its mouth -

2nd line. The mouth of the Spuzzum and a portion of the right bank of the Fraser in a north direction

3rd line. The southerly boundary - as far west but not beyond the base of the mountains - of the pre-emption of Mark Francis Andrews (now occupied by Yung Chee 11 mile house)

4th line. A line along the base of mountains back to the starting point at Spuzzum Bridge.

Right bank Frazer.

The old Reserve

scheduled as 19 acres about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Alexandra Bridge and some distance inland.

say 20 chains - is confirmed.

For sketch see Page 22.

Surveyed
M

This is a goodish little piece of land - as land is within the Frazer gorge - and the Indians should be made to cultivate it. I could not find the pools, but as well as I could judge by the eye, there seemed to be somewhat more good land here than 19 acres. though I may be wrong.

St

If there is - seeing that the Indian Department will not easily find land for arable subdivision among these people - the surveyor should include any small additional good land there is.

The question of what to do in regard to the fishing places of the Indians along the Fraser, and Thompson, is a little difficult.

They fish in many places but, especially, at certain places, and each family has its rock or station.

The phrase "nobody will interfere with them" will perhaps not be satisfactory to the Dominion Govt., and it may be necessary to reserve some, at least, of the principal places.

Some other way of arranging the matter may be found, and this may remain for discussion between the Commissioner and the authorities until the line of the railway is

defined

defined, meantime, if, declaring
 these localities to be reserves is the
 rule to be followed, there are very
 important fishing places near Rombold
 which might be secured by an
 addition to the ^{old} Reserve there, as follows.
 Such old reserve is confirmed

For sketch see page 23.

The addition may
 Start from near the north west
 corner of the reserve and extending
 up and along the left bank of the
 From until, in line, westerly, with
 the first rocky portals entered by
 the waggon road, some half mile
 beyond the 17 mile post, and of such a
 width and no more, as considering
 the height of the water line in the

fishing

fishing seasons shall in the Surveyors' judgment enable the Indians to carry on their fisheries as heretofore and to have access to said strip from the present reserve.

Also, a similar strip, for fishing purposes, starting from near the south west corner of the present reserve, and, (saving all the rights of the owner of the pre-emption known as Rombro's or Romboldt), extending down and along the left bank of the Fraser, a sufficient distance to include the fishing situated at about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a mile above the 15 mile post.

There is on the right bank of the Fraser (opposite to a point just beyond

MARGINAL NOTATION PAGE 14

*Mr. Alexander now in trustee[?] asylum
and refuses to part with his land.*

beyond the 15 mile post on the waggon road) a house and garden belonging to Indian 'Jack' who wished to have it secured, and I agreed to include the patch, as he has done work there and it cannot interfere with anybody.

The graveyard within Mr. Rombold's pre-emption is to be marked off so that the Indians may enclose it, and the same as regards the graveyard beside Mr Alexander's house, known as 'Te. Kue. Coose'.

Mr Alexander wishes to give to the Government, for Indian land, a portion of land including the site and surroundings of two Indian houses, beside the waggon road immediately beyond Mr. A's house.

The

Mr. Alexander now in hunter's employ and when it dealt with in land.

The Department will have to get a transfer from him as the land belongs to Mr. Alexander.

A Spuygum Indian, Kun. un. jag, alleged to be a relative of a deceased woman Cow. ki. noe, applied for a piece of land which had belonged to her, and I ascertained from the Land Office that there was such a woman, as the following shows, but as Kun. un. jag was sick and none of the Indians present knew the piece of land, I could not find it.

Copy

Indian Woman, Cow. ki. noe,

Alexandra Bridge,

March 19, 1866.

"A portion of land containing perhaps"

2 or 3

" 2 or 3 acres adjoining a small "

" gulch about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the "

" bridge, on the east side of the river."



"Recorded"

Sd. G. H. Sanders.

If the Surveyor can find this piece
of land, and it is claimed by the
Indians, he might make a Report on
the subject so that some judgment
respecting it could be formed.

The following Reserve
is confirmed

For Sketch see Page 24.

and there is allotted a fishing station,
as may be most convenient for
survey, but not to exceed 5 acres,
at a place which the Indians will
point out about 2 miles below
Alexandra Bridge on left bank of
Frazer behind which is (about a
mile inland, the above 57 acre
Reserve.

The Indians are to
have all the water which they require,
or may require, for irrigation from
the Spuzzum, from the spring on the
hillside above Shuswap, and from

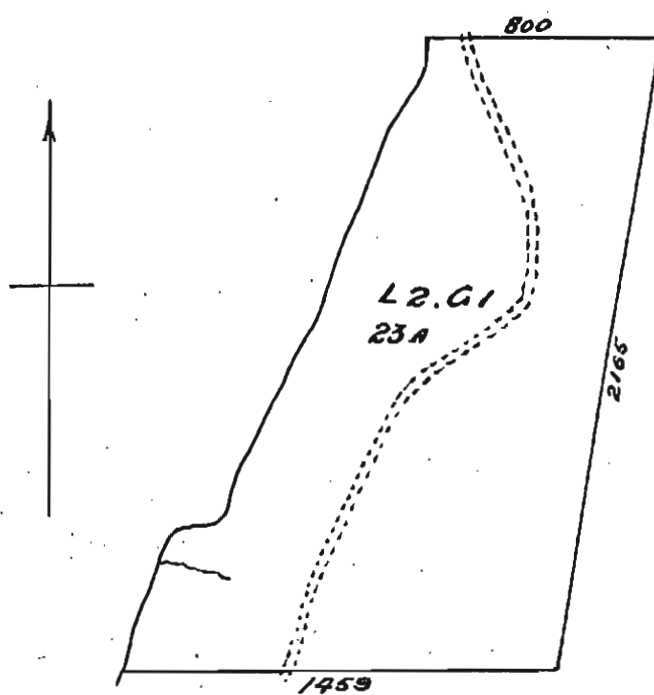
all

all other streams, springs, lakes
or other sources of supply within
or adjacent to their lands, and the
surveyor will examine and report
thereon.

It will be a question
whether re-survey of all these reserves
is necessary.

They are very poor
reserves, if the Indians make any
progress, but the district does not
afford suitable land except in scattered
patches. No access to them can
always be claimed, I have not connected
them with highways - merely for sake
of access.

Rombot.



19

G. Barraud and Etienne Cornbrant

Recorded by me this
5th day of Nov: 1860

Sd. C. Howard Sanders

Certificate of Improvement
issued Aug^t. 15 - 1865
L. B. S.

No. of Acres not specified.

Cg h2 6 Nov 29 1887 23 acres Lot 2 Group 1

Copy
No 35

Mark Francis Adams. Andrews

One piece of land situated
at Spusum Ferry on the north
side of Fraser River running west
by north - marked on the four
corners -

Recorded by me this day
25th day of July 1862.

Sa. E. Howard Sanders
S. M.
— 2⁶

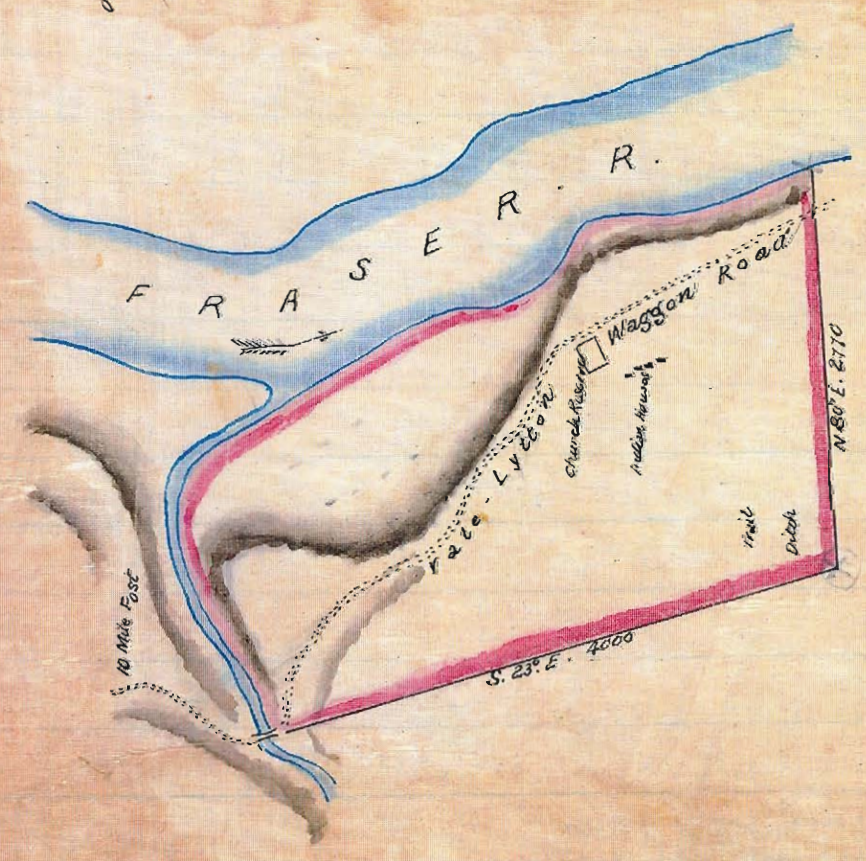
Acres not specified

No note of C1 or C2 on record in Land office

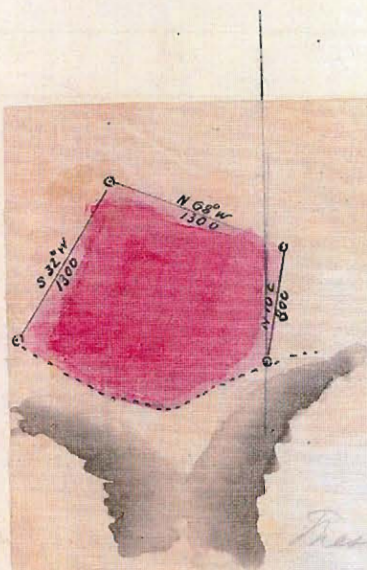
Spuzzum 1

Indian Reserve
on the right bank of Fraser River
between the 9th & 10th mile posts (from Spuzzum)
on the Yale-Lytton Wagon Road

Scale 6 in. to a mile

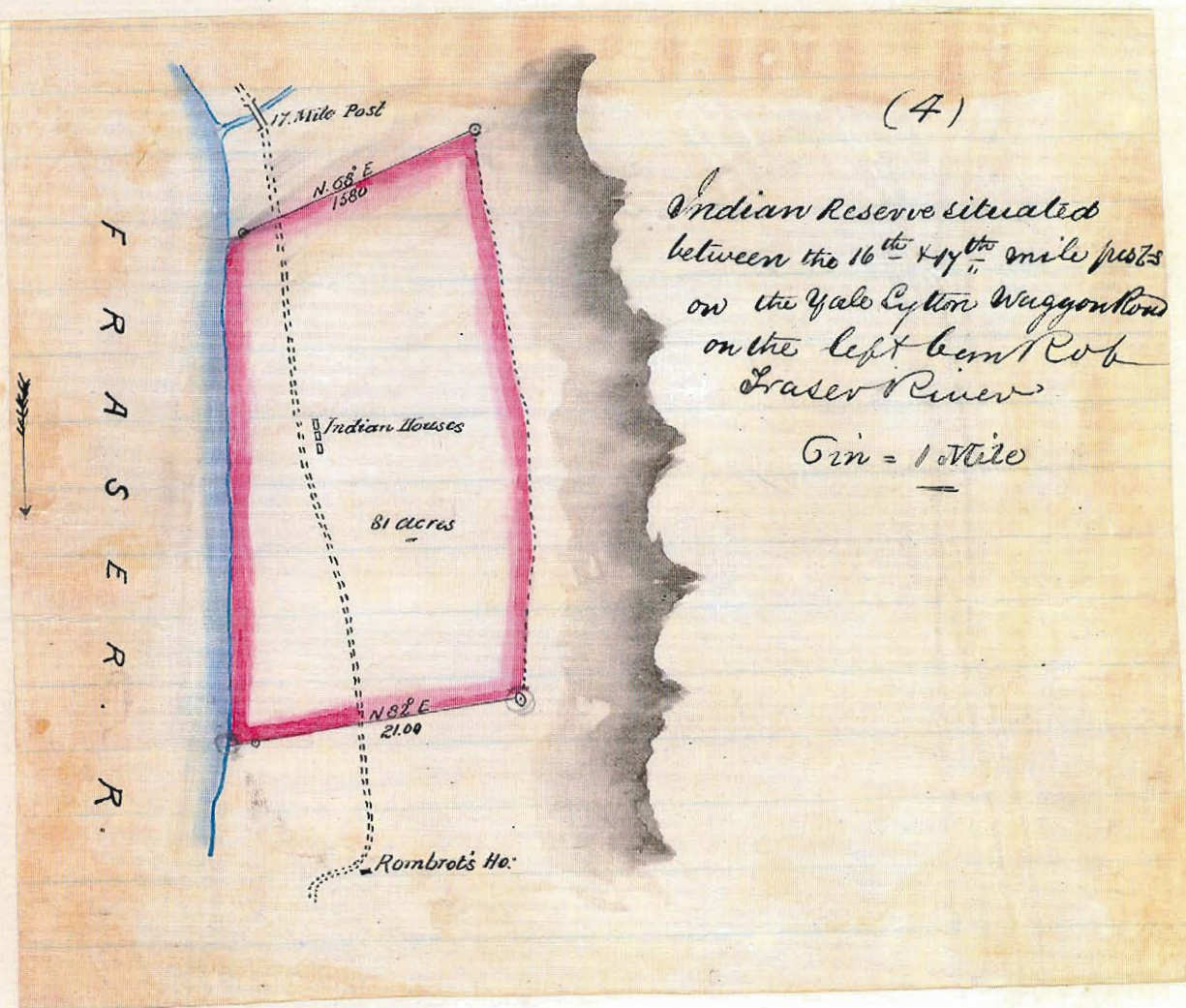


Tee-gua loose



202
Indian Reserve
Situatd abt 20 Chams below
Alexandria Bridge on right
bank of Fraser R & 20 Ch? from same
Cm = 1 mile

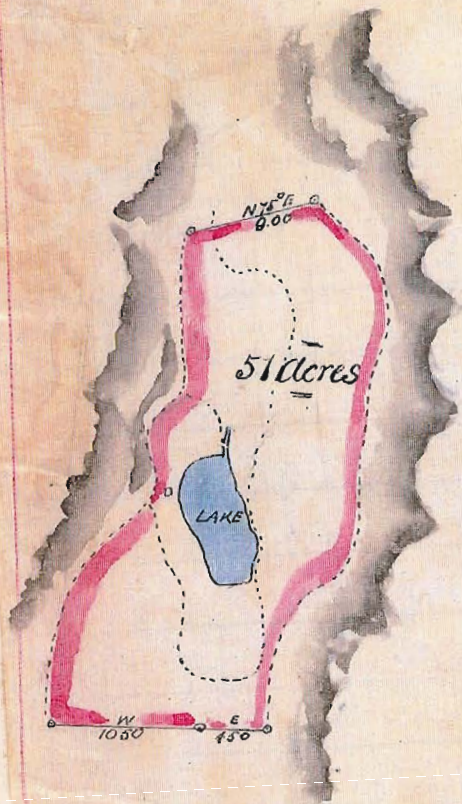
These bearings are true not magnetic
W.S.D.



Waggon Road from Port to Port is 1050 feet & not
1580, 1580 feet refers to line between wagon road
& N.E. Port, under field notes

W.S.J.

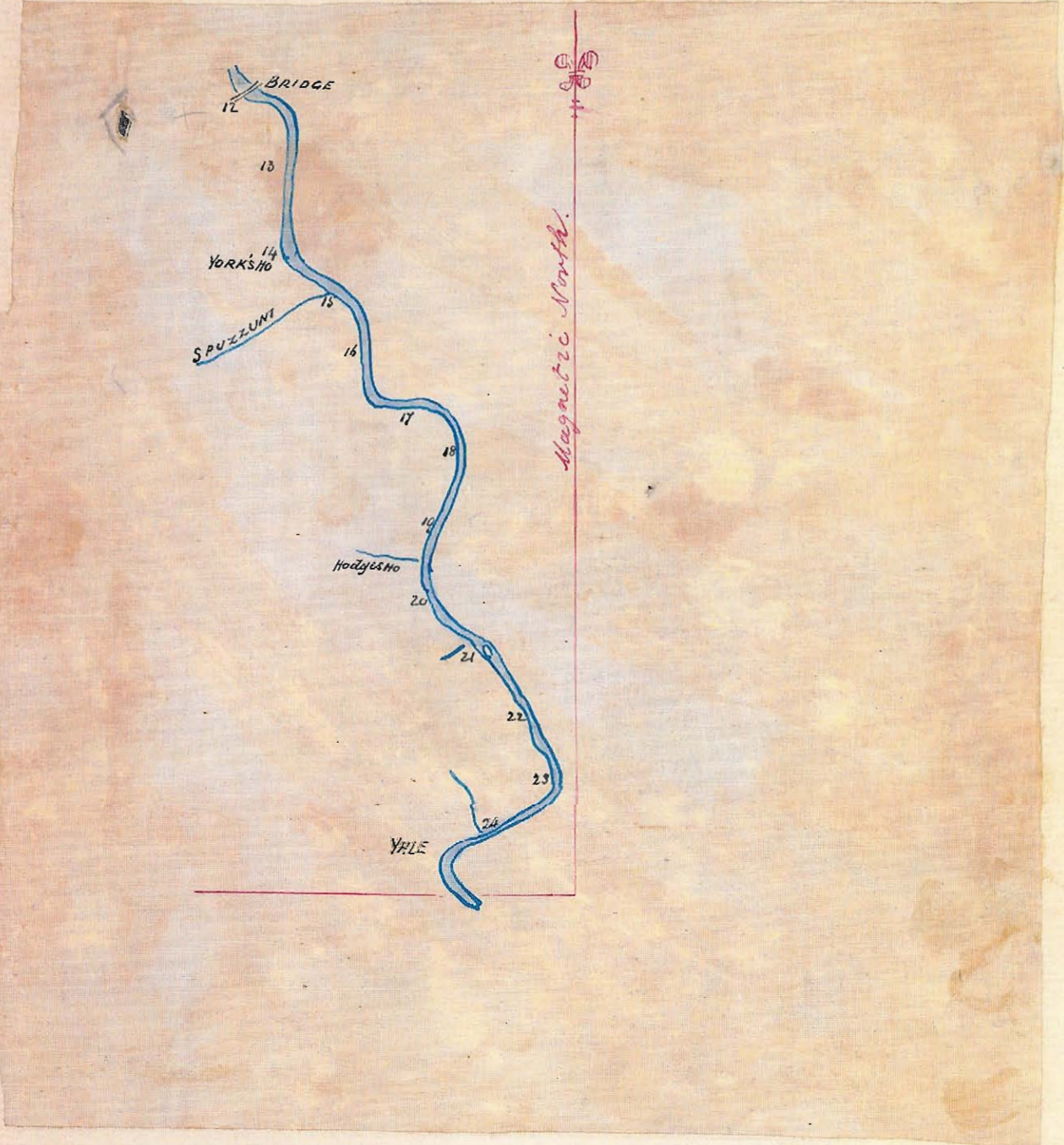
Tap 212 2nd



No 5 (2)

Indian Reserve
 Situated abt. 2 miles below
 Alexandria Bridge on left
 bank of Fraser R. 1 mile therefrom

Seydell



INDEX
VOLUME 4/2
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
BOSTON BAR GROUP; RIVER FRASER 19 TO 30 MILE POST
June 1, 1878

Sproat dated this book June 1, 1878. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated June 1, 1878. The majority of the Minutes of decision by Sproat for this group can be found in volume 6, pages 15 to 32.

Although these are Sproat's field minutes, they appear to have been transcribed/written out by a secretary. The handwriting in the book is not Sproat's. There is no indication as to who the secretary might have been. Correspondence in volumes 1 and 2 indicate that George Blenkinsop, C.G. Cogan and J.R. Anderson (son of former JIRC Commissioner A.C. Anderson) acted as secretaries and/or copyists. Copying out material such as Sproat's field minutes would have fallen into their duties. This field minute contains several marginal notations. Some of these were made by W.S. Jemmett, the surveyor who would have used to field minute to assist with his work surveying Sproat's allotments. But, it also appears that Sproat made some additional notations in his own hand (see esp. pp. 29, 32, 33, 34).

In addition to meeting with the Indians, Sproat also meets with settlers in the area (pp. 10-12). With respect to setting aside fisheries, Sproat states, "I do not propose to mark off Indian fishing places on the Fraser except at a few frequented spots ..." (p. 20) Sproat states that the "general effects of the proximity of these Indians to the waggon road has been almost fatal to them, and though probably nothing would induce the old people to leave their places of residence, it would be most desirable that many of the younger folks should, if possible, have some other locality open to them where they might be exposed to fewer temptations and might in some degree take to farming." (p. 28)

It is interesting to note that Sproat, as the Indian Reserve Commissioner, and O'Reilly, as the Stipendiary Magistrate, or Assistant Commissioner of Lands & Works (ACLW) [p. 26], corresponded with each other and, on at least one occasion, met and discussed issues related to Boston Bar (p. 33).

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat	See Additional Subjects for complete list
William S. Jemmett (W.S.J.)	Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commissioner
Peter O'Reilly	Stipendiary Magistrate/Assistant Commissioner Lands & Works
G.M. Sproat	Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/2

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 01 1878		Boston Bar	Sproat/ Jemmett	Field Minute	1-49
06 01 1878	General	Boston Bar ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1
06 01 1878	Tuckkwiowhum 1 ²	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	1-3,4,5 11-13, 14-15
06 01 1878	Tuckkwiowhum 1	Boston Bar	Unknown	Sketch	2a
06 01 1878	Survey	Boston Bar	Sproat	Instructions	2-3,18, 25
06 01 1878	Kopchitchin 2 ³	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	3-4,8-9 29-34,40
06 01 1878	Limestone Creek ⁴	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	6-7, 16-17
06 01 1878	Hell's Gate ⁵	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	7,17 18-23

¹ Sproat identifies the Indians as "Boston Bar or Tuck-kwi-owh-um." He states that "[g]oing along the waggon road up the River Fraser, these Indians are the next above the Spuzzum Indians."(p. 1)

² In the original, the sketch was removed from page 2 and placed on the back of the page. There is a notation, in Sproat's handwriting, stating "see back of this Page."

³ Spelled by Sproat "Kaphachatsun." This area is also known as Yankee Flat. Sproat refers to the provincial schedule of reserves. This indicates that this reserve was a colonial allotment. Sproat states that the sketch for this reserve is on the next page, however, the sketch has been removed. Jemmett (WSJ) made a marginal notation that there is no sketch. On the following page, Jemmett has made the further notation "Sketch taken out previous to my receiving it." It is possible Sproat removed the sketch and placed it with his Minutes of decision in volume 6. The page on which the sketch would have been is numbered 3a. Sproat states that the "Kaphachut-sun site is not an ancient Indian site though some of the Indians have lived there for several generations. // This Reserve also was not laid off until 1870." (p. 4) At page 29, Sproat deals with an enlargement of this reserve. [See vl. 1, pp. 140-41; vl. 6, pp. 25-26, 32; PILQ, p. 105, Item M(8)]

⁴ An Indian named Kulla-lesk provided Sproat with a "mining record of water" and "also a run out miners certificate" for an area at Limestone Creek. Kulla-lesk requests that Sproat "look at the land the land there and give the Indians a piece if he saw fit." This area appears to be across from Kopchitchin 2 in the middle of what is now the town of Boston Bar. Sproat did not grant any land here, however, as an alternate site, Sproat provides Kulla-lesk with land at Butcher's Flat. [See p. 16, this volume; vl. 6, p. 32]

⁵ Sproat states that the Indians wanted "all their fisheries secured them." He identifies two, one at 19 mile post, otherwise known as Hell's Gate and a "longish one" at "about 20 mile post." It seems that this latter piece is subsequently described by Sproat as a "right of access." Based upon the sketch and the remarks in volume 6, it would seem so. The Hell's Gate fishery was not confirmed as a reserve. With respect to the second fishery, Sproat stated that this reserve is to include the "old fishery places of the Boston Bar Indians." (p. 18) There is a marginal notation stating "... not considered necessary to reserve fishery at 20 mile Post..." (p. 17) This notation is undoubtedly contemporary, made possibly by Jemmett, although it is not initialled. Sproat makes reference to a letter written to a Mr. John Marcell, May 25, 1878. A copy of this letter can be found in this volume and in volume 1. [See pp. 18-23, this volume; vl. 1, pp. 123-25; vl. 6, pp. 15-17, 32; CLSRBC 10]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 01 1878	Bucktum 4 ⁶	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	7,16, 24-27
06 01 1878	Scaucy 5	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	9-10, 34-35
06 01 1878	Survey	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	15,36
06 01 1878	Austin's Flat 3 ⁷	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	17,18-23
06 01 1878	Graveyard ⁸	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	27
06 01 1878	Nooaitch Grass 9	Lower Nicola ⁹	Sproat	Field Minute	27-28
06 01 1878	Paul's 6 ¹⁰	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	34-35
06 01 1878	Shryptahooks 7 ¹¹	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	35-37
06 01 1878	4 Mile Creek ¹²	Boston Bar	Sproat	Field Minute	37-38
06 01 1878	Speyum 3 ¹³	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	40,41-42
06 01 1878	Kopchitchin 2 ¹⁴	Boston Bar	Wheeler	Sketch	42
06 01 1878	Bucktum 4	Boston Bar	Sproat	Letter[s]	43
06 01 1878	Kopchitchin 2	Boston Bar ¹⁵	Various	Letter[s] [copy]	44-47
06 01 1878		Boston Bar ¹⁶	Jemmett	Index	48-49

⁶ Sproat identifies this area as "Butcher's Flat (Indian name Buck-tum)." This differs slightly from "Im-Buck-tum" which is how he identified the area in his Minute of decision. Sproat orients the land to the claims of two settlers, Flores and Dart. [See p. 16, this volume; vl. 6, pp. 28-32]

⁷ There is just a brief reference to this reserve when Sproat mentions the "10 acres with houses and gardens." Letter which follows deals with the land at about 19 mile post. [See pp. 18-23, this volume; vl. 1, pp. 123-25; vl. 6, pp. 15-17, 32; CLSRBC 10]

⁸ Sproat states that there is a graveyard "at Buct Tum - near Butcher Flat" and that if it proves to be on Mr. Dart's land it is "to be marked off to enable the Indians to enclose it." This graveyard does not appear on the sketch Sproat provides with the Minutes of decision. It does not appear to have been confirmed as reserve. [See vl. 6, pp. 30,32]

⁹ Sproat refers to land "at Nicola" and states that he had to study the question further. As a point seemingly made later, Sproat states "(It has since been decided by me that the Boston Bar Indians are to have grass among the "Mixed Indians" Coldwater Nicola)" This would appear to be a reference to land discussed in volume 4/8. Although Sproat indicates that the land is to be used jointly by several Indian groups, it is currently held by the Nooaitch Indians. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 102]

¹⁰ Sproat simply states, "[t]he houses and gardens of the Indian headman and on the right bank of the Fraser River below the junction with it of the Skakzeeze [Scaucy] are also reserved ..." This is a reference to Paul's 6. [See vl. 6, pp. 18, 32]

¹¹ Sproat identifies this as "the Shry-pt-tallosks land."

¹² Sproat states that on the way to Butcher's Flat the Indians shown him 4 gardens at 4 Mile Creek. He states, "I settled nothing as to these, hoping on my way down, if Butcher Flat &c [etc.] were all right these detached pieces may not be required." The surveyor could not find this land. This area was not confirmed as a reserve. [See vl. 6, p. 27]

¹³ Sproat only makes a reference to this area in relation to the pre-emption of a settler named Wheeler. [See vl. 6, p. 32]

¹⁴ This is schematically shown on Wheeler's sketch. It is identified "Enden Reserve."

¹⁵ These pages contain copies of various letters apparently related to the claims of Ah-Toy to land on or near Yankee Flat. It is possible that this may be the person identified by Sproat as "Ah Tye" in other correspondence. [See vl. 1, pp. 167-68]

¹⁶ Jemmett appears to have prepared a brief index of this volume for his use.

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FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
BOSTON BAR GROUP; RIVER FRASER 19 TO 30 MILE POST

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NEKLA - KAP-A-MUK
INDIANS

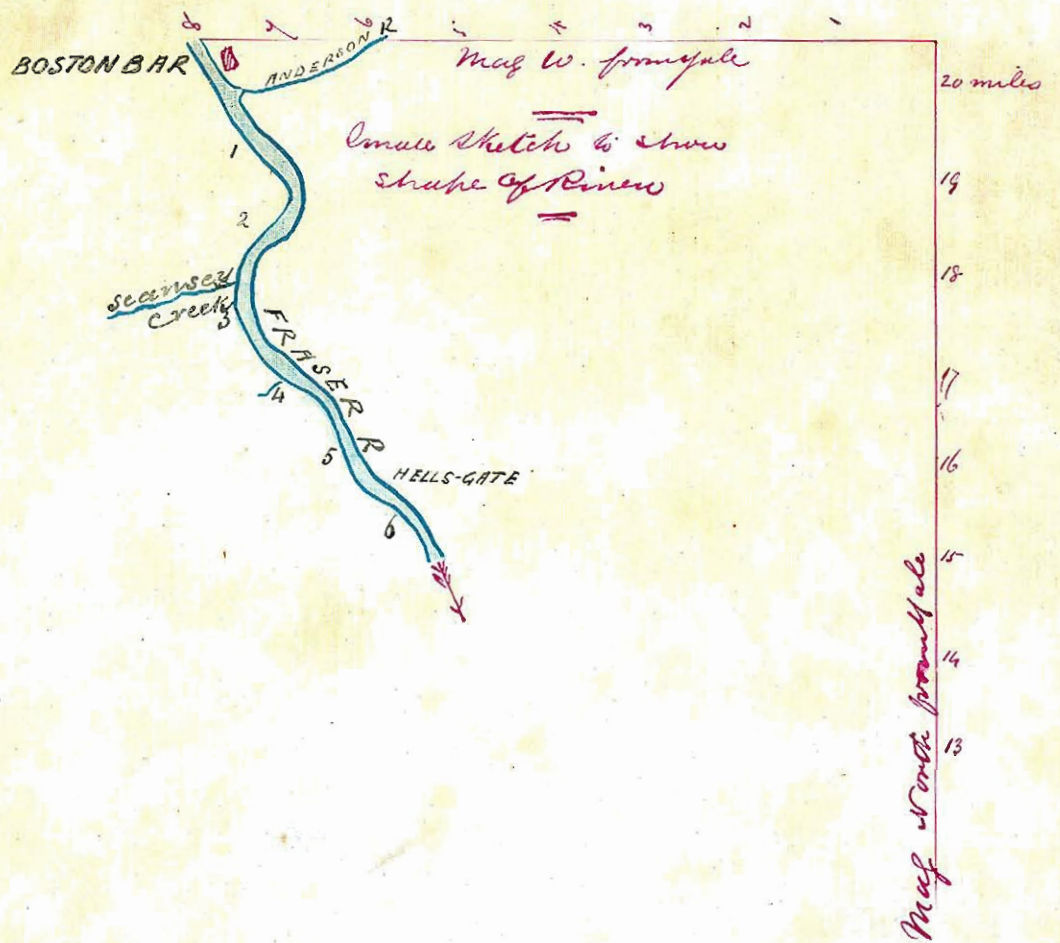
BOSTON-BAR, GROUP.

*River Fraser 19 to 30
mile post*

Aekla-Kap-a-Muck
— * Indians. —

Boston Bar group

River Fraser - 19 to 30
mile post —————



1

Indian Reserve Commission
British Columbia

1st June 1878.

Field Minute as to the Land questions of
the Boston Bar or Tuck-Kwi-owh-um-
Indians.

Going along the wagon road up the
River Fraser, these Indians are the next
above the Spuzzum Indians. They live
on both sides of the river. The number
of the Boston Bar Indians has rapidly
declined, but there are still 170 males
and 142 females. I noticed the absence
of a fair proportion of young women,
and also that the Indians on the right
bank of the Fraser, where there is no
wagon road, look healthier than those
who live near the wagon road on the
left bank.

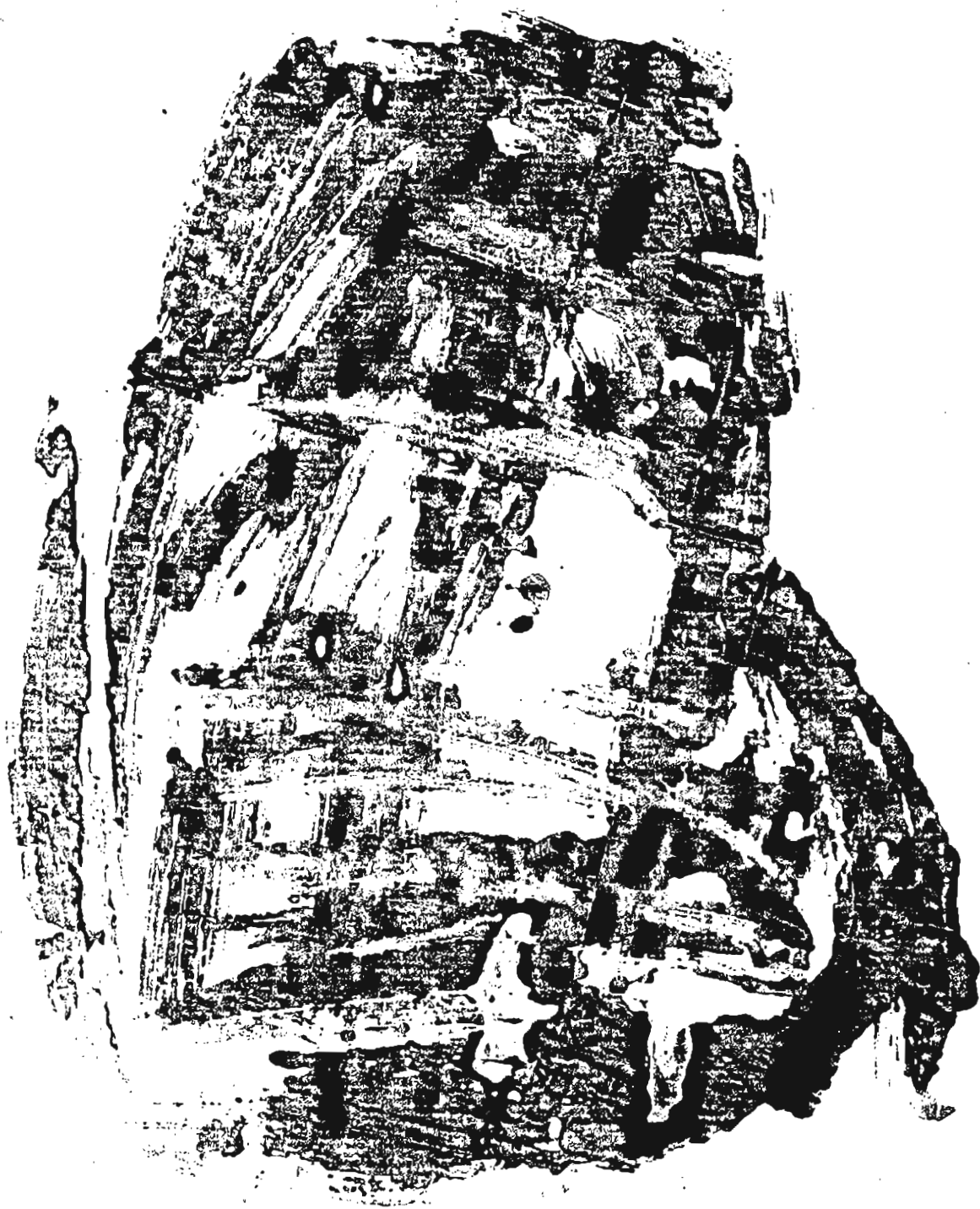
These Indians consider as their "country"
about from 19 mile post to about
beyond the 30 mile post.

The Boston Bar Indians have at
present 235 horses and 23 cattle.

Their reserves, as I found them, consisted
of +

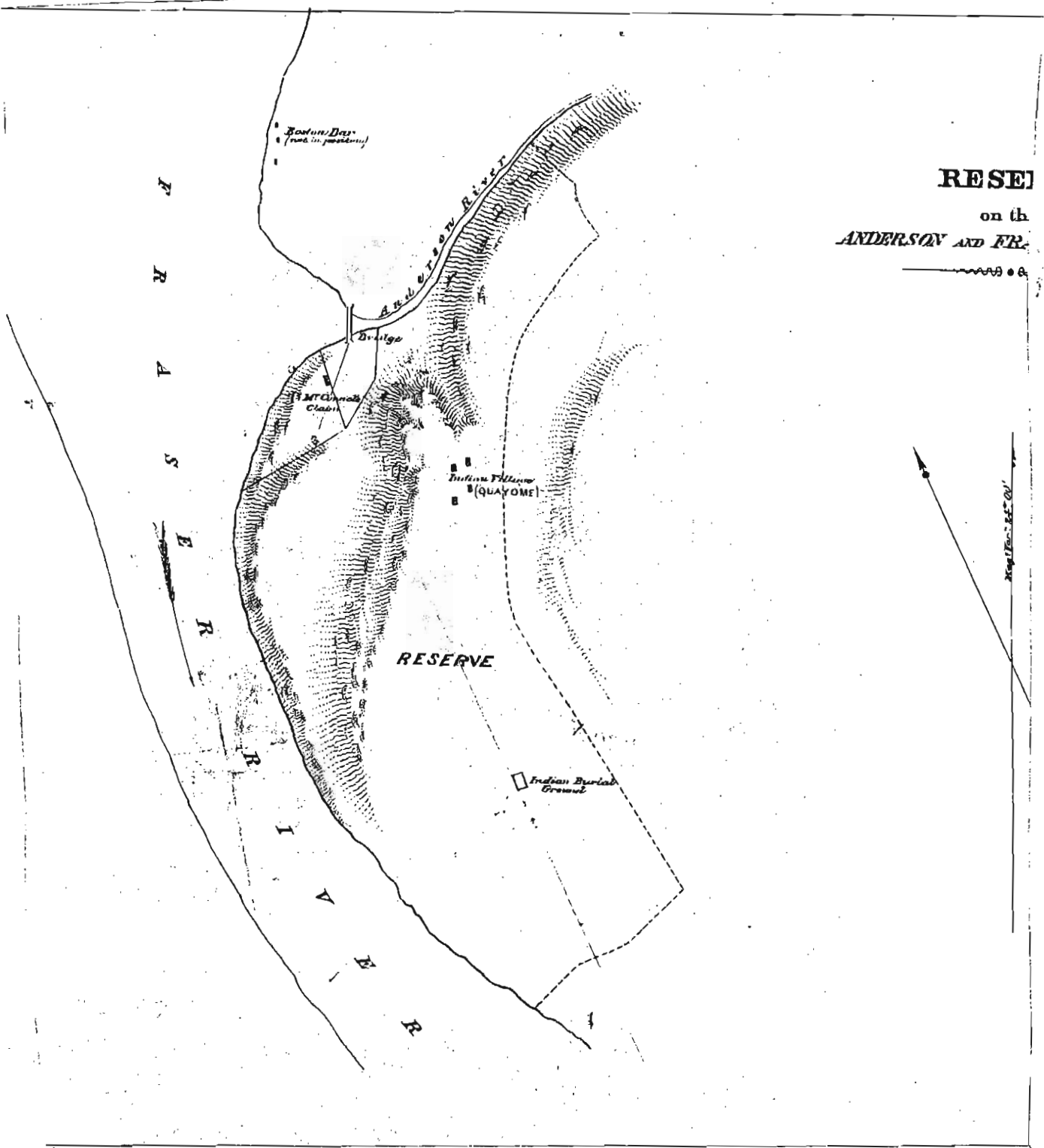
- 1/ The reserve including the old village
called Tuck-Kwi-owh-um — on the
left bank of the River Fraser south

from the junction of the Fraser with
Anderson River (2.11 mile post on
wagon road).



see
back of
this page

^{reserve}
This is stated in the Schedule of the
Provincial Government to contain 82
acres. About one half is rocky or
gravelly. The supply of water for
irrigation consists of a small spring
in the N.E. corner of the reserve which,



it is stated, is sufficient only for a few acres though probably, if opened out, the supply might be somewhat increased. The Surveyor will report on this.

To irrigate the Reserve from Anderson River would be too expensive, if possible at all. The Surveyor will report on this also.

The small streams outside ^{the} Reserve from which the land might possibly be best irrigated were given to white miners and settlers many years before the Reserve was formally laid off which appears only to have been done in 1870 on the approach of Confederation, that is to say, 12 years after the coming of miners and settlers.

2 The Reserve known as Kapakchutsum.

(See Sketch next page)

at Yankee flat on the right bank of the river Fraser (about 2 miles above Boston Bar)

This Reserve is stated in the Schedule of the Provincial Government to contain 205 acres.

More than one third of this area cannot be used for crops as the soil was washed away by the miners nearly 20 years ago.

A.

no sketch
H.S.P.

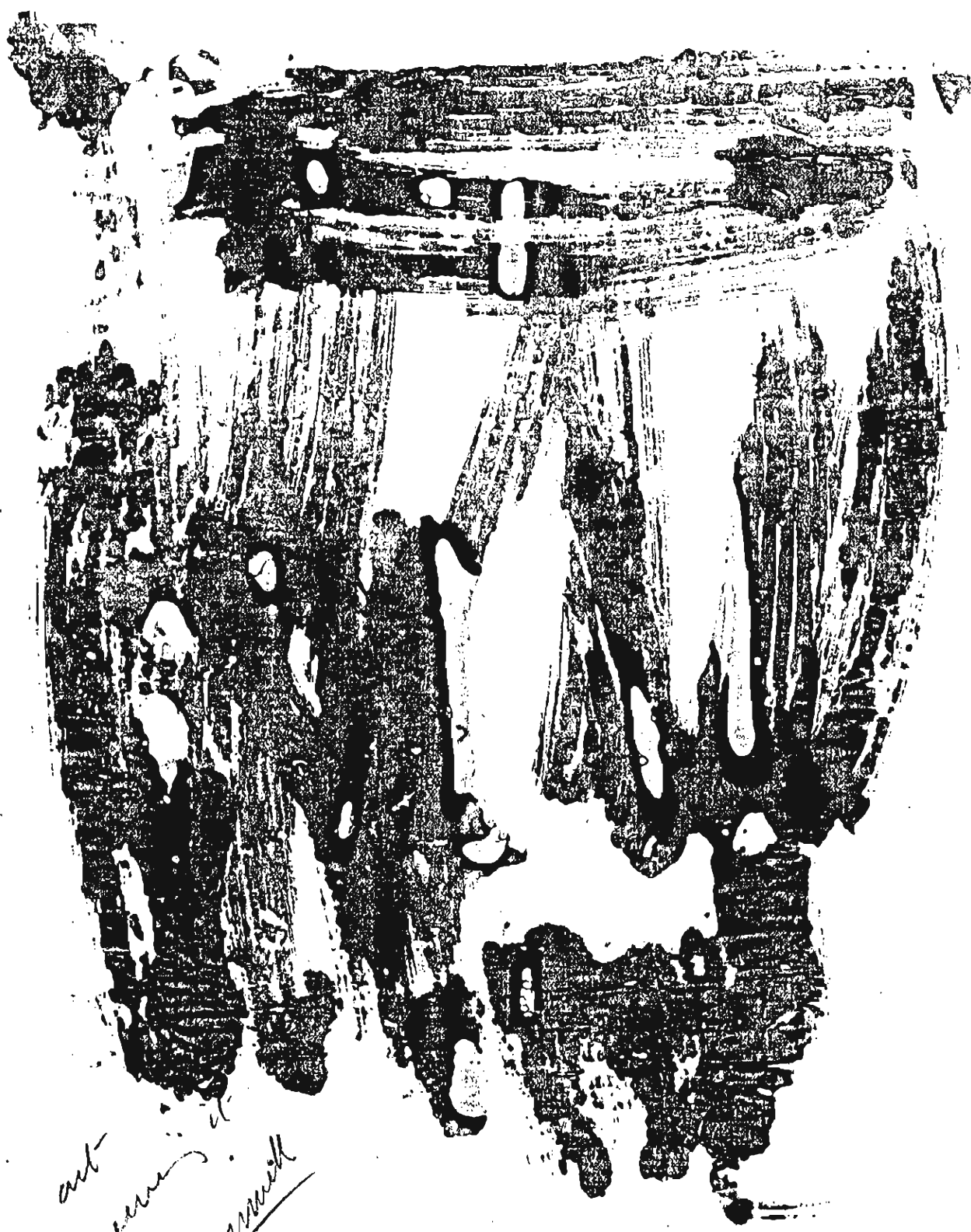
see page 29

MARGINAL NOTATION PAGE 3a

***Sketch taken out
prior to my receiving it***

W.S. Jemmett

W.S. Jemmett was a Surveyor



Child taken out
from 6 m vacuum it
M. J. Lammick

A considerable portion of the remaining area is fair soil for this part of the country and the whole reserve is well watered. The Indians do a little gold mining yet at Kapah-chut-sun.

(A Chinaman, they said, had offered them a large price for the privilege of mining on their graveyard, but they did not like the idea of their fathers and friends being thus "washed up".)

The Kapah-chut-sun site is not an ancient Indian site though some of the Indians have lived there for several generations.

This Reserve also was not laid off until 1870.

It appears from the above that the land, with cultivable soil, for these 312 Indians (79 on right bank and 233 on left bank of Fraser River) was about 175 acres, from which say 35 acres must be deducted ~~as follows~~

~~as follows~~ owing to the non provision of water for irrigation at the Tuck-Nivi-owk-unw-reserve - giving 140 acres altogether for a population of 312 including 114 Male Adults, that is ^{say} $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres for each male adult.

The

The population was considerably —
 some say at least one third — more
 numerous when these reserves were
 assigned in 1870.

The statements of the Indians through
 their Chief Wā-a-lah and headmen
 at the formal interview were as
 follows:

- " The Commissioner would see no
 " crops at the Tuck-Kwi-owh-mun
 " reserve: it was shut in north and
 " south by whitemen and the whitemen
 " use the water: that was the reason.
 " The Chief ^{once} had a garden where a
 " white man's claim was: often tried
 " to get it back but could not.
 " Mr. O'Reilly could not get it for them.
 " The land was taken a long time ago
 " when the white men made the
 " wagon road.
 " Mr. Serrihan sends seeds, but having
 " no water at this reserve except a
 " little spring, the Indians cannot
 " use the seeds.
 " Tini (Tim Ryan) the whiteman, makes
 bad.

" bad fences: Indian horses go through
" them and ^{Jim makes} the Indians have to pay
" for trespass. The Indians are poor
" but they were here first. They
" know that the great chief gives
" land to white men. The white men
" brought the law with them, and
" the Indians are careful; even if
" white men take their land, they
" do not break the law: they wait.
" The land between the bridge and
" and Mr Fink was Indian land,
" and had gardens on it; white men
" took it, and the Indians were
" afraid to say anything.
" They were glad to see the commis-
" sioner, and would leave all in his
" hands.

An Indian Kulla-lest handed
in a mining record of water at
^{which is just above Boston Bar} Limestone creek, 28th Feb. 1877 and
also a run out miners certificate,
and asked the commissioner to
look at the land there and give
it to him.

the Indians a piece if he thought fit..

The Indians would wish to have all their fisheries secured to them because they could not do without Salmon, but if the Commissioner thought fit they would be satisfied with the principal fisheries, say on both sides of the river at 19 mile post - and another - longish one - about 20 mile post.

They would like some land at Butcher Flat, (Indian name Buck-tum.) if there was any there not in the hands of the whitemen, the Indians have houses and gardens there.

They ^{say they} have too little land not only for crops but for grass for their stock in winter; there is no grass on the hills here: they have to send their horses and cattle to Nicola every winter and have to pay chiefs there for grass: they think the Queen should

8

should give grass to them as to
the other Indians.

" The Shuswaps and Okanagan
" are more like white men (that is
" industrially advanced) because they
" have land.

" The Boston Bar people, shut in
" here cannot do so well, but though
" they wish to get grass, they wish
" also to keep their old homesteads
" and fisheries.

" They do not wish Mr Senihau
" to come up until all their land
" questions are finally settled.
" They wish the Commissioner
" to cross the river to Kapahek-
" -sun where "Pwy-ee" is headman

" Mr Peter Smith or Mr Voght his
" predecessor has taken old gardens
" of Indians, there into his preemption
" (these alleged old gardens are not
" in the 1870 Reserve) and offered
" \$75⁰⁰ to square matters.

This reserve was much wasted.

by miners long ago and a large⁹
portion of it was spoiled for crops.

Two Chinamen are washing inside
the Reserve and use water which
Mr O'Reilly gave to the Indians.

A fishery wanted at Kapah-
chut-sun and some land across
the River Fraser from the Commission-
camp, where Indian gardens are.

Some of the seeds sent by Mr Leichen
misseed and some would not grow.

The seeds they buy on the wagon
road are good.

The Indians on the right bank
of the River Fraser living at the
Falls (Skak-yeze) (Scansy river)
whose headman "Paul" was absent,
say that they have, at these falls,
a very old place, with houses and
burial ground, which has not
been made into a reserve and
they fear they may lose it; they
all listen to the Queen.

They have been poor a little

Wells

letter off; since the white people came; but some whites treat them badly. (the Indians say "as if carrying a whip") — were happy to see the Commissioner — The Indians are now learning to make money — Do not like Chinamen they have taken the water. Mr Senihan sends seeds but having no water to irrigate with, they cannot use them. Chinamen sell opium to Indians — want to know if the Commissioner thinks this is bad.

note. In reply the Commissioner stated that opium was an intoxicant and vendors could be punished as in the case of selling whiskey.

I examined the several complaints on the ground, and availed myself of such information as I could get by conversing with Messrs Ryan, Dart, Carey and Flores.

It seems to be true that there is a great want of water for farming the Tuck-Kivi-owh-um reserve.

There is only the little spring already mentioned. Mr Timothy Ryan, known as "Tim", is said to have the culturable land, and the water, from the reserve down to Ahina Bar bluff.

I called on Mr Ryan, but though knowing I was encamped near his place, he had gone away, and the Indians stated that he had said he did not wish to see me.

I had on the 25th May reserved the land and water ^{required} mentioned for Indian purposes between the reserve and the trough at the watering place near the summit of the waggon road at Ahina Bar Bluff.

subject to all existing proper claims thereto; or to any part thereof. - intending to examine the matter further when I should see Mr Ryan on my return down the waggon road.

Wm.

Mr. Ryan, ^{however} came subsequently to my camp and explained that he and several relations and others, had taken up the above land and water for farming and mining long before the Tuck-Kwi-owh-min reserve was laid off in 1870.

The whole had come into his hands, but he cannot produce all the papers, as they had been lost in a land slide which had carried away his house some years ago. I said the matter could be left over in the meantime, and that he should look again for his papers, or get them renewed.

I said I could not blame his friends nor himself for taking what the Government were willing to give him, but that it might be held that an "Indian Settlement" such as the old one of Tuck-Kwi-owh-min included the natural adjuncts of a settlement and of those, in such a District as this water was the chief; and if such was the case, his titles would

would be according to Provincial law subject to a reasonable provision of water for the adjacent reserve.

The Dominion Government might go further, and hold that it was not proper for the Provincial to have neglected assigning reserves of land and water for those Indians until 1870, nor then to give land without water. To avoid these questions I put it to Mr Ryan to consider whether he really required all the water and whether a compromise would not be a good arrangement.

The discussion resulted in a letter from Mr Ryan of which a copy is attached.

Note. I Ryan 23^d April 1873 rerecorded 50 inches of water out of small gulch near the 23 mile post for irrigation. note This is since confederation. The former record was 17 April 1872.

W. J. Ryan

Copy

14

Boston Bar

1st June 1878

Sir/
Referring to conversation with you on the subject of a provision of water for the Indian Reserve on the left bank of the Fraser near my land, I beg to say that in my mining and farming work I use the water from the creek close to the 23^d Mile post (about 400 or 500 yards up river from bluma Bar Creek) and from the other small creek between that and the Reserve.

My own ditch is not high enough to take water to the Reserve; and the Indians would have to make a new one. There is not much water as the season advances, and I have to bring the above two creeks together.

I am willing and agree to give the water from these creeks to the Indians during nights, from say 6 o'clock at night to 6 o'clock in the morning. They might have to make a wooden flume for about a mile to get the water from 23^d mile creek: bluma Bar creek is about

about 500 yards farther. I do not use water from the latter creek.

A ditch might give out before the water reached the reserve. I will

give permission for the Indians' flumes to go through my land

I will show you my papers on your return.

The Indians should open up the spring on their reserve -

Your Obedt. Servant

(Sig)

J. X. Ryan

Witness (Sig) W. B. Hart

Indian Reserve Board
Boston Bar

This Ryan water question remains unsettled until my return from the interior when Mr. Molun can professionally examine the ground and I can better judge what the privileges above offered amount to.

I decided not to go at present and probably not at all into the complaints of the Indians as to Messrs Ryan and Frink having included Indian gardens within their proposed lines.

or lots.

These questions are somewhat old, and it might be better, practically to find some land at Butcher Flat or elsewhere for the Indians, rather than raise them. The Indians said they would be satisfied with what I might do.

I wrote to Mr. Senhian about his not being wanted at present and about the mention of the Seed, and spoke to Tim Ryan about the badness of his fences, which I myself had observed.

With respect to Kulla-loak's request for a piece of land at Limestone creek, it does not seem to be desirable to give a small patch at Limestone creek for farming purposes if a good piece of land can be got at Butcher Flat.

The north post of the 160 acre preemption of Mr. Nicholas Carey (the old miner at our Camp) is at Limestone creek, and he has recorded the water (31 July 1877) 30 inches from Limestone creek for agricultural purposes.

MARGINAL NOTATION PAGE 17

***Garden &
house
10 acres***

***altered
See Min. Dec.:
not considered
necessary to reserve
fishery at
20 mile Post***

He does not appear to use it, and may not use it, being occupied with mining on his preemption.

It is open however for Kulla-Ask every year, as a miner, as in fact he did in 1877 to record water from Limestone Creek for mining and this will I presume serve his purpose. He mines & understands on the banks of the Fraser with the water from the creek which is carried under a culvert on the road. I will explain this to Kulla-Ask on my return.

The land requisite for the fisheries on both sides of the river Fraser near the 19 mile post and including 10 acres with the houses and gardens on the left bank of the river Fraser (See my letter to Mr John J Macell dated 25th May 1878) is reserved, and I also reserve half a mile along left bank of the Fraser, and of the width between the wagon road and the river

Foreman & Doreen
10 acres

allotted
to Mr. Macell
not intended
for pay to reserve
fisheries at
20 mile Post

to be an

near the 20 Mile post to include the old fishing places of the Boston Bar Indians. The exact boundaries of these fishing reserves near the 19. and 20 mile posts as required for survey are to be determined on my return, and after consultation with the Provincial Government which has a roadman's house there

The above fishing reserves are laid off subject to the result of consultation by the Commission with the Government, as to whether this is the only way of securing the principal Salmon fisheries of these Indians.

Copy

Indian Reserve Commission

In Camp Boston Bar

25 May 1878

Dear Sir/

I have to acknowledge
the

the receipt of your letter of yesterday; in reply to my pencilled note (left at your house) on the subject of your alleged claim to land on the wagon road near the 19 Mile Post.

You state that the houses belong to the Provincial Government, for the use of their workmen on the road, and that, as a section man you have lived there for 12 years. You further state that the Indians (Boston Bar) use the place only as a summer fishery, and that you do not interfere with them, and that you have had to clear and fence the place.

I understand from this that you have not any legal right to either the land or the houses, and that you mention the above facts to show that you have a moral claim not to be unnecessarily disturbed in a residence that is convenient for your occupation.

S.

I beg to assure you that, as far as I am concerned, due weight will be given to this consideration, but I may mention that what has now to be done is to define the boundaries of lands that have to be handed over by the Provincial Government to the Dominion Government for the Indians, and if as appears not to be disputed, the Boston Bar Indians have had a fishery at the spot in question from time immemorial, it seems reasonable that they should have a camping place and access to the fishery secured to them and if possible a potatoe patch.

I do not propose to mark off Indian fishing places on the Fraser except at a few frequented spots such as the fishery in question is described to me to have been.

It ~~appears to me~~ ^{might be a question whether you} ~~that you~~ could ~~not~~ acquire a title to the
 land.

land on which you live, for it has been the subject of a preemption (11 July 1862) and a certificate of improvements (Aug^r 21, 1863) issued to Charles Emerson - at least the following description in the preemption record appears likely to include the place.

"A piece of land now called
 "Austens flat situated on the East-
 "bank of Fraser River opposite
 "what is called Sells gate and
 "about one mile above Nicaraqua
 "slide and bounded as follows
 "By stake marked A on the north
 "last corner running west 120 yards
 "to the bank of Fraser River in a
 "nearly south direction 150 yards from
 "thence due east 120 yards to a stake
 "marked B from thence to the
 "point of starting or stake A. 150 yards
 "Enclosing about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres."

The rights of the Indians -
 according to the view of the Dominion
 Government

Government, Compromise, and cannot be affected by the above word and certificate, which so far as they purport to include the old Indian fishery and what naturally and reasonably belongs to it, must be held to have been wrongly issued.

But after the Indian portion of the land has been defined, what remains ~~remains~~ ^{might} I think properly, belong to Mr Emerson or his representatives, and as to that portion, it would be from him or them that you could get a little, unless indeed the land has got back into the hands of the Provincial Government from default in payment of taxes.

These seem to be the facts so far as they are before me at present.

As you are working down the road and I am working up it (leaving here probably about Tuesday or Wednesday) I think I will not define the boundaries of the Indian fishing station at the 19 mile post until

until I come down the road again
 (reserving the whole, however in
 the meantime) and we may meet
 at the place, when I shall be
 pleased if some way can be found
 to determine the rights of all parties
 concerned without inconvenience.

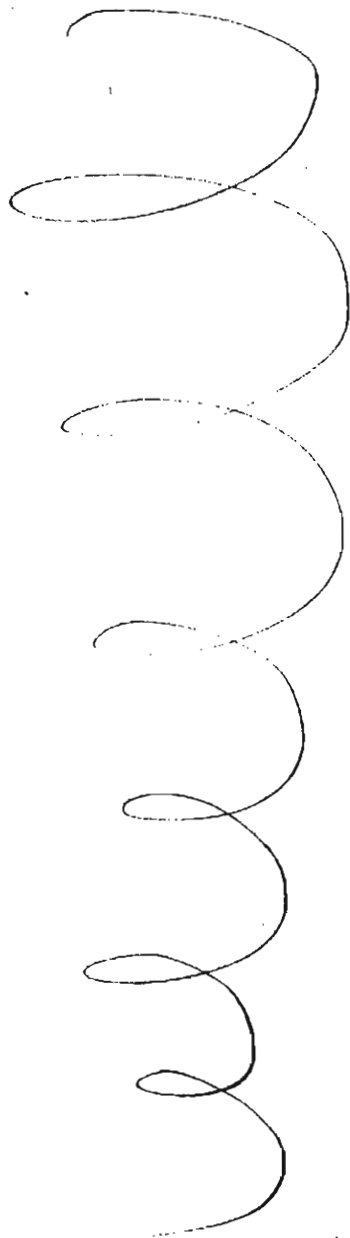
I am &c.

(Sig.)

G. M. Sprout

Ind. Res. Commr.

W. J. J. Marcell
 Section Man
 19 Mile post }



Butcher Flat 24

No 4
X
All the land lying between the wagon road and easterly to the base of the mountains and extending (subject as hereinafter explained) from the south boundary of Mr Joseph Flores 25 acre farm at Butcher Flat down to the boundaries of Mr. Dart's land in that quarter is reserved in the meantime for the Indians together with all the water they require, or may require for use on this Reserve from the creek flowing upon the land, or from the 4 Mile creek or from Chawmua creek. As also from a spring near the end of Butcher Flat situated in hills on the N.E. side of the abandoned preemption of J. Gerard and any springs the Indians may point out to the Surveyor if the water is likely to be needed.

Mr. Dart not having his papers with him and not being able to show the boundaries of his land upon the ground, I have decided on not showing the lines to the Indians until my return.

I have since got the subpoenaed

of 2000

from Mr Dart.

Copy

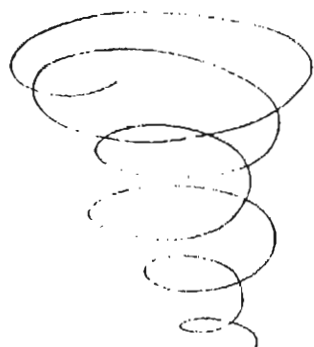
Boston Bar
10th Oct 1878

Dear Sir/

Sir: answer to yours of
21st July. I have to say I did not
buy the Spring Ranch from William
Deety - find enclosed copy of
original record by Henry Jack Gortie
now deceased - It was sold by the
public administrator to Edward
Grove also deceased from whose
Executors I purchased the property
on the 26th May 1875 please excuse
my delatoryness - it required time
to examine the records

J M Sprouat Esq
S R C.

Yours
H B Dart



I presume it will be necessary to have Mr
Deety's claim if not done, before Donor's Surrogate arrives.

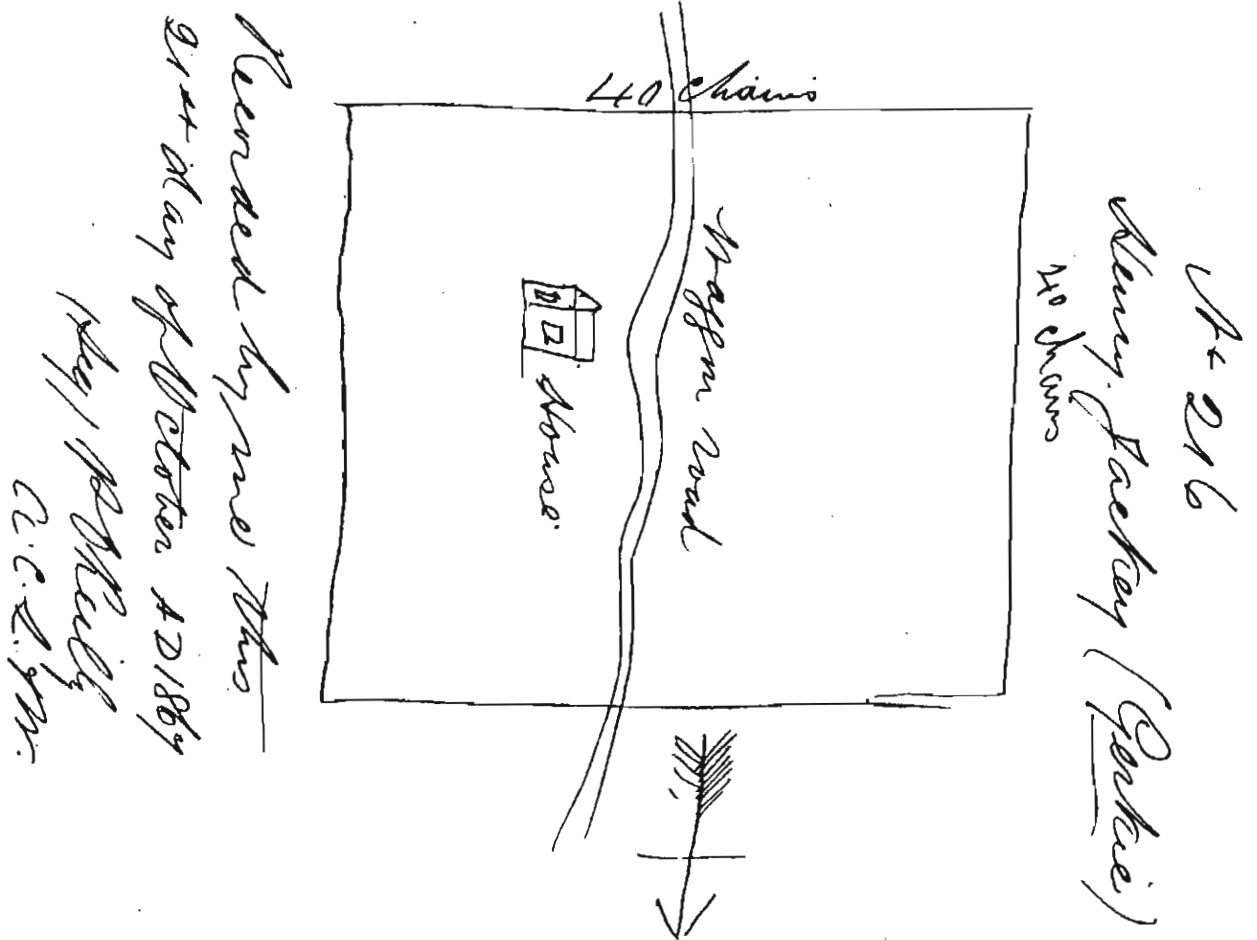
copy

216

N^o 216.

Henry Jockey (Gertie)

This is to certify that I have preempted
a certain portion of land situated
about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Boston Bar
along the wagon road. Formerly
known as the Spring Ranch and
containing 160 acres more or less
viz: 440 chains square as per plan



Recorded by me this 21st day of
October 1867

P O'Reilly

Butcher Flat being a much used camping place. on the wagon road for teams and pack trains, there is to be left between the south boundary of Mr Flores farm and the north boundary of the reserve a space of several hundred yards in width to enable the animals used on the road to get up the mountains to feed.

The precise width of the space is to be determined with some reference to getting forth the north boundary of the Reserve a suitable line for a strong fence which it is desirable the Indians should make from the mountains to, and along the wagon road, so as to keep out the wandering animals.

The old Indian grave yard at Buck Turn - near Butcher Flat is, if it proves to be in Mr Garto's land - to be marked off to enable the Indians to enclose it.

As to the land at Nicold, &
C. C. C.

can say nothing until I study the whole question and visit that place.

These Indians along the river Fraser certainly require grass for their animals, and none can be got near them.

(It has since been decided by me that the Boston Bar Indians are to have grass among the "Mixed Indians" Coldwater Nicola.)

The general effects of the proximity of these Indians to the wagon road has been almost fatal to them, and though probably nothing would induce the old people to leave their places of residence, it would be most desirable that many of the younger folks should, if possible, have some other locality open to them where they might be exposed to fewer temptations and might perhaps in some degree take to farming.

This would be especially — desirable if a railway were being made along the Fraser Valley or
Gorge.

gorge, by numerous workmen
encamped within easy reach of
the Indians.

The Ka-pah-chut-sun reserve
is to be extended southerly, down to
a spot 200 yards south of an Indian
house and gardens on the right
bank of the Fraser, which house is
nearly opposite Mr Nicholas Carey's
diggings in his preemption on the
left bank of the Fraser, to include
the land between the Fraser and
the base of the mountains and all
the water flowing upon or through
or partly through the reserve which
the Indians require or may require
for mining or farming purposes.

The following arrangement
is made with Mr Fink as to the
water in the stream which flows
partly through his land and partly
through the reserve (southerly and
then easterly into the Fraser).

(See Letter next page).

The Indians are to have half the said water

Page 3

copy

30

Boston Bar
June 1st 1878

Mr J M Sprout

Dear Sir/

I agree to give to the Indians
on Yankee Flat half of the water
that is in the creek on Yankee
flat.

I am yours respectfully

Wm J Peter Smith.

The question as to the two Chinamen
ah Toy and ah Moy who live and
mine upon the, Kopah-chut-sun
reserve (as laid out in 1870) has been,
so far, examined by me, see my
letter to Mr O'Reilly 3rd June 1878 asking
for further information.

(letter referred to)

copy

Boston Bar
In camp
3rd June 1878

Dear Sir/

I believe you land
off the Kopah-chut-sun Indian
Reserve

Reserve (Yanket Flat right bank of the Fraser about ten and a half miles above Boston Boston Bar) in 1840.

The Indians complain to me that two Chinamen have been mining for many years on the Reserve, and have used the water for mining purposes and have built a house and made a garden.

I have conversed with the Chinamen and beg to enclose a rough statement of what they said, and a list of the papers which they showed me.

It would appear that they or the alleged partner of one of them Mr Ah Wing (the latter now in China) were working somewhere about Yanket Flat and, possibly, within the present Reserve; before you defined it in 1840.

The Chinamen have a log house, a potatoe patch and a short flume.

The Indian story is that they understood you to say when you defined the Reserve, that the Chinamen would not be there long.

The Chinamen's story is that the

the washed up ground would not be of any use to the Indians, and that they might continue to work there.

Will you kindly say what your recollection of the fact of the case is?

I do not know whether under the old colonial Regime, persons holding free miners certificates could work on Indian Reserves, they certainly cannot do so under the very stringent Canadian Indian Act of 1876 - and these Chinamen under that Act - would be liable to be summarily ejected and heavily fined - But on the other hand, if the colonial Government led these Chinamen to believe that they might work on the Reserve, and, if so, as appears to be the fact, the Provincial Government since 1870, have made water records of these Chinamen at the spot in question, it is possible that the Provincial Government might consider that these Chinamen in equity, ^{were entitled to} some ~~claim~~ for compensation for the loss of their improvements and the disturbance of their business.

O.P.

MARGINAL NOTATION PAGE 33

***no special
one needed***

I have left the question open until my return down the wagon road from the Interior.

Will you oblige me by returning the enclosed paper, as I have kept no copy of it, and by writing me a few lines addressed "Indian Reserve Commission Victoria"

I am &c.

M. O'Reilly Esq. } Secy of M. Sprat
Victoria } Commissioner

I have told the Chinamen that I thought they would have to go away but I would see them again on returning down the wagon road from the Interior.

Mr O'Reilly replied to my letter in conversation at Sutton that he did not remember having given any right to the Chinamen - It was expected they would go soon. (see list of their papers annexed)

There did not seem to be any special fishery required at Kapah-chut-sun reserve, but on coming down the road again this question may

no special
one needed

MARGINAL NOTATION PAGE 34

***No house or garden of any kind
Now - Aug 1882***

may be asked of them. The Indians
 could not make up their minds about this. I
 found at the Falls on right^{bank}
 bank of the Fraser. Skah-zeeze (or
 Scausey river) board houses, Kettivilly^{is}
 houses, a well kept graveyard and^{very fine}
 all the evidences of an old and a
 modern Indian Village. and
 settlement. There is a little cultiva-
 ble land about it, and water could
 only be got with difficulty or at an
 expense disproportionate to the
 quantity of land. The Indians
 wished the site secured to them
 as it was their old home.

I reserved such portion of land
 within the angle formed by the
 intersection of the right bank of the
 Fraser and the left bank of the
 Skah-zeeze at the mouth of the
 latter as is necessary to include
 the whole of the village site, the
 existing houses, graveyard and
 surroundings not to be less than
 15 acres. The houses and garden
 of

No. 1000 of Act of 1891
 Nov. - Dec. 1892

No 5
 X

of the Indian headman, and on the
 right bank of the Fraser below the
 junction with it of the Skahygeez
 are also reserved, together with all
 the water which the Indians require
 or may require for mining or farming
 purposes from Skahygeez, or other
 streams, which on examination by
 the Dominion Survey or may be
 found to be available for the Skahygeez
 Shry-puttalooko lands.

I do not connect these two
 portions of land, as making useless
 acreage; but the Indians right of
 access from one to the other by the
 ancient trail must be preserved,
 and they are also to have the
 right of running water from
 Skahygeez Stream to the Shry-put-
 talooko land.

The latter piece of land is reserved.
 It begins 50 yards down right
 bank of Fraser beyond an Indian
 post at the last Ke Kivilly house.
 (nearly opposite Ahina Bar Flat
 or Shoke) extends back to the base
 of the mountains (here very bouldery)
 and

***Kum chee's
House & garden
made the railroad***

and along the sand base up-riverwards
(including all the land between the
base of the mountains and the Fraser
on part of which are Indian houses
and gardens) until a spot is reached
for the upper boundary of Shy-pu-
tattoo's Reserve, which would be
struck by a prolongation (across
the Fraser and up to the base of
the mountains) of the Southern
boundary line of the Boston Bar
or Tuck-Awi-owh-mu reserve, which
latter is on the left bank of the Fraser
saying however (in drawing this
upper boundary of the Shy-pu-
tattoo's reserve) the houses and
gardens of Kurn-chee a Chinese
miner who lives there with Ah-wah

The question of Kurn Chee's position
as regards his flumes and water rights
has to be again reviewed in connection
with the question of getting water for
Shy-pu-tattoo. This I can do
when the Dominion Surveyor is with
me or I may instruct him to determine
the question.

The

Kurn chee's
house & garden
made it railroad

The Indians say that an easier way of getting water to Sky-pt-tatlook than from Skah-yeze (which would be a heavy job for so small a piece of land) is from two streams on the mountain, one of which as I understood them flows into Skah-yeze and the other is used by Hu-si - or Lo-si or Loh-say - a Chinaman working opposite Boston Bar, (I see from the records that there is a creek called Mountain Creek - and also a gulch and spring known as Wackers gulch and Spring nearly opposite Boston Bar).

I think the latter is in the opinion of the Indians the place whence Sky-pt-tatlook could be most easily irrigated. Perhaps some division of the water to suit all parties, or a sharing of flumes could be arranged to suit all concerned.

The Indians on way to Butcher Flat showed me 4 gardens on a flat up the mountain on south side of mouth of 4 mile creek (4 miles from Boston Bar). They had water supply.

I settled nothing as to these, hoping that on my way down, if Butcher Flat &c were all right these detached pieces may not be required. The want of water at the Boston Bar Reserve has forced them to cultivate patches anywhere. Straying cattle might spoil these detached pieces unless well fenced.

X If the Indians really want them, they might be looked at again and given to them - Yes! give these.

I ask Mr League if any white claims at Shry-kt-talloo - ~~He says there are none there.~~

Mr League replied - no white claims near Shry-kt-talloo. ~~He says there are none there.~~

A Mr. Wheeler has made a flume and is mining on right bank of the Fraser. I ^{went to meet him but he had just left} ~~could not see him~~ but a letter from him is attached giving a sketch of his place.

He has spent some money Mr Sact says, and I have no wish to disturb him, but I must know how

***THERE IS NO PAGE 39;
TEXT FOLLOWS PROPERLY.
(SPROAT MISCOUNTED)***

how his water claims interfere
 He must be somewhere between the
 Speymin Reserve (opposite Chawmoo)
 and Kapah. Chut sun or Yankee
 Flat Reserve - judging from his
 letter.

Consider above in light of water
 requirements of Boothroyd Indians
 for Speymin.

The Boston Bar Indians may or
 may not be concerned.
 From all I have ^{since learned I do not think} (copy) Mr. Wheeler's water interferes.

Boston Bar
 July 21st 1878

Sir/

Answer to yours of 10th

I beg to inform you that you
 could see on the other side the
 location of the creek that I have
 recorded and the (Indians) do
 not own any water in those creeks.

I have so much recorded, and
 that is more than is in them now

I am &c

(By) John Wheeler

The original letter of Mr John
 Wheeler

***COLOURED PAGE FOLDS OUT
(SEE NEXT SHEET)***

LH

Wheeler is also attached as the
peculiar spelling adopted makes
its meaning rather obscure.

165 Stm Bar July 21st 1878

It is in answer to yours of 10th
I beg to inform you that
you will see on the other side
of the Librarian of the Creek that
I have been declared and the
do not one any water in these
of have 50 inches recorded and the
is more than is in them. Yours

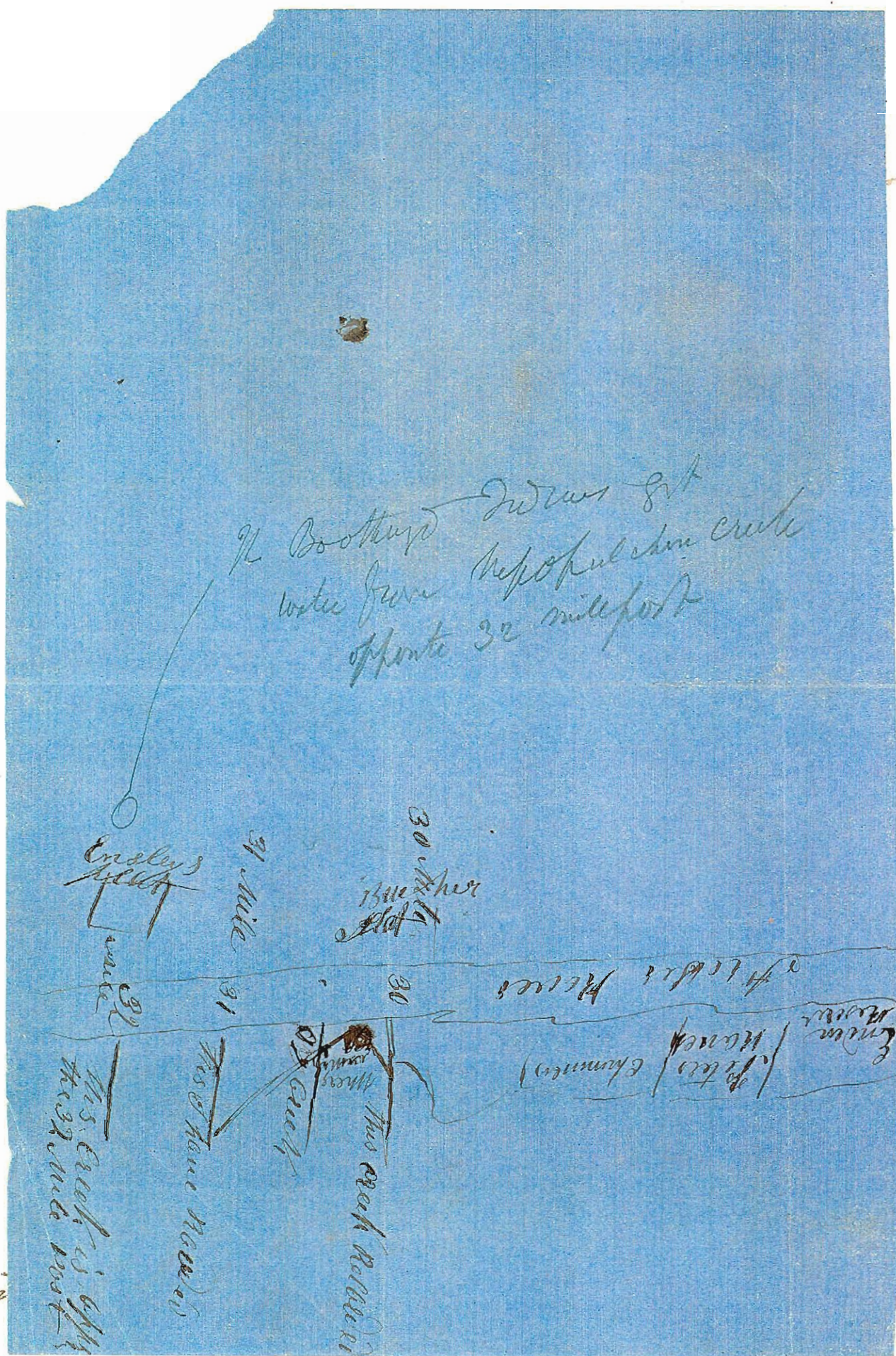
I am Sir your
most obedient
servant

John Wheeler

Smith
J R Connor

original Date. 1 June 1878.

Wheeler is also attached as the peculiar spelling adopted makes its meaning rather obscure.



Mr. Wheeler

27 May 1870

Dear Sir

I do not think, judging
from the information given to me
from the Land Office that you
now have any rights to land
at or near Butcher's Flat, but
if you have, or consider that you
have, please let me know ~~where~~
^{my} at the Camp Boston Bar (a mile
above Bart.) If I do not hear
from you I shall assume that
you have no rights there. I am
yours in every morning & evening

Truly
Yours

Silliman M. Sprout

Ind; Res. Commr

Turn over

Gentlemen

I have No
Claim on
Butcher's Flat
I Solicit My

Claim Back
to the Government
Respectfully

Mr. Wheeler

Ath. toy (otherwise in his papers called
McChoy) ^{recorded} has a hundred feet of
ground opposite Boston Bar for wing-damging.
3rd Feb 7, 1869 as per copy Record produced
He says that at this time also he was
mining on Yankee Flat going from one
place to the other according to the
state of the weather and the height
of the water.

Ath. toy hands in the following paper
and says he was a partner of A. Wing -

Recorded
April 12th 1868

^{Copy}
Yankee Flat - April 10th 1864

Bill of Sale.

Know all men by these presents that
I Henrietta Koocher have this day sold to
A. Wing & Comp^y one third of Ditch known
as Sam Johnson's Ditch for the sum of
Sixty dollars (60, Pay. Cash in hand -

Sgd. J. H. Koocher

Witness

Sd. William Voght

Recorded at Lytton

April 19th 1864

Sd. W. M. Cochran

for H. M. Ball.

Ath. toy's
Boston Bar

Ath. toy says A-wing worked with
 him on what is now known as the Indian
 Reserve. and that since A-wing's de-
 parture for China he has worked on
 different parts of the Indian Reserve
 as before stated according to weather &c &c
 and up & down along the banks of the
 Isager. He cannot fix the date of A-wing's
 departure - it being many years ago.

Ath. toy has produced the following free
 Miners Certificates.

1864. May 29th -

claim 320
water 61

Lytton - 1869 - Feb 3rd - One year

1870 - April 5th - One year

claim fo. 346
water fo. 104

Issued at Boston Bar. 1871 - May 4th - One year - 50 in water.

1872 - April 28th - One year

1873 - Sept 12th - One year

Issued at Lytton - 1875 - July 8th - One year

He further hands in the following
 Receipts for water ^{for mining purposes} (in addition to the mention
 of water in the free Miners Certificates)

Lytton - 1870 - April 5th } 50 in from Jennings Ct:
 \$5. one year

Boston Bar 1871 May 4th - 100 100 50

Issued at
 Yankee Flat } 1872 - April 28th - 190 - 100 - 50
 Leyton - 1873 - Sept. 12th - 50 - 50 - 50
 1875 - July 8th - 50 - 50 - 50

Mr. May says he has been working all
 the time with Mr. Toy but was not a
 partner of Mr. Toy's. He hands in the
 following free miner certificates -

Leyton - 1867 - May 21st One year water⁶¹
 1869 - April 7th One year
 1870 - April 5th One year claim for 346
 1872 - April 22nd One year water for 104
 Leyton 1875 - July 8th One year

He hands in water Right. 50 in
 from a creek 1/2 mile below Yankee Barr.
 also an old ditch for bringing water on to
 claims - dated May 29th 1867 -

He further hands in the

Copy

This is to certify that Ah. King 68^a
and Am Vou 59^a have recorded 2
mining claims on Yankee Bar the
12 day of April 1869

Sgt. Geo. Boyd
Collector

Note. I cannot find whether the Am Vou
above mentioned means Ah. Moy - it may
do so. Ah. Moy seems to be styled Am Vou
in Miner's Certificate - April 7th 1869. but
on the other hand it was said he was
not Ah. King's partner. Perhaps he was
for some time his agent.

Ah. King produces the following free
Miner's Certificates of Ah. King -

1. Leyton ^{water in ditch} 1867 - March 28th \$5 one year
Leyton ^{56 - water claim} 1868 - March 23rd \$5 one year
Leyton ^{315 - water claim 70 329} 1869 - April 12th \$5 one year

He further produces the following
Water Records for mining purposes -

Issued to Ah. King - 1868 - Mar 23rd Leyton } \$5.50 in water
14 can
no stream rent

1869 - April 12th - Leyton \$5 in water

was in the will of Sale 1864 was working about Yankee Bar

***INDEX PREPARED BY
CAPT. WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
SURVEYOR***

(N.B.: Jemmett makes the notation at p. 3a that the sketch had been removed previous to his survey.)

North Star

Extracts.

1. *Quayam reserve*. at Anderson River
24 mile from Beallottan

2. *Kapachutchi reserve*. at Junction
Flat, Beallottan

The *Kapachutchi reserve* is the
pretended & authentic, down to a spot
200 yards south of an Indian house
& gardens on right bank of Fraser,
to include the land between the
Fraser & the base of mountains.

3. 10 acres with house & gardens on the
left bank of the Fraser is reserved,
(Austin Flat, near 19 mile fort)

4. Butcher Flat, all the land between river
& mountain north of Mr Dault's pre-empt
(Spring ranch) and south of Mr
Floras 25 acre farm.

A space of several hundred yards
left between Mr Floras south boundary
& the North boundary of Ind. Res. for
camping ground for teams past train
etc.

A prairie area of a Mr Dault claim
at Butcher Flat (Duckheim) & is
marked off

5. Skate-grass. (Scam, ever) such
portion with angle formed by
right bank of Fraser & the left bank
of Scam, R. to include whole of

MARGINAL NOTATION PAGE 2
JEMMETT'S NOTES

Surveyed

Surveyed

*Could not
manage this part*

*No garden
at 4 Mile Creek
Garden about 2 miles
from Boston Bar*

Not surveyed

August 17th, 1882

^{home}
Village site ~~excavated~~ houses, prairie and
& surrounding not to be less than
15 acres.

Page 34 6. The house & garden of the Indian head
man on right bank of Fraser. are reserved
but not joined to Scassey.

Page 35 7 Reserve, to begin 50 yards
down right bank of Fraser beyond a
redwood forest at the foot of Berkeley
Lawn, near opposite (Kam Bay flat
meadow) east to base of Mountain,
along bank until a spot is reached
for the up river boundary, which would
be about 1/2 a prolongation (across the
Fraser & up to the base of Mountain)
of the southern boundary line of the
Boston Bar Reserve

Page 37 8 The 4 gardens & a flat up the
Mountain on the south side of
mouth of 4 mile creek (4 miles from
Boston Bar. wanted by the Indians.
"Yes! give these,

W.S.9

August 17, 1882

INDEX
VOLUME 4/3
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
BOOTHROYD GROUP; FRASER RIVER 33 TO ABOUT 43 MILE POST
June 8, 1878

The date Sproat completed this field minute is not certain. On page 26 there is the date "June 8, 1878" and beneath this Sproat has written "original date." Sproat's signature is also on this page. Nevertheless, it appears Sproat must have worked on this field minute after June 8, as there is a copy of correspondence in the field minute dated July 29, 1878 (p. 9). Aside from the anomalous letter, no other date other than June 8, appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated June 8, 1878. The majority of the Minutes of decision by Sproat for this group can be found in volume 6, pages 33 to 54.

Although these are Sproat's field minutes, they appear to have been transcribed/written out by a secretary. The handwriting in the book is not Sproat's. There is no indication as to who the secretary might have been. Correspondence in volumes 1 and 2 indicate that George Blenkinsop, C.G. Cogan and J.R. Anderson (son of former JIRC Commissioner A.C. Anderson) acted as secretaries and/or copyists. Copying out material such as Sproat's field minutes would have fallen into their duties. The Minutes of decision related to these field minutes can be found in volume 6, pp. 33-54.

Interestingly, it seems that the sketches removed from this field note may well have been removed by Sproat himself and placed by him into his volume of Minutes of decision. The substantive portions of the sketches found at pages 45a and 50 in volume 6 seem to have been cut from 23 and 25 of the field minute.

In identifying these Indians, Sproat states that they are "what I call the "Boothroyd group of Indians." (p. 2; see also p. 7). Boothroyd was the name of a settler in the area. In effect, Sproat has named these Indians after the settler. As a general assessment of the land in the area where the Boothroyd Indians live, Sproat states, "[t]here proved on examination to be a little more available land for this group than at any other place between Yale and Lytton, but the best is bad enough." (p. 2) Sproat also makes reference to a "Provincial Ordinance" respecting graveyards. As this ordinance exists, he did not feel it necessary to visit a graveyard of the "Kahmoose Indians", nor did he think it necessary for the surveyor to go there (pp. 18-19).

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat

Sapper Launder

G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list

Royal Engineer

Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/3

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 08 1878		Boothroyd ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1-28
06 08 1878	Tsawawmuck 1 ²	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	1,2-3, 4-5,26 -28
06 08 1878	Tsintahktl 2	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	1,3,4,16
06 08 1878	Kahmoose 4 ³	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	1,10-11, 15-16 17-18
06 08 1878	Sho-ook 5 ⁴	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	1,7,10a, 14-15, 16-17
06 08 1878	Inkahtsaph 6 ⁵	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	1,19-22
06 08 1878	Staiyahanny 8 ⁶	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	2,24-25

¹ In identifying these Indians, Sproat states that they are "what I call the "Boothroyd group of Indians." Boothroyd was a local settler. (p. 2; see also p. 7)

² Sproat states that this reserve is also known as "Chawnix" or 9 Mile Creek, however Speyem 3, also allotted by Sproat, appears to have also been known as "Chaumox" and the McKenna-McBride Commission allotted Chaumox 11 for these Indians as well. Sproat states that this reserve is not to cross the river to 9 Mile Creek. The current reserve does extend across the river. [See 1943 Schedule pp. 50, 52; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 41; NTS 92H/14]

³ Sproat identifies this area as "Jamesons [sic] or "Kahmoose." Jameson is one of the settlers in the area.

⁴ The sketch referred to was removed from the field minute. Similarly, another sketch depicting the Mr. Boothroyd's farm (on p. 8) has also been removed. It appears that Sproat, himself, decided to place the two sketches in his volume of Minutes of decision as both can be found there. Sproat notes that the Sho-ook reserve is "confirmed," this indicates that this reserve was a colonial allotment. "[S]ubject to all Messrs Jameson and Boothroyd's rights" Sho-ook is "extended easterly to include in a good survey shape the cultivable land ..." (p. 16). Depending on the status of land by the wagon road, Sproat states that the reserve is also to be extended westerly to include Indian houses and gardens. [See vl. 6, pp. 44, 54; PILQ, pp. 83, 93, 105 Item M(3)]

⁵ Sproat states that this reserve is also known as "Kuppa-elth." Sproat notes that this reserve was not in the provincial schedule. Interestingly, Sproat notes that the "R.E. [Royal Engineer] sketch is apparently from a sketch made by Sapper Launders R.E. [in] 1861 ... [however] The In-kapt sapt [sic] land does not appear to have been surveyed, nor, as far as I can find, gazetted. It seems to have been roughly marked off by the Royal Engineer in 1860 or 1861, but I cannot find under what circumstances ..." (pp. 19-20) With respect to this place, Sproat states "[i]t is an old place and now is, as it formerly was, the principal residence of the "Boothroyd" group of Indians (p. 19). Sproat "extends" this reserve (pp. 20-21). Sproat refers to a sketch at p. 23, but it would seem that he at some later point made the decision to cut out the sketch and place it with his Minutes of decision. It can be found in volume 6. [See vl. 6, pp. 45a, 54; MPS 666]

⁶ Sproat confirms and enlarges this reserve. The sketch originally included in this field minute appears to have been removed by Sproat and placed into his volume of Minutes of decision. [See vl. 6, pp. 49-50]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 08 1878	Dufferin 10 ⁷	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	2
06 08 1878	Speyum 3 ⁸	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	3-4
06 08 1878	Survey	Boothroyd	Sproat	Instructions	5,13,15 19,22,24 26
06 08 1878	Tsawawmuck 1	Boothroyd	Unknown	Sketch	6
06 08 1878	Tsintahkti 2	Boothroyd	Unknown	Sketch	6
06 08 1878	Speyum 3	Boothroyd	Unknown	Sketch	6
06 08 1878	Sho-ook 5	Boothroyd	Boothroyd ⁹	Sketch	10
06 08 1878	Graveyard ¹⁰	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	18-19
06 08 1878	Chukcheetso 7 ¹¹	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	21-22
06 08 1878	Stlakament 9 ¹²	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	24
06 08 1878	Fishery ¹³	Boothroyd	Sproat	Field Minute	24

⁷ Near the end of the field minute Sproat describes an area at the foot of Jackass Mountain. Based upon the sketch and the description found in volume 6, it would appear that the area he is referring to is encompassed within this reserve. Sproat named this reserve after Lord Dufferin, who had once stayed in a lodge nearby. [See vl. 6, pp. 53, 54]

⁸ Sproat refers to this as the "Speyum addition."

⁹ According to the correspondence, the sketch is of "Boothroyd's place" and it was done by Mr. Boothroyd. It shows a reserve which Boothroyd states was allotted by Begbie and O'Reilly and surveyed by John Trutch.

¹⁰ Sproat states that he did not visit the graveyard and the surveyor also need not go there as the "graves are protected by a special Provincial Ordinance, and the cost of a visit would be disproportionate." (p. 19) This area was not confirmed as a reserve. [See vl. 6, p. 54]

¹¹ This area is described by Sproat as the Inkahtsaph extension. [See vl. 6, p. 54]

¹² Sproat describes this as the Staiyahanny extension. [See vl. 6, p. 54]

¹³ Sproat's description is somewhat unclear, however, it appears that the fishery is separate from the Stlakament allotment. This area does not appear to have been confirmed as a reserve. [See vl. 6, pp. 51-52, 54]

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 4/3
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
BOOOTHROYD GROUP; FRASER RIVER 33 TO ABOUT 43 MILE POST

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Colonial Reserves

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NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK
— INDIANS —

THE BOOTHROYD
— GROUP —

*Fraser River 33 to about
43 mile post. — —*

Indian Reserve Commission L
Field Minute
Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians

The Boothroyd
group of Indians

Fraser River both sides from
about the 33 to about the 43 mile
post on the wagon road between
Gale and Lytton.

The places of residence of these
Indians are as follows:-

- (1) Tsa-waw-muck, commonly
called Chawmusc or 9 mile creek.
- (2) Tsin-tahk-tl about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile
north from Tsa-waw-muck.
- (3) Kah-moose about the 35 mile
post near W. Jameson's farm.
- (4) Sho-ook at Boothroyd's Flat,
between the 35 and 36 mile post.
- (5) In-Kaht-sapt, about 37 mile
post (or Kuppah-ettah.)

Sti-e-hany

- (6) Sti-e-hanny, between 42 and 43 mile posts.
- (7) A house and cultivated patches about a mile and a half north of Sti-e-hanny, on the flat below the road on Jackass mountain.

I called this Dufferin reserve as Lord Dufferin slept on the mountain above it.

There proved on examination to be a little more available land for this group, than at any other place between Gale and Lytton, but the best is bad enough.

Isa-waw-muck or "Chawmuck" is the southernmost village of what I call the Boothroyd group of Indians, whose northernmost village is immediately beyond Patters (Trilins's) 42 mile house (Sti-e-hanny.)

It is desirable to square off the portion of Reserve at Isa-waw-muck.

Village.

3

village to include the old mined ground, and patches, below about the 32 mile post, also to include the piece above the wagon road at this place (which is fenced in part) back to about foot of Hills (with all water rights) also to include the site of and cultivated or cultivable land about Tsa-waw-muck village - not however crossing Tsa-waw-muck or 9 mile creek, for this portion of the Reserve.

Then extend Tsin-takk-tl Reserve 200 or 300 yards up river to include a fishery at a rocky spot and to get a line, which prolonged, will on opposite or right bank of Fraser form the northern or upper boundary of Spey-mu addition (See plan page (.)

The Southern boundary of the Spey-mu addition to the right bank.

4

bank of the Tepop-ul-chui Stream
which flows into Fraser (right bank)
opposite to a spot about 100 yards
below the 32 mile post on wagon
road.

The width of the addition at
Spey-um is to be half a mile or
so, to include all the cultivable
land on the flat, that is the flat
or bench nearest River Fraser,
the graveyard and any houses
or important cultivable patches
reasonably within this intended
area.

The Indians are to have necessary
water rights at Spey-um reserve
from all sources.

Tsin-tahk-il reserve - water is got
from same stream which supplies
Jameson. The right is confirmed
to Indians for as much as they
require.

Tsa-waw-muk Reserve -

Water is given from 9 mile Creek
if

if possible, and if additional water is needed. This is a large but low channel stream.

There is also a spring on the mined ground below wagon road (near 32 Mile post, also a small creek which runs down the Mountain (from a spring) onto the land above wagon road, at same spot.

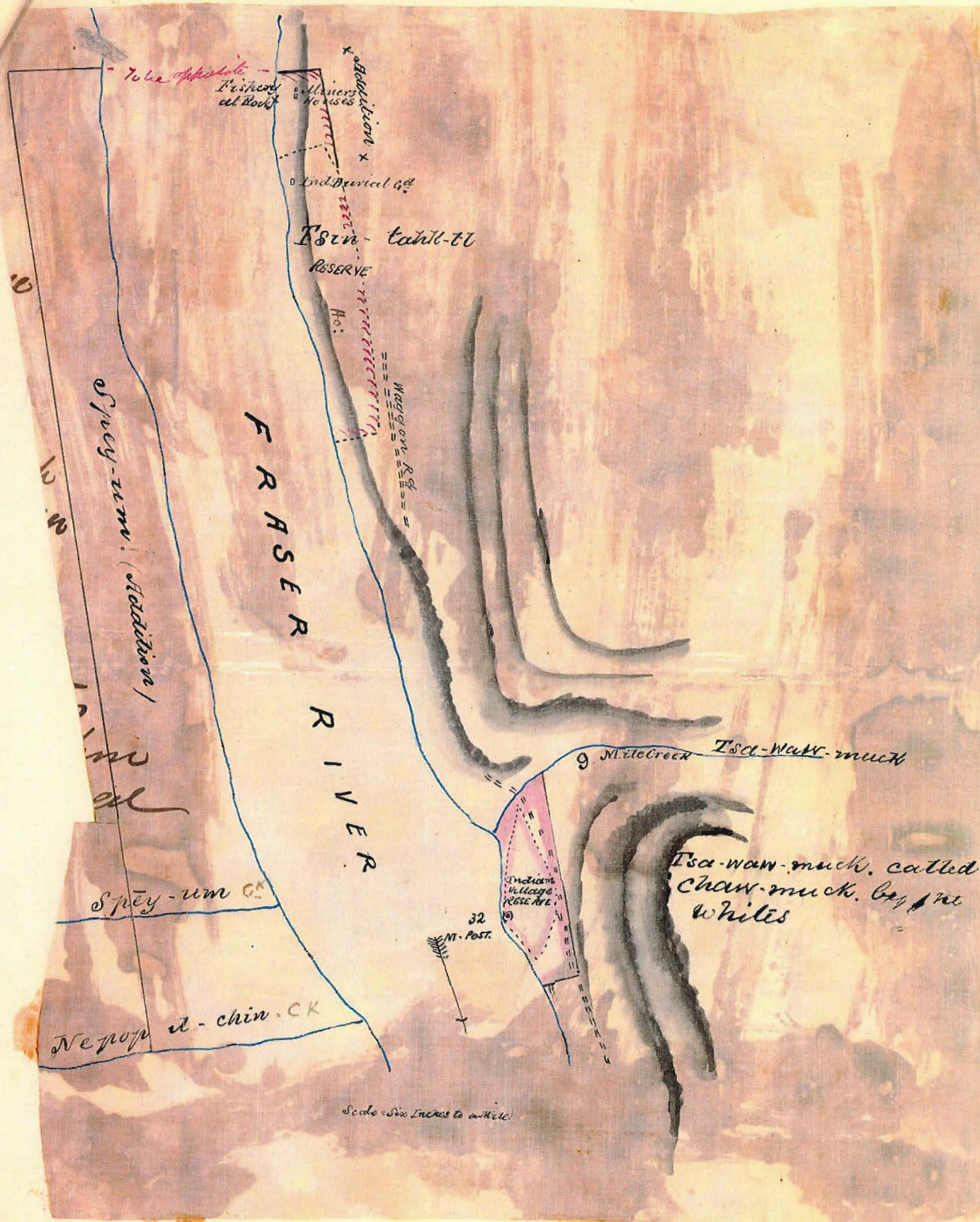
The water from these is given to the Indians.

The Surveyor to report on these water questions.

Surveyor before examining Boothroyd's flat or Tsa-waw-muck might arrange his programme of work better if he ascended rocky hill on left bank of Fraser, between the Fraser and Jameson's house. The view is satisfactory.

It appears that Mr Wheeler a miner (see Boston Bar Minute page 44) has water records, but not for the kepap-it-chui stream.

(See plan next page.)



7

The existing Sho-ook reserve, between
35 and 36 mile posts on the wagon
road is shown in the following
sketch. & confirmed



The only two land holders in
the neighbourhood are Mr Boothroyd
whose farm (held by him under
Crown grant) is occupied by two
Indians, under some arrangement,
and Mr Jameson who has a
preemption and works as a
section man on the road.

The following is a sketch of Mr
Boothroyd's farm obtained by
me from the Land Office.



Before getting the above sketch
I had endeavoured through Mr
Simline

9

Enquire of the 42 Mile house
to get some information with respect
to the claims of Mr Boothroyd and
Mr Jameson both of whom were
absent.

I received the following letter
from Mr Enquire dated 29th
July 1878.

Copy

42 Mile house

July. 29th 1878

Wm Spratley
Dear Sir /

Enclosed please
find sketch of Boothroyd's place,
he handed it to me yesterday.

What he has marked Boothroyd's
back field, he has no legal claim
to except that he cleared it off.

He has a deed for 87½ acres —
situated on both sides of wagon
road.

I cannot give you a sketch of
Jameson's place he (Jameson) has a
presumption claim of 160 acres held
under certificate of improvement.
What

The Indian Here is a very deceitful
 my. Please and Indian separation
 if it is of any benefit to me I want
 and you wish to send it. He is
 welcome to it you know
 I Saw the rest

With
 respect
 to the
 rest

Ernest Plowman ranch

very
 much so

reason stated to be the
 best

Fairer Plowman ranch

2nd of April
 Can. in part

Brothridge
 back field

with cap
 corner post

Indian
 post

To bridge

2nd of April
 Can. in part

and overgrown
 by brush & grass
 of the same
 and overgrown
 by brush & grass
 of the same

85 mile
 post

10

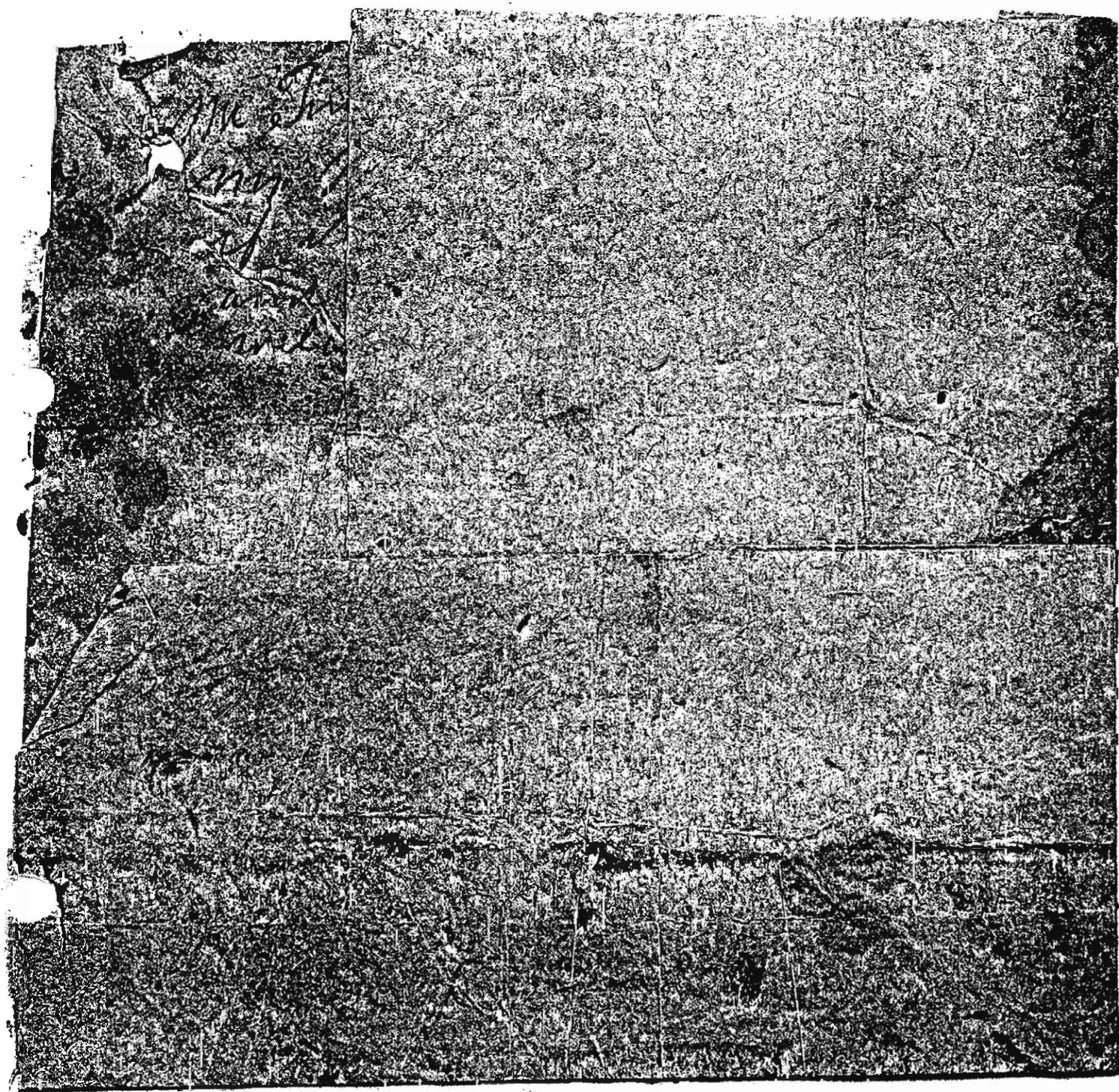
What shape the claim is I cannot
tell: I think it has never been
surveyed.

Yours truly
(Sig) Wm. Truine

I cannot vouch for Boothroyd's
sketch being correct as he drew
it himself.

(Sig) W. T.

(Boothroyd's original pencil note
and sketch) — " —



It will be necessary, before including within the Reserve the back field mentioned in Mr. Gilmour's letter as having been cleared by Mr. Boothroyd, but to which he is said to have no legal claim for the Commissioner to discuss the matter either with the Provincial Government or Dominion authorities who may control the land in this quarter with a view to ascertain what Mr. Boothroyd's fair moral claims may be in respect of this piece of land, and how far a compromise may be arranged in connection with the position of the Indians as ascertained on the adjustment of the water question and in reference to their having, if they have, unwittingly trespassed and built houses on Mr. Boothroyd's land west of the wagon road.

16

I also received the following letter
from Mr Jameson, but could
not get any sketch of his place
at Yale. I presume it will be
necessary to survey Jameson's in a
fair way to him according to
custom in the Province.

copy

June 7th 1878

17 Mile post

Respectfully

Sir/

I was informed
to day that you wanted to see
my papers for my land - they
are in Yale - I will be able to show
them to you when you come down
or if you make inquiries of William
Timline 2 1/2 mile house he will
give you all the information
that you want about the place
my deed calls for 160 acres of
land. I will write to W. Timline
to let you know

I am &c

W. A. Jameson

12

The inevitable water question
crops up here and embarrasses
my action.

It is an illustrative case. No
water for irrigating the Indians
lands was assigned with the
Reserve.

Mr Boothroy's water records are
as follows:

" Boothroy do Flat 1867. 14 June
" 200 inches 3 small streams back
" of their Ranch. 2 of said streams
" running into Murderers Bar creek
" and one running into the Lake for
" irrigation "

also

" 1867 10th July 300 inches from
" 3 small streams back of their
" house said streams running
" into Murderers Bar creek. "

He apparently are 500 inches
of water recorded to cultivate
87 1/2 acres, all of which is not
cultivable. I could not see
where any such quantity of water
could

13.

could be obtained, but the Surveyor
will report on this.

A settler can only acquire a
right to what he can properly
use without waste, and granting
that the real quantity available
only suffices for the above land
the question is whether it is open
to Mr Boothroyd, as he has done,
after acquiring the land by Crown
Grant, to practically abandon
his place for many years and
yet consider, as I believe he does,
that at any time in the future
he can return, and relying upon
these water records enter again
into possession of the water as
he enters into possession of his
land.

Supposing there were fertile
lands and other settlers needed
water in the neighbourhood,
what would be their position
in the interim as to the water
assumed to belong to the absentee
Mr Boothroyd? The

14

The Indian Water question here may be looked upon from the above point of view, and also from the assumption that all water records close to Indian settlements and reserves must necessarily be subject to the Indian requirements, though not so declared.

The Indians at Sho-ook told me that they had been using water from the creek used by Mr. Boothroyd formerly, but it is necessary to determine what Mr. Boothroyd's rights are and what the Indians should have, and thus I hardly feel competent to do without some expression of opinion by the Provincial Government.

I called attention to the matter generally in my letter to Provincial Secretary 22^d April 1878 and will address the Government again when I have some further

15

further experience of these water difficulties.

Probably water is not required to be artificially applied to the proposed easterly extension of the Sho-ook reserve (see page 16) because two little streams - Pipt-th and Uutl-Kat (a limestone) come from the hills upon this extension and keep it damp, but the question must be examined by the Surveyor, if possible, whether these have not been recorded by Mr Boothroyd (see records page 12)

I could not find that he had used them. The Surveyor should also report whether any water, in case of need, could be brought upon said extension or any uncultivable part thereof from Jameson's Creek.

At Jameson's or "Kahmoose" I could not find that Mr Jameson had any water record, but it

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is very desirable to arrange matters to suit everybody, and I think it will be found there is enough for Mr Jameson and the Indians at Kahmoose.

The Indians claims to water at Kahmoose should not be pressed much as against Mr Jameson, because, as far as I could ascertain, Kahmoose is not an old settlement like Sho-ork

(Tsin-tahk-tle on the Fraser sets, as already said, irrigation water from Jameson's creek, and it is an old place but very small)

The Shoork reserve, subject to all the Mr Jameson and Boothroyd's rights is to be extended eastward so as (see general sketch at end) to include in a good survey shape the cultivable land, of which there will be some lying between the

17

the wagon road and the hills,
so far as I could judge, after the
claims of the above gentlemen have
been defined.

There appears to be some
doubt - (Mr Boothroyd not being
on the ground to show his posts
and no one being present but Indians)
whether the Indian houses and
gardens, west of the wagon road
are on government land or on
Mr Boothroyd's land.

The wagon road has been changed
here - If the land is not Mr
Boothroyd's land, the Indians are
to have an extension of the Shook
reserve west of the wagon
road so as to include Indian
houses and gardens in good survey
shape.

At Kah moose the same has
to be done after Mr Jameson's lines
are determined, and giving if
possible such a shape to the
Reserve

Reserve as not to interfere with the usual wagon road camping ground for wagons and pack-animals. If survey considerations prevent the latter, the object can be gained by the Indian Department granting permission to occupy said camping ground temporarily, the Indians not fencing it in.

At Kahmoose 10 acres near the houses for wood fuel will be included, as well as the houses and surroundings, and the Indians should be told, ^{again, as I told them,} not to waste their accessible woodland.

The Kahmoose Indians mentioned that they had a graveyard on right bank of the Fraser a little below the mouth of the large stream "Allats". I told them to enclose it. They did not show it to me when I crossed to examine the right bank ^{of Fraser,} and I could not return.

return thither, nor need the Surveyor go to the place, The graves are protected by a special Provincial Ordinance, and the cost of a visit would be disproportionate.

In - Kapt - Sept

This settlement is not in the Provincial Schedule. It is an old place and now is, as it formerly was, the principal residence of the "Boothroyd" group of Indians.

The R.E. Sketch is apparently from a sketch made by Sapper Saunders R.E. 1861. Mr Boothroyds house. (Forest House) was afterwards moved down the new wagon road to its present site.

The In - Kapt Sept land does not appear to have been surveyed, nor, so far as I can find, gazetted.

It seems to have been roughly marked off by the Royal Engineers in 1860 or 1861, but I cannot find

20

find under what circumstances.

Nothing further seems to have been done in regard to it up to the present time. The area marked off ^{appears to have} ~~was~~ been about 125 acres including some useless land.

I confirm with all necessary privileges the land on left bank of the Fraser as determined on sketch (see page 23), but the somewhat irregular line of the boundary of that part of the land south of the stream near 37 mile post, may be made to suit survey purposes, provided, as they say, the Indians are willing, and that no Indian cultivation ^{or} resort is cut off by any change of the line.

The In-Kalt-Sahp reserve is then to be extended north of the stream up to a point 754 yards beyond the 38 mile post on the wagon road to include all the land between the wagon road and the river Fraser and to include on the East or upper side of

of the wagon road, a small piece of land which the Indians will point out.

They are also to have on the right bank of the Fraser (opposite to the thus amended reserve on left bank) 200 acres or such smaller area as will include the bench (cleared) where there are several houses and cultivated patches on the said bench, and also on land a little further down river - the shape to be so as to include as far as possible these patches without great irregularity, and they are in connection with this piece of land to have a right to water from a stream a little higher up called Chuck cheet-so.

Many years ago white miners made a ditch or flume from this stream; then abandoned the place; then some Chinamen worked it and in turn abandoned it; then about 3 years ago other Chinamen occupied it. and it is said these latter will not allow Indians to share the water.

Ln

In early part of the season there is a good deal of water in Chuck-chee = So - but afterwards less. I did not manage to see these Chinamen as they were absent.

The Indians must have a right to the water in whole or part.

The Surveyor will see the Chinamen and arrange this and report.

If there is enough for both Indians and Chinamen good: if not, the Indian right is probably the first, unless the Chinamen have better title. I doubt if they have. Probably the Chinamen had not at the time of my visit paid their licenses.

I found few Chinamen that had, and having no status as miners they would not I presume get water.

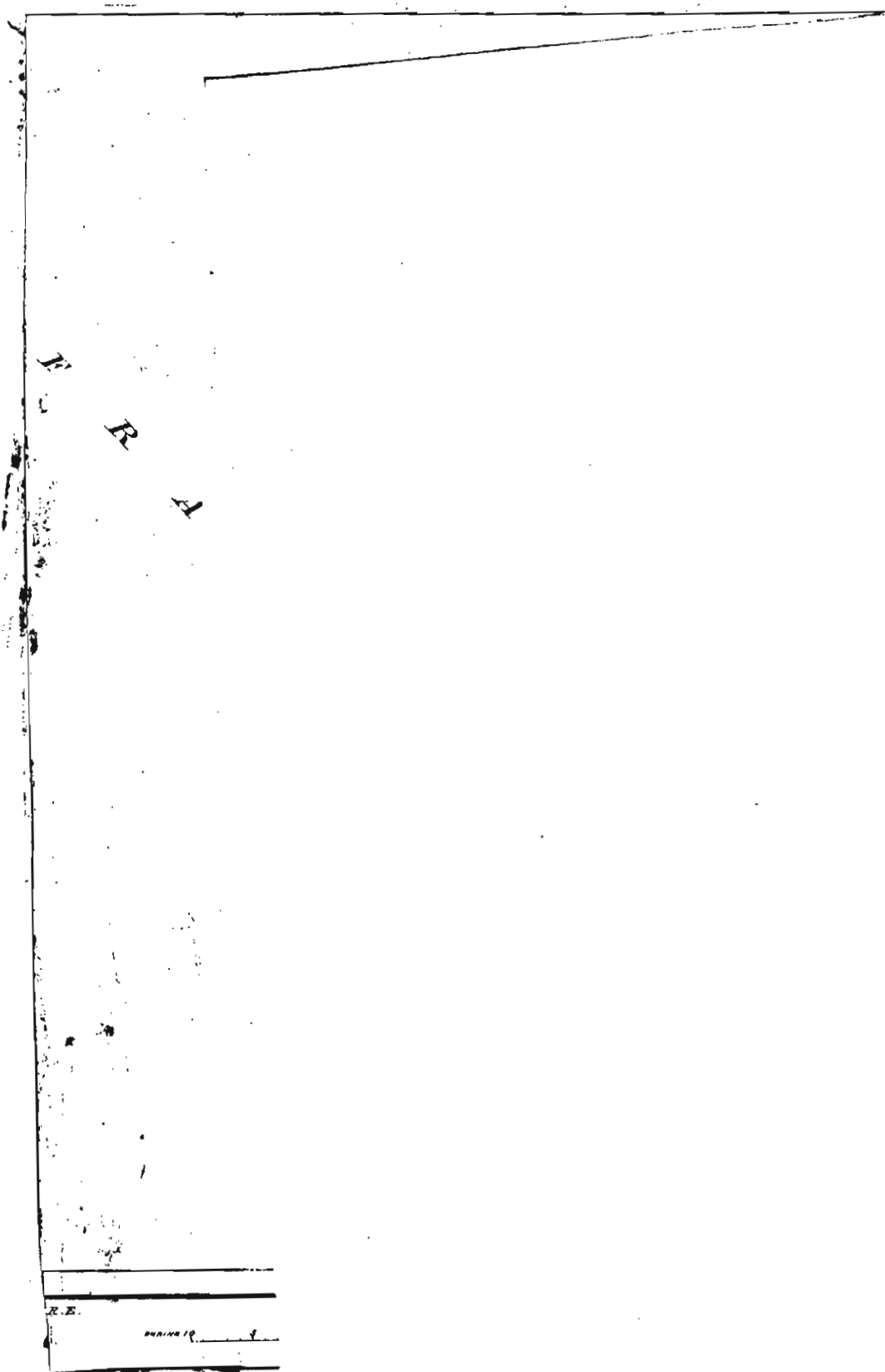
PAGE 23

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MAP HAS BEEN REMOVED

(See Volume 6, p. 45a)

(Sketch referred to
See page 20)



Sti-e-hanny.

24

I confirm the reserve of Sti-e-hanny
(on the left bank of the river Fraser
immediately beyond the 42 mile
post.) and add forty (40) acres or
thereabouts if as much culturable
land can be found on the right
bank of the river Fraser, to be laid
off on survey so as to include a
bench immediately north of and
another bench immediately south
of a stream and near its mouth.
This stream is called Ptluuk-a-
meent. It flows into the Fraser
on its right bank nearly opposite
the Indian houses at Sti-e-hanny.

The Indians are also to have a
fishing station of five acres on
right bank of the Fraser at little
way below that is south of the
mouth of the Ptluuk-a-meent, if
said station does not come within
the 40 acres.

They are to have for the Sti-e-hanny
reserves all the water which they
require

PAGE 25

ORIGINAL PAGE HAS BEEN CUT

MAP HAS BEEN REMOVED

(See Volume 6, p. 50)

require or may require from the
Stuck-a-meent (on right bank
 of Fraser), and from a creek
 on left bank of Fraser called the
Chench-Chench (waterfalls) and
 any water not required by Mr
 Johnson who owns Satters farm
 (now occupied by Tinline) and
 for which there is a record of 30
 miles from the stream at Tinline's
 house.

Meent

Stuck-
 stream

St-e-hanny reserve
 42 mile foot left bank
 of river Fraser

Below Jackass Mountain on left bank of Fraser the Indians have a house and gardens and I confirm the sites of these, to them, and including a fishery, and as the flat is small, and no white man would ever settle there for agriculture, the cultivable land on the flat may be included, with right of water from available sources of supply.

The surveyor will examine advise and report as to water for all these reserves which is given as required. —

8 June 1878
original date

Wm Stewart Cameron
Memorandum

- Uke - Spa - Seets - Sah - an Indian living at Isa-waw-muck (of the "Boothroyd group" of Indians. uncle of a boy about 12 years of age, states that his sister the boys mother is dead and that

that the father of the boy is a coloured man named Harry now working for Mr Sart, Boston Bar. His own Mother the boys grandmother - wife of Soanturni an old blind man has kept the boy since the boy's mother died about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, and wishes to keep him still. The Indians say the boy is not the son of the coloured man, but he looks to me, like a half breed or not a full Indian.

The grandmother says that the coloured man says he wishes to take the boy and told her that if she did not give him up he would get her put in prison.

I told the Indians I would let the Superintendent know what they said, and if any trouble occurred that they should ask Mr Good or some one

one to communicate with 28
the Superintendent and he would
tell them what the ^{law} was, and
whether the alleged father could
take away the boy.

The parents of the boy were not
married nor did they ever live
together. The mother being dead I presume
the grandmother would have the best legal
position for custody of the child
JMS

INDEX
VOLUME 4/4
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
KANAKA FLAT, AND SISKI FLAT GROUP
June 18, 1878

Although these are Sproat's field minutes, they appear to have been transcribed/written out by a secretary. The handwriting in the book is not Sproat's. There is no indication as to who the secretary might have been. Correspondence in volumes 1 and 2 indicate that George Blenkinsop, C.G. Cogan and J.R. Anderson (son of former JIRC Commissioner A.C. Anderson) acted as secretaries and/or copyists. Copying out material such as Sproat's field minutes would have fallen into their duties.

This field minute is dated June 18, 1878. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated June 18, 1878. The majority of the Minutes of decision by Sproat for this group can be found in volume 6, pages 55-66 for the Kanaka Bar Indians; pages 67-80 for the Siska Indians. The dates for the Minutes of decision correspond to the date of the Field Minute.

The Indians identified by Sproat as "Kanaka Flat" are currently known as Kanaka Bar. Sproat alternately identified the Siska Indians as Siska or Siska Flat; they are currently known as Siska [See NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 49, 65, 86, 96].

As with some of the other Field Minutes, most of the sketches in this book have been removed. It would appear that Sproat, himself, may have removed the sketches as they appear to be with the Minutes of decision found in volume 6 (pp. 59, 66, 70, 80).

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat

G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list

Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/4

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 18 1878		Kanaka Flat & Siska ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1-28
06 18 1878	Fishery ²	Kanaka Flat	Sproat	Field Minute	2
06 18 1878	Survey	Kanaka Flat	Sproat	Field Minute	2,5,6
06 18 1878	Fishery ³	Kanaka Flat	Sproat	Field Minute	2-3
06 18 1878	Nekliptum 1	Kanaka Flat	Sproat	Field Minute	3
06 18 1878	Whyeek 4	Kanaka Flat	Sproat	Field Minute	4-5,8
06 18 1878	Kanaka Bar 2 ⁴	Kanaka Flat	Sproat	Field Minute	4,6, 10-12,13
06 18 1878	Pegleg 3	Kanaka Flat	Sproat	Field Minute	6-7
06 18 1878	Zacht 5	Siska ⁵	Sproat	Field Minute	8,21, 22-23, 24-25
06 18 1878	Kupchynalth 2 ⁶	Siska	Sproat	Field Minute	14,16,1 8-19,23
06 18 1878	Survey ⁷	Siska	Sproat	Field Minute	17,20-21 24,25

¹ The Kanaka Flat Indians are currently known as Kanaka Bar. O'Reilly also identified them as Kanaka Bar. Sproat alternately identified the Siska Indians as Siska or Siska Flat. In this Field Minute, they are identified as Siska Flat. In his Minutes of decision, Sproat identified them as Siska. Currently, they are known as Siska. Sproat deals with both groups in this field minute: pages 1 to 13 deal with the Kanaka Indians; pages 14 to 28 deal with the Siska Indians. [See vl. 6, pp. 67-80; vl. 15, p. 167]

² Sproat states that the Indians are to have "a right of fishing along the whole of Palma's frontage ... The Indians may be reminded that I only gave them fishing and access here." Palma is a settler who Sproat doubts has proper title to his land. This is one time, if not the only time, Sproat ever allotted a "right of fishing."

³ Based upon Sproat's description, it is difficult to determine if this fishery is within the reserve or not. [See vl. 6, p. 66]

⁴ Sproat refers to the "present Reserve at Kanaka Flat ..." Sproat must be referring to one of the areas which he notes were "marked off in early days as per Royal Engineers Maps" but which were "not in the schedule from the Provincial Government" (p. 2) as he is the first Indian Reserve Commissioner in the area to allot reserves. It would appear that the land at Kanaka Flat which Sproat identifies is included within this reserve. [See vl. 1, pp. 172-74; vl. 6, pp. 57-58]

⁵ Sproat states that the "Kanaka Flats may share with the Siskas the Zacht Reserve ..." (p. 8), however his Minute of decision allots Zacht 5 only to the Siska Indians. [See p. 22, this volume; vl. 6, p. 73-75]

⁶ Sproat describes this reserve as having been "roughly marked off by the Royal Engineers when the waggon road was planned ..." (p. 14). The graveyard discussed at pages 18-19 is included within this reserve.

⁷ Sproat makes reference to a sketch at the end of the Field Minute, but it appears to have been removed at some point in the past. Sketches of the area can be found in volume 6.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 18 1878	Siska Flat 3 ⁸	Siska	Sproat	Field Minute	14-18
06 18 1878	Nahamanak 7	Siska	Sproat	Field Minute	20-21
06 18 1878	Humhampt 6	Siska	Sproat	Field Minute	21-22
06 18 1878	Kupchynalth 1 ⁹	Siska	Sproat	Field Minute	23-24
06 18 1878	Hamilton Creek 7 ¹⁰	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	24

⁸ Sproat "extends" this reserve on the north and north east to include timber (p. 16). Sproat refers to a sketch at page 20. It would appear that, at some later point, he removed this sketch and placed it with his Minutes of decision volume. [See vl. 6, p. 70, also p. 80]

⁹ Sproat refers to graves being included within this allotment but notes that he "did not see these graves as I was only told of them after my departure." (pp. 23-24) These graves do not appear to have been included in the reserve.

¹⁰ Sproat states that the "Siska and I presume with them, the Kanaka Indians are to have winter grazing for their stock at Hamilton Creek, Nicola Valley in connection with the Lyttons." The area Sproat is referring to appears to be what is now Hamilton Creek 7. When Sproat allotted this reserve he identified it as "Hamilton's Creek, Nicola, Lytton Indians." This reserve is currently held exclusively by the Lower Nicola Indians. [See vl. 3, p. 310; 1943 Schedule, p. 102]

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 4/4
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
KANAKA FLAT AND SISKI FLAT GROUP

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B.C. Government Officials Douglas, Gov. James	11
Census/Population Kanakanak Flat	7
Colonial Reserves	See list at end of index
Fishing right of	2-3,4 2
Graveyard	6,18-19,23-24
Indians Identified George, Chief, Siska	20-21
Indian Groups Kanakanak Flat Lower Nicola Siska Flat	1-13 24 1-2,8,14-25
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Pre-emption title	10-11,14-15,27,28 2
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Settlers	See list at end of index
Survey instructions sketch	2,6,8 7,15,19-20
Surveyor General Royal Engineer	2,6,8 10-11,14,18
Timber	16-17,19
Village/settlement/site General Kanakanak Flat Siska Flat [Kupchynalth]	1-2 4,6,10-12 14,23
Wagon road	6,14,19,22
Water	2,4-5,8-9,10-12,13,14,16-18,20,21-25

Colonial Reserves

Name	Comment	Page
General		1

Settlers

Name	Page
General	19
Combe, Mr.	10-12
Coutlie, Mr.	14
Craig, Mr.	18
Gillard, Auguste	15-16
Hautier, L.	4,6,7-9,10-12,13
Nicholas, Jean	15-16
Noel, Mr.	14,20-21,24
Paillard, Marcellin	14-16,27,28
Palma, Mr.	2,7-8
Roi (a.k.a. Roy), Victor	14-17,19,20-21,24,27,28
Sadow, Mr.	10
Sardony, Mr.	10-11

NEKLA-KAP-A-MU
INDIANS

*Kanaka Flat, and
Siska Flat group.*

Indian Reserve Commission
Field Minute

1

Nekla-Kap-a-Muk.

Indians

Fraser River, both sides, from
Jackass Mountain, or 45 mile
post, towards Lytton.

Kanaka Flat and
Siska subgroups

The Kanaka Flat and Siska
Reserves are not in the schedule
from the Provincial government
to the Dominion government, but
they are very old settlements
and the reserves were marked off
in early days as per Royal-
Engineers Maps.

It is doubtful if Mr. Palm, the only settler near the 45 mile post, has any proper title to his land: however that is not worth going into as none of his land nor of the water which he gets from Liwash Creek (45 mile post) and bigger Creek is required for Indian purposes.

The Indians are to have a right of fishing along the whole of Palm's frontage and the surveyor will arrange for suitable access and mark same on ground and on plan, as most convenient for Palm, so as not to cross cultivated land, or unnecessarily spoil fences.

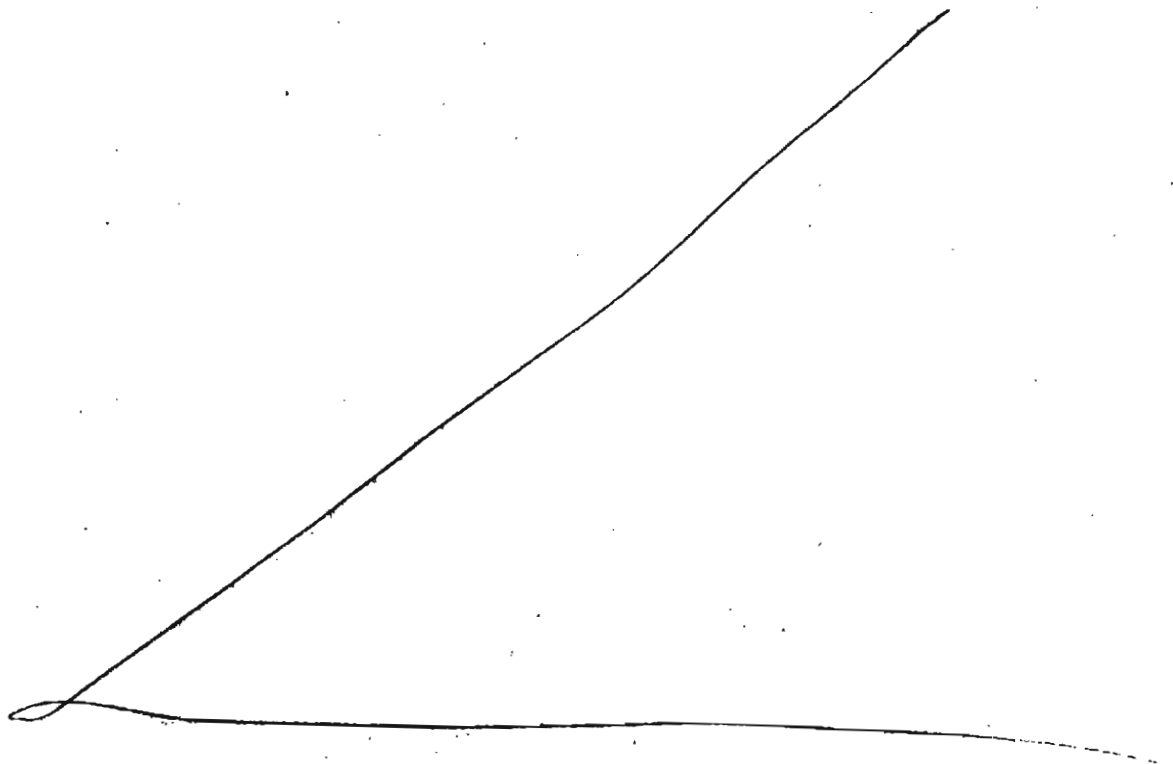
The Indians may be reminded that I only gave them fishing and access here.

They are also to have a fishery on the right bank of Fraser opposite Palm's land immediately north of

of a bare bank say about 2. ³/₄ acres.
This place may be marked off for
a fishing station that is to say if it
is not included within Whye-ek
reserve (see page 4).

On left bank of Fraser I assign
the cultivable land not exceeding
30 acres on the bench above wagon
road at Aek-lipt-tum Stream to
include the existing Indian patches
(see plan annexed)

The Indians are to have right of
water from Aeklipt-tum Stream.
I may remark that the land seems
better at this part of the Stream
than above or below this part.



These Indians are further to have a piece of land at Why-ek on the right bank of Fraser (see plan). This is to be the main Reserve for the Kanaka Flat people, if it is found capable of irrigation. Their present Reserve at Kanaka Flat is gravelly, and there is little, if any water owing to Mr Hunter's alleged prior claim. The extent of the Reserve at Why-ek depends on whether water can be got conveniently and in quantity. The Reserve at present pending examination of the matter the land from the Rocky bluff opposite Kanaka Flat down to the bare bank at the fishery opposite Palma's. Some wood for fuel and fencing in Why-ek Reserve must be included when the lines are finally settled.

There is a spring on the land and I give right to this, and also to water from Why-ek stream.

These Indians have not been very well treated at Kanaka Flat - having been left for years without water for irrigation and if any bits of good land can be had ^{at}

at Whyeck it will be reasonable to give it to them, at the same time I do not wish uselessly to lock up land which cannot be cultivated owing to want of water. The railway may cross about here and perhaps boards may by and by be got here cheaply and it may prove to be worth irrigating land at Whyeck by fluming from Whyeck stream, if the distance is not excessive.

The width of the Whyeck land back from the Fraser will depend also on the water question, and cannot be defined until after the surveyor reports.

There is not any pasture at Whyeck except browsing.

In winter the stock of these Indians must, as in the case of the other Tribes in this District be sent to Nicola Valley or elsewhere: — " — " —

W. H. B.

With respect to Kanaka Flat
(their head quarters for residence)
(see map page 7) on the left bank
of the Fraser, the land now in occupation
of Mr Hunter the only settler takes
nearly all the best, but any adjoining
cultivable land that proves to be outside
of Hunter's and a piece of wood land
may be added to the present reserve,
when Mr Hunter's boundary lines
are defined.

It being hardly possible to find
any cultivable land at this place.

I do not give the surveyor any more
definite instructions except to do
as above indicated and to include
the graves making the whole of a
good survey shape.

There is a little patch higher up above
the waggon road near what I have
called Pegleg stream (see sketch).

It may be marked off but it is
too distant to connect with the
Kanaka Flat in the survey. I have
to consider in such cases the
possibility of the Indians by and
by having to fence their reserves
completely in which case
the

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MAP HAS BEEN REMOVED

7

the evil of a large useless area
might be felt.

The above completes the Kanaka
Flat Reserves. They are very poor
for 106 Indians, but the country
affords no better, now that Hauiti
and Palma have been permitted
to take the best of the land and
water

still if the railway comes that way, the location is good, and if the ——— surveyor can find them good patches, irigable, at Whyeck they may make something by their hay and vegetables yet. The Kanaka Flats may share with the Siskas the Facht Reserve, (see Siska Minute).

The water question, here as elsewhere, will require special attention and the Surveyor will examine, advise and report.

The Indians are to have water rights from heklipt-tum, Thowayluc, Peyleg, Whyeck, and any streams or springs required.

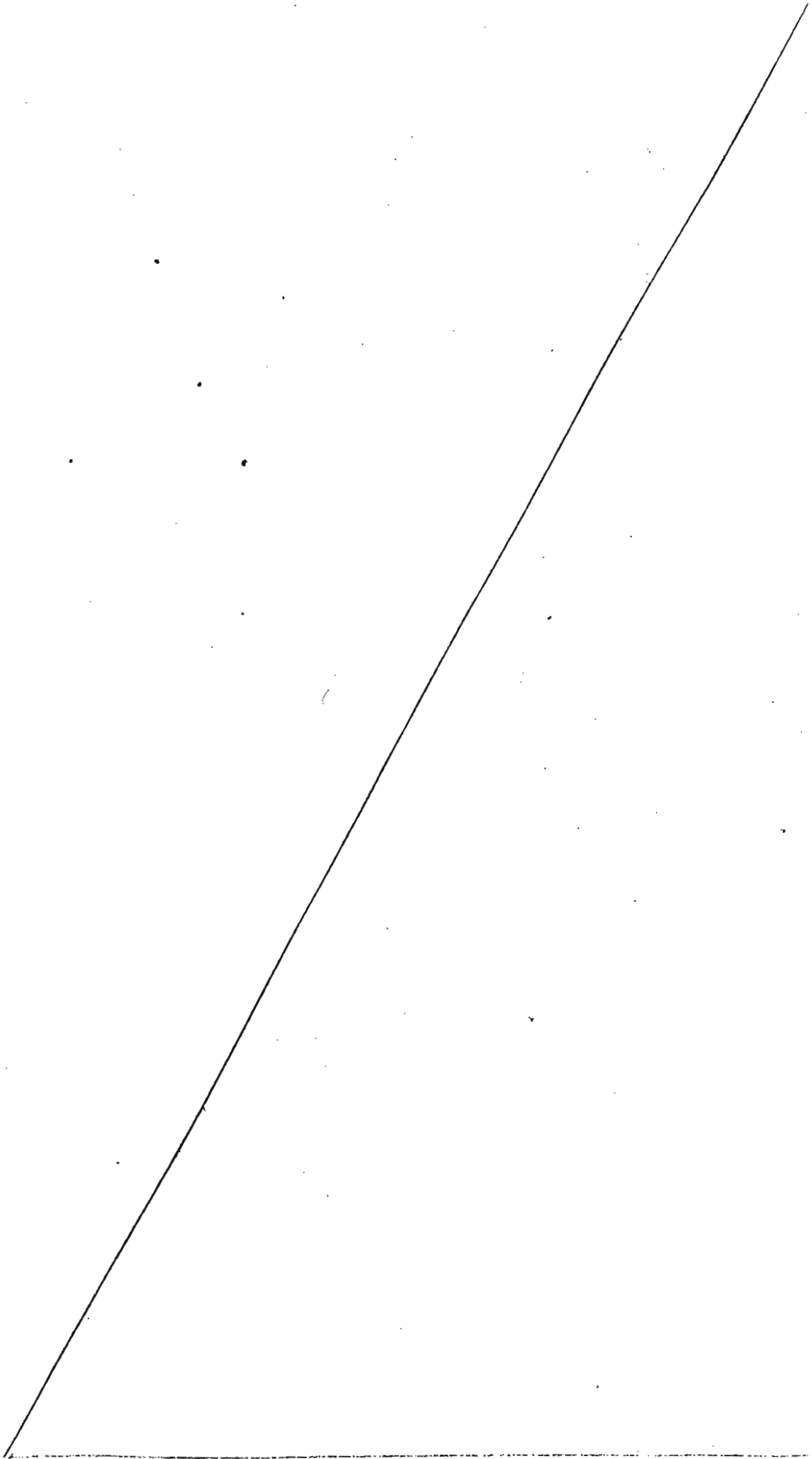
Thowayluc is the name of the stream from which W. H. Antier gets his water for his Kanaka Flat farm - water all the year.

At first there was a difficulty as to getting any water from him but finally an arrangement

was

9

was made with him in terms
of the following correspondence:



Copy

10

Indian, Res. Commissioner

36 in camp

Winnipeg 10 July 1878.

I Hunter Esq

Lytton Sir

Referring to conversation about water required by Indians at Kanaka Flat I beg to state that it is considered by the Gov. of Canada that a reasonable supply of water necessarily attaches to the lands of the Indians in this and part of the country and that their claims come first.

I understand that you and the Indians are the only persons interested in lands at the above place, and that you have the land formerly owned by Messrs Comb and Sadow. These gentlemen recorded on 5th Oct 1864 the water of two streams between Kanaka Bar, and Sioux Bar, and an irrigation ditch.

This water and ditch you have been using but I do not find that you have re-recorded the water as probably should have been done when you acquired Mr Comb's land - But the place was an old Indian settlement and the Indians of Kanaka Flat were there, I need not say long before Mr Comb or his predecessor Mr Sartory, besides which the place was marked out as an Indian place by the Royal Engineers before
Mr Comb

Comb recorded the water. It might be a question of Mr. Sandoy or Mr. Comb's title to the land was legal considering the order which Gov Douglas sent about these Indian lands to the Magistrates at Lyttelton, but that would be a question between the two Govs. I certainly do not wish to raise difficult questions either about land or water, but to compromise such questions.

I would propose to declare that the Indians of Kanahe Iki have and always had the first right to water from these streams called by them Money. Bay and Ks. Kipt. it was and in my judgment (subject to the opinion of the Dominion Surveyor on examining the ground, about 15 inches might be assigned to the Indians, but not to waste any water.

They would have to make their own ditch, unless as a matter in your own discretion to economise the total available water, you have any proposal to make by which the Indians could be supplied from your ditch. I would then recommend you to record what water you want (subject to the Indian claim of water) from these streams to cure any defect in Mr. Comb's original record, or arising from

you are having re-recorded the water on
acquiring Mr Combs' land -

I shall be
glad to hear from you on this matter
addressed to me here or at Cook's Ferry
(which latter place I shall probably be
at in a week, and then I need not
have occasion to name any Kanaka
Island questions in my reports to the
Govt.

I should think by arrangement
there must be enough of water for
the drain as well as you at Kanaka
Island.

Yours truly
J. R. Combs
J. R. Combs

Copy

13

Lytton B.C.
July 1878

Mr Sprout

Dear Sir,

I am willing to
give the Indians 15 inches of water
as you desired apart from the amount
that I have. I cannot let them
circulate their water in my flume
because it is already too small for
my own use. If the Indians make
their own ditch lower than mine
I wish you to remark that they
will have to make it in the middle
of my ranch.

So as you wish about it and I
will be satisfied of your doing so.
The family join me in sending
their best respects to yourself & Co.

I am
yours truly

(By) L. Hunter

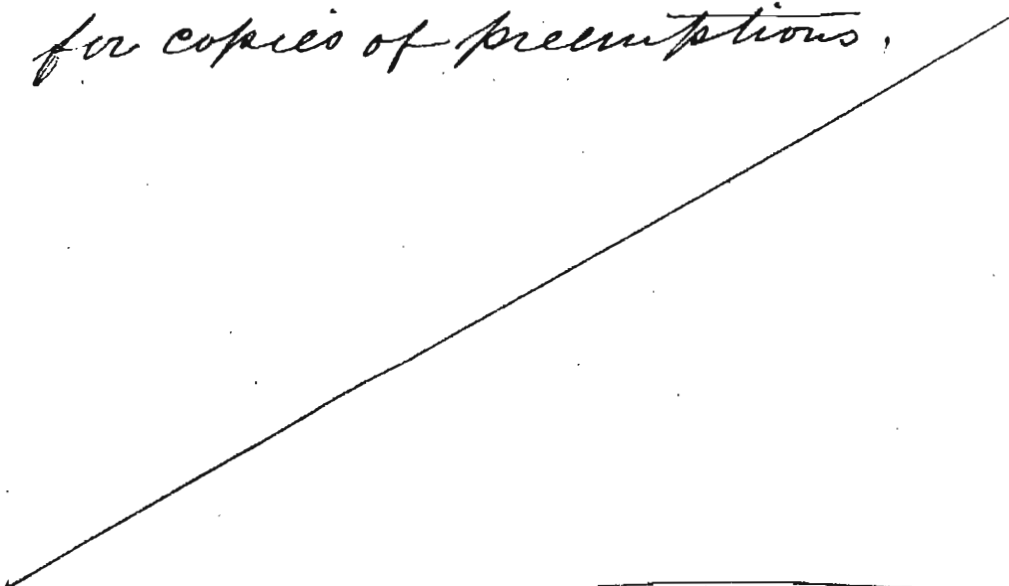
P.S. I would like to pay you a visit
but I can't for I do not feel well.

(By) L. Hunter.

The Siska subgroup of
Indians may now be mentioned.

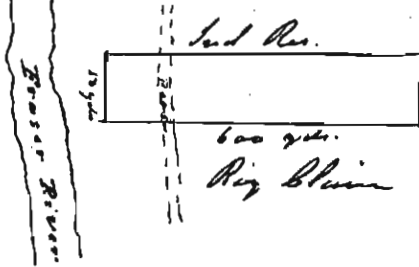
The Siska reserve was roughly marked by the Royal Engineers when the wagon road was planned, but no water was assigned, and the place, being stony, has been of little value to the Indians, still they prize it as the old home of the people. (See map page 20)

There are two Frenchmen there, Noel, and Roi who have been there 19 years (Mr. Paillard, who was once there, is now, with W. Bouttie on the Nicola - Kamnet - trail, at a milk ranch) (See next page) for copies of preemptions.

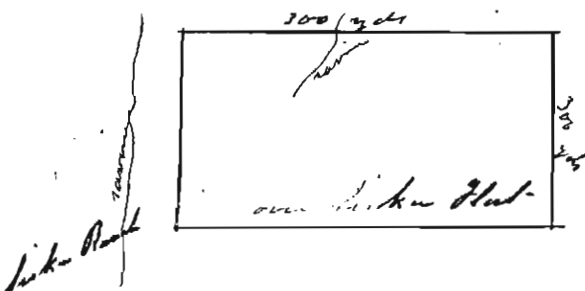


***IN THE ORIGINAL, THIS PAGE SHOWING PRE-EMPTIONS
WAS ON A DIFFERENT TYPE OF PAPER AND PASTED
ONTO THE PAGE IN THE FIELD MINUTE.***

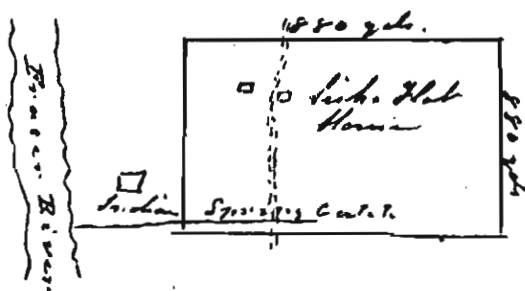
Pumpkin Blain of Marceline Pailland Siskia Flat 6/4/63.
recorded 24 March 1863.



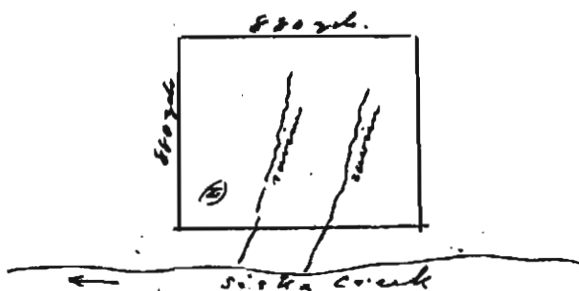
No 85- M. Pailland situated directly behind Siskia Flat about 8 miles from Dayton on the east side of Green River containing about 20 acres. 4/4/63.



No 74. Jean Nicholas, Victor Rey, situated on the east side of the Green Siskia Flat adjoining Pailland's claim on the south and north of spring gulch.



No 86. Auguste Gillard 160 ac on left side Siskia Creek about 1 and 1/2 miles from mouth and about 1/2 mile fr creek (st bank) 6/4/63.



These Frenchmen have water, and one, at first, is disposed to feel hurt that they have water and the Indians none. But the fact is, they have succeeded to, or bought, an old miners ditch from Siska Flat stream (north from Siska Flat) and get their water in that way for their little farm. The ditch originally cost many thousands of dollars.

The Indians may have water from Siska Stream too, subject to existing claims, but it would never pay, I should think, to bring water from Siska stream to irrigate their little bit at Siska Flat.

The Indian Reserve at Siska Flat may be extended to the north and north east so as to include growing timber of which there is a scarcity at Siska Reserve - at least a scarcity of what is absolutely ^{Indian} Indian property, and to include also a spring, above the reserve on the side hill, which is useful to them, as they get water from it in winter when the ditch is frozen

17

frozen. — the addition not to exceed say 25 A

For purposes of cultivation I doubt if water can be got to Siska Flat from any source at a proportionate cost; but the surveyor can examine this question and report.

For household uses Mr Roi has been accustomed to permit the Indians to take water from his ditch, and, probably, will continue to do so, in return for the privilege of passing his ditch through the Reserve. He complains that their horses break down the ditch.

This is probably true, as Indians are careless. The surveyor should examine whether that spring on the Mountain is one which if opened and carefully used to supply a reservoir, or in other ways, might not suffice for their household purposes on Siska Flat — then they would have water of their own. ^(in this country) Some springs (but they are generally on lower land) yield largely when opened — for instance

18

instance Mr. Leavis' near Bonaparte
mouth.

The Indians think that at Siska
the white men's fences are within
these lines on one side (By Royal
Engineers map) (see royal engineers
map page 20).

but this account and from the
Indians not having quite understood
how these white men came to get
their water, the feeling does not
seem to be pleasant, and there is an
old grievance about the miners
having washed part of the burial
ground below the wagon road near
the Graser (at a bend). This perhaps
was true, as such things were done
on the river in the old times, but
I said to the Indians, it is much
to be regretted, but "let by gone be
by gone". I will now mark off
what remains of that old graveyard
near the bend of the river, which
of course no one ever could legally
acquire or hold. I then said "in
future you should keep all your
"graves together, and that is a nice
place

"place already occupied. I go for
 "this purpose - above the wagon road
 "above where the old graves were
 "(near the river) - there is a piece
 "of land with a knoll, or small
 "hill, where you now have graves.
 "I will connect that with the other
 "graves, also above the wagon road
 "nearer Mr Roi's, and this will be
 "Siska graveyard for the future."

This was arranged, but it appearing
 afterwards that the white men, in
 bringing wood from the mountains,
 could not do so conveniently without
 coming through the land, I left a
 place, as shown on the sketch at
 end of this minute, between the
 northerly grave and the others - my
 idea being that if the northerly grave
 were marked off - then a space -
 sufficient for the above wood hauling
 left, - not too much - the southerly
 piece of land where other graves now
 are, would, including the small
 hill, make an ample and picturesque
 tribal graveyard.

These Indians, when I visited them,
 had

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MAP HAS BEEN REMOVED

20

had no cultivable land at all
and no irrigation water.

They are to have, as their main reserve,
a tract of land on the right bank
of the Fraser from about a high
rock - opposite Roi and Noel's farm
(immediately to the north of which rock
there

there is an Indian house, belonging to George the Sista chief (an industrious, acquisitive Indian). The line to be drawn in the neighbourhood of the above high rock as most convenient for survey - the reserve is to go back from the river up the mountain side to include any Indian cultivation and any cultivable land, and to extend northwards so as to include an Indian house and a partly cultivated bench behind, and stretching to the north of a rocky bank and bluff on the right bank of the Fraser (opposite, not quite up to, where a Chinaman is mining below the Yacht Reserve). (Geo the Chief says that two pieces of land in the north part of this reserve are his private property having been bought by him. I mark these roughly on sketch for information of Superintendent)

Right Bank Fraser

" " " " I assign further
A piece of land to include what
is cultivable on a bench on the left
bank

bank of the stream "Hum-hamph."
 water probably can be got to this
 from "Hum-hamph".

Left Bank Fraser

at Little Yackass mountain, the
 Indians are to have a tract of
 land ^{not exceeding 50 acres} including the flat above
 the wagon road without crossing
 the road - except for a survey line
 known by them as "Yacht" as
 shown on sketch at end, and
 they are to have the abandoned
 ditch and flume, and right of
 entry for the ditch over the land
 traversed by it. The ditch is above
 the bhiramans ditch which also
 takes water from Siska creek.

(It appears to be easier to get water
 from Siska Creek in a north -
 direction to Yacht than in a south
 direction to Siska flat.)

The "Yacht" Reserve may be shared
 between the Kanaka Flat and
 Siska people, but even then there
 will be a poor showing of agricultural
 lands.

lands for all the people, however, that cannot be amended. The country is rough.

It struck me that Yacht, if the water can be got on it freely, would be a nice — place for a village, and I suggested that the Siska people might leave their old Siska Flat village and make a new village at Yacht, still of course retaining possession of old Siska Flat as part of their reserves.

Left bank Fraser

The Siskas are to have a piece of land about fifteen acres, above the wagon road and lying on the south side of the stream which debouches at Kup-chey-netth — about a mile south of Mr Roi's house — (see sketch at end.) and are also to have a small piece on both sides of the mouth of the said stream. Some graves above wagon road here may be noted.

J.

I did not see these ^{graves}, as I was only told of them after my departure.

The Siska and I presume, with them, the Kanaka Indians are to have winter grazing for their stock at Hammonds Creek Nicola Valley in connection with the Indians.

The Siska Indians are to have what water is necessary for their reserves from all streams flowing through or near to them and from lakes and springs within reach.

I assume that in Siska creek there will be enough for the Indians at Yacht after what the white men Roi and Noel at Siska Flat take, and the Chinaman who is mining below Yacht.

I do not therefore go into the question of the respective rights of these persons.

In case of a doubt existing, the surveyor will ascertain if the Chinaman has paid his mining licence for ~~the~~ the current year; if not, he could not claim water — but he has made, or at least has, a flume, and I have no wish to dispute

injure him..

Rather than lose his water he might compromise -- but I don't think his ditch is at any part high enough to carry water onto Gacht. Siska stream being large I do not anticipate any questions unless there is previous waste.

Not having a surveyor with me at this time my sketches are very rough, but will be intelligible with the manuscript.

18 June 1878

Sm. Hunt.
J. R. (over m¹²)

THERE IS NO PAGE 26 IN THE ORIGINAL.

49 miles

Page 27
~~23~~

No 74
Feb 2nd 1863

Jean Victor H. Roy
Siska Flat

Situated on the E side of Fraser
River at a place called Siska Flat
about 8 miles south of Lytton and almost
bounded by the Fraser River 880 yds
and adjoining Pullman's claim on the
S^t & by the Spring gulch on the opposite
side

Claim 880 x 880 yds.

160 Acres

49 miles

Page 28
~~24~~

N^o 80
March 23rd 1863

Marcelini Palliara

Situated on the East side of
Fraser River on Taska Bar adjoining
the N end of Roy's preemption containing
50[?] yards frontage and running back 600
yards towards the hill

6 ¹/₄ Acres.

INDEX
VOLUME 4/5
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
LYTTON
SKUPPAH SUB-GROUP NEAR LYTTON
June 19, 1878

Unlike other field minutes, this small volume (8 pages) is in Sproat's handwriting.

This field minute is dated June 19, 1878. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated June 19, 1878. The majority of the Minutes of decision by Sproat for this group can be found in volume 6, pages 81-87. The Minutes of decision are dated June 18, 1878, the day before the field minute and the same day as the Minutes of decision and field minutes for the Kanaka Flat and Siska Indians.

No sketches were in the original field minutes. Sketches can be found in volume 6.

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat
G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/5

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
06 19 1878		Skuppah	Sproat	Field Minute	1-8
06 19 1878	Skuppah 4 ¹	Skuppah	Sproat	Field Minute	1-2
06 19 1878	Skuppah 1 ²	Skuppah	Sproat	Field Minute	1-2
06 19 1878	Survey	Skuppah	Sproat	Field Minute	2,3,5,6a 7
06 19 1878	Pooeyelth 3	Skuppah	Sproat	Field Minute	3-5
06 19 1878	Inklyuhkinatko 2	Skuppah	Sproat	Field Minute	6-7
06 19 1878	Nooaitch 10	Lower Nicola ³	Sproat	Field Minute	8
06 19 1878	Nooaitch & Speous ⁴	Skuppah	Sproat	Field Minute	8

¹ Sproat identifies this as an "old reserve." It was a colonial reserve. He notes that the land is "very poor ... I have not seen a worse reserve." [See vl. 6, pp. 81-82, 87; 1943 Schedule, p. 76; PILQ, pp. 83, 93, 105 Item M(7)]

² This reserve is the extension Sproat writes of in relation to the "old reserve." [See vl. 6, p. 87; 1943 Schedule, p. 76; PILQ, pp. 83, 93, 105 Item M(7)]

³ Sproat states that the Skuppah share their grazing lands "amongst the lands of the Mixed Indians "Nicola River 20 to 23 miles up."" Based upon information in volume 4/8, it would appear that Sproat is referring to what is currently known as Nooaitch 10. Although Sproat indicates that this area is to be jointly used by various Indian groups, his Minute of decision for this land is not reflective of that intention. This reserve is currently held by the Nooaitch Indians. [See 3, pp. 316-20; vl. 4/8; 1943 Schedule, p. 102]

⁴ Sproat states that the Skuppah have fenced lands "on left bank of Nicola river between the tributaries of Speous and Nooaitch. These Fraser river lands are scarcely worth cultivation in any place, but the Indians cling to their old place." (p. 8). It is unclear exactly where this area is, however, it does not appear to have been confirmed as a reserve, nor have the Skuppah been included in any commonage in this area.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 4/5
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
LYTTON
SKUPPAH SUB-GROUP NEAR LYTTON

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1
NEKLA - KAP - A - MUK

INDIANS

LYTTON

Skuppah sub-group near Lytton.

Indian Reserve Commission. Field Minute

Nekla-Kap-a-mukh
Indians

The Skuprah
sub group of the Lytton
group of Indians.

Fraser River, both
banks 5 or 6 miles
below Lytton

Following is the old reserve

This is a very poor piece of land
and it is difficult to find any good
land near it. I have not seen a
worse reserve.

It is to be extended as shown
on my sketch ^{herein} to include a longish
narrow bench above the wagon
road where there is some soil.

(The side of the hill is useful immediately
above the wagon road so I do not
see any good in coming down to the
road) . The Surveyor may

include any good soil on the bench
as arable land is much wanted here.

They are to have water from streams
at this place as to which the
Surveyor will examine, advise
and report.

also a place called Pooy-elth
on right bank of Fraser a semi circular
lightly timbered beach about
opposite to Skupsh to include
all the good land back to the
Mountains.

This reserve is not to come
down to the high water mark
of the river except at a place or
places to be chosen by the Surgeon
Commissioner for access to the reserve
and for the shipment of agricultural
produce by the Indians. The
upper part of the bank has to be
in the reserve; a strip of frontage
has to be left without inclusion so as
to be free for mining by anybody.

I think this place in the old days
was known as Edinburgh Flats and it
was the mining ground of various
white miners and Chinamen, until
lately, a Chinaman Ah Phee
bought as he supposed the mining

4

privilege from another Chinaman
for a horse.

Ah Chee lives and has
long lived, and mines, and does
a little farming, at the foot of the
Sawmill Creek (which crosses wagon
road 2 miles north of Klappan)
but he goes to Pooy-ellth in
winter to mine where the water is
low. There did not seem to
be any good reason for disturbing
him at Pooy-ellth. The water
necessary for irrigation, however, must
pass the Indians. After a long
talk between Ah-Chee and the
Indians in my presence the Indians
said they would improve the old
ditch, and there would be plenty
of water, and after they had
used it agriculturally, they would
let Ah Chee have the surplus
for his mining during the

5

small part of the year when
he mined at Tooy-elth

At Chee had not taken
his licence, so had no claim
to record water, but I made
the above arrangement as to
Tooy-elth.

The Surveyor will examine,
advise & report as to water there.

The Chinaman when at Tooy-elth,
lives in a cabin. This will not be in
the reserve. The Indians ^{desire} ~~are not~~
agricultural land at Tooy-elth
- not mining. I had much
trouble in making the above
arrangement, but it finally
was perfectly understood by both
parties who accompanied me to
examine it.

Left Bank Fraser

The Indians are to have the
land at Commissioners Camp,
namely the area from the wagon
road ^{see back x} to the left bank of the Fraser.
the stream Inkyuk-Kinalko
being southern boundary and
and Sawmill Creek
Ah Chee's farm, the northern boundary

I think Ah Chee is really a
squatter but I do not wish to
disturb him in his cultivation, and
this is what I mean by "his farm".

There is some light soil
on this reserve near the Fraser;
the rest is rough woodland, but
the water is difficult -

Inkyuk-Kinalko is not a
large stream and the Chinaman
Ah Chee, takes water from it and
also from Sawmill Creek and
^{conveys} it in a flume to cultivate
his farm at foot of Sawmill Creek

x from other side

At first, I took the wagon road as a
good line, but as much of the land
immediately below wagon road is
worthless, and as being on the road may
involve by and by, liability to labour
thereon: the Surveyor, ~~the Surveyor~~
~~the Surveyor~~, may run a straight line
for the eastern boundary so as not to
include too much worthless land - bearing
in mind however that the ~~Surveyor~~
reserve should have timber land as
part of it.

See

Take the old line
make trail line
from

7

and then on to ground on
the bank of Fraser higher
up where he mines in
summer.

He has been there many
years, but has no papers for
his land - and the Indians
must come first here ^{for water} then
I should be glad if some
compromise could be made
in practice here, as at Pooyell
otherwise the Indian right must be pressed.
I suggest with particularity,
Examine, advise and report as to
water, & may suggest a compromise
to me if he sees his way to such
after examining the ground.

Ah Chee would come to no
compromise at my interview, and so
imperfectly understood Chinook and
English that I thought it well to
leave the question until after the
survey as had reported.

These Indians are to have their
grazing land amongst the lands of
the mixed Indians

"Neota River 20 to 23
miles up "

The Skuppah people have a place
fenced or on left bank of ^{Neota River}
between the tributaries Speous
and Noo-atch. These Fraser
* river lands are scarcely worth cultivation
in any place, but the Indians cling to their old place.
The Indians are to have water
for irrigation and other purposes from
the Pooy-elth, Inklyuff-Kin atko,
Sawmill Creek and any other streams,
lakes, springs or sources of public
requirement for their lands.

William M. L. Frost
Commissioner

June 19. 1878

INDEX
VOLUME 4/6
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
LOWER NICOLA
POTATOE [sic] GARDENS
August 20, 1878

Although these are Sproat's field minutes, they appear to have been transcribed/written out by a secretary. The handwriting in the book is not Sproat's. There is no indication as to who the secretary might have been. Correspondence in volumes 1 and 2 indicate that George Blenkinsop, C.G. Cogan and J.R. Anderson (son of former JIRC Commissioner A.C. Anderson) acted as secretaries and/or copyists. Copying out material such as Sproat's field minutes would have fallen into their duties.

This field minute is dated August 20, 1878. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated August 20, 1878. Curiously, however, Sproat makes reference in this field minute to the Land Act Amendment of 1879. This would suggest that while the work noted in the book perhaps took place on August 20, 1878, some, or the whole of this field minute was written in 1879. Volume 4/7 is noted by Sproat as having been revised July 23, 1879, perhaps this volume was as well.

Sproat notes that other tribes have been made to "pay for the ... privilege" of wintering their stock near the Nicola River by Chilliheeta (Upper Nicola) and Na-weese-is-ti-kun (Lower Nicola). Sproat states, "I have told all the Indians that this paying of tribute shall now cease, and each tribe should manage and enjoy its own lands ..." (pp. 2-3)

With respect to a dispute between the Indians and a settler named Duball, Sproat states, "I effected a compromise of this question by inducing the Indians to abandon their claims to the land and to permit Mr. Duball to take the fences if he pleased, on the Indians being paid \$30.00. I paid this money to Challoo for this brother, or those concerned, and have his receipt." (p. 5) Interestingly, the date of this field minute and Sproat's correspondence with Mr. Duball are not in sync (see vl. 1, p. 243).

Based upon the reserve Sproat appears to be dealing with in this field minute, the Indians Sproat identifies as "Shack-in" or "Potatoe Gardens" appear to be those Indians currently known as Lower Nicola. The reserves are currently held by Shackan [See NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 64, 94].

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat

G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list

Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/6

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 20 1878		Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	1-11
08 20 1878	Survey	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Instructions	3-4,5-7 8-11
08 20 1878	Shackan 11 ¹	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	4-7,8-9, 10-11
08 20 1878	Kloklowuck 7	Cook's Ferry	Sproat	Field Minute	7-8,9-10

¹ Spelled by Sproat "Shackin". This reserve was also known as "Potato Ilahie" and is currently held by the Shackan Indians. It spans both sides of the river. Sproat orients the land to the western boundary of Mr. John Duball's farm. This is most likely Lot 1024. Interestingly, in discussing this reserve, Sproat makes reference to the "land Amendment Act of 1879" - this field minute is dated 1878. Also, this field minute is dated six days before Sproat's letter to Mr. Duball. In his letter to Mr. Duball, he states, "I think a compromise can be effected ... if you would ..." This language implies that the compromise Sproat states he has "effected" in the field minute, has not yet been approved by Mr. Duball. The Minute of decision for Shackan 11 is in metes and bounds. No mention is made of this farm. [See vl. 1, p. 243; vl. 3, "Third Copy" #4, pp. 68 & 70; 1943 Schedule, p. 103; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 64; NTS sheet 92/16]

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
 VOLUME 4/6
 FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
 NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
 LOWER NICOLA
 POTATOE [sic] GARDENS

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Surveyed
1879

NEKLA - KAP - A - MUK
INDIANS

LOWER NICOLA

Potatoe Gardens

Nekla-Kap-a-Muk
Indians

Nicola River at the place
known as the "Potatoe gardens"
- or by the Indians as "Shack-in
from a stream there (13 miles
up from Cooks Ferry)

Indian name of the place where
most of the present gardens are
is - "Shah-kiv-ikt"

These Indians had no Reserve
assigned to them.

They have long resided at the
"Potatoe gardens". Originally
they are, I believe, Indians of the
Nicola River; probably connected
with "Na-weese-is-tikums" Tribe

The name of the head man is
"Ah-ta-mel".

It

It may be stated that the three tribes, proper, of the Nicola Valley are those at:-

- (1), "Shack-in", or "Potatoe gardens".
- (2), Na-weese-is-ti-Kum's people.
- (3), Chillikeeta's people,

but that there are other lands on the Nicola or its tributaries belonging to, that is, occupied by, other tribes who have their tribal
 ie. winter places of residence elsewhere.

Other Tribes than those of Nicola proper have wintered their stock at and near the Nicola River, ever since they had stock, and some have cultivated potatoes in parts, but Chillikeeta and Na-weese-is-ti-Kum have made them pay for the former privilege.

I have told all the Indians that this paying of tribute —
shall

shall now cease, and each tribe should manage and enjoy its own lands, which now have been — selected to afford tillage land, and also grazing; land for summer and winter, with as little dispersion of the tracts of land as possible, though from the nature of the country, in some parts, it has been found impracticable to find the necessary descriptions of land in one place, or near the same place.

For instance — The Surveyor will find at the "Potatoe garden" that the Indians of Leeks Ferry and also the Indians of Hickman have farms adjacent to the lands of the "Potatoe garden" Indians.

Of course one visit only of the Surveyor can be made to the place: therefore arrangements must be previously made here
and

and at all similar places, that representatives of all the tribes concerned at a particular spot, shall have the opportunity of being present, when the surveyor is there. The Surveyor might place a distinctive post or a post distinctively marked between the Tribal lands where such lands are included in a continuous survey, but if this would be difficult, he may refrain.

The "Shachin" or "Potatoe garden" reserve on the left Bank of the Nicola is to begin at the western boundary of Mr. John Suball's farm.

Here it must be observed there was a dispute between Suball and the Indians (particularly a brother of the well known "Challoo" of Stytton) who had cultivated and fenced a piece of land, and the question was whether it was within Suball's preemption

preemption &c &c —

I effected a compromise of this question by inducing the Indians to abandon their claims to the land and to permit Mr Duball to take the fences if he pleased, on the Indians being paid \$30⁰⁰. I paid this money to Challoo for his brother, or those concerned, and have his receipt.

I made the amount up by — collecting \$12. from Duball and furnishing the rest myself from Dominion Government money, and advised the same to Ottawa.

Thus the question is settled and the line will begin as above stated.

Mr Duball will show his line for western boundary. I have not his preemption record.

From the western boundary of Mr John Duball's farm the Reserve on the Left Bank of the Nicold will extend down the Nicold to the eastern boundary of

of the land of the Neomien Indians at this place (see instructions in reference to Neomien Indian lands) with a width of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles back from the river or to the base of the barren, or inaccessible (for stock) mountains, where these ^{limit} the good grass area. It was my intention that the back line be drawn in reference to the above instruction as most convenient and least expensive for survey without being exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the meanderings of the river, but it is necessary to conform to the Land Amendment Act of 1879.

The consequence of this, here and particularly a little higher up the river, will be to include a very considerable area of useless ground, which the Indians did not require and which I did not wish to give, as making an unnecessary acreage. I pointed this out to the Provincial Government but they said they

7

they had no discretion - the matter being regulated by an Act of Parliament.

It must be observed that on the eastern or up-tribe side of the Stream "Klo-Klo-wuch" the booko Gerry Indians have a piece of land see "instructions relative to lands of the booko Gerry Indians" and though the surveyor is not ^{this year} surveying the booko Gerry Reserves, it will be convenient, when on this spot, to survey ^{now} this small detached one - the following is extract from booko Gerry Minute -

- " The last Reserve for the booko Gerry
" group of Indians is at Klo-Klo-wuch.
" 6 or 7 miles up the Nicola from
" booko Gerry, on the right bank of
" the Nicola. The land has been
" partly cultivated and fenced -
" probably 15 acres. The stream
" Klo-Klo-wuch flows into the
" Nicola there, and the Reserve
" is bounded by the left bank
" of

" of the Kloo-Kloo-ouch, on the right
 " bank of the Nicola, and has to
 " ascend the hill side near the
 " Kloo-Kloo-ouch so as to include the
 " cultivated benches and to go up the
 " right bank of the Nicola so as to
 " include a rather high bench —
 " about half a mile from the
 " existing cultivation at Kloo-Kloo-ouch.
 " The Indians are to have all the water
 " they require for irrigating from the
 " Nicola Kloo-Kloo-ouch or ~~other~~ Springs
 " lakes or streams passing through
 " or near these reserves and the
 " Surveyor will report as to irri-
 " gation.

The before mentioned area near
 Suball's, on the left bank of the
 Nicola, is mainly the grass reserve
 to be attached to the general reserve
 at this place which latter consists
 of several small detached arable
 flats on the river bottom, most of
 which are already occupied by
 the Indian's cultivation and
 fencing — The longest flat on the
 left

left Bank is known as ^{Linley's} ~~Shack~~ ^{Shack} ~~ago~~.
flat, and the surveyor will report
whether it can be irrigated from
the Shackui stream and if by
ditch or flume. The sides of the
Shackui valley seem to be very
steep; and in places the cold
side hills are steepish, but some
distance up, the bunch grass looks
good and there is also timber grass.

The lands, though, not affording
a first-class Reserve, appear to me
to be suitable for Indians, and
not to include any land that
a white settler would take up
owing to its patchy arable area.

Mr ^{Linkey} ~~Isidore~~ tried the largest flat but abandoned it, and no other white man has attempted to settle there for 20 years past.

Mr. Suball is ^{the} only one in the
neighbourhood. — " — — —

Having surveyed the books Terry
Klosterman land above mentioned
it was my intention that the
surveyor should next go easterly
up the Nicola valley to a point
nearly

nearly opposite the house of Mr. H. Duhall, ^{& merely.} to include the flat opposite the upper end of Duhall's preemption and the few other small flats and cultivated benches between the mountains and the river together with a portion of timber land - not including land useless by its rocky nature or from not being reachable by water, but this has now to be abandoned owing to the necessity of conforming to the Land Amendment Act 1879 so that all I can say to the surveyor ~~in the~~ ⁱⁿ going ~~easterly~~ ^{from "Klo Klo wuch"} up the Nicola as above is to zigzag so as to include the minimum of useless land on the right bank of the Nicola - Fully a half however, I should think, will be quite useless.

The surveyor will report in detail as to the best means of irrigating the cultivable lands in all parts of the Reserve, and will stake out ditches for the Indians, and will estimate inches of water required.

The Indians have and are to have

have whatever water they require or may require for irrigation or other purposes from the River Nicola, from lakes and springs and from all streams flowing through or adjacent to their lands from which such water can be best got.

It is the practice of these Indians to encamp in summer, close to and just above the wagon road, at a place not far from where they set their fish trap.

Their horses tramp down the lower side of the road, and cause it constantly to need repair, of which the road section man complained. I told the Indians to be careful.

By the Indian Act, these Indians may be compelled to repair roads passing through Reserves, — " —

Aug 20. 1878.

J M Aprot
J R Com

INDEX
VOLUME 4/7
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
LOWER NICOLA
SPECIAL RESERVE NEAR POTATOE GARDEN
August 20, 1878

Unlike other field minutes, this small volume is in Sproat's handwriting.

The original date of this field minute is August 20, 1878. Sproat has noted that it was revised July 23, 1879. There is also a notation on the cover stating: "Surveyed 1879." In the brief three pages it is unclear what may have been revised. In this instance, the original date, rather than the revised date, has been used in the index as Sproat's work with respect to this "Special Reserve" is undoubtedly related to his field minute on the Potatoe Gardens of the same date (see vl. 4/6). This small field minute is unique in its own way as it deals with a specific area, which is only vaguely described by Sproat. Sproat deals with two areas on either side of the Nicola River.

Sproat identifies these Indians as the "Potatoe Garden Indians." The areas he is describing are currently held by the Shackan Indians, formerly known as Lower Nicola. Sproat identifies these Indians as "Potatoe Garden" Indians in volume 4/6. Inexplicably, the sketch at the end of this field minute appears to be of a different area than that discussed in the field minute.

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat
G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/7

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 20 1878		Lower Nicola ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1-4
08 20 1878	Soldatquo 12 ²	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	1-4
08 20 1878	Papsilqua 13 ³	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	3
08 20 1878	Survey	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	3
08 20 1878	Nooaitch Grass 9 ⁴	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Sketch	4
08 20 1878	Nooaitch 10	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Sketch	4

¹ Sproat's original date for this field minute is August 20, 1878, he has an additional notation that it was revised 23 July 1879. There is no indication in the field minute what the revision[s] was [were].

² This reserve is currently held by the Shackan Indians. In relation to this area, Sproat states that he was unable to come to any decisions until the Skeikut [9] and Squianny [10] (spelled by Sproat "Skway-anny") reserves of the Nicomen and the pasture land of "Na-wees-is-ti-kum' people" [i.e. Lower Nicola] had been carefully examined (pp. 1-2). Sproat then goes on to discuss land on the right bank of the Nicola River. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 103]

³ This reserve is currently held by the Shackan Indians.

⁴ This reserve and Nooaitch 10 are currently held by the Nooaitch Indians. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 102]

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
 VOLUME 4/7
 FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
 NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
 LOWER NICOLA ~ SPECIAL RESERVE NEAR POTATOE GARDEN

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None identified	
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sketch	4
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Jemmett	2-3
Village/settlement/site	
None identified	
Water	2

Surveyed
1879

NEKLA - KAP - A - MUK
INDIANS

LOWER NICOLA

Special reserve near Potatoe Ga.

Indian Reserve Commission
Field Minutes a. b.

Special Reserve, near
the Potatoe Gardens, back from
the right bank of the Nicola.

This place was
mentioned by the Indians in 1878
to the Commission, but not specially
examined and not assigned,
because the Commissioner did
not think that the Potatoe
Garden Indians required other
grazing land (except when Nicola ^{was high}) than that ^{assigned} ~~attached~~ to
on the left bank of the Nicola
and because he could not decide
whether any additional ^{summer pastured} area would
be likely to be required ^{generally} in this district
by the Dept until he had carefully
examined the Sherkut and
Shway-amy ~~reserves~~ land (see
Nielsen Minute) and because

2

it was necessary also to become acquainted with the nature of the pasture afforded by the district where Na-mee-is-ti-lun's people might get their pasture.

Having, in 1878, ascertained the latter and in 1879 visited Thekut and Shway'ang, and been disappointed in the character of the ~~area~~ grazing lands there, the Commissioner was of opinion that the Department might be embarrassed, did they not possess this piece of summer grass-land say about 2000 acres. It is an upland, which may be classed as second class - being mixed bunch grass and timber grass, not well watered upon the land, but having small lakes near enough for cattle to frequent within easy distance.

In July 1879, he consequently visited the place and after careful examination laid off the reserve.

and explained the contemplated area to Capt. Gemmett, who was then surveying in Nevada, and who was instructed to survey it as per the annexed sketch which approximately describes the place.

This reserve will be within the railway lands.

20th Aug 1878
rd Review
23 Feb. 1879.

Gm. Stuart.
J.R. Connor

A hand-drawn map of a river valley, oriented vertically. The map features contour lines indicating elevation. Key features and labels include:

- Top Left:** "CREEK" written vertically.
- Top Center:** "Non grass area SW" written diagonally.
- Top Right:** "N 45 E" written horizontally.
- Middle Right:** "LAKE" written vertically.
- Bottom Right:** "N 230 W" written horizontally.
- Bottom Center:** "NICOLA RIVE" written horizontally.
- Bottom Left:** "No grass area SW" written diagonally.
- Far Left:** "THIS WHERE LUNCHEDED HERE MARKED T.P. GOOD WATER" written vertically.
- Far Right:** "DRAINING" and "HOCK" written vertically.
- Far Bottom Left:** "Kilko Creek" written diagonally.

The map is drawn on a piece of paper with a grid pattern, and the handwriting is in cursive.

in the LUNCHEONED HERE
MARKED WATER
GOOD

No! *Gods are
Smile*

Non Grad area (Sun)

५३३४७

NICOLA RIVE

N. 230 W

DISPARING

400

LAKÉ

DEPT 6026

354

22

MSA 90-68

INDEX
VOLUME 4/8
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
NICOLA RIVER
"MIXED INDIANS"
August 26, 1878

This field minute is in Sproat's handwriting.

This field minute is dated August 26, 1878. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated August 26, 1878.

Sproat identifies the group he is dealing with as "Mixed Indians." Sproat appears to include in this group "Nicola, Boston Bar, Skuppah &c tribes" (p. 1) Given his notation at the beginning of the book, Sproat appears to be talking about an area on the "Nicola River, right and left bank about 20 to 23 miles from Cook's Ferry." Remarks in this field minute are closely connected with other observations and remarks made by Sproat in volume 4/6 and 4/7.

People of Note
Indians identified

by Sproat
G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/8

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 26 1878		"Mixed Indians" ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1-16
08 26 1878	Survey	"Mixed Indians"	Sproat	Instructions	3-5,7
08 26 1878	Nooaitch 10 ²	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	3-5,7-8, 13-14
08 26 1878	Nooaitch Grass 9	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	4-5
08 26 1878	Nooaitch Grass 9	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Sketch	6
08 26 1878	Speous 8 ³	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	7-8
08 26 1878	Elphinstone Gardens ⁴	"Mixed Indians"	Sproat	Field Minute	8-9,13
08 26 1878	Nooaitch 10	Lower Nicola ⁵	Sproat	Sketch[es]	10-12
08 26 1878	Nooaitch Grass 9	Lower Nicola ⁶	Sproat	Sketch	15

¹ This is the term used by Sproat. Sproat's notation in the field minute states this includes "Mixed Indians of Nicola, Boston Bar, Skuppah &c tribes" (p. 1), however, the reserves which are discussed are currently held by the Lower Nicola or Nooaitch Indians.

² This reserve is currently held by the Nooaitch Indians. Sproat orients this reserve to the pre-emptions of settlers named Montrose, Elphinstone, Smith and Petit. It is somewhat difficult to determine where the land of these settlers is located in relation to Sproat's description. A rough sketch of the area is at the end of the volume. This sketch suggests that Petit's land is at Lot 138, Gr. 1. It would appear that the land Sproat identifies as Elphinstone's was actually held by Montrose and Smith. In other correspondence, Sproat's states that the distance from Spence's Bridge to Elphinstone's pre-emption is 22 1/2 miles. Based upon this, it would appear that Elphinstone's land was in the middle of Nooaitch 10. The sketch, however, suggests that Elphinstone's/Montrose's land was at the north end of Nooaitch 10 and that Smith's land was, roughly, in the middle of the reserve. [See vl. 2, p. 373; vl. 3 pp. 316-20; CLSRBC 206; CLSRBC 7128]

³ Sproat identifies this as "Pony's" valley.

⁴ Sproat states that in going from the Potatoe [sic] Gardens to Elphinstone's, the Indians showed him "pieces of land and also Indian houses just before getting to Elphinstone." He notes that he "declined to assign" this land which contained some Indian houses because he could not see where they could get water for it. The area appears to be between Shackan 11 and Nooaitch 10. There is no reserve at this point. There is a notation on the letter in the field minute: "Copy made July 16, 1979" This is almost one year after the date of the field minute. [See pp. 13, 13a, this volume]

⁵ These sketches are very difficult to read. They are rough sketches made by Mohun. They all appear to be within Nooaitch 10.

⁶ There is an initialled notation by Sproat stating: "These red lines were drawn by Mr. Jane [a surveyor] - better if he had not." The sketch appears to have been done by Sproat. Nooaitch Grass 9 is schematically shown on the sketch.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 4/8
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
NICOLA RIVER
"MIXED INDIANS"

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Settlers General Coutlie, A. Elphinstone, Roger ⁷ Marshall, John Montrose, John. Petit, V. Smith, Mr.	4 13 3,7,8-9,10-12,13,13a 13 4,7,8,14 4,7,8 3,13
Survey instructions sketch	3-5,7 5,6,10-12,14,15
Surveyor Jane, John Mohun, Edward	15 13a
Timber	5
Village/settlement/site Poney's (valley)	7
Water	3,8,9

⁷ Elphinstone is noted by Sproat to be the "husband of the Indian woman living further up."


Surveyed
1879

NEKLA - KAP - A - MUK
INDIANS

NICOLA RIVER

Mixed Indians

Indian Reserve Commission
Field Minute

Nekla - Kap - a muk
Indians

Nicola River
right and left bank
about 20 to 23 miles
from Forks' Ferry.

Mixed Indians
of Nicola, Boston Bar, Shuppak
et alies

These Indians have had no
reserves here, but have, in some instances,
been settled here for a long time, having
Nioka connections and not having
suitable lands at the tribal headquarters
in the gorge between Gale and Lytton.

Their stock, if necessary, they have
also had to send to ~~Lytton~~ Nioka
for winterage and they have been
charged by the principal Nioka
chiefs for this privilege of grazing,
a practice which I explained
must now come to an
end.

3

On the right bank of the
Niocola my instructions, ^{as originally prepared for} the surveyors
originally were to include the small
cultivated patches to which water could
be brought, and the already cultivated
or occupied lands of the Indians
starting from the eastern boundary
of Roger Elphinstone's pre-emption
(formerly Smith's) husband of the Indian
woman living further up - and
following, for a back line where
necessary, the base of the hills up to
a point about opposite the junction
of the Nooitch stream and the
Niocola, but conformity with the
Prev. Govt. requirements under
the Land Amend. Act 1879 cannot
this be changed, and the surveyor
is instructed to run the lines
accordingly and connect the whole
though this will include much
unused acreage

There are only a few arable
flats and benches. Some of the flats

4

are already under cultivation by water
taken from Niola and various small
streams on right bank of Niola.

There is little or no grass on
the mountain sides of this reserve
in general and there are no white
settlements between Montrose and
Petit. A grass area was a necessity
adjacent to these low lying bottom
patches. Being unwilling to give
this on left bank of Niola, so
as to avoid interference with Mr
Petit's grass, I looked ^{at the country} back from
the right side of Niola, and, ascending
a stream, which flows into Niola
right bank about opposite the
red bluff on the left bank, I
found a place that suited well,
thus was enabled to make a
suitable, and sufficiently compact,
reserve. The grass land is about
1 1/2 miles east of wagon road

5

up the stream, and is to be laid
out mainly south from the
junction of a tributary of said stream
coming from the north to
include ^{not more than} about 2000 acres in good
farming shape. The stream however
may be crossed ^{northwardly} to include the
park. This piece of land is well
timbered and has a fair supply
of water for stock. It is a warm
place, & probably, if winterage could
be found conveniently, might have
made a dairy farm.

The annexed sketch
shows approximately the
area to be included.

6

Nuola



High mts

High rocky mts

Grass
Reserve

not fenced grass area

mts

High mts

On the left bank of the
 Nevada river my instructions originally
 contemplated the inclusion ^{only} of the detached
 flats beginning with the one opposite
 Elphinstones (Montroses) and up to
 Petit's, including the Indians cultivated
 and fenced land, and taking care not
 to shut in Petit from access
 enroute to his grass but as
 on the right bank, so here, the
 said Amend: act 1879 must be
 conforming to, though including
 much useless land. The extreme
 boundaries on left bank to be as above.
 The little valley known as Poney's
 from the Indian's name who has
 occupied it ^(with some cultivation) up in the mountains
 on the left side of Nevada river
 and on right bank of Spanish is
^{assigned} to be included but not to exceed
 300 acres in good farming shape.

There are springs in this valley, and it contains some arable land, & I should think would be a nice place in summer, though in winter probably the snow would be deep. The Indians said they would have used it fully long ago, had they not been doubtful as to their position in occupying it.

The Indians are to have water from the Viola, the Speers, Nooatch and any other streams, springs, lakes or sources of water-supply necessary for their lands, subject to the rights of V. Petit and W. Elphinstone (now Montrose)

I may mention that in going from Potatoe gardens up to Elphinstones, the Indians showed me pieces of land and also Indian houses just before getting

9

to Elphinstone, but as I could not
see where they could get water
from without raising questions with
Elphinstone, or indeed at all, I
declined to ~~include~~ ^{assign} land merely
for a house site. I mention
this, because Indians are apt
merely because I look at a place,
to assume afterwards in conversation
with other white chiefs that the
place is given to them, though
the contrary, at the time, is clearly
explained.

Geo. Frost

J.R. Connor

26 Aug 1878.

J. Alpha 71

From Alhambra. 2 1/2 miles
to Ind House. Flat bar.

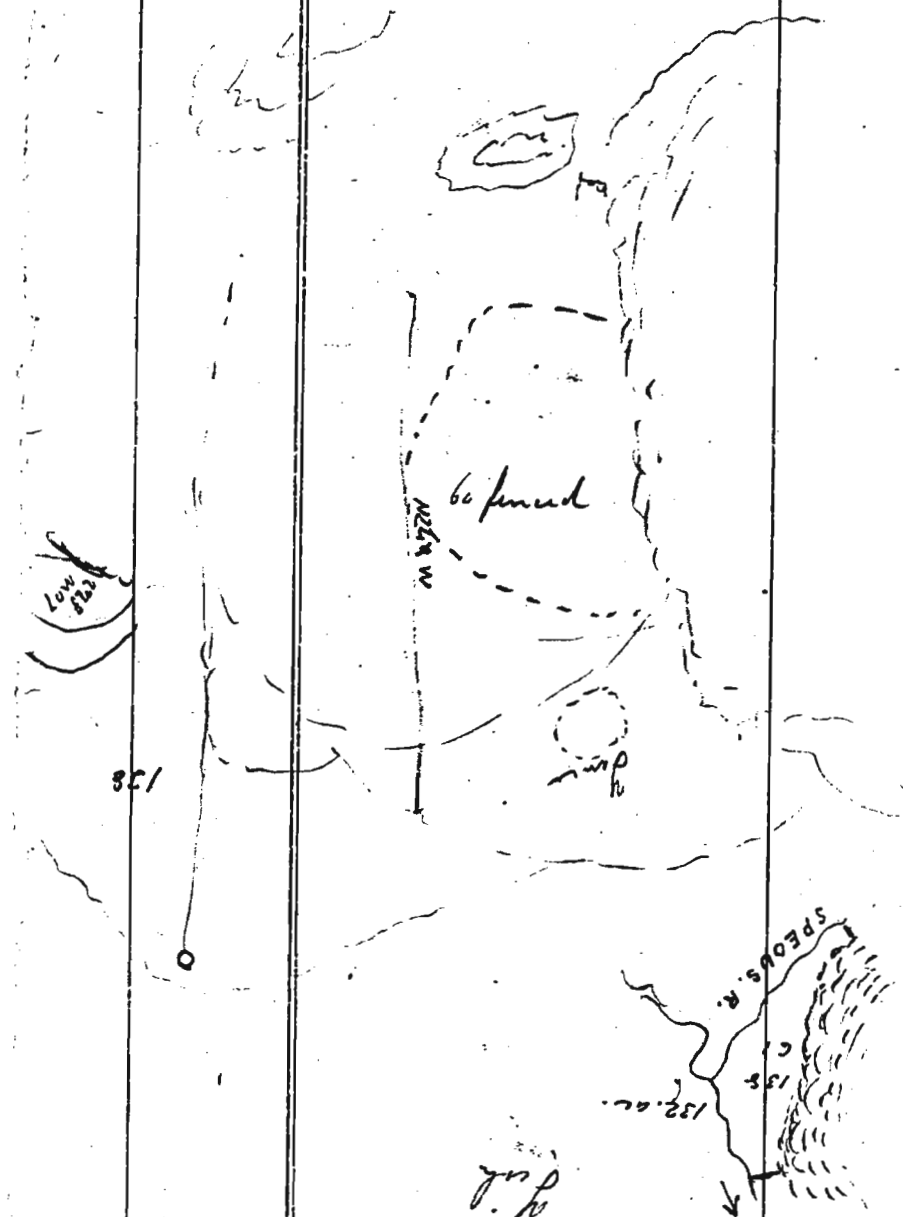
From E. 3 miles

Ind House. Garden. Mr. Smith.

From E. 5th Lunch.

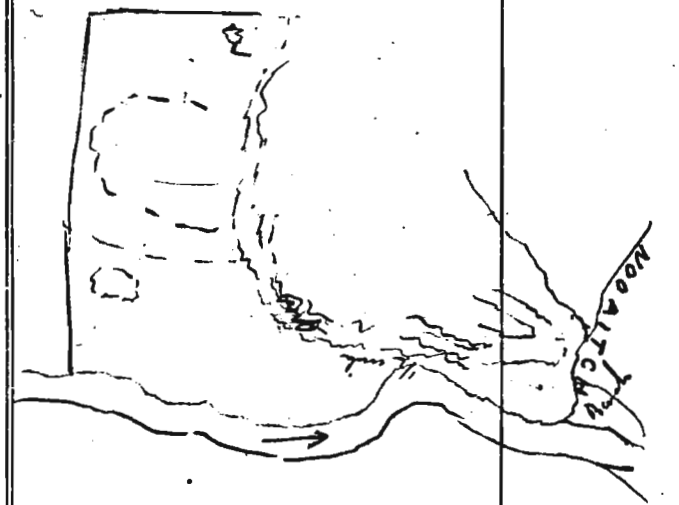
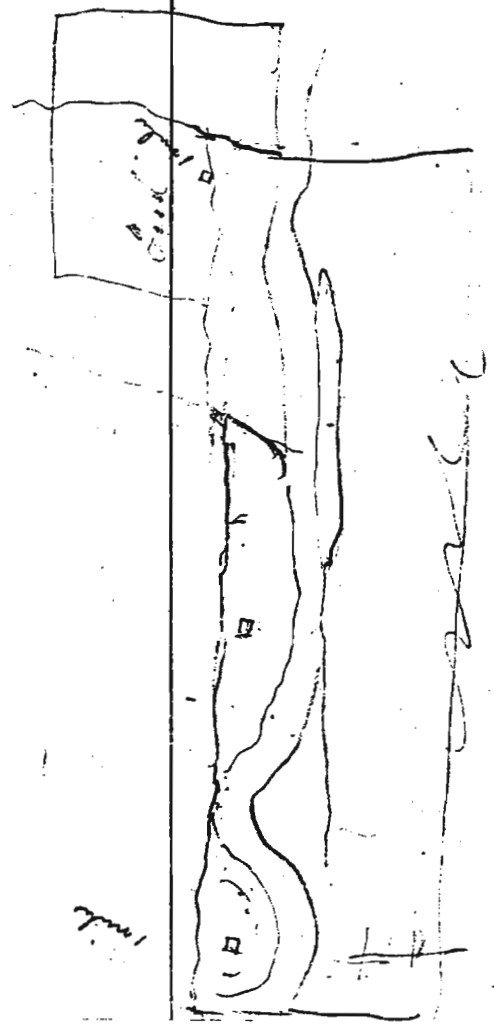
-- " -- 8th. Petat.


Turn over and look
at these detached & stable.
They are from the Mothman,
rough notes showing
reconnaissance
may perhaps find hints.

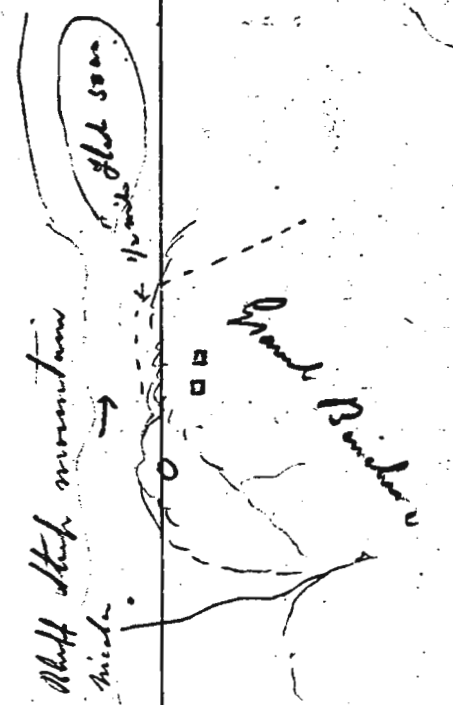


Mr. Smith
3 cows 7 horses.

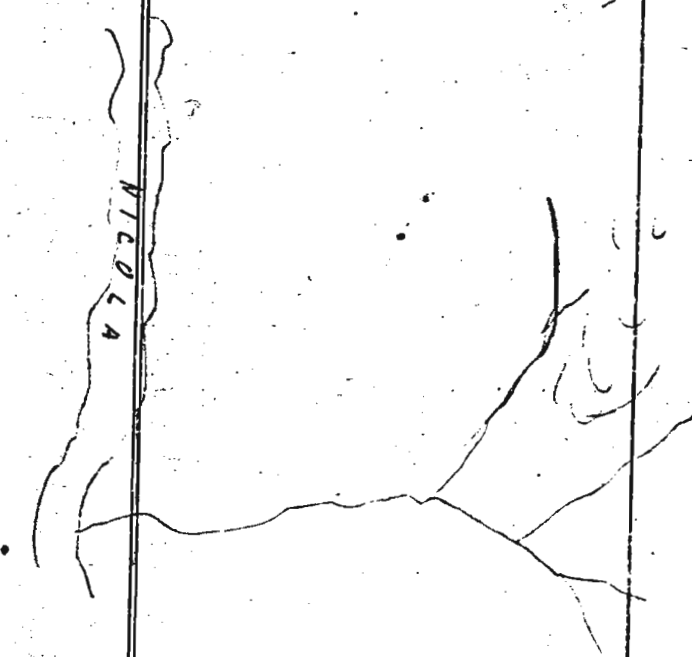
Sh. country 1 hour
blue to mean.




 Thomas Bridges
 About 22 1/2 miles for branch S 60 E



N 70 E
 Valley



Copy made July 16th 1879 at Sylton

Nicola 2 Sept 1878

Sir/

Will you oblige me by stating at foot of this letter whether Mr. Roger Elphinstone has by your Kamloops books any claim, and, if so, what, to the piece of land shown on annexed sketch? where Mr Smith's house is,

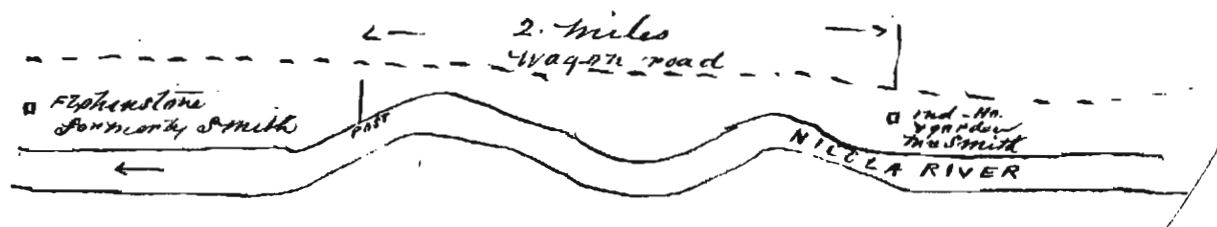
Kindly enclose this as your reply, to Mr A. Bouttie, Nicola, and he will tell the Indians, who have been encroaching the place and have a house and fences on it.

I think the Indians should have it, and I cannot find from my papers that Mr Elphinstone has any title to it. The place is distant from Mr E.'s preemption purchased from Mr Smith, but the Indians say some one told them Mr E. has some right to the place.

Yours truly
(Ss) J M Groat

John Marshall R. }

For Mr. Marshall's reply see if back of this page. He sent it to Cattle Co. Cattle gave it to Mrs Smith. Mrs S gave it to me at Sylton meeting.



(Copy) Roger Elphinstone made application N^o 95. Kamloops
office, on the 23^d May 1878 to purchase forty acres of land,
said land situate on Nicola Valley. Wagon road, about 22½
miles from Spence's bridge, adjoining his preemption marked
with stakes N.W. end.

Same party also on the 23^d May 1878 made application
do 96 to purchase forty acres of land situate on the Nicola
Valley Wagon road about 26 miles from Spence's bridge,
and about 3½ miles above his preemption.

(Sd) John Mosher
Fort Lytton
Kamloops

I have written to Mr Mosher to send copy of R Elphinstone's original pre-emption
to Mr Mohun Nicola. The above applications to purchase do not in my opinion
amount to anything, not having been completed & under any circumstances, they could not
include Mrs Smith's cultivated land which surely would be a "settlement".

Beerd

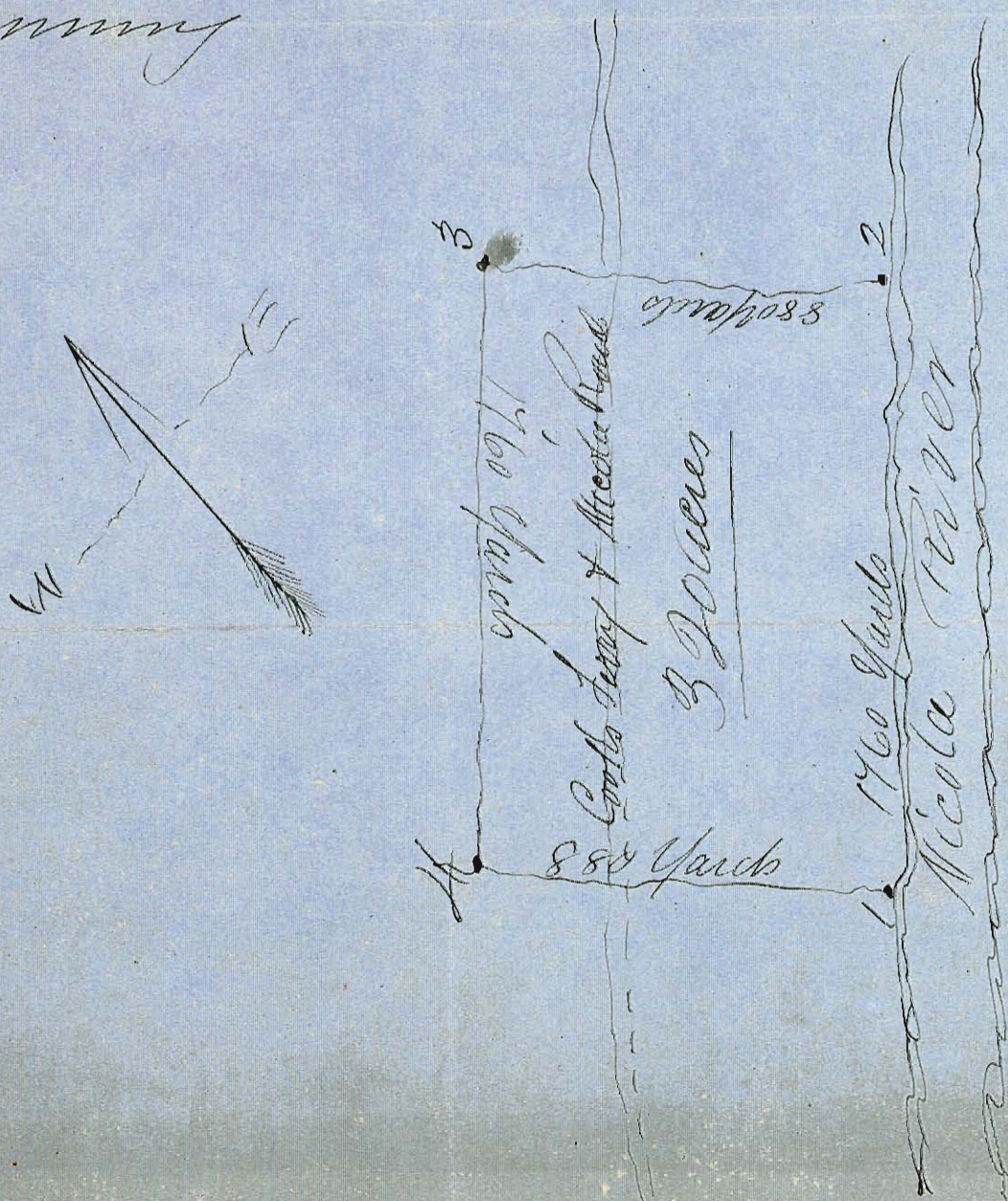
James Monroe

13 January 1879

Three hundred & Twenty

Nicola River

The Land is bounded on the North by the Nicola River, in the North by Mountains, commencing at South West corner state No 1 running S. E. easterly 1760 Yards to State No 2, thence Northerly 880 Yards to State No 3, thence Westerly 1760 Yards to State No 4, thence Southerly 880 Yards to the South West corner state the point of beginning



Spokane River Record

Spokane

INDEX
VOLUME 4/9
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
NICOLA-MAMEET RESERVE
September 5, 1878

This field minute is in Sproat's handwriting.

This field minute is dated September 5, 1878. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to indexing this book are dated September 5, 1878. Interestingly, although this volume is dated 1878, there is a marginal notation stating "Amend to suit Land Act 1879." There are subsequent notations regarding information received from surveyor Edward Mohun in January 1880 (pp. 3, 7, 19, 24). Thus, it would seem that Sproat, at the very least reviewed this field minute, if he did not actually revise it at a later date.

In this volume, Sproat touches upon numerous disputes/disagreements between the Indians and the settlers in the area. As was his practice, Sproat attempted to find compromise between the two positions, however, within the area he identifies as being at the "foot of Nicola Lake", Sproat appears to have been less than successful. He states that it is "incontestable" that the Indians were "forced to remove after having occupied and cultivated it" without any compensation. He notes he "found a stronger feeling amongst the Indians on this matter than I have noticed in any part of the country." Sproat states he saw "no hope of gaining anything" by raising the issue with either the federal or provincial government, the land having "passed through 3 hands - and on my telling the Indians of this, they shrieked and galloped about like madmen." Sproat concludes by stating he "finally made the best of it by including such portions in the neighbourhood as could be found." (pp. 22-23)

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat

Peter O'Reilly

G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list

Stipendiary Magistrate

Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/9

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
09 05 1878		Lower Nicola ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1-26
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09 05 1878	Nicola Mameet 1 ³	Lower Nicola	Unknown	Sketch	2
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09 05 1878	Graveyard ⁵	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	5-7
09 05 1878	Pipseul 3	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	8,12
09 05 1878	Pipseul 3	Lower Nicola ⁶	Mohun	Sketch	9-9a
09 05 1878	Fishery ⁷	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	10-11

¹ Sproat identifies this field minute as "Nekla-Kap-A-Muk Indians Nicola-Mameet Reserve." On the first page of the field minute, he states that the "above tribe is commonly known as "Na-weese-is-ti-kun's" tribe." Na-weese-is-ti-kun was a chief of the Indians currently known as Lower Nicola. There is a notation on the cover which says "Surveyed 1879." On the first page, Sproat states that the field minute contains "Instructions for surveyors in pursuance of the decisions of the Indian Reserve Commission." (p. 1)

² Sproat states that the "old reserve was assigned by Mr. O'Reilly in August 1868." This reserve was also known as "Naik" and "Toloochie." Sproat enlarges the colonial reserve. He notes that it is to include "all land not legally occupied" and that it is to include land near the settler named Alexander Coutlie. Later, Sproat refers to a dispute between the Indians and a settler named Schwartz. He notes that the "Indians very much dislike Mr. Schwartz. He probably has not a good way with them, and his land lies quite inside theirs." In fact, Mr. Schwartz's land was Lot 129, which is completely surrounded by Nicola Mameet 1. [See vl. pp. 254-56; NTS Sheet 92I/2; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 55, 91; PILQ, pp. 105 Item P(2), 165]

³ This sketch appears to show the extent of the original colonial reserve; a portion of the existing reserve. It also shows the reserve in relation to nearby settlers' claims.

⁴ The Indians requested that the reserve include an area known as "the Pocket", which was "beyond 10 Mile Creek". This area was not included in the reserve.

⁵ Sproat mentions graveyards in relation to the claims of a settler named Woodward. The Indians are to have access to the graveyards. None of these graveyards were set aside as reserves. Based upon the marginal notation, it would appear that the Indians removed the bodies from Woodward's land.

⁶ The information on page 9a appears to come from a Mohun's field book.

⁷ Sproat includes copies of letters in the field minute outlining an agreement between the settler Guichon and the Lower Nicola Indians with respect to access to the fishery at Mameet [currently Mamit] Lake. These are also found in volume 1. [See vl. 1, pp. 258-59]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
09 05 1878	Nicola River Plains ⁸	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	20-21
09 05 1878	Nicola River ⁹	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	22-24
09 05 1878	Old Zoht ¹⁰	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	23-24
09 05 1878	Logan's 6	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	24-25
09 05 1878	Hamilton Creek 7	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	25-26
09 05 1878	Douglas Lake 3 ¹¹	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	26

⁸ This area was never confirmed as a reserve. Sproat states in this field minute that this is a "temporary reserve," however, in volume 3 he appears to allot this area as a separate reserve, no mention being made that it is a temporary reserve. Part of the "temporariness" of the reserve may be that Sproat states that "if, in 10 years, from this date, it is found that the land is not needed by the Indians, it can be surrendered by the Dom^a." (p. 20) [See vl. 3, p. 308; CLSRBC 266A]

⁹ See vl. 3, pp. 300-02; vl. 7, pp. 33-33a.

¹⁰ This would appear to be the area described as being near George Clapperton's. [See vl. 3, p. 304; CLSRBC 266A]

¹¹ Sproat's discussion of this area is somewhat vague. It could be that he is speaking of the Douglas Lake Commonage, however, it is also possible Sproat is discussing the land at Douglas Lake 3.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 4/9
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
NICOLA-MAMEET RESERVE

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Settlers

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Guichon, Mr.	9a-11,12
McRae, Mr.	20-21
Mickle, W.	2
Paillard, V.	4
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DEC 31 1969

Summit
1881

NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK
INDIANS

NICOLA-MAMEET
RESERVE

Indian Reserve Commission
Ne-kla-Hap-a-muk
Indians

Nicola River and 10-mile
Creek and Mamet Lake

Field Minute containing
Instructions for surveyors in pursuance
of the decisions of the Indian Reserve
Commission.

The above tribe is known
commonly as "Na-weese-is-ti-Kun's"
tribe. This chief and his people
behaved extremely well, during the negotiations.

The old reserve was assigned by Mr
O'Reilly in August 1868.

The following is a plan of it

Amended to
suit land act
1873

The amended reserve is to include the present reserve, and all land not legally occupied or held within the area bounded on the south by the Nicola River; on the west by the 10 mile Creek; on the north by the 8 mile Creek, except as hereinafter stated; and on the east by the summit of the mountains bordering the "Nicola-Mamnet" Trail valley but not to include ^{or thereabouts} 100 acres near Mr Alexander Goutlie's farm ~~as shown~~ ~~which~~ which he has applied for - the eastern boundary of the reserve to be drawn from the north east-corner of the present reserve (excluding Mr Goutlie's ^{acre} 100 piece) as most convenient for survey without diminishing materially the extent of the land assigned as above.

Some of the Indians wished the western boundary to be extended beyond the 10 mile creek, so especially

P.S.

The rectangular system of surveys caused the lines to be run by the surveyors west across the creek, but the Indians should be told not to prevent white men's cattle from coming to the west side of the creek to drink & feed.

To include a place near what is known locally as the "Pocket," but I decided it would be best for all that the good natural boundary of the 10 mile Creek should be adopted except as to lands legally held by whites: e.g. Sichel and Schwartz.

I took the same view with respect to the north boundary at the 8-mile Creek, but a pre-emption of Mr. Couttie (or V. Paillard) stretched to the south of it. Mr. Couttie, however, considerably agreed to abandon all his pre-emption to the south of the 8-mile Creek, so as to make a good Indian boundary except a portion, say ^{twenty} 20 acres or thereabouts on which his homestead stands.

The surveyor accordingly will see Mr. Couttie and arrange the above suitably on the ground. Mr. Couttie is much liked by the Indians.

The Indians have and are to have from Nicola River, 10-mile Creek and 8-mile Creek and from all lakes, streams, springs

means: Mr. Mohr to see Couttie as to this. I think he is right. I have changed his mind but perhaps not. I hope not.

5

adjacent to or passing through their
land all the water for irrigating
and milling purposes which they
^{for these reasons and also for the piece openely referred at the plains.}
may require without waste. The
surveyor will report what he does about irrigation
water, after staking ditches in best places.

The serious questions
between the Indians and Mr. Woodward
were finally settled without disturbance
to the latter, but the area of the
existing graveyards within the
lands of the Messrs Woodward
and also of Mr Suchel, is to be
moderately extended, not to exceed
double the area of the present enclosures
or double the ground which the
unenclosed graveyards occupy. Right-
of access to the graveyards is declared,
and it may be well for the Surveyor
to mark off on his plan the means
of access that will be most convenient
for Mr Woodward, which answering

Mr Suchel
was very reasonable
about the graveyards.

6

the purpose, but inasmuch as Mr Woodward hopes that by kindly treatment and negotiation privately between himself and the Indians they may by and by, of their own accord move their graves into a general graveyard within the Indian Reserve now assigned to them, I think the means of access need not be specially pointed out to the Indians, but merely communicated to the Commissioners for record in case of need as a matter of right.

Mr Woodward wrote to me the following letter, but in the state of feeling on the part of the Indians, I did not think it advisable in the interest of Mr Woodward to open the subject to the Indians.

"Hiram Miner
5 Apr 1878

Sir

I agree to pay \$50 to the

7

Indian Department for the Indians
of Na-weese-is-ti-Kun's tribe
if they will entirely remove their
graves from the field at my
house and surrender their title
and interest in the site of the
graveyard.

I am dear Sir
Thos Woodward

G M Stuart Esq
Ind: Res: Commr
Niobrara River
BB

The surveyor will not attempt
to press or induce the Indians in
the above matter. They are very sore
about Mr Woodward occupying what they
considered to be their ground, and now that
I decided not to disturb Mr Woodward in his
occupation of the ground, the Indians are
all the more anxious about the graves on
it. These Indians care for their graves.
The relatives of many influential Indians of different
tribes, are buried there.

Mr Moore reports in Jan'y
1880 that the Indians were
removing the bodies

At Pipsaul, about 6 miles beyond Mammet Lake, the Indians are to have a fishing reserve and camping ground of 200 acres or thereabouts with right of water from Pipsaul or all adjacent streams or sources of water supply for purposes of irrigation. Though probably the place lies too high for crops.

The position of the above reserve at the junction of the Pipsaul with the Mammet is shown on the following sketch.



PIPSHELL

To have you do
more or less

9

Mr. Mohun
sketch

CHIOSE

CHUCK CHEETSIN

Do a damask

2

MAMMEET.

SIAPTATTERS.

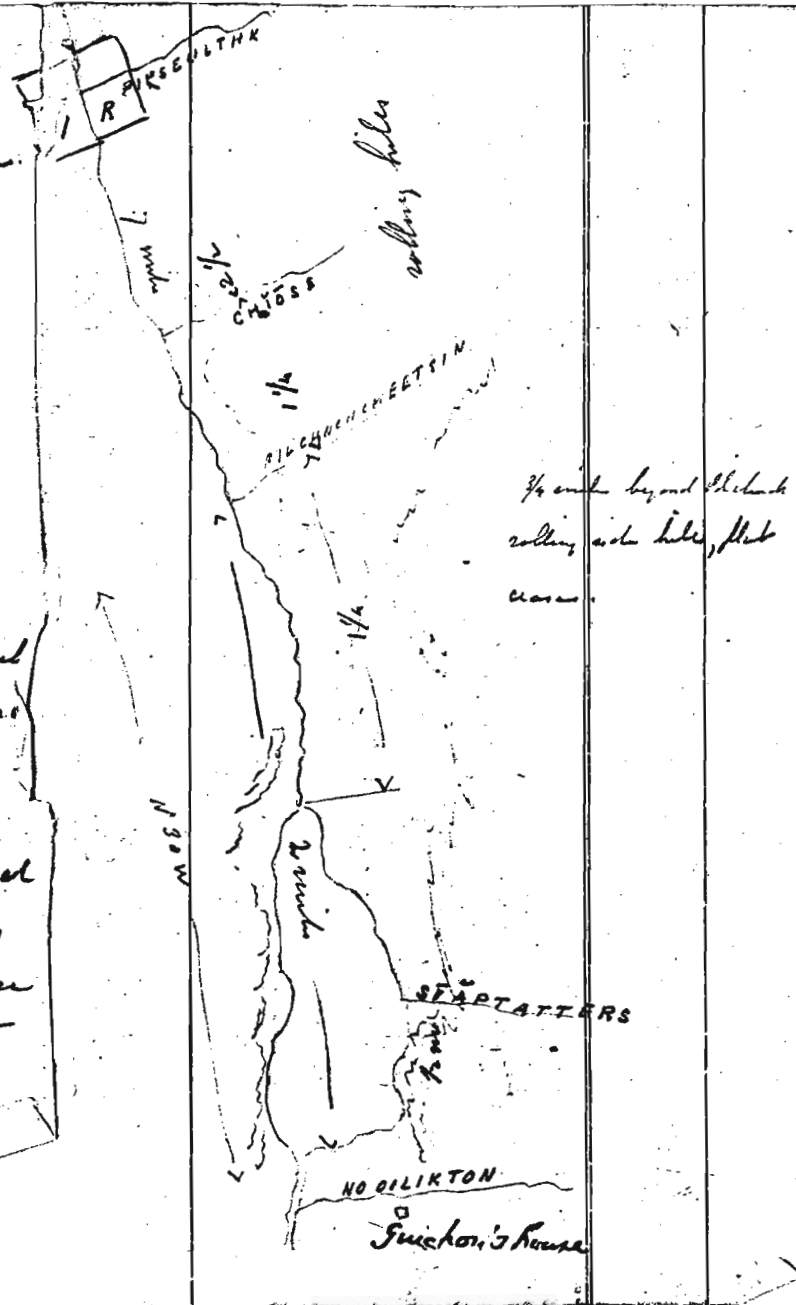
See Back

Mammoth Lake V. - from I.R.
 (Camp at 10-mile creek.
 from headquarters N 30 W 3 miles.

V. Pip south
 Chion
 Pil chuck cheetain
 Seaptattin } streams
 } seaplane
 } center

From Camp N 16 miles
 then N 30 ^W _E 8 miles to Pipent
 then N 45 W towards Savent

Lake 2 miles about 30 ch
 with about 45 at south end
 from head of lake 1 1/4 miles
 to PILCHUCKCHEETSIN then
 1 1/4 to Chion then 2 1/2 to
 Pipent.



***THERE APPEARS TO BE ADDITIONAL
SURVEY INFORMATION ON THE BACK
OF THE SMALL NOTE PAGES,
HOWEVER, THE ORIGINAL IS GLUED
TO THE BASE PAGE AND THE NOTE
PAPER IS TOO FRAGILE TO TRY AND
REMOVE IT.***

The old right of the Indians
to fish undisturbedly on all parts of
Mameet Lake and Mamut River
and tributaries is declared but
they must not take horses
through white men's lands so as to
damage them.

After a good deal of discussion
and a desire on all sides to arrange
Mameet matters suitably, an
arrangement was made with the
Quichon as shown in the
following correspondence. These
gentlemen are, at present,
the only settlers at that place.

Copy
Indian Re Com^{rs}

In Camp Lincoln Lake
14 Sept 1878

Sir

Referring to conversation as to the claims
made by the Indians of the tribe of Na-wocoe,
as to their lands and fishing stations at
Mameet Lake the arrangement is that the Indians
are

11

to have, as they always have had,
the undisturbed right of fishing in
Mameet River and Mameet Lake, with
right of access thereto, but in such a way
they are to walk on foot through the
lands of white men, and not to go on
horse back and they are not to ~~accompany~~
encamp in such lands.

Instead of marking
a reserve immediately above the Lake of
the land or a portion of the land which you
have applied to purchase for its value as
a meadow but which you do not propose to
fence I will make the Indians land and
fishing station at Pipecul, and in consideration
of this the owners of the lands you have
or may acquire are not to enforce the
law of trespass against the Indians or their
stock in respect of those lands except for
intentional damage, nor any law such as
the Breeding Stock Act 1874 provided the
Indians do not intentionally drive their stallions
bulls or jack asses among your stock. Please
to sign the enclosed letter (inside an envelope)
and put the same so that I may find it
at Gato.

Yours Obedt Servt
J. S. M. Sprout & Co.
Messrs. Guecher and partner or partners
Mameet Lake
Copy

Sir,
For myself and partners I agree to
the arrangement stated in your letter of the 11th inst
between ourselves and Indians -

Mr Sprout &
his Co.

I am Sir
Yours Obedt Servt
J. S. M.

It was impossible to lay off a suitable grazing reserve adjacent to the arable reserve of these people (on the wagon road) without spoiling on the one side the Woodward's range and on the other Clapperton and Dally's sheep run, so that, as will be explained in the sequel, I had to do the best I could in this matter, but in speaking of Pipsaul, I may here say, that it would be well if the Dept induced the Indians to summer their stock on crown lands in the Pipsaul neighbourhood (where Guichon is the only settler) and use the already deteriorated pasture near the old reserve (beside Woodward's) as their winter range, in so far as portions of it are suitable for wintering - otherwise I fear the pasture will give out soon.

Simply

A difficult and disagreeable question existed between Mr. Thomas Schwartze and the Indians which finally I settled by the following award.

The Indians very much dislike Mr. Schwartze. He probably has not a good way with them, and his land lies quite inside theirs.

The Commissioner as far as he could ascertain, concluded that the Indians had encroached on Mr. Schwartze's lot, as per official map. A surveyor will very carefully endeavor to arrange matters so far as he is concerned, according to the Commissioner's decision - doing the best for the Indians also about the ditch.

Copy

14

The undersigned Gilbert
Malcolm Sprout having been appointed
by the Indians of Ka-wee-ee. as. to. Kuni
Tike in Council and by Thomas
Swartz, by his letter of 2nd Sept 1878,
as arbitrator in the disputes between
them, respectively, as to lands occupied
by Thomas Swartz, and as to a water
ditch and second for irrigation water, and
both parties having agreed to be bound
by the Arbitrator's decision. I hereby
Declare as his Decision and Award

(1) That Mr Swartz's
Lot 129 Group 1 as delineated in the
Official Survey is to be taken as correct,
and the Indians are to remove their fences,
corrals and other property from all parts
of said lot, more particularly from its
south eastern portion, immediately after the
Dominion Government surveyor of Indian
Reserves shall have surveyed the whole Reserve,
and showed the North western line of the
late Reserve to the Indians.

If the Survey of
the Reserve take place before the Indian
Crops of 1879 on the portion of Mr Swartz's
land now occupied by them have been secured
the Indians are not to remove the fences until
after such securing, but having secured,
or having had a reasonable opportunity of securing

their 1879 crops from the said land ¹⁵
the Indians must immediately remove
their fences and other property and
leave Mr Swartz in undisturbed possession
of the land.

(2) The Indians are to
be permitted, free of charge, to cultivate
and take crops in 1879, and for that
season only, from the land enclosed within
these fences which have to be removed.

2nd The ditch now
jointly used by the Indians and
Mr Swartz is declared to belong to
the Indians, but, if the ground, in the
opinion of the Dominion Land Surveyor,
permits, the line of the ditch is to be
changed so as to be entirely outside Mr.
Swartz's land as soon as the said
Surveyor at the time of surveying the
whole reserve shall have staked off
the line of the amended ditch.

Mr Swartz is to
be permitted to use, free of charge, for
his cropping 1879, and for that season only,
as much water from the ditch as he has
been in the habit of using.

(3) Mr Swartz's
water record from Cold Creek is to
come second to that of the Indians.

J. G. M. Spratt
Niagara Valley
2 Sept 1878

The Indians ^{were told that they} must not attempt to shut out Mr. Schwartze from access to highways such as the wagon road or Niola - Mammoth Trail from his farm, nor must they in fencing the western line of lot 145 (now included within reserve) close the ford across the Niola at the southwest corner of said lot - that being for general convenience of Indians and whites.

The Indians being desirous to alter and straighten the line of the wagon road which passes through their reserve in order to facilitate the division of their lands into allotments, the Surveyor will ascertain what they want and make a sketch of their scheme, or of the line of road which on hearing his views, they may approve, and the Surveyor will send information on this subject to the Commissioner so that the matter may be arranged.

between the Department (for the Indians) and the Local Government.

It is within the power of the Local Government to make roads through Indian Reserves, but compensation has to be made and the consent of the Department obtained.

The road has been several times altered through this reserve by the Local Govt - since Confederation and it does not appear that the Indian Department has been consulted, or any compensation arranged for or paid, but as the Indians are willing to let by-gones be by-gones, and will straighten the road when duly authorized, at their own expense, it may be unnecessary to raise questions as to the cost.

Yours

Minister of Justice
in the Chittenden case
declared the action of
the Govt - illegal in
making roads through
Reserves without
permission

The Indians complain that notwithstanding their fencing, drovers or teamsters use the river bottom lands at-will for grazing. Probably this ^{not} would be done, did they keep a good fence. This has been partly made but will be removed to the line of the road when established, and a strong fence made. If anyone breaks through that fence, it will be trespass, and the law will then enable the Indians to recover damages.

Mr Edward Suchel
a white settler who would be concerned
with a change of the line of road wrote
to me as follows.

Nicola 7 Sep 1878

Sir, I have no objection to the
wagon road being altered and made
a little further to the north
through that portion of my land
(Lot 131 Group 1) lying between

19

the Indian graveyard and
the western boundary of lot-
145 group 1

J. M. S. S.

E. S. S.

G. M. S. S.
S. M. S. S.

Mr. Moham in Jan'y 1880 reports that
"the Indians do not now seem
"anxious to alter & straighten the
"wagon road, as they, I think see
"that it would involve considerable
"labor for a very trifling advantage
S. M. S.

27 Jan 1880. Mr. Moham thinks that water can be got from Peddy's Creek
to the E. of section 25 T 91
and S W " " 31 " 93.

Looking to the fact that there are (20
140 children among this tribe and a strong
probability of an increase of the tribal number
in the near future, I foresee that the Govt
might be embarrassed should these Indians
(as probably they will) betake themselves to
agriculture vigorously. Three hundred and twenty
acres are therefore reserved as a ^{temporary} special reserve on
the land known as the "Plains". The Indians are
not to occupy it until they have marked
their present reserve. Water, I fancy, could
only be got to the "Plains" from 10 mile Creek
— except by pumping from lake — and no white
man wd undertake either work as he could
not make it remunerative, but the Indians
might do the work if they needed the ^{land} for
sustenance. Meantime the grass will be
free to whites and Indians, and, if, in 10 years
from this date, it is found that the land is
not needed by the Indians, it can be
surrendered by the Govt. The provision to
Plains has been examined in Mr. Moham's company.
I do not specify the exact lines of this special
reserve, but leave Mr. Moham to ^{report on} it because
I wish, if possible, to meet the requirements of Mr
McNae who, in connection with the General
adjustment at Douglas Lake has left that
quarter & hopes to find a place on the
Nicola and partly on the "Plains" & Mr. Moham

will help him as far as he can as he
seems to be a worthy settler and should not
be in any way injured, if it can be avoided.

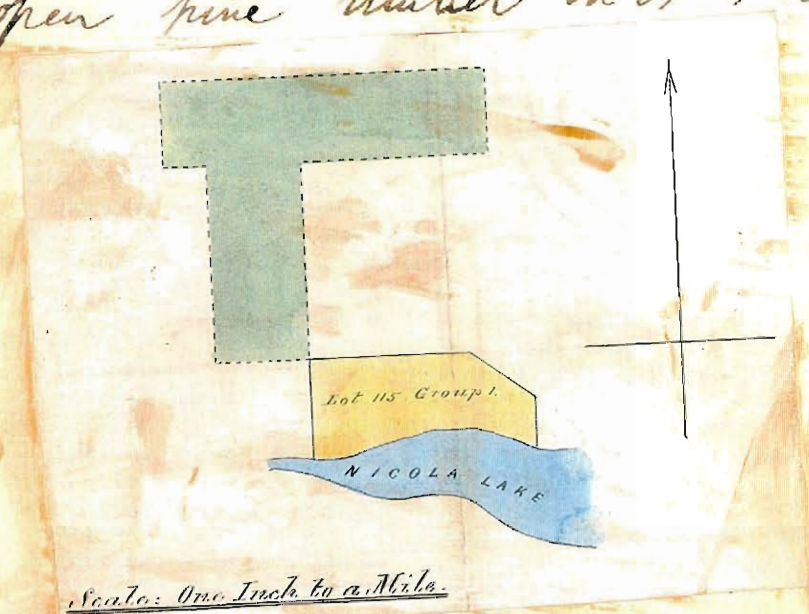
21
I shall be glad of a special
detached Report on Mr. McRae's matter
if Mr. Mohun can adjust it so that
I may do what I can to help him
with the Project. Mr. Mohun
might form some idea, without going
to much expense, whether water
could be taken to the Plains
from 10 mile creek or elsewhere -
say from Dalley's Creek and
having this report before me and
a more particular knowledge of Mr.
McRae's wishes (he had not made
up his mind when last I saw
him) I can determine the
lines of this special rescue.
(see side note preceding page)

#2
22

The Indian grant and the
western boundary of Lot 145 Group 1
under Lot
C^o / E. Michel
S. M. Spratt Esq
J. R. Come.

A very difficult question was
presented by the Indian claims to land at
the foot of Niola Lake from a portion of which
it seems incontestable they ^{were forced} ~~had~~ to remove
after having occupied and cultivated it,
and they received no compensation, and
the lands passed into the hands of white men.
There is little doubt that the disturbance
of the Indians at that place was unjustifiable.
It was said to have been the best place in
Niola where they grew potatoes, and I found
a stronger feeling amongst the Indians on this
matter than I have noticed in any part of
the country. It was furthermore very difficult
to adjust it - there being no hope of satisfying
anything by raising a question between the two
Sects, in respect of lands which had passed

through 3 hands - and on my telling the Indians of this they shrieked and galloped about like madmen. I finally made the best of it by including within the reserves such portions in the neighborhood as could be found, but very little of it is agricultural or well supplied with water. The following piece of hill land about 500 acres, second class pasture and with open pine timber on it, no portion



of it being cultivable, is one piece. It lies behind Mr. Gillies' farm who had applied to purchase it, but this probably to keep others off, as no one would give \$1 an acre for it. The other piece is where our camp was, between the bridge and Mr. George Clapperton's, and the boundaries are to be as explained on the ground to Mr. Mohun who will report the result of

24, Jan 7 (8-80)

Mr. Wroth says water can
be got from Nicola River & stored
in a ditch, but he thinks the Indians
would require some direction in making it.

his examination as to water for irrigation.
It is doubtful if this land can be
utilized; but there was no other to
be had, and rather than raise very
difficult questions between the Govern-
ment & the Indians, I had to tell the Indians nothing
better could be done for them.

Mr. Gillet ~~W. H. H. H.~~

made a proposal to effect an
exchange of land, which I accepted
as it seemed reasonable, and gave
great pleasure to all the Indians
by replacing the heirs of old
Na-wee-is-ti-Kun's brother on a portion
of the land from which they had been
displaced, and giving a much prized
right of entry for roots along the frontage
of the lake to be enjoyed by all these
Indians. The details of this arrange-
ment will be advised separately to
the Department.

The little farm
of Logan, a Na-wee-is-ti-Kun Indian,

on Hammett's Creek, containing 45 acres of which perhaps 20 might be cultivated when cleared, might be surveyed in with the 1/2 km pastures on that Creek, if they prove to connect. If not I can arrange afterward, with what group of sketches to class it.

I have already said that the grazing reserve of these Navajos is to be ^{Indian} land, containing nearly a third of rugged broken land, and the remainder only now a second class stock run, cannot in extent or quality be considered entirely sufficient, prospectively, for this important ^{truth}. But the importance of having a compact reserve in the 10 mile Creek valley, and the difficulty of increasing the pasturage on the spot, without disturbance to the settlers were considerations I could not overlook.

I therefore did the best I could
 on the spot, and determined to
 add somewhat to the Chilkoot
 grazing lands at Douglas Lake
 where the country was more
 open, and where, ^{where} ~~as~~ required,
 the Department might find
 pasture for some of the
 Na-wee-is-ti-kun Indians stock
 on the exhaustion, or approaching
 exhaustion, of the grazing lands
 of the latter.

Yours truly
 S. M. H. Hood
 Commr.

5 Sept 1878

INDEX
VOLUME 4/10
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
THE COLDWATER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD
September 6, 1878

Although these are Sproat's field minutes, they appear to have been transcribed/copied by a secretary. The handwriting in the first part of the book is not Sproat's. There is no indication as to who the secretary might have been. Correspondence in volumes 1 and 2 indicates that George Blenkinsop, C.G. Cogan and J.R. Anderson (son of former JIRC Commissioner A.C. Anderson) acted as secretaries and/or copyists. Copying out material such as Sproat's field minutes would have fallen into their duties. At page 11 of the field minute, however, the handwriting changes from that of a secretary to Sproat's own writing. Pages 11-15 are written in Sproat's hand.

This field minute is dated September 6, 1878. No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to the index of this book are dated September 6, 1878. At one point, Sproat states that "the Reserve Commission was working at the neighbourhood of Coldwater, namely on the 2nd Sept. 1878." (p. 12)

Interestingly, in this field minute Sproat identifies the Indians as the "Coldwater Indians" In his Minute of decision, Sproat identifies the Indians to whom the reserve is allotted as "Lower Nicola Indians with mixed Indians of Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Siska and Upper Similkameen." In 1894, the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs noted that the Upper Similkameen had "no share" in this reserve (vl. 18, pp. 447-48, vl. 14, p. 196). Nevertheless, the 1943 Schedule identifies the holders of the reserve as Lower Nicola, Boston Bar, Spuzzum, Boothroyd and Siska and Upper Similkameen (p. 101). It is unclear when the Coldwater Indians were actually deemed to be a Band. Census records held in Ottawa indicate that the Indians on the reserve were considered a "band" in the 1920s.¹ For the purpose of the index, the Indians are identified as Coldwater.

From Sproat's statements, it appears that the Indians had been dispossessed of lands by some settlers, "...but rather than raise difficult questions between the governments with respect to lands occupied and improved by white men, I finally induced the Indians to let bygones be bygones, and to take things as they were, and try to make the best of what offered." (p. 2) With respect to a settler identified as the "Mexican Gregario", Sproat states that he was unable to meet this gentleman and with respect to the land Gregario apparently occupied adjacent to the Coldwater reserve Sproat stated, "[e]ven if Gregario has no record and is not occupying the land, I have no wish to disturb him provided he is a bona fide squatter desirous of making a home." (p. 5)

People of Note:

Indians identified

by Sproat
G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

¹ Discussion with Pierrette Galley, Head, Genealogical Research Section, DIA Ottawa.

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/10

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
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09 06 1878	Coldwater 1 ²	Coldwater	Sproat	Field Minute	2-4
09 06 1878	Survey	Coldwater	Sproat	Instructions	3-5,7-8, 9
09 06 1878	Paul's Basin 2 ³	Coldwater	Sproat	Field Minute	6-7
09 06 1878	Gwen Lake 3 ⁴	Coldwater	Sproat	Field Minute	8
09 06 1878	Joeyaska 2 ⁵	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	8-15
09 06 1878	Coldwater 1	Coldwater ⁶	Unknown	Sketch	16
09 06 1878	Paul's Basin 2	Coldwater	Unknown	Sketch	16
09 06 1878	Joeyaska 2	Lower Nicola	Unknown	Sketch	16
09 06 1878	Nicola Mameet 1	Lower Nicola	Unknown	Sketch	16

² In 1894, the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs noted that the Upper Similkameen had "no share" in this reserve. Nevertheless, the 1943 Schedule identifies the holders of the reserve as Lower Nicola, Boston Bar, Spuzzum, Boothroyd and Siska and Upper Similkameen. The pre-emption of the "Mexican Gregario" is mentioned by Sproat as a boundary marker in relation to the allotment of the reserve. The "69 mile post" or "tree" is also noted. Later, Sproat refers to a dispute between the Indians and a settler named Charters (see pp. 9-12). [See vl. 1, pp. 279-81; vl. 18, pp. 447-48, vl. 14, p. 196; 1943 Schedule, p. 101]

³ See vl. 1, p. 229.

⁴ This area does not appear to be confirmed as a reserve. Sproat described it as being "part ... swamp ... over the mountain from Quin-sahten." [emphasis in original]

⁵ Although this reserve is not for the Coldwater Indians, Sproat includes it in this field minute. He states that the "case of Joey-aska which was brought before me by the Indians, and also by Mr. Clapperton, J.P., has involved much trouble and correspondence, but I finally decided that the Indians ought to have the place known as Joey-aska's place, near the mouth of the Coldwater where there is a big field fenced." (p. 8)

⁶ Sproat notes on the sketch "This sketch has no pretensions to accuracy, but is meant as a partial guide to surveyor. ... GMS"

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 4/10
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
THE COLDWATER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD

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Book 4-10.05 - January 2005

⁷ Sproat identifies this man as "the Mexican Gregario" (p. 5). He notes that this gentleman is not the "Gregario Garcia" for whom he found a pre-emption at the land office.

NEKLA-KAP-A-MU
INDIANS

NICOLA

The Coldwater and its neighborhood.

1
Nekla-Kap-a-Muk
Indians

The Coldwater and its
neighbourhood — — —

Coldwater Indians

Indian Reserve Commission

Field Minute

The Indians formerly had fenced and cultivated patches and constructed irrigation ditches on lands now in the possession of white men near the mouth of the Coldwater, and I found a very sore feeling among the Indians on account of their being dispossessed — here as at the foot of Niola Lake — without compensation, but rather than raise difficult questions between the governments with respect to lands occupied and improved by white men, I finally induced the Indians to let bygones be bygones, and to take things as they were, and try to make the best of what offered.

I found that there were some patches — chiefly small river bottoms up the Coldwater, above the white men's farms. And though some doubts were expressed on the point, I came to the conclusion that several at least of these would not be too high for wheat — except perhaps in some years, and, accordingly, I assigned a reserve as follows; to include these

these arable pieces and a necessary
 adjunct of grass land. Beginning
 on the right bank of the Coldwater
 at a point whence a straight line
 drawn East will pass through the
 tree marked 69 miles on the Hope
 Nicola-Trail. Prolong easterly from
 initial point the line $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile
 or thereabouts. The mountains being
 steepish and the land being rough
 pasture the surveyor may make the
 North East corner where he conveniently
 can without precise reference to the
 above distance, thence draw the
 line southerly until the north line
 of the Mexican Gregario's preemption
 is reached, or the line of his north
 boundary - thence westerly across
 the Coldwater, say a mile back from
 its left bank up the mountains
 or as may be found convenient for
 survey, thence northerly so as to strike
 the line when prolonged westerly
 from the starting point.

I think the 69 mile post line
 will be below any land the Indians
 wish

wish to cultivate on the bottom near the river, but if before the surveyor arrives, the Indians have cultivated or fenced any small piece below such post, the line can be jogged ———- northwardly on the river bottom to include such land. The 69 mile tree was shown to the Indians, and it is a good mark.

The Indians of course cannot shut the trail. They wish to change, at their own cost, a few hundred yards of the trail above the 69 tree Post, to enable them to enclose some cultivable land, and to this it cannot be supposed that the Provincial Government or the settlers can have any sound objection. (Many roads through Indian Reserves ^{have} been ——— changed without even asking leave, since Confederation). Before leaving Victoria it would be well for the Surveyor to arrange this matter with the Provincial Government so far as they are concerned. I think the trail could be changed a little without any detriment to the travelling public, and it would be

be a pity to have cattle driven
on a trail which passed through
Indian Cultivation not perhaps
very strongly fenced in on both sides.

It is possible that Mr Clapperton
J.P. may already have named this
matter to the Provincial Government.
I wrote to him about it on 19th Oct
1878.

With respect to the Mexican *fregario*
who has a garden but no house
up the Coldwater valley, I was told
by several settlers at Nicold that
he has a Preemption, ^{but} I could only
find one of "*fregario Garcia*" at the
Land office and he proved to be a
different man and the place recorded
was different. The Coldwater "*fregario*"
was absent working for wages when
I visited the place on the Coldwater,
so that I could not see him, and
it was said he could not read or
write. Even if *fregario* has no record
and is not occupying the land, I
have no wish to disturb him
provided he is a bona fide squatter
desirous of making a home. J.

I have since found that the north line of Gregario's claim can be pointed out by Mr. Clapperton.

I assign also for these Indians a curious basin with mountains (see sketch) where "Paul," a well known and much respected Indian, has tried cultivation, he says, successfully on a limited scale. It will surprise me if crops will grow regularly there owing to its elevation; but Paul and others are going to extend their trials of the place.

Occasionally it is said that wheat has been grown at Thameet Lake which must be as high, or higher.

The place is quite shut in, and not a place that white men would occupy. It would be no use dividing it, and my decision was in short to assign the basin formed by the mountains and the Coldwater.

Being so well marked naturally, no further description is necessary.

The people propose to have cattle or sheep at this place.

It may be useful for a small
Summer

summer pasture but the hills are steep and the bunch grass fails hereabouts. There is a stream running through it, and a small lake at the west end of it where they might cut wild-hay for any stock they had.

The surveyor will exercise discretion in the survey of this basin to secure a good shape, and cheapness, not including needlessly acreage of rough uncultivable land.

The Indians are to have whatever water they require for irrigation and other purposes, from the Coldwater and its tributaries, flowing through, or near to, or as may be required for said lands before mentioned, or from Lakes, Springs or other sources of supply. Probably their best piece of land for cultivation, except on the bottoms, will be near Quin-sah-tem stream (see sketch)

The surveyor will examine, advise and

and report as to all water required.

Gregorio has not properly occupied his land, and his water claims should come second to those of the Indians; but I think there will be enough for all.

The Indians are to have a piece of land of about 25 acres part of which is swamp at a small lake over the mountain from Chin-tak-ton, where a line has been marked "Indian Reserve" - Mr. Mohun knows the place. It is not a place where any white man would settle.

The case of Joey-asked which was brought before me by the Indians, and also by Mr. Clapperton J.P. has involved much trouble and correspondence, but finally I decided that the Indians ought to have the place known as Joey-ask's place, near the mouth of the Coldwater where there is a big field fenced. There are probably about 15 acres
that

that can be cultivated, - the surrounding land being gravelly, with smallish pines, many of which have been felled. Mr Molun in his discretion will make the place of good survey shape, not including any land occupied by white men.

The Indians are to have twenty inches of water from a little stream flowing through this place. Water can only be procured from this source and, without it, the small piece piece of agricultural land would be useless.

Mr Clapperton S.P. wrote to me on 8th Nov 1848, as follows -

"----- William Charters called on me last Thursday and insists on his right to the water from "Mountain Creek" being stronger than Japaska's. Mr Charters says "when the usual winters snow falls, the creek will contain water enough."

"Enough for all parties, but this
 "past season it was almost dry
 "and such a thing is likely to
 "occur again.

"The old man (Joey-aska) claims
 "the prior right to having years ago
 "cut some three ditches to convey
 "water from said stream."

There would appear to be in
 Mr. Charters' opinion a considerable
 quantity of water in the creek, because
~~water was recorded 250~~ he recorded 250
 inches from it. He gets water
 for his lowlying land from the
 Coldwater, and it is for his
 higher land that water from
 the Joey-aska creek would be
 convenient. The Indians right
 to 20 inches however should come
 first and no doubt Mr. Charters,
 afterwards, will find enough
 for what he may reasonably claim.

The Indians as already said
 feel very strongly about their having
 without compensation at the
 Coldwater

11

Coldwater been dispossessed in favour
of white settlers, and there would be
great trouble were any attempt-made
to deprive them of this remnant
consisting of a small privilege to
enable them to cultivate about
15 acres of agricultural land.

It is said, but as to this I cannot
speak of my own knowledge, that
certain portions of the land and
ditches of which the Indians were
dispossessed were on the land now
occupied by W. Charters. That is a
sore enough matter for the Indians
to contemplate and in equity, Mr.
Charters title to his land might not
be what he supposes were the matter
pressed. In any case, it appears
that outside upon the land he now

occupies and upon which he has made great improvements, and he states (see Mr Clapperton's letter) that he made ditches.

Nevertheless Mr. Charters applied to purchase this land, and when the Resurvey Commission was working at the neighborhood of the Coldwater, namely on the 2nd Sept 1878. Mr. Mosher at Kamsloops recorded water for Mr Charters as follows —

"Notice is hereby given that I have this day made application to the app^r Court at Kamsloops to have recorded in my name 2 1/2 inches of water for irrigation purposes to be taken from a creek running through Section 11 Twp 1, Range 10, as 1/4 mile creek at a point where said creek enters my pre-emption claim

Wm Charters

Record Court at
Kamsloops

31 Sept 1878

Nicola Valley
20 Aug 1878

13

Mr Charters cannot rely on anything except this record, and upon this I remark that his ~~claim~~ claim would fail for 3 reasons.

- (1) Being contrary to the general equitable rights of the Indians.
- (2) Being recorded by the Act. Board in error & therefore subject to cancelling by the Prov. Govt. which, under its agreement, with the Dominion Govt. as to Indian lands, could not sanction records made under the nose of the Commissioner examining land questions at the Post.
- (3) Because it is not proper to interfere with his taking the water that is in the creek at the point he mentions namely "where the said" "Creek enters my" "pre-emption claim"

114

The creek, after leaving the mountain, passes through Jeyarka's place before reaching the land of Charters and he may take what is in it Creek at said point which will have been subject to it 20 miles required by Jeyarka's place through which it water previously passes.

as a matter of fact in Charters' present ditch leaves the creek inside and near the west boundary of Jeyarka's land.

There is a further question between W.W. Charters and the Indians as to some felled timber on it land

Known as Jozashe's land, but I do not think it is my duty to spend time in ascertaining the facts.

I believe Mr Charters says he felled it - the land then being Crown land, in his opinion - and he now wishes to haul it off.

The Indians say that Mr Charters did not fell the timber but that a Mexican, now deceased, felled it. & they, getting the land, got the felled timber into it subject to any moral claims which the heirs of the Mexican might put forward.

J. M. Hood
Comr

6th Sept 1878

INDEX
VOLUME 4/11
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
UPPER NICOLA INDIANS
NICOLA & DOUGLAS LAKES
September 28, 1878

Although these are Sproat's field minutes, they appear to have been transcribed/written out by a secretary. The handwriting in the book is not Sproat's. There is no indication as to who the secretary have been. Correspondence in volumes 1 and 2 indicates that George Blenkinsop, C.G. Cogan and J.R. Anderson (son of former JIRC Commissioner A.C. Anderson) acted as secretaries and/or copyists. Copying out material such as Sproat's field minutes would have fallen into their duties.

This field minute is dated September 28, 1878. Like some of the other field minutes, it appears that Sproat reviewed and perhaps revised this field minute at a later date. At one point, Sproat cites a letter from Mohun dated January 12, 1880. Sproat also knows where Chilliheetsa resided the winter after Sproat's visit, that is 1879 [p. 21]. Thus, Sproat was still dealing with matters related to these Indians at that time. Nevertheless, all matters pertaining to this book are dated September 28, 1878, as he dated it at the end.

Sproat identifies two groups of Indians, the Upper Nicola and the Douglas Lake, however, the Chief of both groups is Chilliheetsa. These two groups now comprise the Upper Nicola Indians.

With respect to the Upper Nicola Chief, Chilliheetsa, abandoning a request for a fishery, Sproat remarks " ... Chilliheetsa though a polite and in some respects estimable Indian, of the old school, may in the future bring this request up again. I was particularly careful to guard against all misunderstandings with him, and to have everything clear on my side of the arrangements." [p. 8]

With respect to resolving the Douglas Lake dispute, Sproat states that when Chilliheetsa's demands were refused, "Chilliheetsa shut himself up in his house for two days, and spoke to nobody, and it was only on my threatening to move camp that some of the Indians induced him to continue conversation. After that incident we got on very well." [p. 12] Sproat states that he "refused to give land all around the lake or all on one side of the Lake." [p. 13] Sproat's "compromise" to the situation included insuring that none of the settlers around Douglas Lake were disturbed. He allowed settlers to cut timber on the Douglas Lake reserve. He also decides not to set aside the land upon which Chilliheetsa has a "kekwyly" house and corral. He states he "induced Chilliheetsa to leave that place and go within his proper reserve ..." [pp. 21-22]

Interestingly, Sproat states that Chilliheetsa assisted in helping to arrest "Usshers murderers." [p. 29(2)]. A man named Ussher was a Stipendiary Magistrate. It is unclear if this was the same person.

In discussing the burial of one of Chilliheetsa's sons, Sproat states, "[t]his scattering of graves is objectionable, and I think this son was buried there from a savage idea (quite intelligible in the confused state of the Chief's mind as to his land claims) that thereby he was strengthening his claim to the land, but now that my decision is made and the Indians are amply provided for in the best way for them ..." [p. 22]

Sproat speculates that "it is extremely unlikely that white settlement will ever extend to this part of the District. It lies too high for cultivation, but the grass may be useful to stock farmers for some time yet, if not over grazed. What is given to the Indians in this quarter will not interfere with any of the white peoples." [p. 29]

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat

G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/11

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
09 28 1878		Upper Nicola ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1-29
09 28 1878	Nicola Lake 1 ²	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	2-3,4-7 29(1-2)
09 28 1878	Survey	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Instructions	2-3,4,5, 7,8,13, 18-19, 24,28
09 28 1878	Nicola Lake ³	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	4
09 28 1878	Douglas Lake 3 ⁴	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	7,8-15
09 28 1878	Hamilton Creek 2	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	7-8
09 28 1878	Fishery ⁵	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	8
09 28 1878	Chapperon Lake 5 ⁶	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	9,24-25

¹ Sproat identifies these Indians as "half Okanagan - half Nekla-kap-a-muk - or more specially Okanagan." (p. 1), however, the lands discussed are held by the Upper Nicola Indians. The field minute goes to page 29, then Sproat adds a "Post Script" of 2 written pages and two sketches.

² Sproat identifies this area only as the "No. 1 Reserve." He states that there is to be an extension of the reserve. This appears to be included within what is now Nicola Lake 1. A settler named Moore is mentioned in relation to the boundary of the extension. Interestingly, Chilliheetsa, the Upper Nicola Chief advises Sproat that the old reserve was not surveyed correctly. Chilliheetsa states he believes that "the back line should not have been run parallel to the Lake, but the Township line." (pp. 4-5) Even if these are not Chilliheetsa's exact words, it is notable that he is well enough informed to be able to discuss boundaries in terms of natural boundaries and complex concepts such as township lines. Sproat's investigations indicate the survey was done correctly. The "Post-script" following page 29 deals with the land of Mr. Wheeler Mickle, next to Nicola Lake 1. Sproat states he advised Chilliheetsa that none of this land would be included in the reserve. (p. 29(1))

³ Sproat states that "Mr. Mohun ... mentioned that one of the Indians had asked him to state to me that he wanted a place on the opposite side of Nicola Lake from this reserve, but as this was not brought to my notice by the Indians when on the spot, and as a survey party will not again have occasion to go there, and moreover, as the Indians have sufficient land for all within the reserve I do not see my way to include this place." Sproat notes that the Indian is "not likely to be disturbed in his occupation at such an out of the way place, but it is not a reserve." (p. 4)

⁴ Sproat includes a copy of his resolution of the dispute between Mr. John Douglas Junior and the Upper Nicola Indians. Although the text is somewhat confusing, Sproat appears to delineate between lands set aside for the Upper Nicola Indians and the Douglas Lake Indians. The text reads "These two reserves [referring to the Upper Nicola reserves] complete the Nicola Lake reserves of these Indians. Their main reserve [apparently now referring to the Douglas Lake Indians] is to be at Douglas Lake. ..." (pp. 8-9) [See vl. 1, pp. 263-70, 277]

⁵ Chilliheetsa, Chief of the Upper Nicola requested another fishery at the mouth of a stream occupied, Sproat believed, by a settler named Moore. Sproat states, "I showed Chilliheetsa how inconvenient it would be to have Indians there" and how the Indians had other fisheries. "Chilliheetsa finally said to me in a formal interview that they abandoned the request." (p. 8)

⁶ In describing the fishery at Chapperon Lake, Sproat states that a settler named Guichon told him "that he has seen a thousand Indians there at one time in spring - Nicolas, Similkameens, Okanagans, and Shuswaps. They have a race course and camping ground." (p. 25)

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
09 28 1878	Douglas Lake Commonage	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	16-19, 20-22
09 28 1878	Okanagan Commonage ⁷	Okanagan	Sproat	Field Minute	18
09 28 1878	Spahomin Creek 4	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	20
09 28 1878	Graveyard ⁸	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	22-24,25
09 28 1878	Chapperon Creek 6 ⁹	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	26-28
09 28 1878	Salmon Lake 7 ¹⁰	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	28
09 28 1878	Nicola Lake 1 ¹¹	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	29(1-2)
09 28 1878	Nicola Lake 1	Upper Nicola	Sproat	Sketch	29(2)
09 28 1878	Hamilton Creek 2	Upper Nicola	Unknown	Sketch	30
09 28 1878	Nicola Lake 1	Upper Nicola	Unknown	Sketch	31

⁷ Sproat refers to this allotment when discussing his allotment of the Douglas Lake Commonage.

⁸ Sproat discusses small, individual burial sites. These areas were not assigned or confirmed as reserves.

⁹ Sproat states this reserve is to contain about 15 acres "no greater extent being required or indeed available as white settler lands surround it." (p. 26)

¹⁰ In addition to the fishery, Sproat states that the Indians "made a request for grassland here but could give no reasons for it, and I have only assigned the above fishery." (p. 28) Sproat suggests that the Indians made the request as Mr. Guichon uses "a shut-in valley in the neighbourhood, convenient for branding cattle &c."

¹¹ Sproat discusses the issues between the Indians and the settler whose land abuts Nicola Lake 1.

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UPPER NICOLA INDIANS
NICOLA & DOUGLAS LAKES

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Surveyed

1879.

UPPER NICOLA

INDIANS

NICOLA *and* DOUGLAS

LAKES

1
Indian Reserve Commission

Nicola and Douglas Lakes

Upper Nicola Indians

Field Minute

These are half Okanagan -
half Nekla Kap - a - nu K -
or more specially Okanagan.

The No. 1 Reserve was found not to be suitable by reason of deficient arable area, and not having grass land attached. A grass extension was required as a necessary adjunct for summer pasture, and as the extension here would serve the purpose, also, of forming part of the winterage for these Indians. They will in fact have no winterage absolutely on Indian land, except here, and the area here for winterage is limited, consisting chiefly of the strip facing the Lake, where there is some shelter and where it is said the snow seldom lies deep. In surveying the extension, a line will be drawn north from the north west corner of Lot 105, say to first section line, thence true east to township line - thence true north to Moore's land, thence true west to Lake thence down Lake to old Reserve - also from the S.E. corner of Lot 209 group T, true south to Section

section line, thence true west to Lake.

The agricultural portion of this reserve proved not to be so good as expected. Probably 225 acres are useless, owing to sloughs, swamps &c. There are low swales which frequently are flooded just when crops would be damaged.

The flooding, I think, comes more from the river than the Lake.

The Indians said that other portions are spoiled by alkali, but though this is true of some portions, I did not think it applied to any large extent. Probably not more than 150 to 180 acres could be cultivated. There is no timber fit for building purposes on this reserve, though fencing poles can be got. The Indians, however, can get larger timber from the opposite side of Nicola Lake, but as that is not likely to be occupied ^{by whites}, I did not lay off a reserve there. There is a good fishery for small fish at
The

the mouth of the river on this reserve.
 Mr. Molum on returning from his
 survey season, mentioned that one of
 the Indians had asked him to state
 to me that he wanted a place on
 the opposite side of Nicola Lake
 from this Reserve, but as this was not
 brought to my notice by the Indians
 when on the spot, and as a survey
 party will not again have occasion
 to go there, and moreover, as the Indians
 have sufficient land for all within
 the reserve I do not see my way
 to include this place. I think he
 is not likely to be disturbed in his
 occupation at such an out of the
 way place, but it is not a reserve.

With respect to the old reserve ^{at} it
 was stated by Chilliheetsa that
 he and the bulk of his people were
 absent when Mr. O'Reilly laid it off.

His son Charlie was present, and
 the belief of the Indians is that it
 is not surveyed as laid off.

Chilliheetsa thinks the back line
 should

should not have run parallel to the Lake, but to the Township line.

This view may be suggested by their interest, as some of them have trespassed beyond the line upon land held by Mr W. Mickle, as to which act I will add a postscript (which see).

I told Chulicheeta that I would make inquiries about his above statement.

I have done so, and find that Mr O'Reilly laid off the reserve, and instructed Mr Mohun to survey it, and there is no reason to suppose that the back line is wrong. It cannot be changed.

Chulicheeta has been informed that I have taken much trouble to inquire into this matter for him, and I have come to the conclusion that he must be wrong, which is not unlikely, as he was not present when Mr O'Reilly laid off the reserve.

The following is copy of letter from Mr Dalley to Mr Mohun on this subject.

Copy.

Frederic Lake 22 Sept 1878
 To Mohun Esq/
 Dear Sir / For

In answer to your inquiries regarding what took place in 1868 when Mr O'Reilly laid off the Indian Reserve, I beg to submit the following:

Mr W. Thistle and myself accompanied Mr O'Reilly to Chilliheeta's reserve. The Chief was not present, but his son Charlie who was considered next in command, and some other were, and accompanied Mr O'Reilly when the reserve was decided on.

I cannot positively say whether there were any Indians present, when the South East corner was pointed out, but I believe there were, It was pointed out from the North East corner.

Trusting this information will prove satisfactory

Yours truly

Wm J. Dalley

Wm J. Dalley

I expressed dissatisfaction that this Old Reserve was not enlarged more, and obtained a promise from Chilliheeta that there should be a change in

in this respect. The minds of these people have for some years been agitated by the Douglas Lake dispute, which drew off their energies to that quarter.

The A^d. 2. Reserve, consisting of a fishing station at the mouth of Hammett's Creek, is confirmed without extension. About 15 acres of this might be cultivated by bringing water from the creek.

The rest is sandy and probably worthless. (see sketch annexed).

Chilliheetsa, after I had left the place, sent me word that he wished to abandon this small reserve, as the Indian women were exposed to temptations when ~~encamped~~ ^{encamped} there. I directed Mr. Molun to find his real wishes and Chilliheetsa said the same to Mr. Molun.

I have decided to retain it however as Indian Land, being doubtful what Chilliheetsa's people would think of its surrender, and as it would be of trifling value to the Province, and might be useful to

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to the Indian Department as a mission or agency station.

It may be useful to record that Chilliheetsa asked for a fishery at or near the mouth of a stream through land occupied I think by Mr S. Moore, at all events by one of the Moores. I showed Chilliheetsa how inconvenient it would be to have Indians there, and also that at their own fishery (No. 2 Reserve) and also at No. 1, they could get all the fish they wanted. Chilliheetsa finally said to me in a formal interview that they abandoned the request. I have given nothing there. I mention this because Chilliheetsa though a polite and in some respects estimable Indian, of the old school, may in the future bring this request up again. I was particularly careful to guard against all misunderstandings with him, and to have every thing clear on my side of the arrangements.

These two reserves complete the Nicola Lake reserves of these Indians.

Their main reserve is to be at Hoagles Lake

Lake, with fishing stations &c
at Chapperton and Salmon Lakes.

A serious dispute had for years
existed between the Indians and
Mr. John Douglas Junior respecting
a piece of land at the foot of Douglas
Lake occupied by the Indians, but
preempted by Mr Douglas. Being
authorised by the Provincial Government
to bring this troublesome dispute to
an end in the best way possible,
I effected the following arrangement
after great difficulty.

Copy.

Douglas Lake
Nicola Valley.

27th Sept 1878.

Memorandum of Agreement of
Compromise of the matters in dispute
between John Douglas Junior of
Douglas Lake Nicola Valley, British
Columbia and Too-e-yet, Sen-
noo-lowahk and other Douglas Lake
Indians respecting a piece of land
at the foot of Douglas Lake claimed
by these Indians as an Indian
settlement and preempted by
John Douglas Junior 24 Oct 1878.
Neither

Neither party being willing to abandon their equitable or legal rights, a settlement by compromise is agreed to as follows..

In consideration of his receiving, free of cost from the Provincial government, a crown grant for the unoccupied crown land bounded on the East by Hugh Murrays preemption (6th Apr 1876) on the South and West by the upper Nicola River and by lots 362 and 363 group I and extending westerly with an average width of half a mile back from the upper Nicola River the whole containing probably 350 or 400 acres John Douglas Junior agrees to the cancelling of his preemption record of 2^d Oct. 1872.

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat Indian Reserve Commissioner, under authority conveyed in Order in Council of the British Columbia Government dated 26th April 1878 and by the letter to him of 30th May 1878 from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works agrees that the above crown grant shall be issued, provided that

John

John Douglas Junior agrees to the
cancelling of his record pre-emption
24 Oct-1872.

Witness to signature of John Douglas Junior	(Sig) John Douglas Junior
(Sig) John Douglas Senior	(Ed) Gilbert M Sproat
Witness to signature of Gilbert M Sproat	
(Sig) George Blenkinsip	

When this arrangement was made,
it appeared that there would be
a reasonable agricultural area, for
all the future requirements of these
people, and fortunately, there were no
water questions to cause trouble.

Wood is not very handy at the foot
of Douglas Lake, and will have to be
hauled from the hill by and by;
at present the Indians get fence
poles from the bottoms

The agricultural land, in the main,
lies compactly at the foot of Douglas
Lake, ^{& yields well though about 2800 ft above the sea,} with fine water power from
Spahomen Creek for irrigation or
grist-milling purposes. Lumber
would be too distant for a sawmill.
~~But~~

The next question was their grass lands for summer and winter.

The Indians very much pressed to have land all round Douglas Lake and they proved to be very difficult to deal with. On my refusal to accede to their demands Ahlith-beetra shut himself up in his house for two days and spoke to nobody, and it was only on my threatening to move camp that some of the Indians induced him to continue conversations.

After that incident we got on very well. The general principle of the adjustment finally effected is that the Indians — except as to winterage hereinafter mentioned — should have their main Resome at the foot of the Lake and their grass land adjacent the white people being at the head of the Lake
and

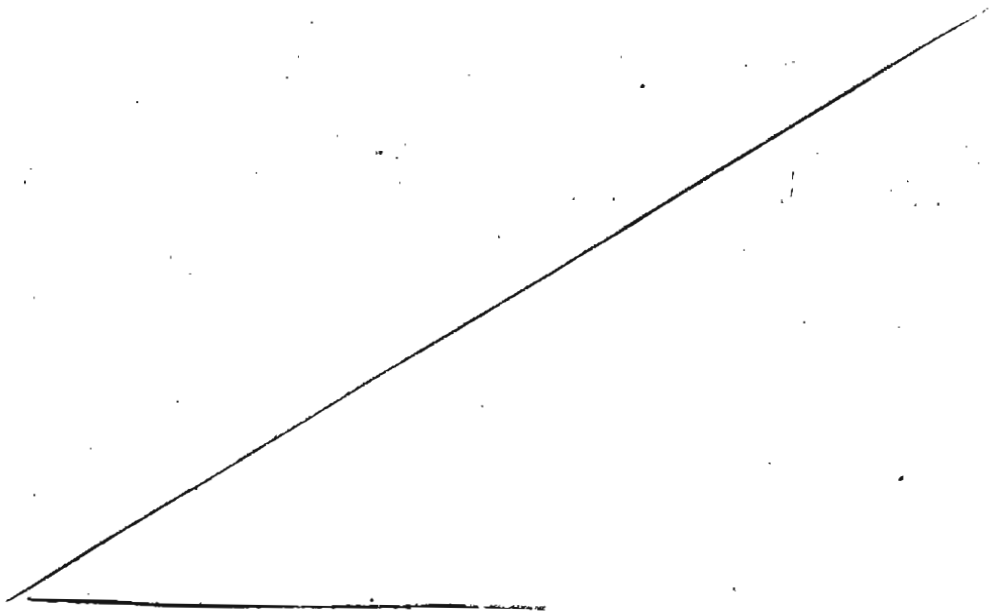
Beyond and back from it - thus
minimising as far as may be the
risk of trouble between the two races.

I refused to give land all round the
Lake or all on one side of the Lake.

The line is to start from a post on
the north shore of Douglas Lake, as
shown on the ground to Mr Molun,
and is to go north 6 miles or thereabouts,
thence west about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles thence
south about 2 miles thence west
about one (1) mile thence south and
west about 2 miles to $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 13-14-
T XCVI thence south about 4 miles
(the above jogging to be as most suitable
for survey and so as not to interfere
with Messrs Pablo, Moore, Beak,
Lander, or other settlers on the north
west and west of the reserve) thence
south about 6 miles thence east
about 4 miles thence north to South
shore of Douglas Lake thence westerly
along south shore of Lake to its outlet
and easterly along its north shore
to initial point.

L.H.

This tract which includes all the agricultural land, and the summer pasture, is generally mountainous, rising rapidly from the lake to the north and ~~south~~^{south} east to a height of about 2000 feet - portions and more particularly its northern boundary, being very heavily timbered. About a seventh of it is utterly worthless from its broken character, a fifth may be classed as second quality grassland, but the rest is good pasture though, as a rule available, only in summer. Numerous small alkali lakes scattered throughout afford water for stock.



Messrs Beak and Lander who have farms near the west line of the Douglas Lake main game Reserve; were granted the privilege of cutting timber on the reserve near their farms without payment, for use on their respective farms and Chilliheeta was notified to this effect.

Mr. Holm reported to me 12th Jan 1880 on the above as follows:

" Chilliheeta has also requested
 " me to state with regard to Messrs
 " Lander and Beak's permission
 " to cut wood on the Indian Reserve
 " that these gentlemen have had a
 " gang of eight men employed
 " for two months cutting timber,
 " it is said for the sawmill. I was
 " unable to ascertain and I very much
 " doubt the correctness of this
 " statement".

The sawmill I suppose is Mr. McRae's portable saw mill.

The Department no doubt will see to this matter among the other open questions connected with Chilliheeta's reserves.

Having determined upon the agricultural and summer pasture areas in the manner, so far as I could judge, best calculated to satisfy all parties and cause the least trouble, the very difficult question of winterage pasture for these Indians presented itself.

The country in the immediate vicinity of the Indian Reserve, afforded a good winter range, not owned by any one, and this was what the Indians most pressed me to give them after the agricultural area was settled.

On the north side of the upper St. Kild, the mountains slope down towards that river from the north East, north and north west, forming a sort of large basin with undulating floor and sides; say about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long with an average width of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles — comparatively low, fairly well sheltered and watered.

The grass has been good but is rapidly deteriorating as it is evidently a favourite grazing ground in

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in this elevated region and no care
appears to be taken to prevent stock
from running on it during the summer.

Along both sides of the upper trail old
at this place 8 or 9 settlers have their
homesteads, and it soon became manifest
to me that their position as cattle owners
would be affected if any considerable
~~of any considerable portion~~ ^{portion} of this adjacent
winter grassland were included within
a reserve held by Indians who might
be exacting in their land dealings.

It was necessary that the Indians
should have a sufficient area of
winter age, as when they own more cattle
particularly, (as they will do by and by),
their whole business, like that of the
stock owners, will depend mainly
upon their having good winterage,
but I could not see in the whole
District where a winter area could
be assigned except at this place.

These considerations pointed naturally
to commonage of pasture on this
tract of land, as between Indians
and whites, as the only solution
of

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of the difficulty, and I accordingly
assigned it as such for cattle and
horses, but not for sheep, in so far as I
had authority to do so, and should my
powers not extend to the making of
such an adjustment, I have reserved it
as Indian Land as was done by the
Commission in 1877, in ~~a~~ similar cases
at Long Lake & Kanagan^{and near Penikese}, which were
approved of by the Provincial Government.

This adjustment provides that the
Indians shall always have a right
to winter their stock upon the commonage
area, which carries with it a right of
interference on the part of the Dominion
Government for the protection of the grass.

It did not appear to me ^{to be} for the Reserve
Commission to say what the rights
of the white settlers as regards the
commonage should be, nor whether, nor
on what terms the commonage should
be enjoyed by settlers living within
a certain radius, or enjoyed as well by
persons living at a distance.

The commonage area is to be as follows:-

From a post on the north shore of
Douglas

19

Douglas Lake, as shown to Mr. Holman,
north about 6 miles, thence east about
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence south about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles,
so as to connect the Chapperson Lake
Reserve, thence to be jogged southerly
and westerly in all about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles,
to suit survey requirements and to avoid
interference with the claims of settlers
immediately ^{west} of Chapperson Lake, thence
west about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to initial point
following a course not to interfere
with the claims of settlers ^{there} -
Douglas senior, Douglas junior, Murray,
and others immediately south of the
commonage).

I do not think there is within
this commonage ared any place where
cultivation could be successfully --
undertaken, or where it would be
desirable to form a family homestead,
except at Lot 360 group F surveyed
for Mr. George McRae, and the piece of
land recorded by Mr. Mc Donald, both
of which are situated near the Forks of
Murray's Creek, and ^{Lot 360} ~~these two places~~
~~are~~

are excluded from the coveinage
area. I have not explained this to Chilchicta
as I did not know of these places ^{there}.
For a supply of wild hay the Indians
are to have the meadow, about 4 miles
up the Spah-o-min. Creek, (which flows
from S. East into Douglas Lake near its
foot) but it is not necessary to extend
the main reserve to include this piece.

The swamp or meadow is so distinctive
as not to require special description.

On the south side of the creek the
land is worthless, but there is good
grass on the north side. The inclusion
of the necessary hay land, and the
survey requirements will be met by
running about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from
the right bank of the creek, thence east
about a mile thence south about $\frac{1}{2}$ a
mile, thence west about a mile to
starting point.

The Indians generally, I may here say,
are satisfied with the arrangement
that they should be at one end of the
Lake all together, but Chilchicta
personally has had a small box with
house and small canal on some land
on the right bank of the upper Nicola
River

River a mile or so from the head of the Lake — the said house and coral, being probably on land assigned to Mr Douglas Jr under the compromise.

The Indians, having the choice — land at the foot of the Lake, where notwithstanding the Elevation, it is said they can always be sure of their wheat crop, I could see no reason, but on the contrary, a prolific source of trouble, and no kindness to the Indians, in permitting Chilliheeta to have a small residence at the above spot; and I told him and his people so, but inasmuch as he had a house &c I said I would take the subject into consideration and see what could be done for him.

Chilliheeta lived there the winter after my visit, in which there is no harm, as he is of the old school and fond of the Meekwilly house in winter, but I have decided that he has no right there, and that it is most undesirable he should be there.

I have induced Chilliheeta to leave
that

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that place and go within his proper reserve, but it seems that between the time of my leaving his place and the time of his getting my final reply, he felled trees on the land and began to build a log house and he now wishes to remove these logs, but Mr Douglas Jr objects to his doing so. I think Mr Douglas would act good naturedly and prudently in not contesting so small a matter with the Chief. Upon the same piece of land, or in that neighbourhood, there is the solitary grave of one of Chilliheetas' sons who died a few years ago. This scattering of graves is objectionable, and I think this son was buried there from a savage idea (quite intelligible in the confused state of the Chiefs mind as to his land claims) that thereby he was strengthening his claim to the land, but now that my decision is made and the Indians are amply provided for in the best way for them, these old acts must be regarded in the light of present circumstances.

St.

It would be better, as I told the chief, that the graves of the people should all be together, or at least on their own land. I could not induce him to remove it, and I had no power to compel him, as the land was not in the legal occupation of anyone when the grave was made, and it is protected by the "Indian graves Ordinance (1867)". This is a kind of matter which I have elsewhere ^{found} is capable of settlement by prudence on the part of white occupiers.

Graves which belong to the Crown as trustee for the Indians and which are inconveniently placed have in some cases, after a time, been removed by the Indians themselves when the settlers do not worry them on the subject, or when privately they offer some little inducement.

There is another grave just off the wagon road as you leave the head of Douglas Lake to which the above remarks more strongly apply. It

is an old grave and regarded by many influential Indians connected with the Chillicothe and Okanogan Indians. The mother of the Okanogan chief Moses Tatch, dead (who came to Douglas Lake in 1878 to visit me) is buried there.

The surveyor has marked on his maps the position of these two graves, and has been careful to explain to any Indian who were present that he is simply marking the graves for the better information of the Commissioner as to the position of the graves, and not in connection with any Indian claims to land outside of the graveyards at the head of Douglas Lake.

There are several fishing stations, and places of resort in this District, to which great value is attached by the Indians as connected with their old habits and ways of living. I have assigned these, after conversation with the white settlers in the neighbourhood, in the manner best calculated to please the

the Indians and avoid sources of trouble to the white people.

Chaparron Lake is a favourite resort as fish can be caught earlier there than at any other place in the District, and these being of large size and fine quality are a welcome supply of much prized food after the privations of the winter. Mr. French told me that he has seen a thousand Indians there at one time in spring—Nicolas, Similkameens, Okanagans, and Shuswaps. They have a race course and camping ground. In the past the place must have been a favourite burial ground as there are numerous old graves particularly on the south bank of Lower Chaparron Creek. The land is probably too high for cultivation otherwise there are 210, or 50 acres that might be cultivated. Only a little hay can be cut near the creek and on the shore of the Lake, and it is therefore necessary to include a grass area in connection with the place for the numerous horses.

horses, which the Indians bring to this resort. The race race course and camping grounds also must be included. These considerations dictate that the reserve should begin at the head of the Lake, thence west about a mile thence south about a mile to cross lower Chapparron Creek (so as to include the old jeans) and thence to west shore of the Lake. It will be undesirable while giving the Indians what they prize at this place, to interfere unnecessarily with the hay land which Mr Woodward has applied to purchase, and to above, I think, will meet the case.

The Upper Chapparron Creek fishery is about a mile up the creek falling into the Lake and is to contain about 15 acres no greater extent being required or indeed available as white silt low lands surround it. For the same reason its boundaries need not be stated here. There is a good camping ground and a moderate supply of firewood. Access is easy as the main trail leads through the reserve. I may note here that

that the trail to this fishery from the Grand prairie trail has been enclosed by Mr. Furchou. The Indians, however, can reach the fishery by going outside his fenced lines. It is to be hoped no dispute will arise here, for these rights of way are difficult to adjust except by compromise. In case of need I may say that Mr. Furchou's statement is that he sometimes has cattle in the field and many of these being unaccustomed to see Indians on foot and particularly wearing blankets, are apt to "stampede". If the Indians were on horses probably the cattle would regard them quietly, but in that case, the Indians would be apt to leave gates open.

On the other hand, the Indians might say that their old trail to a fishery should not be shut and that an addition of half a mile to the distance from Chapparron Lake to some to the fishery, caused by deviating, is hard upon women and children carrying fish and food to and
 for

fig.

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Another resort but valued only for its fishery is at Salmon Lake where there is a good camping ground, with firewood, and about 12 acres of hayland. To include this hayland which is not close to the usual camping ground it will be necessary to make this reserve rather long and narrow, say, starting from the spot on the north shore of the Lake, (known to Mr. Holman,) thence north about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, thence ~~thence~~ east about 350 yards thence north about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile thence east to left bank of Salmon River thence southerly up left bank of river to outlet of Lake; thence southerly and westerly along shore of Lake to initial point.

The Indians made a request for grassland here but could give no reasons for it, and I have only assigned the above fishery. The ^{pro} Guichon use a shut-in valley in the neighbourhood, convenient for branding cattle &c, which probably suggested this request of

of the Indians.

It is extremely unlikely that white settlement will ever extend to this part of the District. It lies too high for cultivation, but the grass may be useful to stock farmers for some time yet, if not over grazed. What is given to the Indians in this quarter will not interfere with any of the white people.

28th Sep 1898
28th

J M Sproat
Commr

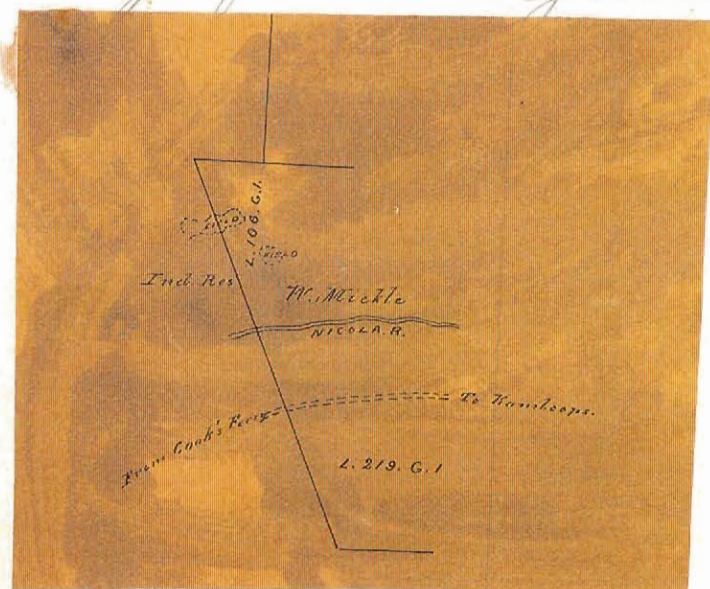
1

Post script (see ante page)
5

The following sketch (see page 1) shows where the piece of Mr. Wheeler's land (at Nicola Lake beside Fort Reserve) is, which the Indians of Blunt's tribe have with his consent worked on. I told the Chief I could not include any part of Mr. Wheeler's land in the reserve. He says that he and other Indians have used this land by mistake but it is possible that they have used it in advance of the arrival of the Commission to strengthen their view that the old reserve line here should be changed, for some reason. For some reason the Indians feel soreness about this matter apparently disproportionate to the circumstances, and the Chief himself has very strong feelings about it. Mr. Wheeler is not inclined to pay the Indians to remove, and indeed might not be able to pay for removing from his land. This is about the last trouble with these important Indians and receiving the

the difficulty of adjusting matters without leaving soreness which would be caused by their being punished as trespassers. and viewing Chilliheetsa's late good conduct in helping to arrest Hesters murderers, I think it would be well for the Department to consider whether Chilliheetsa should not be offered a payment to end this difficulty before any fresh attempt at cultivation is made in the Spring of 1880.

Mrs Polun^{who} has lately talked with Chilliheetsa thinks \$50.⁰⁰ would probably be considered insufficient. He of course did not give the Chief any hint that he might receive anything from the Government.



The Indians have cleared about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres of timber
GMS

NICOLA

No 1 Reserve
(old)

L. 216. G.I.
187 ac.

L. 217. G.I.
125 ac.

S 55. 57 W
28. 50

S 67. 29 E
108. 05

L. 105 G.I.

L. 220. G.I.
158 ac.

RESERVE
L. 107 G.I.

670 ac.

Var. 28° 54' E.

L. 106 G.I.

L. 219 G.I.
1502 ac.

74. 35
S 57. 48 W

L. 213. G.I.
239 ac.

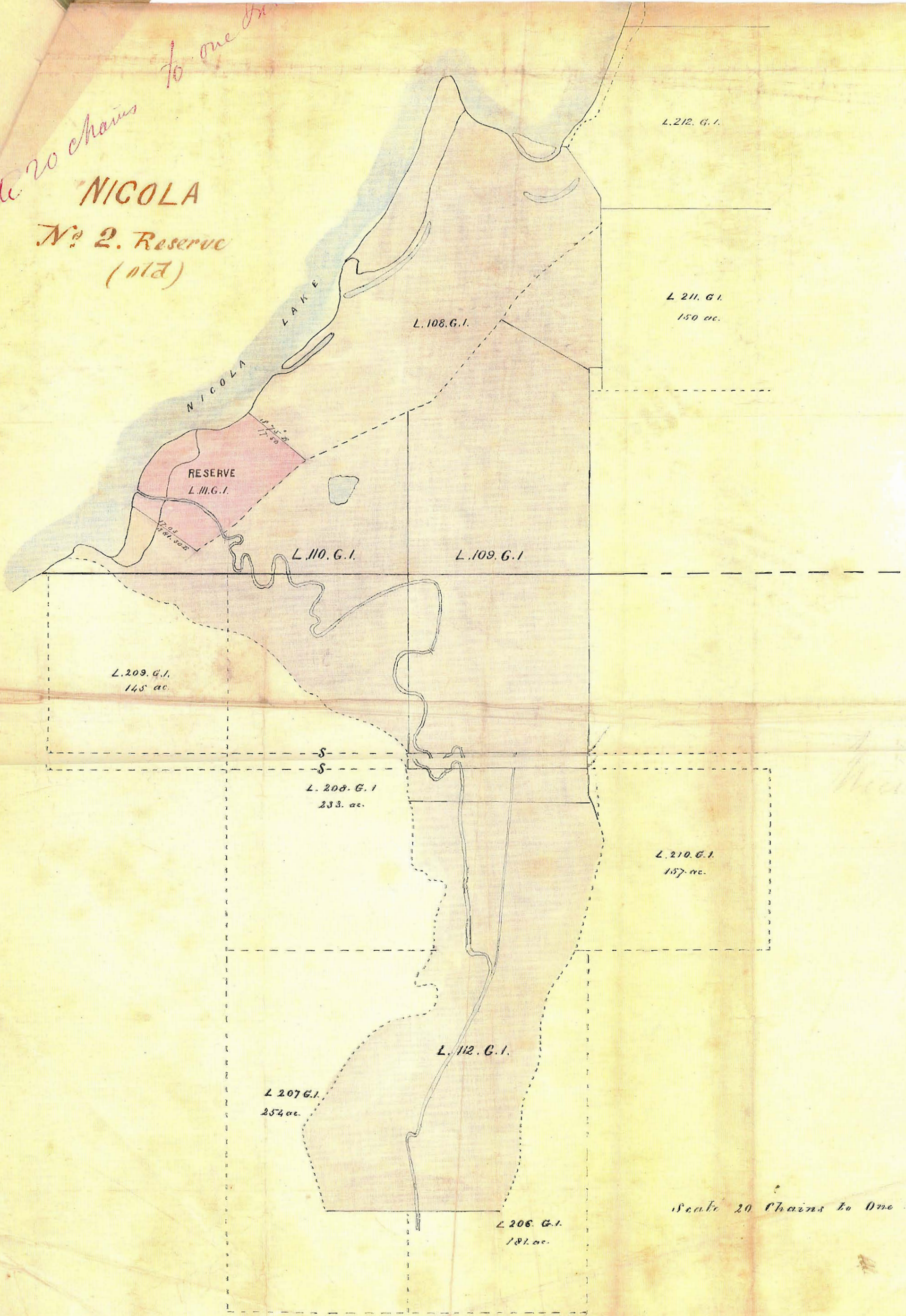
L. 214. G.I.
146 ac.

L. 218. G.I.
81 ac.

Scale. 20 Chains To One Inch.

Scale 20 chains to one inch

NICOLA No 2. Reserve (old)



Scale 20 Chains to One Inch.

INDEX
VOLUME 4/12
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
LYTTON GROUP
HAMILTON'S CREEK
September 30, 1878

Although these are Sproat's field minutes, they appear to have been transcribed/written out by a secretary. The handwriting in the book is not Sproat's. There is no indication as to who the secretary might have been. Correspondence in volumes 1 and 2 indicates that George Blenkinsop, C.G. Cogan and J.R. Anderson (son of former JIRC Commissioner A.C. Anderson) acted as secretaries and/or copyists. Copying out material such as Sproat's field minutes would have fallen into their duties.

This field minute is dated September 30, 1878. There is a "Post Script" on pages 9-10 dated February 15, 1880. There is also a copy of a letter written to a settler dated August 11, 1879 (p. 7). This clearly indicates that Sproat added to, and possibly revised, this field minute after visiting the area. Indeed, it is possible that the date at the end is reflective of when Sproat was in the area dealing with the issues cited in the field minute and is not reflective of when Sproat prepared the field minute. There is another notation on the cover noting that the area was surveyed in 1879. Nevertheless, the last date in the field minute will be used on the index.

Sproat's identification of the Indians with respect to this field minute is curious. The Hamilton Creek reserve being dealt with by Sproat was allotted by him to the Lower Nicola Indians, not the Lytton Indians.

The substance of this field minute deals with competing claims of settlers and Indians to grazing lands at Hamilton Creek, near Nicola Lake. Sproat notes that there are problems between between two settlers who have pre-empted land and a Lower Nicola Indian who has "long lived" on the land on a seasonal basis. Sproat was unable to meet with the settlers and so was not able to work out a "compromise" between them and the Lower Nicola Indians. In this instance, Sproat believes the "claims" of the Indian override those of the settlers.

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat
G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/12

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

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

Band/Tribe names are as they appear within the volume.

PILQ refers to the Papers on the Indian Land Question, also known as the "Yellow Book"

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
09 30 1878		Lower Nicola ¹	Sproat	Field Minute	1-11
09 30 1878	Hamilton Creek 7 ²	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Field Minute	1-11
09 30 1878	Survey	Lower Nicola	Sproat	Instructions	2-3,4-5, 7-8,9-10
09 30 1878	Hamilton Creek 7	Lower Nicola	Mohun	Sketch	10
09 30 1878	Hamilton Creek 7	Lower Nicola	Unknown	Sketch	11

¹ This field minute relates to the reserve at "Hamilton Creek" Sproat states that "[t]his reserve is mainly intended as the winter grassland for the numerous Indians around and in the neighbourhood of Lytton ..." Two reserves were assigned by Sproat in this area: a fishery to the Upper Nicola - Hamilton Creek 2; and a larger reserve for the Lower Nicola - Hamilton Creek 7. In this field minute, Sproat is dealing with the latter reserve which is allotted to the Lower Nicola Indians. [See vl. 4/9, p. 25-26; 1943 Schedule, p. 102]

² The reserve is oriented to the pre-emption of a settler named Anderson. An Indian named Teen-nelst apparently resides on a portion of Anderson's pre-emption. Sproat discusses at length if and how this land of Teen-nelst's is to be included in the reserve. Sproat states that "Teen-nelst is not a Nicola Indian, at least not an Upper Nicola Indian, but this is immaterial. ..." (p. 5). This is a confusing statement as the larger Hamilton Creek land is allotted to the Lower Nicola Indians. Anderson's pre-emption is what is now Lot 425.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 4/12
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
LYTTON GROUP
HAMILTON'S CREEK

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Surveyed
1879

NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK
INDIANS

LYTTON-GROUP

Hamilton's Creek

Indian Reserve Commission
30th Sept 1878

Field Minute as to Indian Reserve
on Hamilton's or Mc Donalds creek
which flows from the South into
Nicola Lake — — —

This reserve is mainly intended
as the winter grass land for the
numerous Indians around and
in the neighbourhood of Lytton;
who hitherto have ^{not} had any irrigable
agricultural land, and no grass
land at all. — the Crown lands
having been open to the Indians
for grass under the former system.

It is of small extent, but
might be classed as a good winter
range, were stock driven off in
the summer, and the reserve at no
time over grazed — a matter which
will require the attention of the
Department. Timber is scarce on
it, but the Indians talked of
fencing it. That however, would
be

be a most expensive work and the Similkameen trail run through it. The creek moreover can be forded by cattle, except at particular seasons.

It is an easily understood reserve, having to consist of about 2,000 acres on the left bank of Hamiltons Creek, extending south from the south line of Mr Anderson's preemption.

This area ^{and} the necessities of survey, will determine both the width of the reserve and where the south line will run.

The west line is to go well up the hills, but in drawing it ^{it} is desirable, if much-used watering places are found on top of the hills, to draw the line, so as to leave a portion of these open for the cattle of whites which may be grazing on brown lands outside. The north line of the reserve, I may remark, is somewhat in question owing to Mr Anderson claiming under a preemption, land that will encroach on an old settlement of

of Teen-melst, a Pa-wee-is-to-kum Indian with many children, who has long lived there, during the habitable part of the year (according to Indian custom) and who has many horses. He has had a Kee-Kwilly house, and winters there some times. I was unable to see Mr Anderson, as he was absent at the time of the visit of the Commissioner, and I should be very glad could a compromise be effected between Teen-melst's claims and those of Mr Anderson, otherwise there must unfortunately be a question, as the Dominion Government could not consent to the overriding of Teen-melst, and such questions are inconvenient, and if Teen-melst's rights were established, which I think would be the case from all the information before me, Mr A's preemption as including an "Indian settlement" would be invalid. These questions are very important.

I would consent to a portion of
The

the flat which I conceive to be mainly in question being assigned to the Indian and the rest left for Anderson as a matter of compromise without prejudice.

If the surveyor can come to a compromise - good and well; he may close the north line: if not and there has to be a question, he will note all information and leave the north portion undefined as a final adjustment; the south east and west may be done, and the N.E. and N.W. posts put in where in the surveyor's judgment Zeen-Telst's ^{settlement} fairly and moderately viewed would be inside the north line, but it should in doing so be explained to the Indians that there is a question.

On second thoughts, if the surveyor has to ^{act} ~~do~~ steps, he may as well draw the north line, and then if the Indian case is sustained, no surveyor need return - only he should explain to the Indians that

that there is a question and that he drew the north line for above reason, and possibly not as a final line, though the best will be done for them to get a final settlement.

State what is done by writing on the back of these pages, to avoid multiplication of documents. see postscript

The settlers say that Teemucst is not a Nicola Indian, at least not an upper Nicola Indian, but this is immaterial. As long as he is a B.C. Indian the law protects him.

They also say that he does not permanently live there. He follows, however, the customs of his people in living in different but regularly visited places, in Keeswilly, or mat, or tent houses. There also is a loghouse near the piece of land in question, which I was told was an Indian house. There is reasonable evidence to show that this Indian, who is a well known man, has for 10 years had a settlement there family within, I should think, the meaning of the law excluding such places from preemption

prescription or purchase.

Water for this place should be seen to. There are two little streams coming down the hill near his place. There is very little tillable land on this reserve.

A. W. McDonald preempted a piece of land on Hamilton Creek about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Andersons house so as to include the largest flat within the reserve at a place where there are some springs on a bank above the flat, and he began to make a loghouse, but as the land had been reserved previously, the preemption will not hold good. I wrote a letter to him on the 11th August 1879, as follows, which Mr. Moulton delivered to him.

Copy

Indian Reserve Commission.

Hope August 11th 1879.

Sir/ I am sorry to learn that you have placed yourself upon land which had previously been assigned to the Dominion Government for the use of the Indians.

It will be necessary for you to remove, as you cannot obtain any legal right to

to land so assigned, I do not know whether you have preempted the land or not, but if you have, you must (not knowing the facts) have made a wrong declaration that the land was not Indian land. I shall be extremely sorry if you are disappointed, But the government, at the presence of two survey parties in Nicola Valley attests, are doing their best to define the Indian lands without delay. W^m Holman, Surveyor, will show you the Indian boundaries.

Yours truly
 W^m M. McDonald }
 Nicola. } Secy for Sproat
 Commissioner

My original decision was to take Hamilton Creek as the Eastern boundary of this reserve, so that there could be no interference on the part of the Indians with the cattle of white settlers which came to water, but the rectangular system of survey since adopted obliged the surveyor to cross the creek and to include within the Indian reserve

reserve a strip of land on the right bank of the Creek.

As it is essential that the white men's cattle should have access to the creek, it would be well if the Department instructed the Indians that while they might prevent the white men's cattle crossing to the left bank of the creek to trespass upon the reserve, they should not prevent them from free access to the right bank of the creek for the purpose of — drinking water.

G. M. Smith
D. R. Cowd.

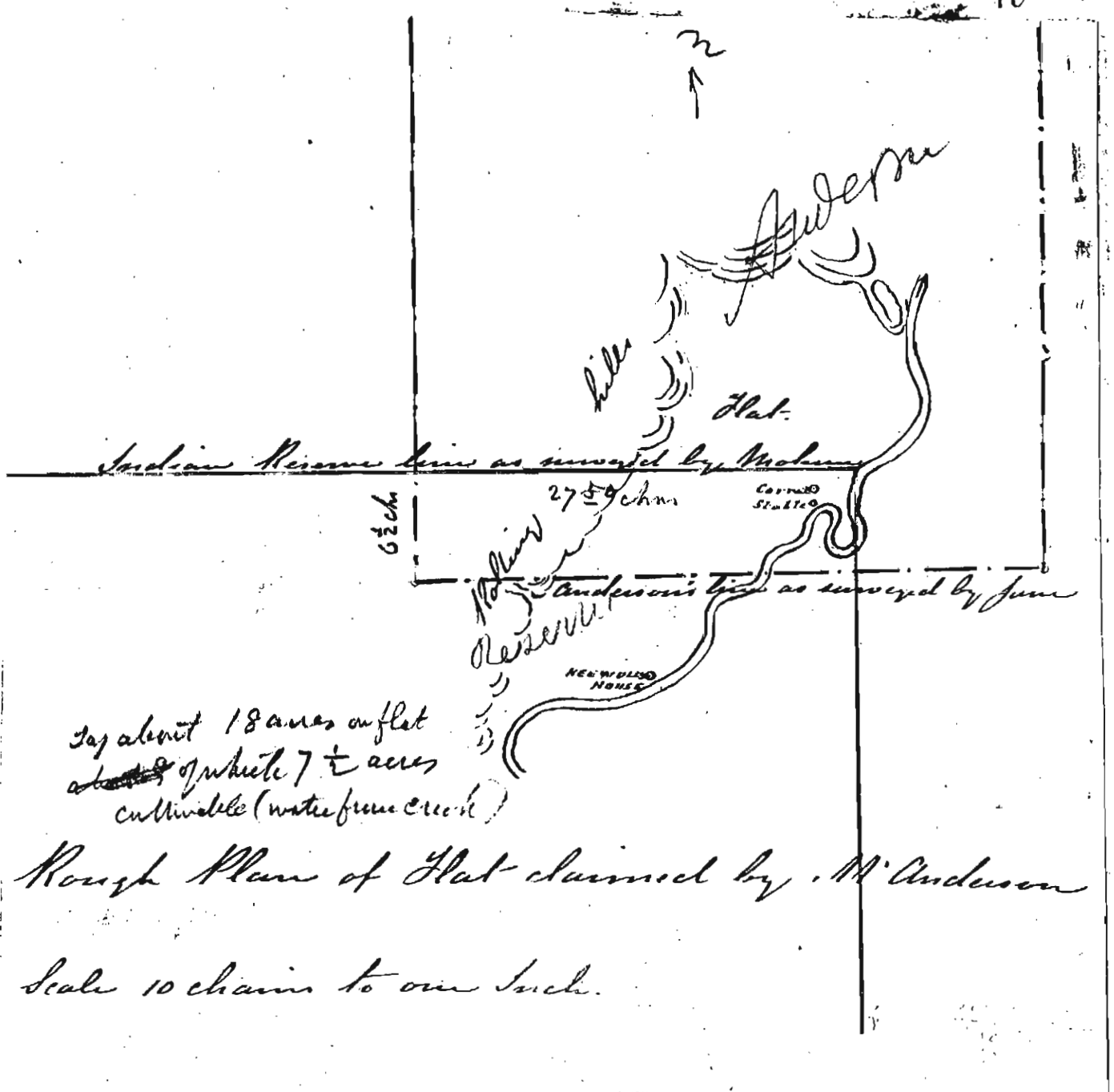
30 Sep 1878

Postscript

Mr Mohun, after visiting the place in 1879, hands in the following sketch and reports as follows:

"Mr Jone surveyed Mr Andersons claim,
 "making Mr Andersons south boundary
 "pass between the Keekivilly house and
 "corral. The north boundary of the
 "reserve has been run so as to include
 "both corral and stable, and probably
 "rather more than half the flat" -
 "available for cultivation."
 "Both Mr Anderson and Veenamilet
 "have agreed pending a final settlement,
 "to leave the disputed portion unoccu-
 "pied, as they both understand fully
 "that their respective claims to this
 "piece cannot be at once decided upon,
 "and both being on friendly terms are
 "desirous of having the matter settled
 "amicably."

(See sketch next page)

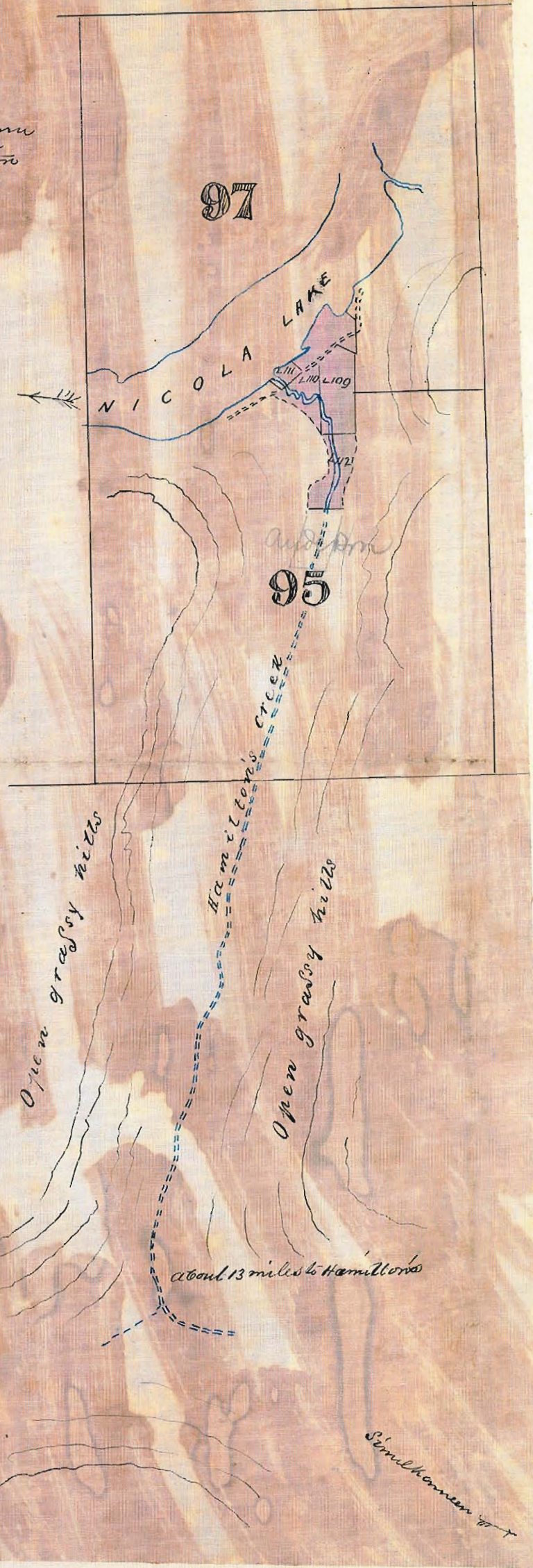


On receiving this question between Mr
Anderson and Teem-melat I am
sorry that the parties do not agree to
my suggested compromise which
gives about half the flat to each,
and which does not cut off Teem-melat's
corral, stable or Weetwilly house.
The north line of the reserve should
be as drawn by Mr Molun.

15 Feb 1880

Wm. Spratt
J. N. Corneil

LOT 109 A. Robb
" 110 Blackburn
" 111 T. Reeve
" 112 R. Hamilton



INDEX
VOLUME 4/13
FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
UPPER SIMILKAMEEN
October 14, 1878

This field minute is in Sproat's handwriting.

This field minute is dated by Sproat as October 14, 1878 "In Camp, Princeton." No other date appears in the volume, thus, all matters pertaining to this book are dated October 14, 1878.

At the beginning of the field minute, Sproat identifies the Indians as "Nekla-kap-a-muk Nation of Indians." He also states that the field minute is, in effect "Instructions for surveyors in pursuance of the Decisions of the Indian Reserve Commission." (p. 1)

Peoples of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat
G.M. Sproat

See Additional Subjects for complete list
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

ANNOTATED INDEX VOLUME 4/13

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10 14 1878	Chuchuwaya 2 ²	Upper Similkameen/ Neklapamuk	Sproat	Field Minute	1-2,4,8 16,17
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10 14 1878	One Mile 6 ⁷	Upper Similkameen/ Neklapamuk	Sproat	Field Minute	14-16

¹ Reference is made by Sproat to the "old surveys" of this reserve and Vermillion Forks 1. It is most likely that Sproat is referring to the colonial surveys. [See MPS 533; MPS 667]

² Sproat identifies this as the "most southerly reserve ... known locally as the "Three Creek" or "Baptiste" reserve." (p. 1) He also notes that this reserve was identified by the B.C. government when they joined confederation. (pp. 1-2) [See PILQ, p. 105, Item O(1)]

³ Sproat notes that on the schedule prepared by the colonial government another area of 342 acres is identified as being on the left bank of the Similkameen River. Sproat notes that "this latter is not to be Indian land. It is the Government reserve for the once proposed town site of Princeton and was probably included in error in the Schedule." [See PILQ, p. 105, Item N(2)]

⁴ Sproat identifies this area as "9-mile creek (from the forks) ... bearing, I think, the Indian name of "Yahk'l-kay-wa-lick", or some such name ..." (p. 9)

⁵ Sproat notes that Niko-masket "very much wanted the piece of land on the Princeton trail from Nicola, not far from where it leaves Hamilton Creek ... [but] I did not give it to the Indians ..." as this land was claimed by a settler named Mr. Green Armytage [sic] and had been "transferred to a Frenchman." (p. 13) [See vl. 2, p. 30]

⁶ Sproat states that it "was decided finally that they [the Upper Similkameen] should get their grass and hay on the lands of the Spuzzum and Boston Bar &c in the neighbourhood of the Coldwater ..." Ultimately, it was decided that the Upper Similkameen Indians had no part in this reserve. [See vl. 4/10; vl. 18, pp. 447-48]

⁷ Although this reserve is not at the foot of the lake, it is the reserve in the vicinity of this description. [See vl. 6, pp. 126-28]

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
 VOLUME 4/13
 FIELD MINUTES ~ G.M. SPROAT
 NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK INDIANS
 UPPER SIMILKAMEEN

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NEKLA-KAP-A-MUK

— INDIANS —

UPPER - SIMILKAMEE

Indian Reserve Commission
Nekla-Kap-a-muk
nation of Indians

Similkameen Valley
Field Minute

Instructions for Surveyors in pursuance
of the Decisions of the Indian Reserve
Commission

The most southerly reserve
in the province belonging to any portion of
the Nekla-Kap-a-muk nation of
Indians is that between Princeton and
Keremeos lying on the left bank
of the Similkameen river about 20 miles
in a straight line from Princeton. This
reserve is known locally as the "Three
Creek" or "Baptiste" reserve.

In the schedule of reserves given
by the Provincial Government to the

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Dominion Government, this
reserve is described as

"Left bank of Similkameen river
" about halfway between Princeton
" and Penticton 1028 Acres

Lower down the Similkameen, the Ashnoko
and other Okanagan Indians are
found. Between these and the
Nekla-Kap-a-muk Indians some jealousy may
be found to exist. I got a promise
from the Ashnoko that they would not
be jealous of the "Baptiste" people, but
though having separate reserves, would
help one another. I attach no importance
to this promise.

In addition to the above reserve
the Nekla Kap a muk Indians inhabiting
the upper portion of the Similkameen

~~west~~

river who may be called
the "Pemmican" or "Upper Smittkamen"
Indians, or any other distinctive
name, have a reserve on the
right bank of the Smittkamen
river close to Vermilion Forks
described in the Government Schedule
as

"Right bank of Smittkamen"
river, Vermilion Forks 21 Acres

These were the only two reserves.

The Government Schedule included another
as follows

"Left bank of Smittkamen River
"Vermilion Forks 342 Acres

but this latter is not to be Indian
land. It is the Government reserve
for the once proposed town site of

Princeton, and was probably included in error in the Schedule. The Indians do not want it. The small reserve on the right bank is valued by them as an old place, but is otherwise valueless, as no crops will grow at Princeton, owing to its elevation and other local reasons, and cattle cannot winter there, owing to the depth of the snow.

The Three Creek Reserve is lower, and will produce crops, and has good supplies of water for irrigation, but it cannot be relied on for winterage of cattle owing to the snow.

As the upper part of the Jimihaman river is an out of the

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way place and as the Indians
(who will be required to show the
places) may not be there
at all times, the Surveyor
should see that he is sure
to find Indians there or
should have one with him
say from Nicola, where
probably some of the upper
Similkameen Indians may
be found.

The people are half-
Similkameen - half Nicola. They
came to Na-weese-is-ti-kun's
Camp to be enumerated on
the Census.

Quon-isko, now blind,
formerly a great bear hunter,
was recognized by Governor

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Douglas as the chief of the
upper part of the Simithamen
valley.

He has 3 sons. Napoleon
at Chilli-hetsa's camp. Douglas
Lake, is I think, a son of his.
A daughter is a wife, or was a wife of Chilli-hetsa;
Niko-masket another son.

, a mild Indian, considers himself
the headman of the Upper Simithamen
Indians, and probably should be
the Indian with whom the Survey
should converse. He was put
forward as spokesman to the
Commissioner. He speaks both
Nekla-kap-a-muk and
Okangyan, and some Chinook.

The census and stock
of these Upper Similkameen
are as follows. see Census Report

The "Three Mile Creek" ^{Acres} 1020
and the 21 Acre Reserve at Princeton
are confirmed as Indian reserves
as they are

NB. Before taking the field
the Surveyor will report to me
and it must be decided, whether
the old surveys of these two
reserves will suffice for their
compliance from the Provincial
to the Dominion Government,
in which case no further expense
need be incurred in respect of
these two reserves, unless perhaps in
respect of irrigation water surveys at "Three Mile Creek
Reserve".

But the additions
to the Upper Smith River

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reserves will still have to
be attended to.

~~These are~~

These are

(1) At what is known as 9-mile
Creek (from the Forks), which
creek, bearing, I think, the
Indian name of

"Yahk-l-Kay-wa-lick", or
some such name, flows into
the Smithamew on its right
bank.

It is doubtful if the
elevation will permit crops to
grow here, but the Indians
wish to try, and under these
circumstances instead of laying
off ^{as a final act} a considerable reserve to
meet the possibilities of the case
(, to do which, with snow falling

and my party journeying to get over the Hye mountains was not possible) I made a ~~the following~~ reserve with the understanding that the Dominion Surveyor will in surveying the place reduce the reserve thus made ^{but} so as to include within a good shape such portions of ^{the} land as, having regard to the soil aspect &c. he considers may be cultivated, consulting in this selection the wishes of the Indians who propose to spend their labour upon the land. Mr Hayes of Princeton, the only white settler in the district, thinks that a "patch or two" may be found at the above place, on examination. Baptiste who works for Mr Hayes wishes to try the 9-mile creek land.

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The above reserve is ~~to be~~ bounded
as follows - The Similkameen river
for one mile up and one mile
down from each side of the mouth
of the main channel of the 9-mile
creek - (that is, two miles frontage
on the Similkameen plus the
width of the said main channel) -

A generally parallel line of the
same length as the said frontage
and at an average distance of a
mile back from it - Side lines
to connect the ends of the above
lines -

Also a piece of land of the
same size as the above opposite
exactly to it on the left bank of
the Similkameen

Also a piece of land half a
mile square or thereabouts on left
bank of the Similkameen at a
well known place about four miles

by "Lulu"

x below the 9-mile Creek called
"Lulu" by the Indians from
the noise which, owing probably
to the hollowness of the ground,
horses feet make in passing
over it.

These Indians hope to succeed
in getting necessary crops from the reserves
thus amended, but, except for summer
grazing on the Crown lands in neighbourhood
of Princeton, their grazing requirements
have to be supplied as regards winterage

If they fail in getting crops ^{at Similkameen}, they have to
trust to getting potatoes grown for, or by them, on
the Nicola Reserves.

With respect to winterage, the Okanagan
Indians at Arbuta, Keremeus &c would
object to their using the land lower down the
Similkameen, and the white settlers there
complain even of the above Okanagan getting
grass near Keremeus. I had therefore
to look in the direction of Nicola for grazing
especially winterage, for these Upper Similkameen
Indians.

Nikomarket, for the upper
 Similkameen Indians, very much
 wanted the piece of land on the
 Princeton trail from Nicola, not far
 from where it leaves Hamilton's creek,
~~the~~ which was claimed by W. Green -
 Armytage and has by him been
 transferred to a Frenchman. I did
 not give it to the Indians, ~~though~~
 Mr Armytage's title perhaps was questionable.
 There is a swamp & hay there, but
 it lies very high, & I doubted if it
 would do for winter grazing; so I
 told the Indians that I would
 try to find winterage for them
 at Nicola somewhere, where other
 Indians were getting grass,
 as unfortunately they could not
 get winterage, as above stated,
 at Similkameen.

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It was decided finally, that they should get their grass and hay on the lands of the Spuzgun and Boston Bar^V Indians in the neighborhood of the Coldwater and this is quite understood among the three tribes - the place will be described in the instructions relative to the grazing lands of the Spuzgun and Boston Bar people.

There is one other matter requiring attention in connection with these Upper Smithkarnen people, which is as follows.

There is to be reserved for the Indians
in general, and not specially for the Upper
Similkameen Indians (that is to say, no Indian
is to get papers of ownership of the place) a
piece of about twenty acres at foot of
lake about 12 miles from Princeton on
the Nicola trail to Bob. Hammett's Creek
which lake is about ^{three or four miles} ~~a mile and a half~~
south from the biggest lake on said trail and
about a mile and a half south from
a pretty grassy meadow.

The place in question is a famous
berrying place and a resort for Indians.
There is a basin of land with hills all
round, and, if, as is most unlikely, anyone
pre-empted it, the Indians would be shut
out. The Indian promise is to be laid
off so as to secure them access to wood
and water ^{when they camp there, for their berrying -} but so as to leave ~~for~~ some camping
ground free for ordinary travellers. Camping
grounds are not numerous on the above trail.

With respect to water for irrigation, these Indians are to have all the water which they require, or may require for irrigation or other purposes from the Creeks flowing through the "Three Creek reserve" or from such adjacent streams as may be required - and the same at the 9-mile Creek and that opposite to it and at the ~~and~~ Lulu ~~reserve~~, and the Surveyor will ascertain what is necessary at these 9-mile Creek and Lulu ^{reserves} in respect of water for irrigation, and will, ^{immediately} ^{how best to get it and no of inches required} report the result to the Commissioner for embodiment in his decisions, and if the Indians need to be informed the Surveyor will show them how best to get the water on to the land and will stake ^{main} ditches if necessary.

As nothing will grow at the Princeton Reserve and water is not required except for camping purposes at the ferrying place at the lake on the Princeton-Micola trail, I have not reserved any irrigation water at these places.

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Should it prove that the existing
survey of the "Three State Creek" ^{reserves} will
suffice, there may be no occasion
for the Surveyor to visit it for the
purpose of surveying the land there,
but it would probably be well to
inspect it to see if the Indians
are making the best use of the water
and how water can best be used for
the crops that will grow there.

Before taking the field, the
Surveyor should understand with the
Commissioner, whether this will be
done by the Surveyor who surveys the
Upper Timukameen or the possibly different
Surveyor who may by and by survey the
Achoola reserves which is part of
the Lower Timukameen reserves are being
up for the present.

In Camp

Princeton 14 Oct 1878.

Gilbert Mahabun Throat
Commissioner