

Transcription of Original Book Cover

Sproat's note on the cover of this book states:

Indian Reserve Commission
Interrupted Work

By

Book No. 1

retirement of Commissioner
from office

Lower Fraser Ri - below
Spuzzum

Yale Indians Proper
Katzie Indians
Harrison River Indians
Semiahmoo Indians

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

INDEX
VOLUME 5/1
MINUTES OF DECISION, CORRESPONDENCE & SKETCHES
~ "INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK No. 1" ~
G.M. SPROAT
circa June 1879 to June 1880
[Reg. No. B-64640]

At some point in the past, this book was erroneously labelled with red tape and identified as "Bk 3". It is not known why. The original label on the book clearly identifies it as Sproat's "Interrupted Work by retirement of Commissioner from office". The areas dealt with in the volume are identified and "Book N° 1" is also written in red ink and underlined several times on the label.

This volume appears to be complete, no pages are missing. The original book, itself, is in moderate condition. Some pages and maps are loose and the binding is not secure. The paper, however, is high quality and in good condition. Near the end of the book, Sproat inserted some pages dealing with pre-emptions. This paper is quite different from that in the volume, but this will not be evident in the copy. Other pre-emption records are also glued onto pages. The maps in this volume were either glued directly onto the relevant page, or were glued onto other sheets, which were, in turn, glued onto the relevant pages. Similarly, Sproat glued three original letters into the book; 1 from Mohun (6 pages long) and two from Government Agent Hughes.

Nearly every minute of decision has a ✓. The ✓ is in blue pencil, while the \ is in red pencil.

Although the Minutes of decision in this book are for 1879, Sproat makes reference to, and there is a report from Edward Mohun, Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission and two letters from the Government Agent, Hughes, all of which are dated June 1880. This suggests that Sproat prepared this volume in 1880, nearly a year after having visited the areas where he allotted reserves.

For Mohun's letter, the few pages in the book which are double-sided but unnumbered and the sketches, letters have been used to identify the pages. Thus, a map affixed to page 21, will be identified as page 21a. A double-sided page will also be identified with an "a". Mohun's letter, which is affixed to page 41, would be numbered 41 to 41e. The one exception to this are the Hughes letters at the end of the volume. Sproat glued the first Hughes letter onto the back of page 41 and the second letter onto the facing page, 42. In this instance, the first Hughes letter has been numbered 42a. The double-side pages have been, by and large, copied so that they appear on the right-hand side.

Volume 17 contains a contemporary (i.e. 19th century) true copy of this volume from page 1 through to page 48. There is not a copy of Mohun's report in volume 17.

People of Note

Mr. Hughes
Indians identified
by Sproat
Edward Mohun
Peter O'Reilly
Gilbert M. Sproat
Mr. Teague¹

Government Agent

See complete list under Additional Subjects
Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission
Sproat's successor as Indian Reserve Commissioner
Indian Reserve Commissioner
Government Agent

Items Located in the Indian Land Registry

None

¹ Mr. Teague later becomes the Indian Agent for the New Westminster District.

Missing pages
None

ANNOTATED INDEX
VOLUME 5/1

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

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

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

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 00 1879			Sproat ²	Authority	1
08 05 1879	Four and One Half Mile 2	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	2-3,20
08 05 1879	Four and One Half Mile 2	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	3a
08 05 1879	Yale Town 1 ³	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D	4,20a
05 03 1881	Yale Town 1	Yale	O'Reilly	Confirmation	4
08 05 1879	Temporary Res. ⁴	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	4-5
08 05 1879	Yale Town 1	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	5a
08 05 1879	Kuthlalth 3 ⁵	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	6-7
08 05 1879	Graveyard ⁶	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	7
08 05 1879	Fishery ⁷	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	8,21
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5 ⁸	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	9
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	9a

² Sproat identifies this group as "Yale Indians Proper; that is, the Yale Indians, not including the Union Bar Subgroup." This larger group included the Ohamil, Skwahalook and Popkum and Seabird Island Indians. [See vl. 17, pp. 3-5, 22]

³ In allotting this reserve, Sproat writes that the "old reserve [i.e. the colonial reserve] known as Kwaw-ke-tahlp is confirmed." [See vl. 17, pp. 6-7, 23]

⁴ From the description and the sketch, it appears that this temporary reserve is now part of Yale Town 1. There is a substantive marginal note, in pencil in the original, which indicates that O'Reilly dealt with the issue of water for this reserve May 23, 1881, except that O'Reilly allotted only 20 inches of water. Someone has subsequently concluded that Sproat's 50 inches plus O'Reilly's 20 inches means that 70 inches of water was allotted. It is unclear if this is a correct conclusion. [See also vl. 17, pp. 6-7, 23]

⁵ Sproat states that the reserve contains "20 acres or thereabouts." O'Reilly enlarged this reserve in 1884. The original survey of the reserve placed the area at 362 acres; resurvey in 1913 placed the area at 388 acres. There is some question as to which First Nation holds this reserve, Yale or Ohamil. It appears to have originally been allotted to Yale and it was confirmed as a Yale reserve through PC 1930-208, however, in or about 1917, it appears a chief of the Yale Indians agreed the reserve, less the timber, should go to the Ohamil Indians. [See sketch, p. 18, this volume; vl. 10, pp. 102-03; vl. 17, pp. 8-9; vl. 19, pp. 137-37a; vl. 20, p. 196a; 1943 Schedule, p. 80; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 17; CLSRBC 152; ILRS Reg. #X15965]

⁶ See vl. 17, p. 9.

⁷ Sproat states that the right of "these and other Indians who have resorted to the Yale fisheries from time immemorial ... is confirmed so far as the undersigned has authority in the matter". [See vl. 17, pp. 10, 24]

⁸ Sproat remarks that this "old reserve [i.e. colonial reserve] is confirmed."

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 05 1879	Stullawheets 8	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	10-11, 21a
08 00 1879	Timber Reserve ⁹	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	12-13, 21a
08 05 1879	Lukseetsissum 9 ¹⁰	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	14,23
08 05 1879	Skawahlook 1 ¹¹	Skawahlook	Unknown	Sketch	14a
08 05 1879	Ohamil 1	Ohamil ¹²	Unknown	Sketch	14a
08 05 1879	Lukseetsissum 9 ¹³	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	14a
08 05 1879	Ruby Creek 2 ¹⁴	Skawahlook	Unknown	Sketch	14a
08 05 1879	Temporary Res.	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	15-17
08 05 1879	Qualark 4	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	15-17
05 23 1881	Qualark 4	Yale	O'Reilly	Confirmation	15-17
08 05 1879	Squeah 6	Yale	Sproat	M.O.D.	15-17
05 23 1881	Squeah 6 ¹⁵	Yale	O'Reilly	Confirmation	15-17
08 05 1879	Kuthlalth 3	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	18
08 05 1879	Yale Town 1	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	18
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	18
08 05 1879	Temporary Res. ¹⁶	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	18
08 05 1879	Stullawheets 8	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	18
08 05 1879	Puckatholetchin 11 ¹⁷	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	18
08 05 1879	Albert Flat 5	Yale	Unknown	Sketch	18

⁹ In allotting this reserve Sproat states that "[t]hese Indians [are] to have the exclusive right of cutting timber upon the following tract of land."

¹⁰ There is a marginal note which says "shown on Plan of Skawahlooks Ind. Res. containing about 205 ac"

¹¹ Spelled "Squalooks" on sketch.

¹² This group is currently known as Skw'ow'hamel First Nation.

¹³ The area coloured in pink identified on the sketch as "Captain Tom's House Yale Ind." is where Lukseetsissum 9 is located. Lukseetsissum Creek is now known as Ruby Creek.

¹⁴ To the right of the area coloured red, identified as "Captain Tom's House Yale Ind." on the other side of the Lukseetsissum Creek is an area which is outlined, but not coloured. This unmarked area is the location of Ruby Creek 2. Interestingly, on a comparable sketch found in the provincial collection, the Ruby Creek 2 reserve is coloured pink, while "Captain Tom's" is not. The minute of decision for this reserve is found in vl. 18. [See vl. 18, pp. 218-19; Provincial Collection, Binder 4, Corr. No. 591/80, p. 36]

¹⁵ A marginal notes states that O'Reilly "arranged" the water allotment given by Sproat May 23, 1881.

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

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

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 05 1879	Seabird Island ¹⁸	Seabird Island	Sproat	M.O.D.	19
06 06 1879	Seabird Island	Seabird Island ¹⁹	Farwell	Sketch	19a
06 06 1879	Ohamil 1	Ohamil	Farwell	Sketch	19a
06 06 1879	Popkum 1	Popkum	Farwell	Sketch	19a
06 06 1879	Peters 1 ²⁰	Peters	Farwell	Sketch	19a
06 06 1879	Wahleach Island 2	Ohamil	Farwell	Sketch	19a
06 06 1879	Skawahlook 1	Skawahlook	Farwell	Sketch	19a
08 05 1879	Seabird Island	Seabird Island	Sproat	M.O.D.	19
07 03 1879		Katzie ²¹	Sproat	M.O.D.	24-25
07 03 1879	Katzie 1	Katzie	Sproat	M.O.D.	24
07 03 1879	Katzie 2	Katzie	Sproat	M.O.D.	24
07 03 1879	Semiahmoo	Semiahmoo ²²	Sproat	Field Minute	26-34
00 00 1859	Semiahmoo	Semiahmoo ²³	Jane	Sketch	27
07 03 1879		Harrison River ²⁴	Sproat	Field Minute	35-40a
05 06 1884	Chehalis 4	Chehalis/ ²⁵ Harrison River	O'Reilly	Confirmation	35
07 03 1879	Chehalis 4	Chehalis/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch	36

¹⁸ This reserve is also known as Skowakul or Maria Island. Sproat's original allotment was for the "Yale Indians Proper and other tribes down to but not including Cheam." Sproat also makes reference to "page 24 of Minutes of decision for Lower Fraser ..." He also refers to the "Red Book"; this reference would appear to be to his allotment found in volume 18. [See p. 18, this volume; vl. 17, p. 21; vl. 18, p. 222, 309-310]

¹⁹ There is a note on this plan which states, "see page 19 of this book." Unfortunately, there is no page 19 in this volume. This same sketch appears in vl. 17 with similar notations, in different handwriting. [See vl. 17, p. 21a]

²⁰ Formerly known as Squawtits Reserve and Squawtits Band.

²¹ Interestingly, Sproat makes no comment as to whether these reserves are the "old" or colonial reserves at Katzie. He also refers to himself in the third person. Reference is also made to a report by Mohun and letters from Hughes, Government Agent, all of which are dated June 1880. Given the date of this allotment is 1879, it would seem that it was more likely written in 1880, possibly June or later. [See pp. 41-42, this volume]

²² The date for this is presumed to be the same as that for the Katzie Minutes - no date can be seen on the copy.

²³ From the remarks Sproat makes in the following field minute, it would appear that the sketch referred to on page 29 is this one and that it was done by John Jane when he was a member of the Boundary Commission in 1858-1859.

²⁴ Sproat identified this group generally as the "Harrison River Indians" and made no distinction of the groups there. O'Reilly subsequently allotted reserves for these Indians (see Chehalis and Scowlitz). This Field Minute is undated. The date is presumed to be the same as the Katzie Field Minute. Reference has also been made to the 1943 Schedule. Sproat notes he was in the area in June 1879, but because the land was submerged, as at Katzie, he could not "examine it". Interestingly, Sproat notes that "the Indians came to my camp and gave their names for census and asked me to examine their reserves along with the New Westminster District Indians' reserves." [See vl. 8, pp. 270-77; vl. 10, pp. 70-74, 75-80; vl. 17, pp. 38-45; 1943 Schedule, p. 89; PILQ, pp. 104, Item G; 56, 166 #12]

²⁵ The marginal note states that the land was "allotted" by O'Reilly 6th May 1884. This reserve is currently held by the Chehalis Indians. [See vl. 10, pp. 75-80]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 03 1879	Scowlitz 1 ²⁶	Scowlitz/ Harrison River	Unknown	Sketch	37
07 03 1879	Chehalis ²⁷	Chehalis/ Harrison River	Sproat	Field Minute	38-42
06 08 1880		Katzie ²⁸	Mohun	Report	41-41e
06 08 1880	Katzie 1	Katzie	Mohun	Report	41
06 08 1880	Katzie 2	Katzie	Mohun	Report	41
06 08 1880	Barnston Island 3	Katzie	Mohun	Report	41a
06 08 1880	Temporary Res. ²⁹	Katzie	Mohun	Report	41a
06 08 1880	Lillooet River ³⁰	Katzie	Mohun	Report	41b
06 08 1880	Pitt Lake 4	Katzie	Mohun	Report	41c
06 08 1880		Katzie	Mohun	Sketch	41e
06 01 1880	Katzie 1	Katzie ³¹	Hughes	Letter	42a
06 01 1880	Katzie 2	Katzie	Hughes	Letter	42a
06 08 1880		Katzie	Hughes	Letter	42

²⁶ There are four plans of Scowlitz, the surrounding area and pre-emptions affixed to this page. It is unclear if were all originally at this point. Sproat has also inserted copies of pre-emption records at this point. [See vl. 17, pp. 40-41]

²⁷ Sproat identifies "Bob" of Chehalis or "Tchaynis" reserve. He also makes reference to the "present reserve" indicating that a reserve already exists. He does not, however, indicate the location of this reserve, only that the Indians "want portions of land north and also south of the present reserve." (p. 38). There was a colonial allotment at Chehalis. It was encompassed within Chehalis 4. [see vl. 10, pp. 75-80; PILQ, p. 104, G(2)]

²⁸ In the original, Sproat has glued the Mohun's six page report to page 41. Mohun's report is addressed to Colonel Powell, Indian Superintendent. Mohun acknowledges that he has re-surveyed the "old reserves Nos. 1 & 2" [i.e. the colonial reserves] of the Katzie Indians. N.B.: A copy of this report, with slightly different notations, can be found in FBBC 31529, Katzie section, pp. 1-4.

²⁹ It is unknown which temporary reserve Mohun is referring to. In his report he states that it was located on the left bank of the Fraser River below Barnston Island, but that the Indians informed him "it was a mistake to make a reserve there" and that they had applied for timber land "lower down." [See Field Book FBBC 31529]

³⁰ The Lillooet River identified by Mohun is now known as the Alouette River.

³¹ In the original, this letter has been glued onto the back of page 41, thereby facing page 42 - onto which the second Hughes letter has been glued. [See vl. 17, pp. 46-48]

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 5/1
MINUTES OF DECISION ~ "INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK No. 1" ~ SPROAT
 [Reg. No. B-64640]

SUBJECT	PAGE
B.C. Government Officials	
Hughes, Mr., Gov't Agent	46-47
Teague, Wm., Gov't Agent	5,6,16,17b
Census/Population	
General	28
Harrison River	35
Colonial Reserves	See list at end of index
Fishery	8,32,39
confirmation of	8
Fraser River	2,2a,3,4a,6,7,8,9,9a,10,12,14,14a,17d,24,32
Graveyard	7,31,38,39
Indian Groups	
Cowichan	32
Douglas-Lillooet	35
Saanich	32
Tche-wassen (Tsawwassen)	32
Union Bar subgroup	2
Indians Identified	
Bob (Headman, Chehalis)	38
Capt. John (Harrison River)	38
Capt. Tom (Yale)	14a
Chief (Katzie)	43
Chake-ayuk ("Old Chief" of Semiahmoo)	28
Johnny Ish-chowk (Semiahmoo)	30,31,32
Keq (Yale)	16,18
Kwit-pasket (Yale)	15
Sam (Chief, Semiahmoo)	30,31
Sche-a-theta (Yale)	6
George Se-Kwi-luk (Semiahmoo)	30
Charlie Sko-wah-lip (Semiahmoo)	30
Squa lis Bob ³² (Chief, Chehalis?)	36
Joe "Tloo-wah-nook" (Semiahmoo)	28,30
Indian Land	
agriculture/cultivation	6,15-16,31,32,33,43
campground	8,28,30,31
fencing/enclosures	2,6,15
houses	6,11,15-16,28-31,33
Indian Reserve Commission	
O'Reilly, Peter	
confirmation	4,15,17,35
Sproat, G.M.	
authority	1
International Boundary Commission	29

³² It is unclear if this individual and the person Sproat identifies as "Headman Bob" are the same person.

SUBJECT	PAGE
Pre-emption Sketch	2,10,12,16,17a,18,24,32,37-37d 14a,17a,18,37b,37c,37d,41e
Railway	4-5,46
Settlers	See list at end of index
Survey sketch	12-13,29,30,41-41e 2a,4a,9a,11,14a,17c
Surveyor Farwell, A. Jane, John Mohun, Edward (Instructions)	18 29 25,41-41e
Timber rights cedar	42-43 12 39,43
Village/settlement/site General Campbell's River (near Semiahmoo) Mud Bay (Semiahmoo) "near Miller's farm"	28,37a 28,30,31,33 28 28
Water	3,4,5,6-7,9,11,17,24,38
Wagon Road Yale-Cariboo	2,2a

Colonial Reserves

Name	Comment	Page
Unknown	"set apart"	5
Albert Flat	"old reserve"	9
Katzie 1 & 2	"old reserves"	24,41
Kwa-ke-te-tahlp	"old reserve"	4
Chehalis	"old reserve"	39

SETTLERS

Name	Page
General	30
"Chinaman"	10,12,18
Armstrong, A.C.	37
Bateson, Henry	37a,38a,38d-e
Belcher, Mr.	16,17a,18
Blackie, Mr.	28
Brown, Mr.	33
Dickson, Mr.	32
Gray, W.	14a,19a
Hicks, J.B.	19a
Holmes, D.	12,18
Hunter, Mr.	14a
Hurling, Mr.	19a
Jimmy	39-40
Jones, O.	14a,19a

Name	Page
Lorensello, Andrew	19a
McMillan, Richard	38b
Morris, George	38c
Robson, J.G.	41c,41e
Shannon, Mr. (a.k.a. Disberry)	41
Stott, Mr.	18
Walker, Mr.	32
Walker, H.P.	18
Wyatt, Mr. ³³	2,3
Young, Ah	19a

Book 05-1.05 - January 2005

³³ Wyatt is identified as the original occupant of the pre-emption. It is "successively owned by Messrs. Sutton, Dunbar and Mayes.



Indian Reserve Commission
Interrupted Work no 1
 By Book no 1
 Retirement of Commissioner
 from office x 4

Lower Fraser i.e. below
Spuzzum

Yale Indians Proper

Hatzie Indians

Harrison River Indians

Semiabmos Indians

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

Index

Pages

Yale Indians Proper 2 to ~~7~~ 20

Katzie Indians 24

Semiahmoo Indians 26
to 34

Harrison River Indians
35
to 40

1

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
1879
Minute of Decisions

In virtue of powers and instructions from the governments of Canada and British Columbia authorising me to fix and determine the number, extent and locality of the Reserve or Reserves to be allowed to the Indians of British Columbia, I, the undersigned, having, in each case, made full inquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question, hereby declare the following to be the reserves for the undermentioned Indian tribes respectively. The date of my decision is stated in each case.

G. M. Sproat
Commr.

Yale Indians Proper
that is, the Yale Indians, not
including The Union Bar Subgroup

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

5 Aug
1879

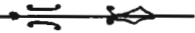
see notes
page 20 of
this book



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

IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 3

TRUE NORTH

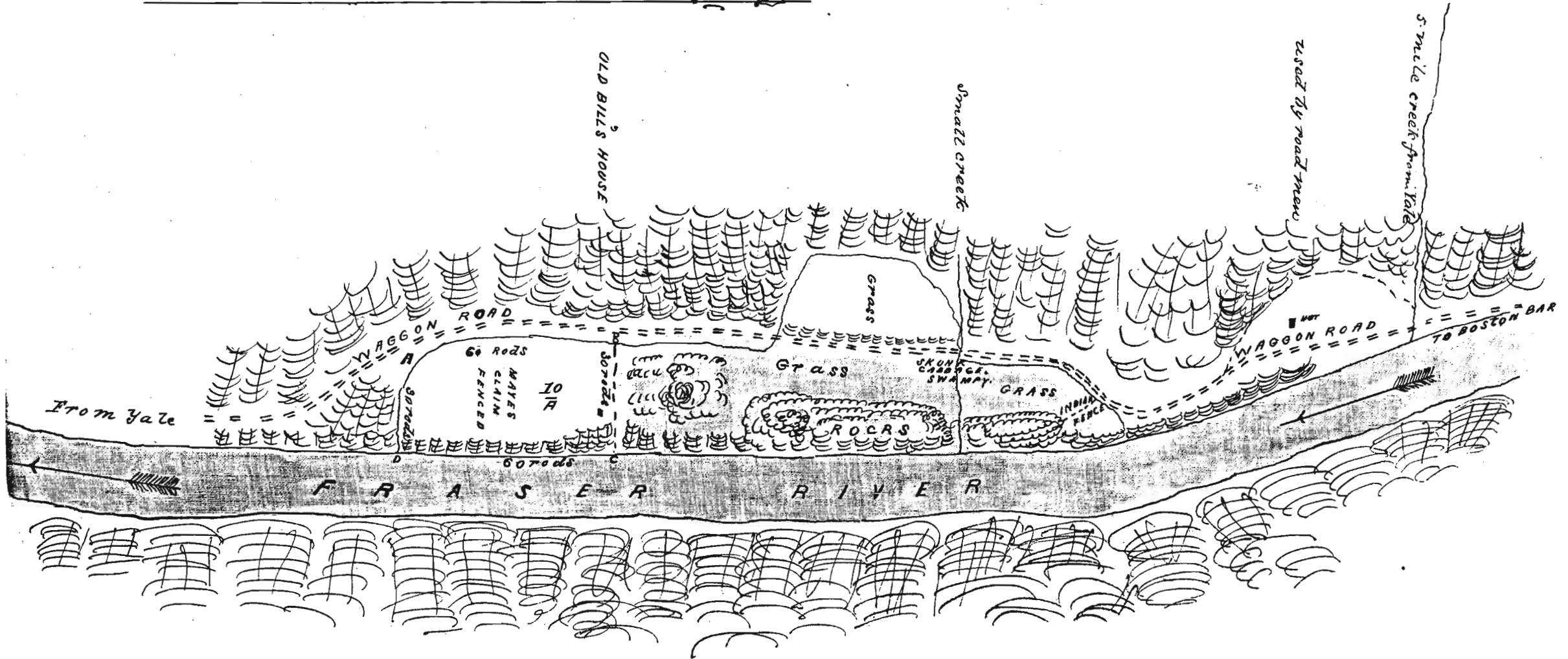


OLD BILLS HOUSE

Small creek

used by road men

5 mile creek from Yale



From Yale

F R A S E R R I V E R

TO BOSTON BAR

3
bank of Fraser river, thence along
right bank of Fraser river to
starting point.

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

JMS

Yale Indians Proper

The old reserve, known as Kwaw-ke-tahlp, of 10 acres within the town of Yale between Yale Creek and Yale Street is confirmed, and as the undersigned retires from office without having finally adjusted all Yale Indian land matters, he temporarily reserves as Indian land, pending such final adjustment as the Government may make in view of Indian and also railway requirements, lots 1 and 2

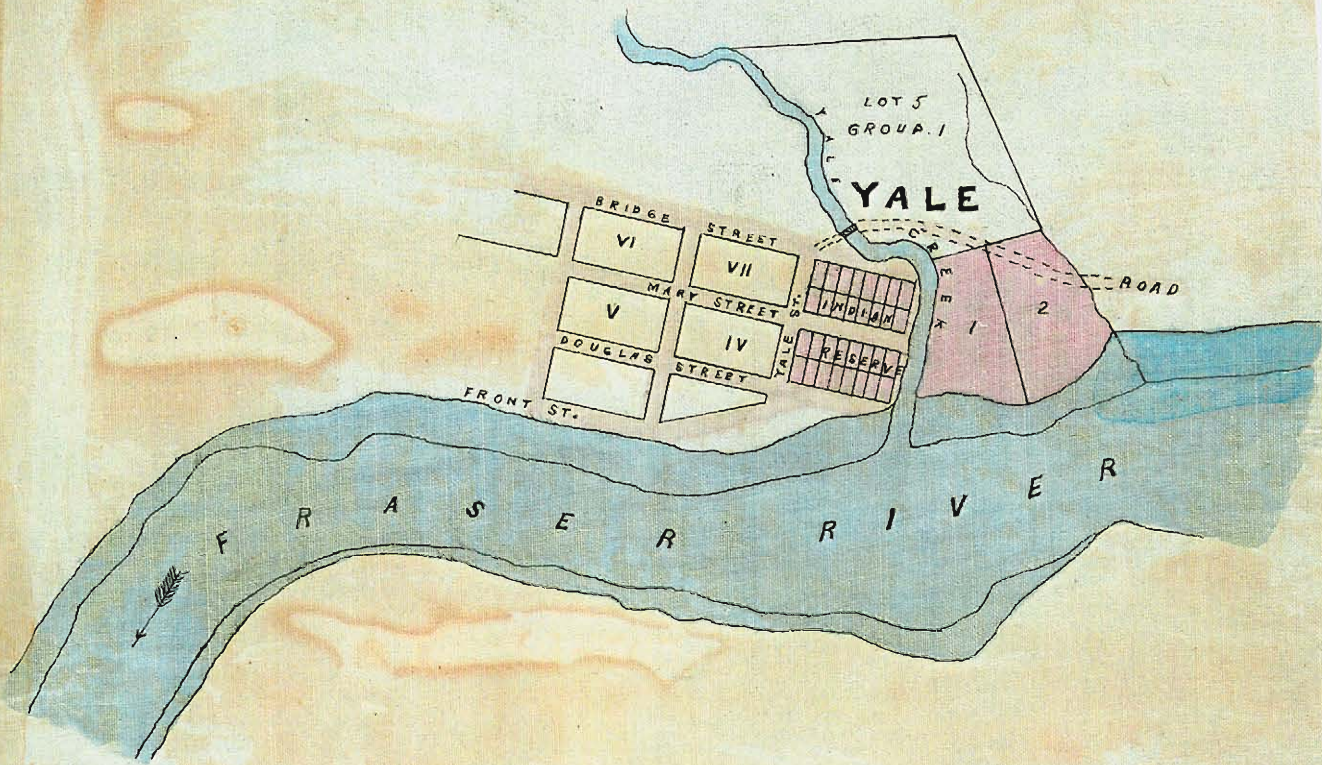
By again confirmed
9th of Reilly
26 May 1881

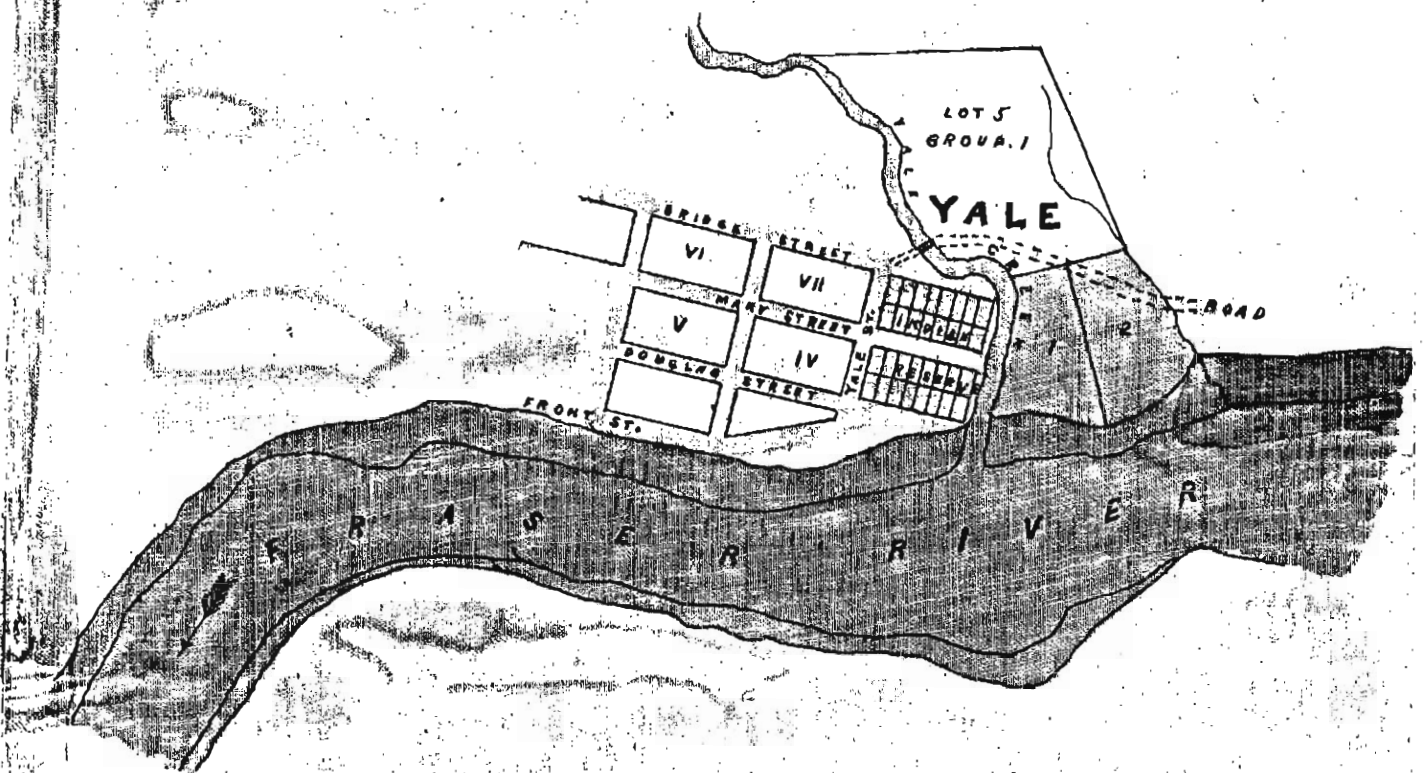
5 Aug
1879

see notes
page 21
of this book

✓
This matter was
announced by Mr Reilly
28th May 1881 - except from
Mr Reilly only all other
50 Indian reserves by Mr Sprout
20 Indian reserves by Mr O'Reilly
70 total

***IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO
SEPARATE PAGE, WHICH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 5***





5
immediately north of Gale Creek,
which having been unsold, have
been covered with houses,
fences and gardens by the
Indians.

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

Note The above lots 1 and 2
are believed by Mr Teague Govern-
ment Agent at Gale to have been
set apart for the Indians, but the
undersigned has not, so far,
found any record or proof thereof.
Gms

Yale Indians Proper

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

see map
page 10

5 Aug
1879



7
for irrigation and other purposes are
assigned from any sources of
water supply which, on survey,
may be found available.

JMS

Gale Indians Proper

5 and
1873
A reserve for a general graveyard
of about 5 acres on the
left bank of the Fraser
river near Kuth-lath.

The Indians will point
out the place.

JMS

Yale Indians Proper

The right of these and other Indians who have resorted to the Yale fisheries from time immemorial to have access to, and to encamp upon the banks of Fraser river for the purpose of carrying on their salmon fisheries in their old way on both sides of Fraser river for 5 miles up from Yale is confirmed so far as the undersigned has authority in the matter.

see notes
page 21
of this book

5 Aug
1879

***IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO
SEPARATE PAGE, WHICH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 9***

S. 75° W

1100.

Trail and Telegraph line

S. 5° E. 6880

S 80° E

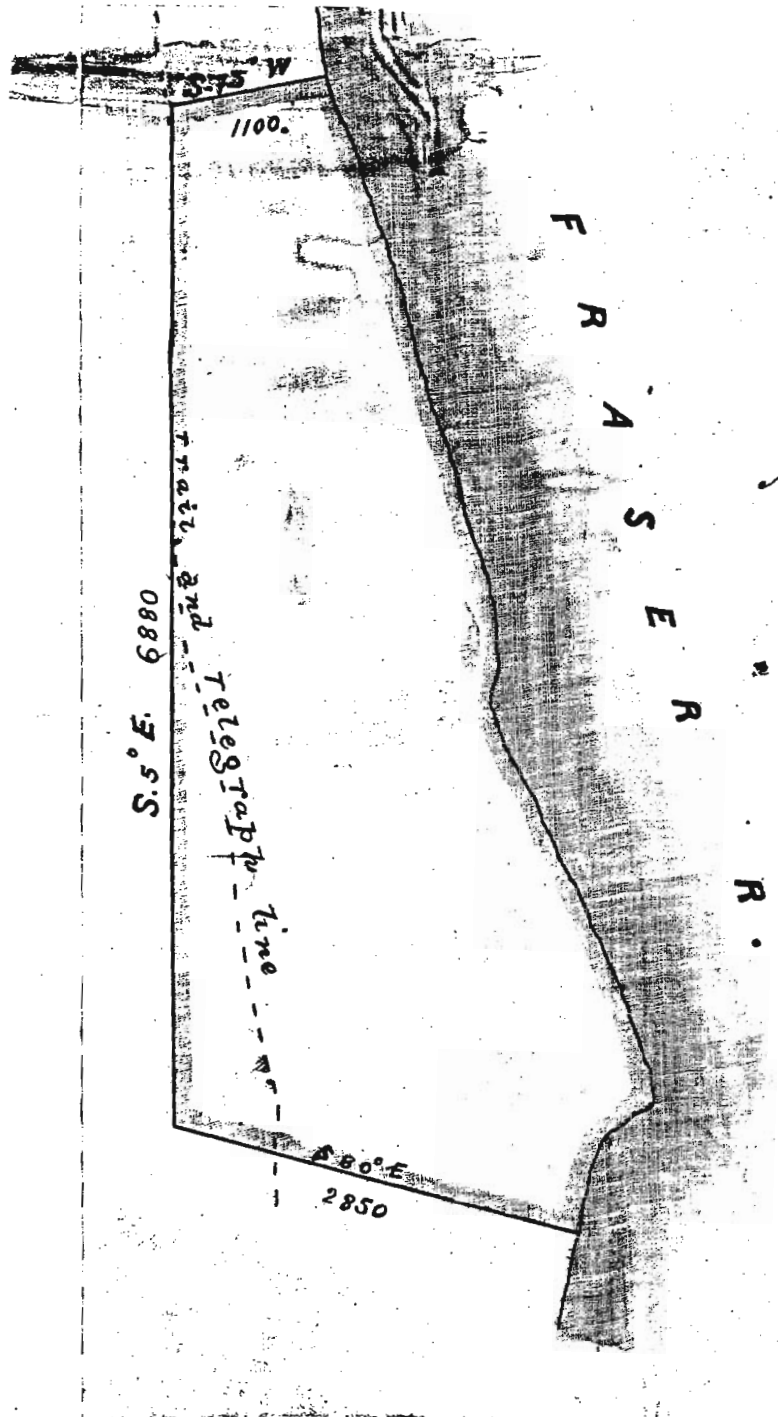
2850

F
R
A
S
E
R
R

19

Albert Flat Indian Reserve
Situating on the right bank
of Fraser River abt 4 miles
below Yale.

Scale 6 inches = one mile



19

Albert Flat Indian Reserve
 Situated on the right bank
 of Fraser River abt 4 miles
 below Yale.

Scale 6 inches = one mile

Gale Indians Paper⁹

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

5 Aug
1879

✓

END

Yale Indians Propet

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

5 Aug 1878

see page
22 of this
book

see map
Page 18

✓

to starting point, to include the
Indian houses and cleared, fenced
and cultivated lands. 11

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

and

Gale Indians Proper

These Indians to have
the exclusive right of cutting timber
upon the following tract of land.

From the north east corner of
D Holmes surveyed pre-emption
on the right bank of Fraser

5 Aug
1879

see page River true west 40 chains

22 of
this book thence true north to the

southern boundary of the Chumainan
pre-emption claim, or to a point

which said southern boundary
would strike if prolonged west

thence true east to right bank
of Fraser river thence in a
southerly direction along said
right bank to starting point.

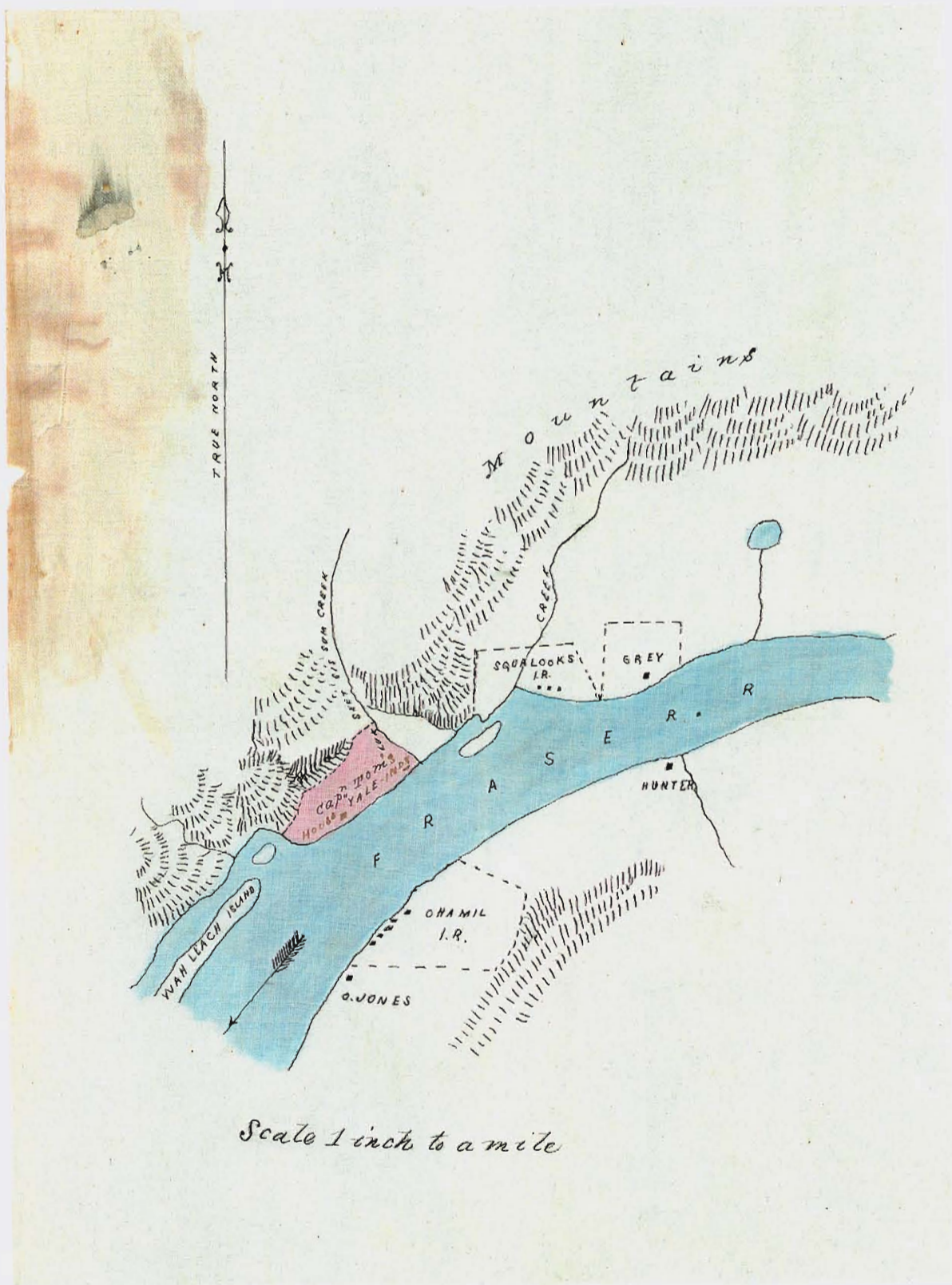
see under
Page 10

note.

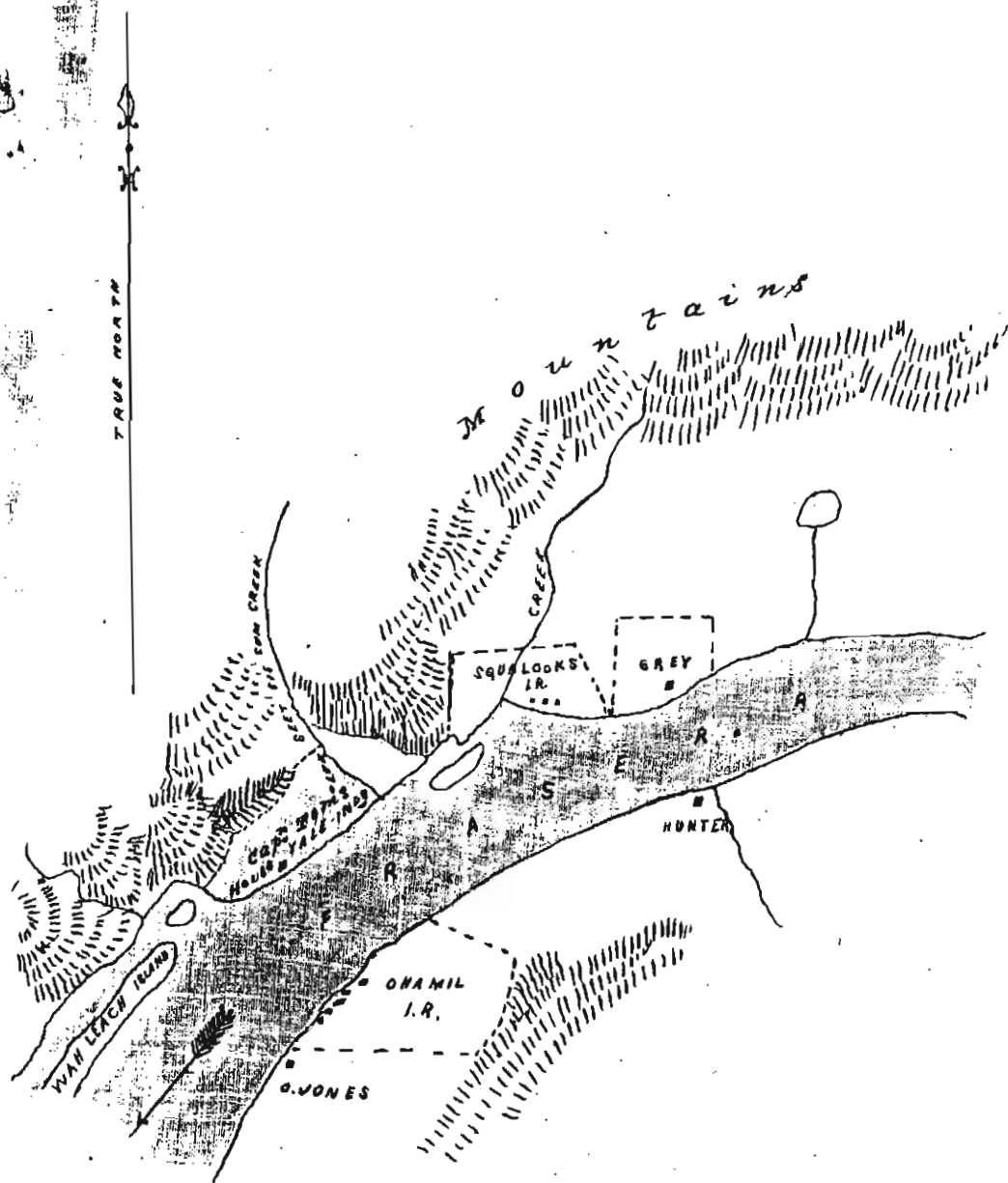
The above description includes
the Stulla-whuts 40 acre reserve
which reserve and the above
timber claim should be
separately surveyed.

gms

IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 14



Scale 1 inch to a mile



Scale 1 inch to a mile

Gale Indians Propriety

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

see notes
 Page 23
 of this book

5 Aug
 1879

Shown on the plan of
 Indian reserve
 containing about 205 ac.



sm

Gale Indians Proper

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

See Map
Page 18

5 acres, with frontage on river, and to include the Indian houses, and cleared enclosed or cultivated land at each of the following places on the left bank of Fraser river:

5 Aug
1879



Finally arranged and reserved by O'Reilly 23rd May 1881

Kwit Pasket's opposite the upper end of Albest Flat reserve - Whe-willuts, about opposite Emory Bar Creek and a place occupied by

an Indian named Teg at the¹⁶
mouth of a small stream
immediately south of Mr
Belcher's pre-emption.

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

Smj

5 inches of water for irrigation

and other purposes are assigned
from any sources of water supply
which, on survey, may be found
available. *End*

Amangyu
Mr. C. Reilly
May 1887
✓

IN THE ORIGINAL, THE SKETCH, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE ON THE COPY, WAS A SMALL LINEN AFFIXED TO THE COPY OF THE PRE-EMPTION RECORD. THE COPY OF THE PRE-EMPTION RECORD WAS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 17.

Land Act 1875

Certif- Record Surveyed Land

Yale Dist

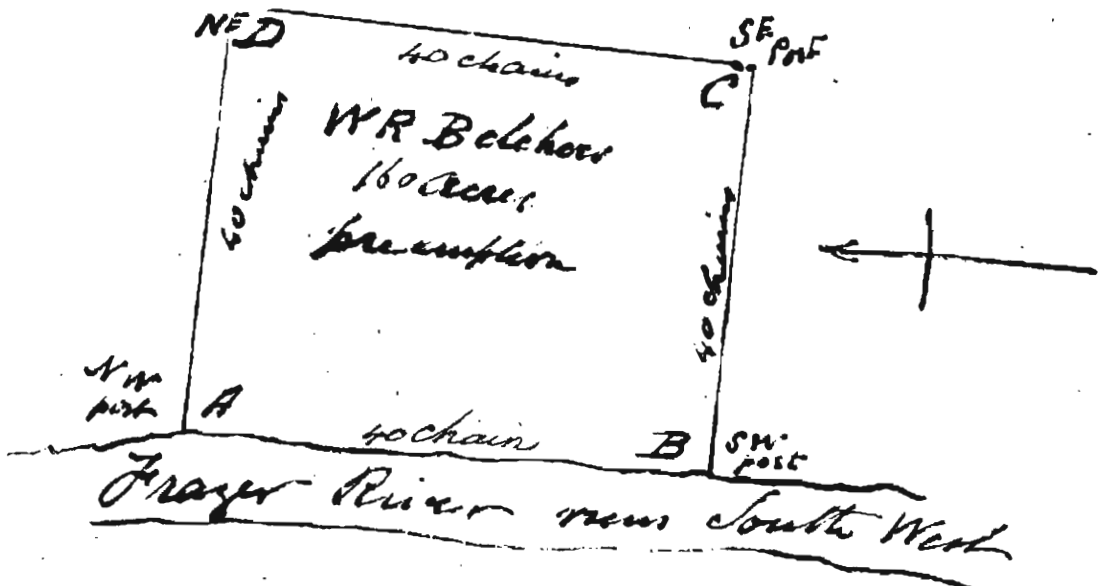
William Rich Belcher

13 Oct 1875

No Certif Import

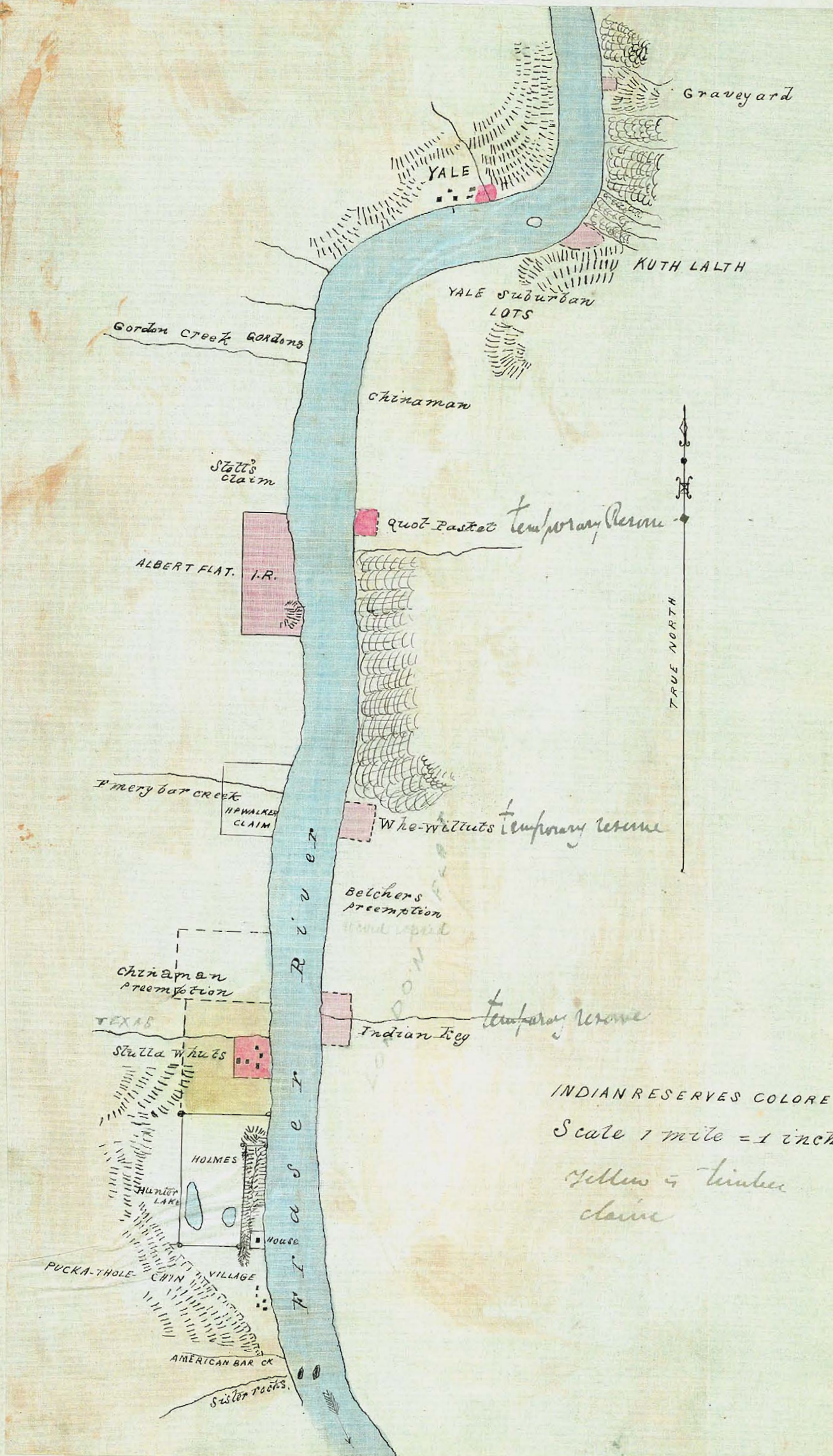
One hundred & sixty acres

Commencing at a corner post placed at the North West corner and marked A running 40 chains to SW corner post marked B as SW corner post. Thence running 40 chains to S.E. corner post marked C as SE corner post. Thence 40 chains to NE corner post marked D as NE corner post. Thence 40 chains to the point of starting Post A
 sig William League

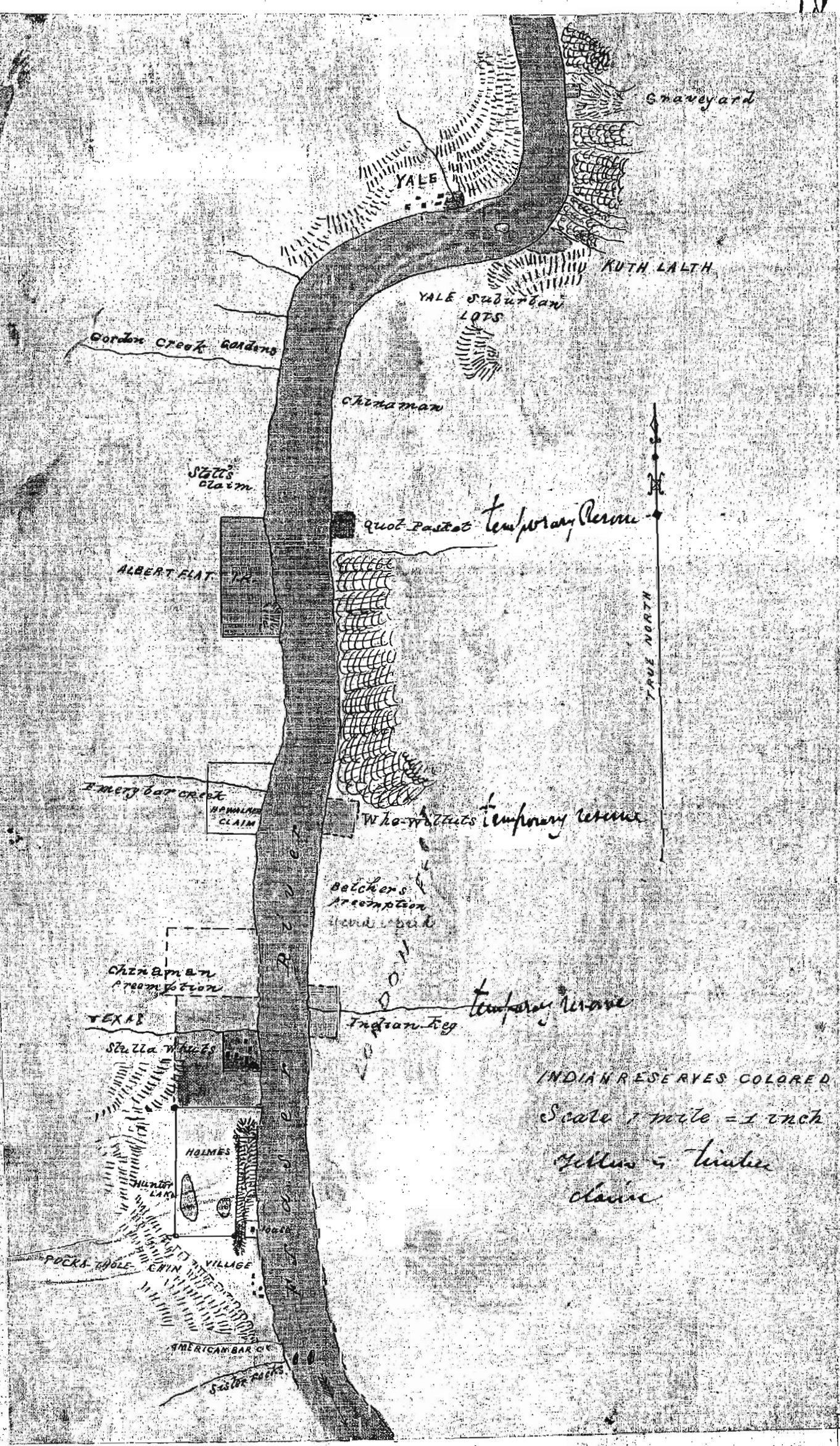


W. R. Belcher
Presumptive record
Frazier river. Ypale.

***IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO A
SEPARATE PAGE, WHICH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 18***



INDIAN RESERVES COLORED RED
 Scale 1 mile = 1 inch
 Yellow is timber claim



THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SKETCH HAS SPLIT ALONG THE FOLD. IT IS APPARARENT THAT AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO REPAIR IT ONCE. IT HAS BE RE-CONSTRUCTED FOR THIS COPY.

IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 19

1891

See page 19 of
this book

TRUE NORTH



SKETCH

OF PART OF FRASER RIVER FROM
POPCUM TO OHAMIL

is accompany letter to Lt. General
Capt Indian Commissioner 6th
June 1879.

A. Harvell

Scale 1 inch = One mile.

Yale Indians Paper
and other books done but not
including Cheam.

Seabird Island reserve - see
page 24 of Minutes of Decision
for James Fraser - No
sketches being in the Red Book
containing said Decisions, the
sketch of the island is placed
here as being mainly assigned
for Yale Indians (in common however
with others), the place will properly
be included in instructions to Surveyors
for the Reserves of Yale Indians proper
when these are issued by the
Dept. - Great

5 Aug
1879

Notes

From page 2.

This place had been in Indian occupation for 20 years. There is so little potato land around Yale that concentration of reserves was impossible. =

Notes . From page 4.

In adjusting finally these
Gale lands, it should be borne in mind
that Gale is a fishing and also travelling
place of resort of many Indians in addition
to the Indians proper of Gale, and that
many Indians come and will come thither
with horses. A paddock or place within which
their horses could be kept would be a great
convenience and a good arrangement for
both whites and Indians.

notes from page 8.

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

Notes from pages 10 and 12

The small reserve at Stullawhuts is to include the houses of the Indians. There is little good land. The place is meant as a timber claim on which the Indians can cut wood for steamboat fuel.

su contra

Notes from Page 14

This is a plan that was signed
by the Govt. Agent at Yale some years
ago for Yale Indians and more
particularly Copke Tom.

Katzie Indians

21

A reserve situate on the right bank of Fraser
river in Township 9 and bounded as follows

On the south by Fraser river, on the
west by Lot 254 Group 1, on the north
by Lot 280 Group 1, and on the
east by Lot 281 Group 1; also a

reserve situate on the left bank of
Fraser river in Township No 9 and

bounded as follows. On the north
by Fraser river, and on the east
south and west by lots 125
and 50 Group 2 - also -

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

Katzie #1
#2

✓
3 July
1879

✓

25
the Katzie Indians, and he retired
from office without having had an
opportunity of revisiting the place.

His views in general on
the matter, subject, however, to
the result of a proper examination
of the ground, are indicated in
the Instructions and letter to Mr
Mohun who went to Katzie to
report in June 1880 (see)

see Mr Mohun's letter dated
8 June 1880 and letters 1 and 8st

June from Mr J C Hughes at
pages 41^N of this book.
42

Semiahmoo Indians

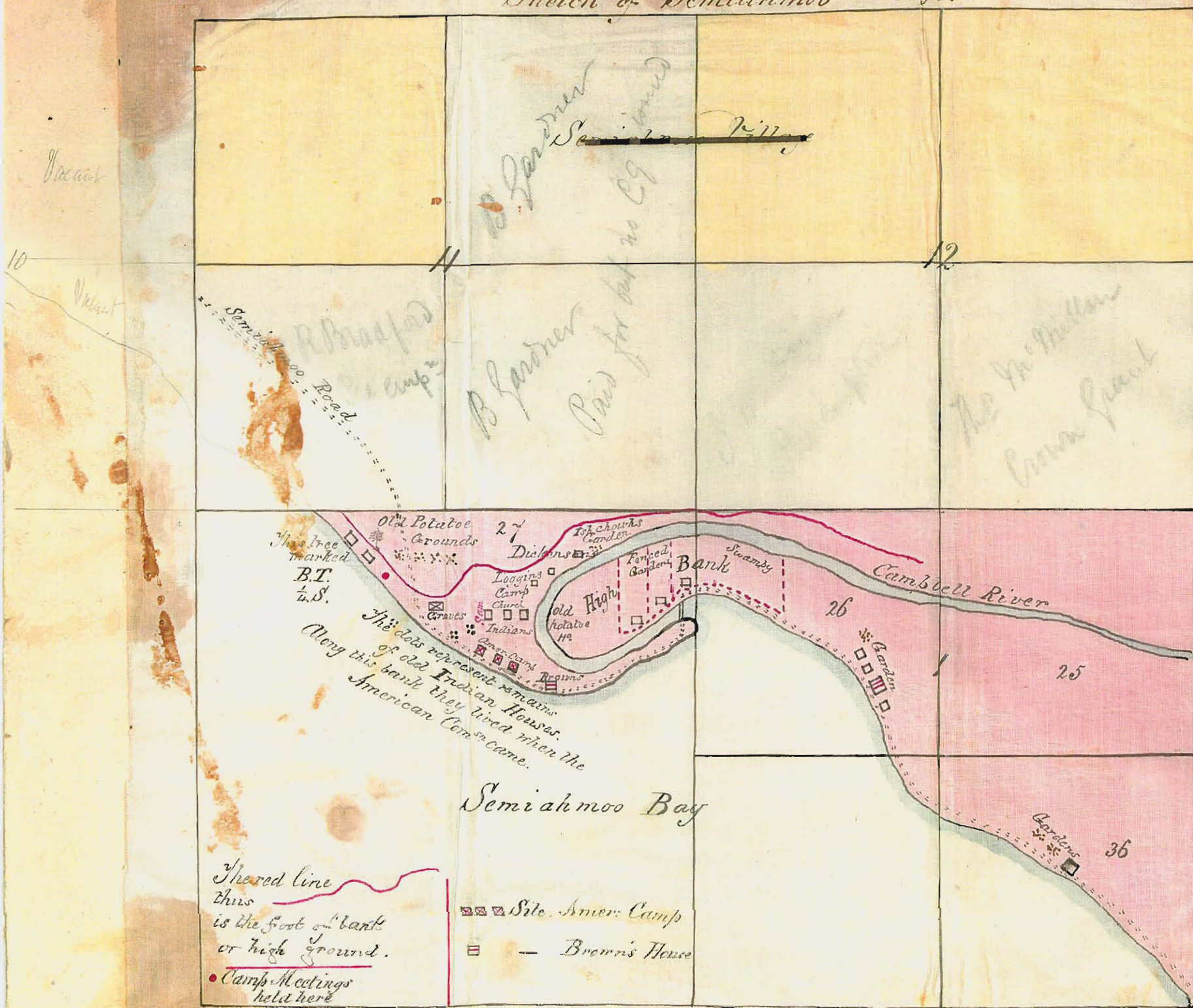
26

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



***IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO A
SEPARATE PAGE, WHICH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 27***

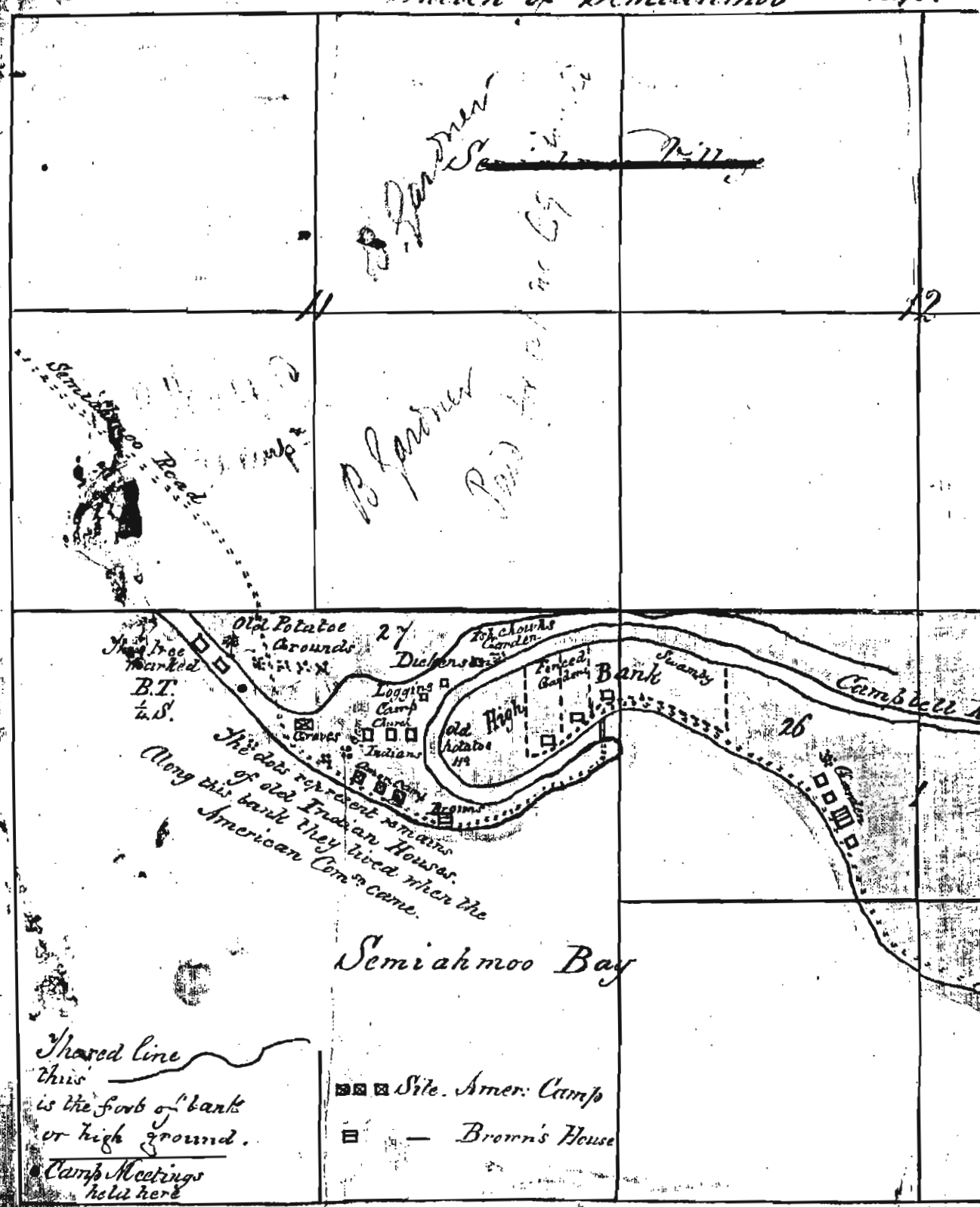
Sketch of Semiahmoo Village.



Scale 4 inches = 1 Mile

Yellow. unoccupied Lands
Red. Government Reserve

Sketch of Semiahmoo Village.



Vacant

Vacant

Semiahmoo Bay

Shaded line
this
is the foot of bank
or high ground.
Camp Meetings
held here

- ■ ■ Site. Amer. Camp
- — Brown's House

Scale 4 inches = 1 Mile

Yellow unoccupied Lands
Red Government Reserve

Sketch
(with Report)
Semiakhmoo.

Sketch
(with Report)
Semiahmoo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

29

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

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

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

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

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

Anyone visiting Semiahmoo may see matters for himself, but I may add that at the extreme western end of the sketch is a large house of somewhat modern date

occupied by Joe "Tloo-wah-snook" and George "Se Kwi-luk". Here also Charlie Sko-wah-lip had a small frame house (he states), but he removed it to its present site on the high bank opposite the bridge, in consequence of Mr Ralph having surveyed the land, I presume for the "loggers" working in the neighbourhood; and not caring to cause any disturbance with the whites he did not cultivate but waited for the Reserve Commission.

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

A tree close to the site of Charlie's house here is marked BT $\frac{1}{4}$ S, and at this place under some nice, shady trees they hold their camp meetings.

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

Sam the chief, and Johnny "Ish-chowk"

have their cottages on this part of the flat—
and here also is the Church.

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

The old potatoe grounds are now overgrown with alder.

The flat from what I call the Camp meeting place is gravelly with coarse grass but clear of brush.

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

The high bank on sketch is bounded on three sides by Campbell Pines and the soil is better than on the flat, but none of the soil here has lasting qualities.

The Indians have a few scattered patches of peas, oats, turnips, &c, and some fruit trees.

30 acres might probably be cleared on this bank, and the 10 or 15 acres marked "swampy" might I dare say produce hay.

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

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

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

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

(2) Johnny "Ish chowk" says that he cleared about 2 acres not within the loggers pre-emption or purchase, five years ago. Fruit trees are growing on this patch, some bearing fruit. It was his intention to have removed his house (first east from church on flat) to this place but he says he was prevented by Mr Dickenson who has built a house and laid claim to Johnny's clearing. Mr Dickenson came about a year ago.

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

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

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

My opinion maybe indicated, subject to more full examination that these Indians should have ^{at Campbell River} sufficient area to include their somewhat considerable improvements in the way of houses and gardens, and for more extended cultivation, but afterward they should have, if it can be got in the neighbourhood, a moderate area of good lasting soil, as the soil at Campbell River settlement is not as good as it looks and will give out, judging from the experience of farmers on both sides of the line.

at least so it was stated to me.

Gms

Harrison River Indians

35

The plan of the Reserve Commission was to have taken these reserves in hand along with the adjustment of the Douglas-Lilloet Indians' lands, when that route should be followed, but the Indians came to my camp and gave their names for Census, and asked me to examine their reserves along with the New Westminster District Indians' reserves. This I was willing to do, and accordingly went to Harrison River, but found the land, as in the case of Katzie, submerged, and I could not examine it. I retire from office without having been able to revisit the place, but I may here record what the Indians said at an interview in June 1875, answering first the following maps.

✓
Allotted by
Mr O. Reilly
6th May 1875

IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 36

Squa lis Rob. Chief

Var 23° 15'



HARRISON RIVER

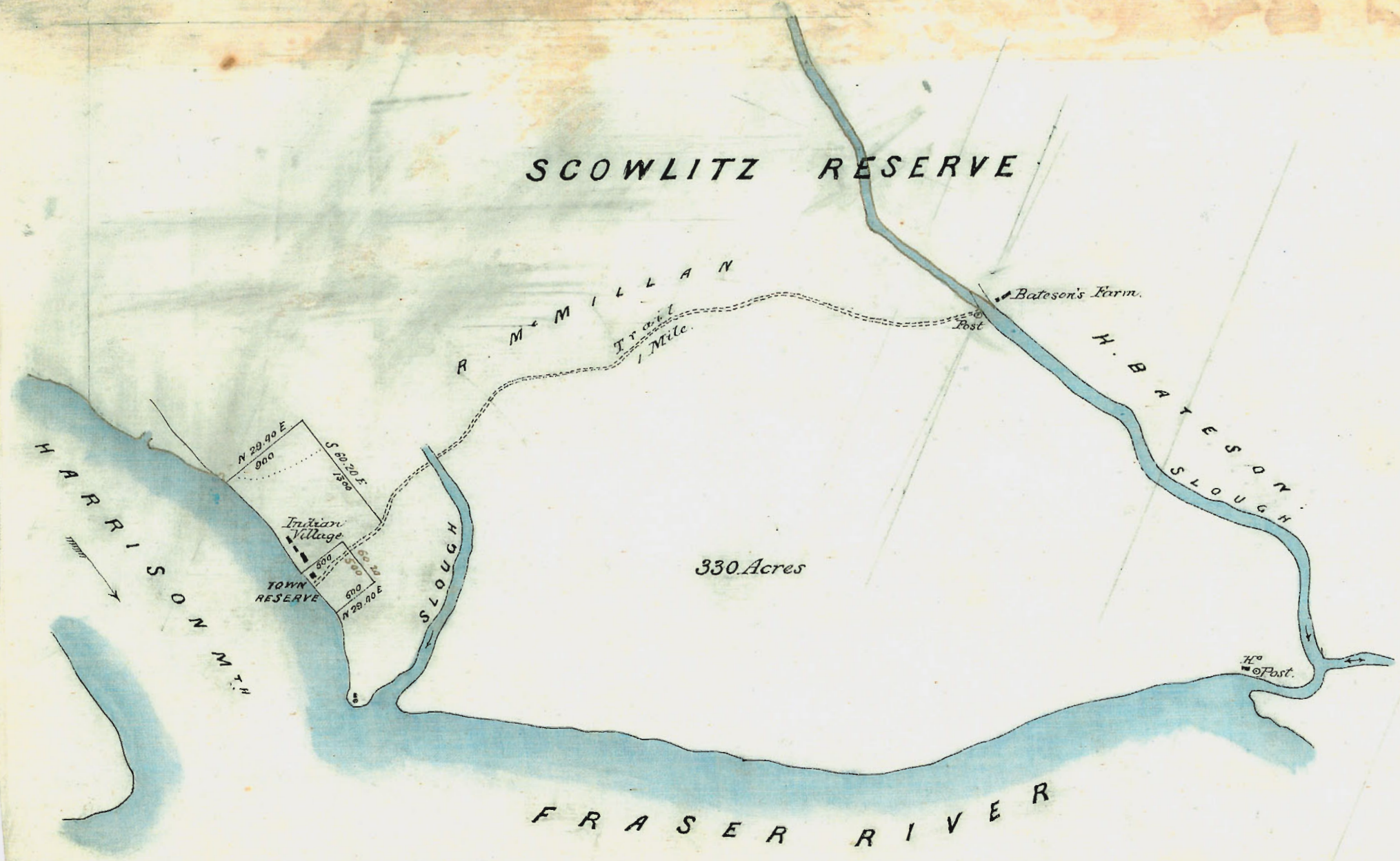
Indian Reserve "Chehalis"

Situated on the West Bank of Harrison River about 14 miles from its mouth

Scale. 6 inches = one mile.

IN THE ORIGINAL, THE TWO SKETCHES DEPICTING SCOWLITZ, IN ADDITION TO THE PRE-EMPTION SKETCH, ARE AFFIXED TO PAGE 37.

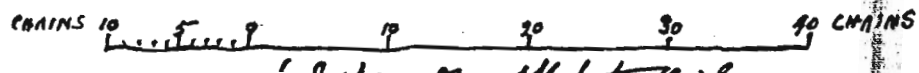
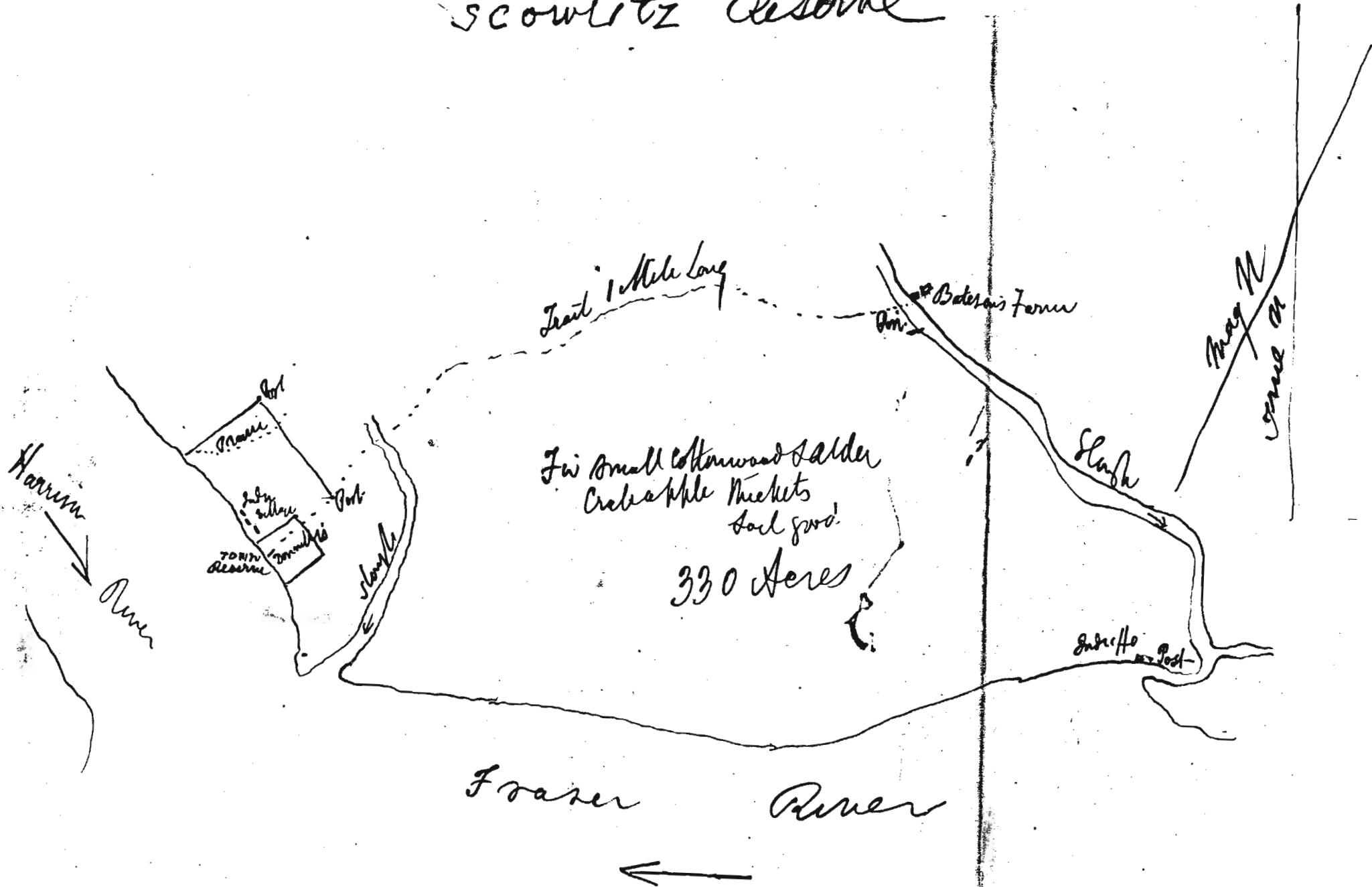
SCOWLITZ RESERVE

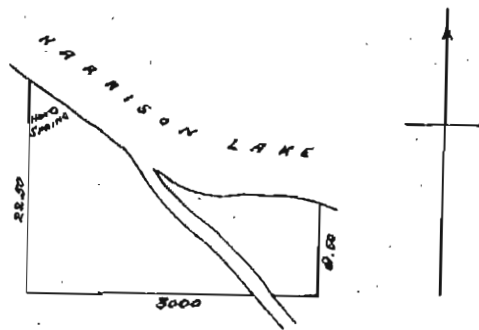


Scale bar = 1 mile

← 1/4 mile

Scowitz Reserve

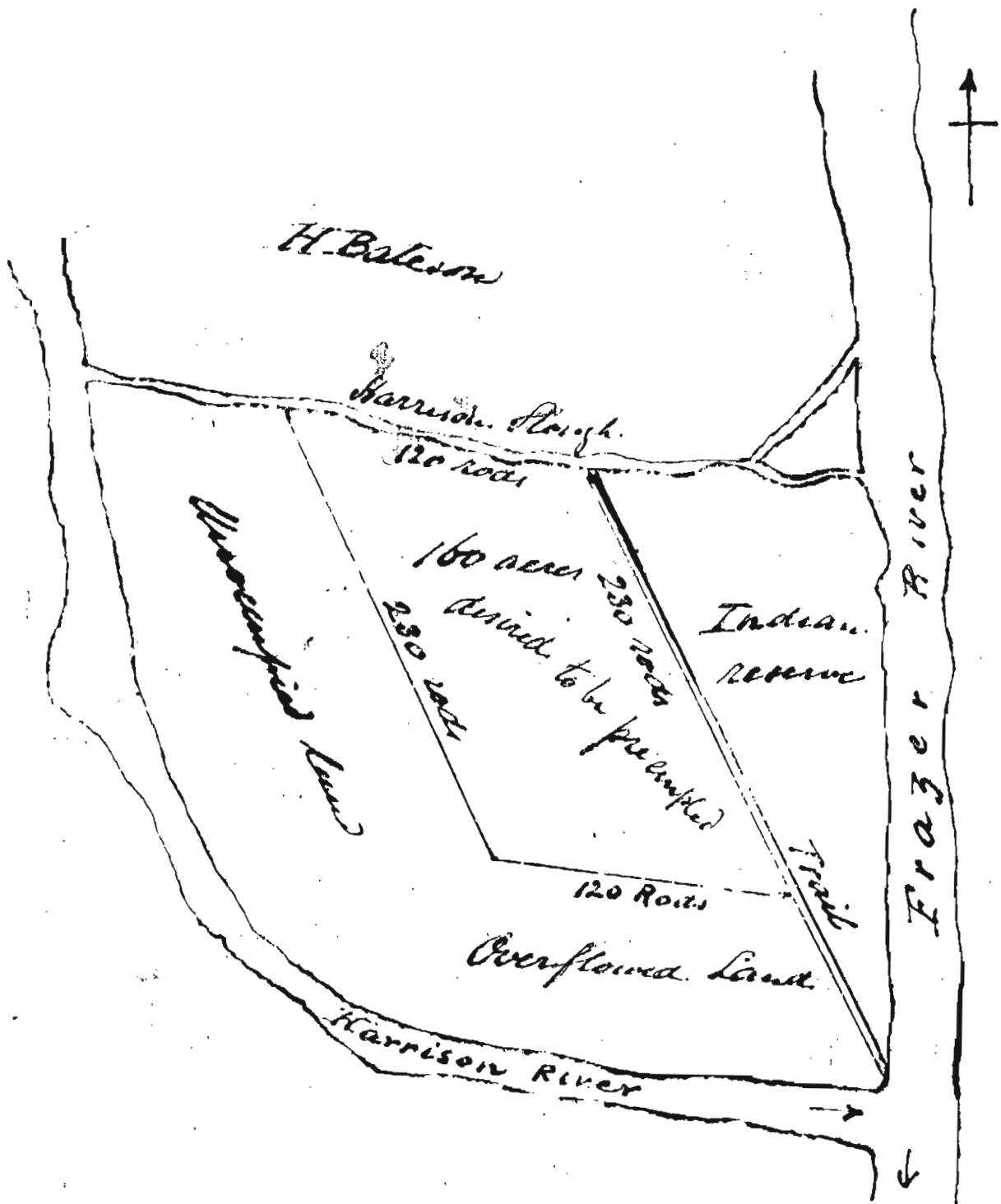




Plan of J. C. Armstrongs
property at the Hot springs
Harrison Lake.

IN THE ORIGINAL, THE COPY OF PRE-EMPTION RECORD 799 AND THE LINEN SKETCH DEPICTING SCOWLITZ 1 AND THE BATESON CLAIM, WERE ORIGINALLY AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 37, WHILE COPIES OF PRE-EMPTION RECORDS 1448 AND 92 ARE AFFIXED TO PAGE 38.

ALSO, IN THE ORIGINAL, THE SKETCH DEPICTING BATESON'S CLAIM IN RELATION TO THE SCOWLITZ RESERVE IS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PRE-EMPTION RECORD 1448.



Copy

Book 4

799 Page 1

Oct 25th 1870

Country Land

Pre-emption Claim

No Contempt

Dist. New Westminster

Richard McMillan

27th September 1870

One hundred and sixty acres

On Harrison river

Boundaries Indian Reserve and Slough

Commencing at NW stake of Indian Reserve

thence 120 rods Westely thence 230 rods East
Westely to Slough, thence 120 rods along
the slough to commencement

sig: A J Bushby

Richard McMillan
The baptism record
Harrison month

Richard McMillan
The baptism record
Harrison month

Record 1448

Copy

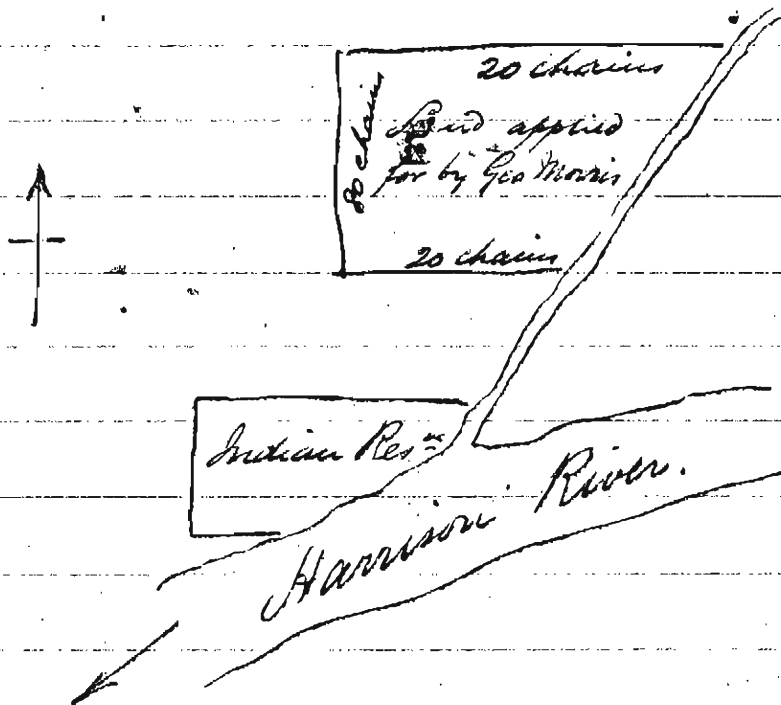
George Morris

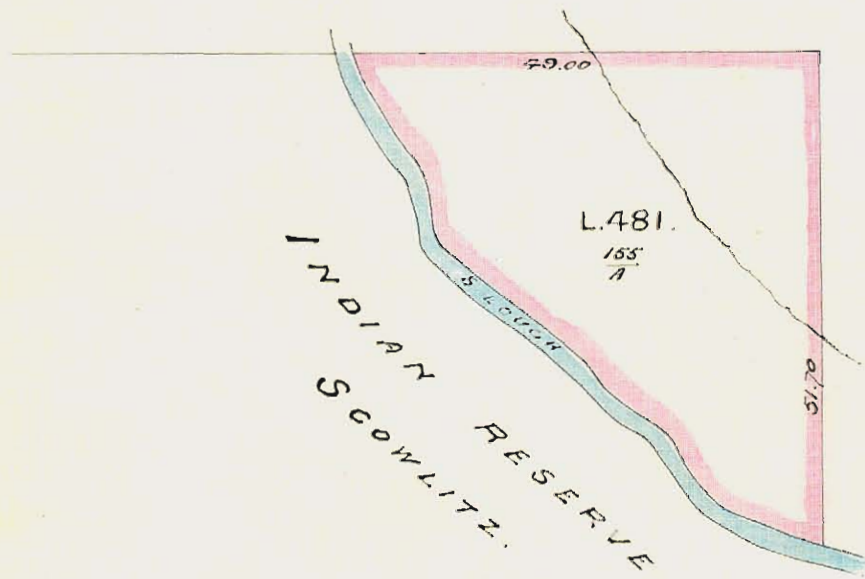
27th May 1876 160 acres.

Harrison River.

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

Application 150 20 May 1876
Declaration 150 20 May 1876.





Henry Batsons claim
New Westminster District

copy

Claim 92

Henry Bateson
160 acres

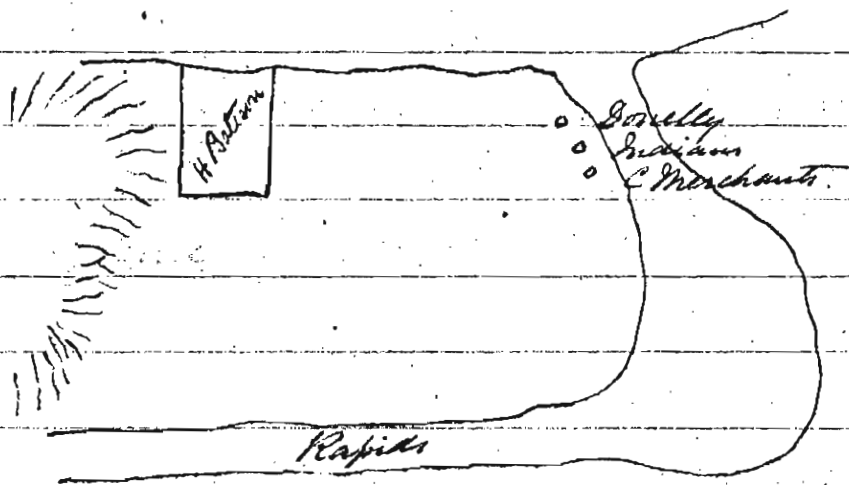
Recorded with me this 7th day of
April 1863 at Douglas.

by J. B. Guggin

Douglas April 6th 1863.

Mr. Guggin

Please record for me One hundred
and sixty acres of Land at the mouth
of Harrison river.



Certified True and Correct
J. B. Guggin

Oct 13th 1870

Surveyed as Lot 481

The headman "Bob" of Chelakis or

"Tchaynis" reserve said that they want portions of land north and also south of the present reserve - Also some swamp grass land nearly opposite the sawmill - also a piece of about 5 acres near but south of the hot springs also a graveyard opposite the stream that comes from lake north of Tchaynis. The present reserve he said, was not good, rocky &c

Captm John of Harrison ^{Secretary}

River said I had seen his people's place sunk in water, so he looked for dry land - some at back of the reserve near foot of mountain.

- tired of being sunk in water, but did not wish to leave the old place from its associations but wanted some dry land - would like some woody land opposite old reserve for graves, and the point there for fishing, and for cedar they wanted a small island in the Fraser about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Harrison landing.

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

They told Jimmy they had

40

long wanted this & had been waiting
for the Couroner to come. Jimmy
said he did not care for the Couroner.

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

I wrote Jimmy a note
telling him what the Indians said
& that these Indians ^{land} were in course
of examination.

W. J.

***IN THE ORIGINAL, MOHUN'S ENTIRE REPORT IS
AFFIXED TO PAGE 41.***

Indian Reserve Survey.

Katze

8 June 1880

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
"Instructions to Survey, "Katze Indians"
and to report that I have resurveyed
the old reserves Nos. 1 & 2 (fol. 2 & 3. Instrucⁿ)

With regard to the new Reserve
on Barrington Island, I found, that
the grass land which the Indians were
desirous of obtaining, was situated in
that portion of 1510 T 9 now in the
occupation of Mr. Shannon, formerly
Disberry, that the grass on 159 T 9 was
very inferior in quality, much wetter,
and with more underbrush than that
on 1510. The Indians begged me to
try and procure for them the fractional
NE 1/4 of 154 T 9 instead of the land
marked on the Plan. Finding this
to be vacant I have surveyed it as

Colonel Nowell,

Indian Superintendent

(fol. 4 vs. Instrucⁿ)

Government
approval given

an Indian Reserve, subject to your approval. There is good grass; some good dry ridges fit for cultivation may be cleared and the wood utilized for fuel, and the Indians are much pleased with it.

2. Siram mudi
marked it in map
for information -
partially erased

Jan 6-11

On visiting the temporary reserve on the left bank of the Fraser below Bamston Island, I was informed by the Indians that it was a mistake to make a reserve there. That they had applied to the Commissioner for some timber land (cedar) lower down; the piece pointed out to me would be 1810. & 11. R.I.W. ^{SW} which I believe to be occupied. Returning I examined the temporary reserve, it is nearly all swamp with the exception of a wet prairie and some gravel ridge in the southwest corner, and lying very low, is heavily flooded every summer. With the exception of the prairie, it appears to be densely covered with brush, crabapple and willow on the low ground and dense second growth on the higher. The best of the timber has been cut or burnt, and I beg most respectfully to submit that it is useless to the Indians. On S.S.T.G. is ^{the cabin of} a squatter's cabin, who has

been cutting alder for sale. In the
 endeavour to find some land in the
 immediate neighbourhood I examined
 the southern portion of S 4. T 9. and
 found that the western part of it was
 fairly good soil, but requiring clearing.
 there is some firewood (alder & maple)
 on the bank of the River. There is
 a squatter's cabin on this section, but
 no one living in it; I have written
 to Mr Hughes to ascertain if this section,
 as also S 10. & 11 R 1 W, is vacant. I may add
 that none of the high land below S 4
 in this neighbourhood is naturally clear,
 and that no stock run can be obtained
 here without very heavy clearing.

Sold
 10/8/11

The Chief begged me to tell you
 that if the cedar land above referred
 to had been sold by the Government
 that there was a piece on Pitt River,
 probably on S 27 T 40. which he hoped
 you would give him.

(Instruction)

The Reserve at Sillouet River
 being under water I was unable to survey
 it.

(Instruction)

The Reserve at S 13 T 40 is an
 error, visiting this point I could find no
 potatoe grounds and the Indians assured
 me that those visited by the Commissioner

were a long way off. With great difficulty only the tops of the posts being visible in many instances above water I was enabled to identify the place of which I forwarded a sketch. While looking for posts I found one purporting to be the south east corner of J. G. Robson's claim, (the name was rather illegible) if this land has been disposed of by the Government, the land claim would include the land required by the Indians. This information can be obtained at the Lands & Works Department. Considerably more than 20 acres will be required.

(Instruction^m)

I did not visit the Reserve at the foot of Pitt Lake as the Indians informed me that the water deep was very high.

I do not think it will be practicable to make these surveys before August at the earliest. To give you an idea as to the height of the water I brought my large canoe, loaded, almost straight from S10 T40 across the meadows to the back of the Katze Village.

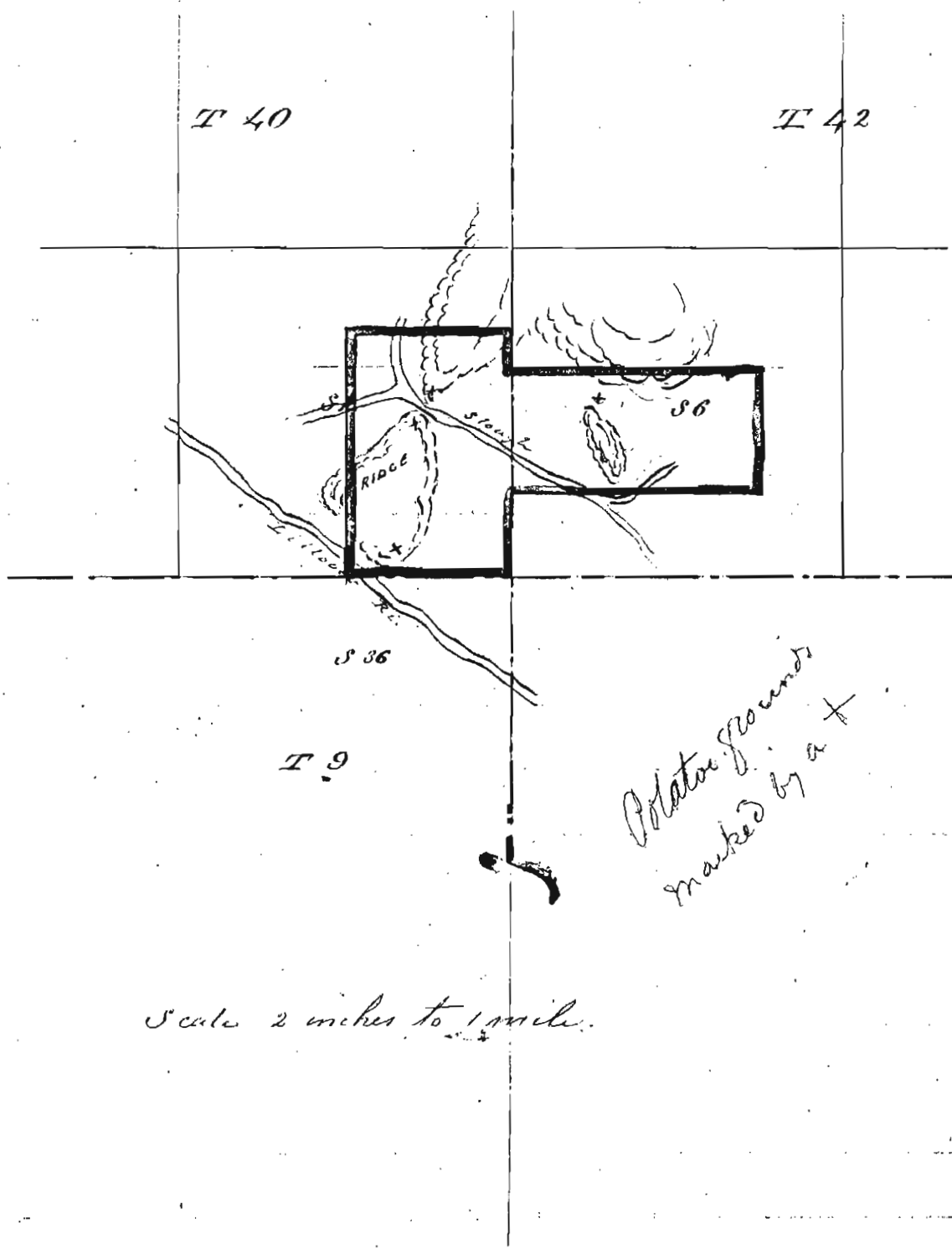
The little mountain referred to (fol 10 Instruction^m) is broken rocky and timbered, there would be a little browsing.

on it for cattle, but no feed; its only value being in its elevation above the flooded land.

I have the honor
to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Edward Moberg, C.E.
Ind. Res. Survey.

***IN THE ORIGINAL, HUGHES' LETTER OF JUNE 1,
1880, IS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 41, WHILE
HUGHES' LETTER OF JUNE 8, 1880 IS AFFIXED TO
PAGE 42.***

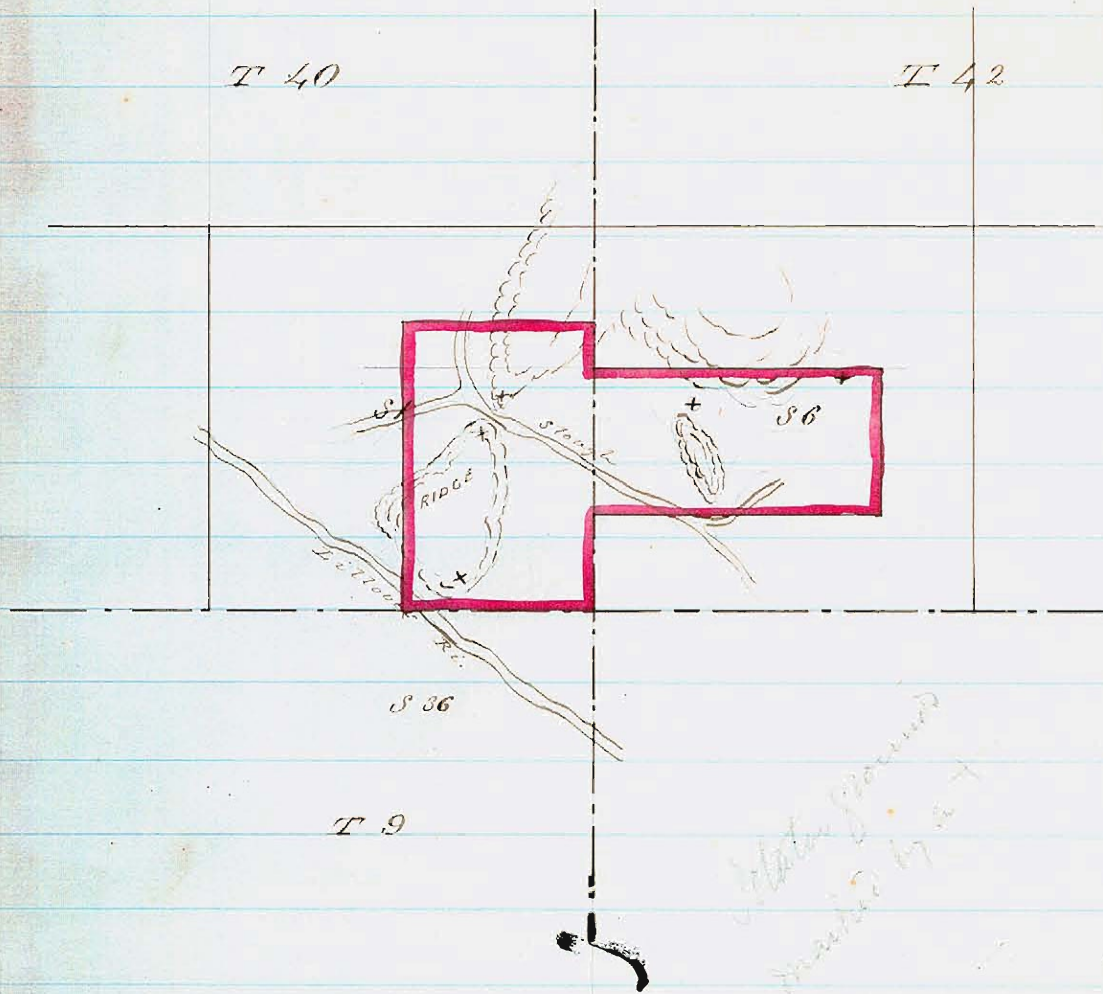
40
2. In this J. D. Robson land.
see Museum letter.



Potato grounds
marked by a +

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

of this J. D. Robson land.
see Museum letter.



Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

New Westminster June 1st 1880

Sir

I have the honor to state
in reply to your letter of yesterday's
date that the H & E fraction of 1/4
of Sec H T 9 does not appear by
the records to have been taken up &
I may however state that
since the Railway Reservation was
placed upon the land and prior
to that date owing owing to a
temporary reserve to enable letters to
be drawn up there were applicants for
options of Dawson Island and
I am informed that some letters
or squatters are located upon
Dawson Island as this office
however keeps no record of such
cases it is impossible for me
to know whether any person is
located upon said land or not
as I have no other data than
the records in this office of

Trusting that
this information may find you useful
I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
J. Hughes
for a party

Wm. H. C. C.
Kalgie
1880

New Westminster June 5/80

1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

Sir

I have the honor to
state that as far as I am aware
Land lying between lots 99 & 121 &
Sec 20 & 14 N 1 W on left bank of
Fraser River, and not recorded but
the same Remarks respecting Squatters
contained in my former letter applies
equally to the above mentioned lands.
There appears to be no records having
been made in this office.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedt Servant
J. H. H. H.
for agent

John H. H.
Cassie

Transcription of Original Book Cover

Sproat's note on the cover of this book states:

Indian Reserve Commission
Book No. 2

Interrupted Work owing
to retirement of Commissioner
from office -

Yale District

Lytton group of Indians

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

[emphasis as in original]

"Book No. 2." is in red ink on the label.

INDEX
VOLUME 5/2
MINUTES OF DECISION, CORRESPONDENCE & SKETCHES
~ "INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK N^o. 2" ~
G.M. SPROAT
[Reg No. B-64639]

This book is in quite poor condition. The majority of the pages are loose. A few were removed from the book and re-registered in the Indian Land Registry. Others were removed and placed with the group of excised pages. In one instance, the map and page originally at page 93 were removed. The map was removed from the page and glued onto a separate piece of paper. Then, a portion of page 68 was cut from the original book, re-cut and affixed to the page onto which the map from page 93 had also been glued. Page 93 is not to be found, but the sketch has been placed back in the volume at the appropriate place and page 68 has been restored as far as possible. Many pages from this book have been placed into mylar envelopes for preservation.

In addition to the problem of loose and removed pages, Sproat often glued something onto the back or front, or in some cases both the back and the front, of nearly every page in the book. It proved to be a challenge to reproduce as a copy and certainly defied Dr. Robin Fisher's assertion that Sproat worked with "meticulous care"¹. Copious notes have been made in an attempt to assist in understanding how the original was constructed. Many pages, while not double-sided had other documents affixed to them and facing each other. This has been re-produced to represent the original construction as far as was possible.

The front cover of the original of this volume is currently held onto the volume by heavy tape, which could not be removed without seriously damaging the documents at the end of the volume and the cover itself. There is no back cover. After page 32, there is a loose page, then a few blank pages and then numbering recommences at page 65. The quality and colour of the paper of pages 65 to 113 is different from pages 3 to 32. Furthermore, pages 65 to 113 have alternating watermarks: one says "Dominion of Canada", the other "A. Pirie & Sons Register"; whereas pages 1 to 32 have no watermarks and the texture of the paper is different. Sproat identifies this latter section as "Extract Field Minute 20 July 1878." This suggests that perhaps two once separate volumes have been put together by Sproat. This is further suggested by the fact that the originals of pages 65-113 appear to have small holes which would have held them together, perhaps an old staple or peg, or a string such as is found with Sproat's other field minutes found in Volume 4 of the Federal collection. These holes are not found in the first part of the volume. Given his unique organizational style, it seems reasonable to conclude that Sproat, himself, placed the two different volumes together as they both deal with the same area. This supposition is supported in part by the fact that two sketches (at p. 98a and 100a), appear to have been removed, but there is a pencilled reference to see the sketch at page 19. At this page there appears to have been three different sketches glued onto the back of page 18 (in the index they are identified as page 19a). As well, there is the fact that volume 17, which is a contemporary copy (i.e. 19th century) of the Interrupted Work Books, also notes the gap in pagination lends further credence to the theory that Sproat meant for the two disparate pieces to be together. It is curious that he did not alter the pagination to follow. While some questions remain as to how this volume came to be constructed as it is, nevertheless, it appears to be a cohesive unit.

The complete Lytton field minute can be found in the provincial collection [Binder 2, Corr. Nos. 1768/78 & 1769/78]. The federal extract begins at page 23 28 of the provincial copy. This field minute is dated July 20, 1878. Interestingly, in the collection of field minutes held by the federal government, there is a gap between June and August 1878. While there are other field minutes relating to the Nekla-kapa-muk, this field minute is not there.

This book was clearly reviewed by numerous people, including, Peter O'Reilly, Sproat's successor as Reserve Commissioner, and William S. Jemmett, Surveyor to the Reserve Commission. The notations of these two gentleman were initialled by them. But others also made notes; some quite recently. In particular reserve names have been written in in ball point pen. Unfortunately, not all

¹ Robin Fisher, Contact and Conflict, UBC Press, Vancouver, 1992, (second edition), p. 201.

these notations are correct, therefore, all the reserve identifications have been blanked out for the purposes of this copy. All other notations have, however, been left.

Sproat's writing in this volume appears only on the facing pages and only the facing pages are numbered. Other documentation, including pre-emption records and sketches, has been glued to the back of pages. When referred to, this material will be identified with a letter, eg. 8a, 14a, etc.

At the end of the field minute Sproat originally had two appendices labelled "A" and "B". Appendix B was a note relating to Douglas allotments. Appendix is missing from this original volume. It does not appear to have been torn away; it is just not there. Appendix B can be found in volume 17 [pp. 159-60] and in the provincial collection [Binder 2, Corr. No. 1769/68, last page].

Many pages contain marginal notations, these have, by and large, been left as many of them seem to be contemporary (ie. 19th century) comments which are either initialled or dated. It would seem that O'Reilly, Sproat's successor, may have used this volume as there is at least one page with a notation and his initials [p. 18]. Other pages contained notations, primarily identifying reserves, which were of an unknown provenance and clearly added much later. Some of these later notations were erroneous and were blanked out for the purposes of copying.

The missing pages which have been located, and some loose pages, have been placed into mylar envelopes. Notations identifying the Indian Land Registry number have been placed on the mylar envelopes, where applicable. Some pages were located within the excised pages.

A contemporary (ie. 19th century) true copy of this volume can be found in volume 17 at pages 49a to page 160. Included in volume 17 are the missing pages from the front and end of book 1, including an index. Volume 17 has been used as a basis for organizing the initial loose pages of this original volume and identifying what is still missing.

People of note

Capt. Henry Ball	Stipendiary Magistrate; Assistant Land Commissioner
George Blenkinsop	Census Taker, Indian Reserve Commission (former HBCo. employee)
William S. Jemmett	Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission
Edward Mohun	Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission
Peter O'Reilly	Sproat's successor as Indian Reserve Commissioner
Gilbert Malcolm Sproat	Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

pp. 9,10,30	ILR #X15857	M.O.D. and sketch, Boothanie 15, Lytton
p. 11	ILR #15894	M.O.D., Stryen 9, Lytton

Missing pages

pp. 1	Sproat's declaration of authority
pp. 4-5	M.O.D. and sketches Klickkumcheen 18, Lytton
p. 6	M.O.D. "Damp Spot for the old man with twelve children"
p. 24	Unknown; it appears page 24 has been glued to the back of page 23. A pre-emption record and sketch have been glued onto this page and then the page was glued to the back of page. The glue in the original makes it impossible to see if there is a page number and the corner of the subsequent page with sketches and pre-emption claims has been torn off, however 25 has been written on the back of this page.

**ANNOTATED INDEX
VOLUME 5/2**

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

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

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

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

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878		Lytton ² Neklakapamuk	Sproat	Field Minute [extract], M.O.D. & Sketch	1-32, 65-113
07 10 1878	Kitzowit 20	Lytton ³	Sproat	M.O.D.	2
10 18 1862	Klahkamich 17	Lytton ⁴	Turnbull	Sketch	3a
07 10 1878	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	3
07 10 1878	Nocten 19 ⁵	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	7
07 10 1878	Maka 8 ⁶	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	8
07 10 1878	Bootahnie 15 ⁷	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	9-10,30
07 10 1878	Bootahnie 15	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	9a
07 10 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton ⁸	Unknown	Sketch	11a

² The first portion of this book consists of Sproat's Minutes of decision, sketches and notes (pp. 1-32). In putting this Interrupted Work Book together, it appears that Sproat, himself, attached an extract from his Lytton field minute at the end (pp. 65-113). Some of the pages in the original were cut up and, as a result, some headings were lost. A comparison with the true copy found in volume 17 indicates that Sproat identified the Indians dealt with in this volume as "Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians, Lytton Group." For some reserves he provides a further identification of sub-group. For the purposes of the index, the Indians are identified only as Lytton. Any additional sub-groups, other than Neklakapamuk, will be noted in footnotes. [See vl. 17, pp. 49-160; comments regarding original book on individual index for this volume.]

³ The reserve is identified by Sproat as Kit-zo-wit, however, the description is somewhat vague and difficult to orient. The original of this page has been cut and the page number has been removed. Using volume 17, it has been determined that this page belongs here. In the original, the note at the bottom of the page was glued onto it. It does not appear to have been cut from the following page. [See vl. 17, pp. 51-52]

⁴ In the original, this page has been glued to the back of page 6. The description indicates that the survey was done by J. Turnbull, R.E. (Royal Engineer), but it is possible that this particular sketch is a copy of Turnbull's original. In red ink on the back it is written:

⁵ Sproat's description is very vague and a little difficult to orient, however, it would seem that the area described is this reserve. This reserve was originally surveyed at 8.90 acres. [See vl. 17, p. 59; vl. 16/2, p. 27; 1943 Schedule, p. 65]

⁶ Although a notation has been made that this is "No. 8", the area described by Sproat was not confirmed as a reserve. Maka 8 is in the vicinity of Sproat's allotment and Sproat has been attributed with allotting this reserve. Sproat's description of this land places it at an angle between "Boot-ah-ny" stream and Thompson River, whereas Maka 8 is located 1/4 mile west of the Thompson River. On the sketch in this volume, Sproat's described area is depicted at the confluence of the stream and the river. Maka 8, as noted, is in a slightly different location. In the original, a pre-emption description is glued to the back of the page. [See p. 21, this volume, vl. 17, pp. 60, 78; 1943 Schedule, p. 63; NTS sheet 921/5]

⁷ There is a marginal note referring to notes at page 30. The Minute of decision and sketch for this reserve were previously registered in the Indian Land Registry as: ILR #X15857, M.O.D. and sketch, Boothanie 15, Lytton (page 30 was included in this ILR item). Sproat makes reference to the Indian "race course". [See p. 30, this volume]

⁸ This sketch appears to be but a portion of what was once a large plan. It shows a portion of the Fraser and "Stryen" [Stein] Rivers. The reserve boundaries today are larger than those depicted on the sketch. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 63]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878	Stryen 9 ⁹	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	11
07 10 1878	Nkaih 10 ¹⁰	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	12
07 10 1878	Yawaucht 11 ¹¹	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	13
07 10 1878	Tsaukan 12 ¹²	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	14
07 10 1878	Cameron Bar 13 ¹³	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	15
07 10 1878	Halhalaeden 14 ¹⁴	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	16
07 10 1878	Spintlum Flat 3 ¹⁵	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	17
08 30 1881	Spintlum Flat 3	Lytton	O'Reilly	Confirmation	17
07 10 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	18a
07 10 1878	Temporary Res. ¹⁶	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	18,20

⁹ The Minute of decision for this reserve was previously registered in the Indian Land Registry as: ILR #X15894, M.O.D., Stryen 9, Lytton.

¹⁰ Sproat identifies these Indians as a "Stryne" sub-group. [See vl. 17, p. 67]

¹¹ See vl. 17, p. 68.

¹² See vl. 17, p. 69.

¹³ See vl. 17, p. 70.

¹⁴ In the original Minute of decision, the word southerly is underlined in blue and there is an "x" beside it referring to a marginal note which states "x Read northerly, P O'R", that is, Peter O'Reilly. It should be noted that volume "24" also reads southerly, and there is no correction. Sproat orients this reserve to the "Hull-hult-aid" stream and "the flat or terrace". He errs in his description, however, in orienting this area north of the stream. When Jemmett goes to survey the area in 1885 he notes that the description (i.e. allotment/Minute of decision) is incorrect as the flat or terrace is south of the stream. The sketches in this volume also incorrectly depict the location of this reserve. [See sketch, pp. 21,22, this volume; vl. 17, p. 71; NTS sheet 92I/05E; Jemmett diary, November 9, 1885]

¹⁵ This allotment of 20 acres was "temporarily reserved" by Sproat. There is a marginal note indicating it was confirmed by O'Reilly in 1881. The size of the allotment by O'Reilly was 338.5 acres. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 61; vl. 8, pp. 13-14; vl. 17, p. 72]

¹⁶ Sproat sets aside two "temporary reserves subject to legal claims and definite assignments of reserves within the area, [and] are made pending the adjustment of the question by the Governments - so that the state of matters may at all events not be made worse than it is." Sproat's descriptions of these two areas indicate that they were very large. Both of these temporary reserves ultimately become part of the Railway Belt. On the sketch at p. 21 it is possible to see the outline of the two areas. The first area is on the west (right) bank of the Fraser. Within this area Sproat has outlined Nickeyeah and Nohomeen in red. Stryen abuts the temporary reserve. Subsequent to Sproat's work in the area, certain reserves were confirmed by the McKenna-McBride Commission within the boundaries of this temporary reserve. These include: Lytton 9B; Skwayaynope 26, Lytton 26A; Papyum 27; Papyum 27A, 27B & 27C, and Lytton 31. Stryen 9A abuts the temporary reserve. In the 1943 Schedule, of the reserves cited above, Lytton 9B, Skwayaynope 26, and Lytton 26A are noted as having been allotted by Sproat. This would appear to be because the reserves fall within Sproat's temporary allotment. No minutes of decision have been found for Lytton 9B, Skwayaynope 26 or Lytton 26A. While Skwayaynope was surveyed in 1886, the other two reserves are not surveyed until 1911, probably in conjunction with work related to the Railway Belt. It is possible that correspondence exists on file 29858¹⁰, Vol. 11, which is the subsequent volume to file found in the federal collection. This file can be found in RG10; vols. 3747-3748, reel C-10131; vols. 3749-3750, reel C10132. [See pp. 27-28 this volume; vl. 17, p. 73-77; McKenna-McBride Commission Report, Vol. 1, p. 94; Vol. 2, pp. 488-89, Lytton Agency evidence, pp. 412-419; 1943 Schedule, pp. 62-68; 1913 Schedule of Reserves, pp. 81-83; P.C. 2544, ILR#16801]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878	Temporary Res. ¹⁷	Lytton	Sproat	M.O.D.	19,20
06 28 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Mohun/ ¹⁸ Turnbull (R.E.)	Sketch	19a
07 10 1878	Temporary Res.	Lytton	Sproat ¹⁹	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Maka 8	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Nocten 19	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Halhalaeden 14	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Nickeyeah 25 ²⁰	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Stryen 9 ²¹	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Skwayaynope 26 ²²	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Bootahnie 15	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Kitzowit 20	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21

¹⁷ The second temporary reserve described by Sproat is located on the left bank of the Fraser at/near the junction with the Thompson River. The area is depicted on the sketch on page 21, however, Sproat's description does not quite conform with the area depicted. On the sketch, within the temporary reserve, Sproat locates five reserves in red: Tuckozap, Inkluckcheen, Kleetlekt, Halhalaeden and Maka. Subsequent to Sproat's work in the area, six other reserves are confirmed with the area Sproat identified as a temporary reserve: Nuuautin 2; Nuuautin 2B, Halhalaeden 14A, Lytton/Inkluckcheen 21A and Inkluckcheen 21B. Curiously, the 1943 schedule attributes Sproat with allotting Lytton/Inkluckcheen 21A. The original survey is said to be in 1911. No Minute of decision has been located with respect to this allotment. It is possible that correspondence exists on file 29858¹⁰, Vol. 11, which is the subsequent volume to file found in the federal collection. This file can be found in RG10. The other reserves were allotted either by O'Reilly or the McKenna-McBride Commission. [See pp. 27-28 this volume; vl. 17, p. 73-77; McKenna-McBride Commission Report, Vol. 1, p. 94; Vol. 2, pp. 488-89, Lytton Agency evidence, pp. 412-419; 1943 Schedule, pp. 62-68; 1913 Schedule of Reserves, pp. 81-83; P.C. 2544, ILR#16801]

¹⁸ There were originally three sketches glued to the back of page 18. Two remain affixed in the original; the glue has dried on the third and the sketch is now contained in a mylar envelope. One sketch is a "true copy" by Edward Mohun of a sketch by Turnbull, a Royal Engineer who surveyed the area as a reserve in 1862. The second sketch glued to this page are specifies two areas identified as "Indian Reserve No. 1 about 25 acres down to Road" and "Indian Reserve No. 2, about 160 acres or more ~ Marked out Nov. 15, 1862 by H.M. Ball S.M." - both appear to comprise what is now Inkluckcheen 21 and both are indicated by Mohun to be true copies. The third small sketch also depicts Inkluckcheen 21 and it may have been part of another map as the name of the reserve has been cut. It is also possible that two of the sketches were originally later in the volume as at page 98a and 100a it is clear that sketches have been removed and there are pencilled notations referring to sketches at page 19. The sketches on the back on page 19a appear to show the lands of Thos. Seward and H. Ball. [See vl. 17, pp. 74a, 76b]

¹⁹ Sproat notes on the sketch that "This is merely a rough field sketch by myself showing locality of reserves and the portions temporarily reserved. GMS" It is noted on the sketch that "Temporary Reserve within Yellow lines". Two such areas are depicted. It appears that reserves which Sproat allots are shown within red outlines and are identified by name. A few, however, are outlined in red, but not named. Sproat positioned the reserves where he believed they were; some reserves, which exist today, are not where Sproat originally placed them on this sketch. An area noted on the left hand side of the sketch, probably Spintum Flat, was not visited by Sproat. An area on the right hand side of the sketch is identified as "Skway ay-nope Reserve." No minute of decision or reference to allotting this area was located in Sproat's field minutes and notes on the area. [See vl. 17, p. 77a]

²⁰ Two areas are shown, one being designated as an extension.

²¹ This reserve is shown with an extension.

²² No Minute of decision was located for this reserve. The area of the reserve was included within one of Sproat's temporary allotments. The only reference to it in the federal collection appear to be its identification on this sketch. It was surveyed by Jemmett in 1885 when he was conducting other surveys of Lytton reserves. The 1943 Schedule erroneously states the survey was done in 1886. [See vl. 17, p. 78; 1943 Schedule, p. 67; FBBC 44, p. 8]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878	Kleetlekut 22	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
07 10 1878	Damp Spot ²³	Lytton	Sproat	Sketch	21
00 00 1870	Nickel Palm 4	Lytton	Trutch ²⁴	Sketch	22a
07 10 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton ²⁵	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Nkaih 10	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Yawaucht 11	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Halhalaeden 14	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Tsaukan 12	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Cameron Bar 13	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Lytton 13A	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Spintlum Flat 3 ²⁶	Lytton	Unknown	Sketch	22
07 10 1878	Nohomeen	Lytton ²⁷	Unknown	Sketch	23a
07 10 1878		Lytton ²⁸	Sproat	Memorandum	24
07 12 1878		Lytton	Mohun ²⁹	Report [copy]	25a-25e
07 12 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	25a-25b
07 12 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	25a
07 12 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	25c-d

²³ Sproat identifies this as the "Reserve old man with 12 children", but in his field notes it is identified as the "Damp Spot". It is possible that this area was included within Two Mile Creek 16. [See this volume, sketch p. 21; vl. 16/2, p. 27; vl. 17, pp. 58, 78; 1943 Schedule, p. 65]

²⁴ The original survey of this area was done by John Trutch. This sketch is presumably a copy of Trutch's survey. There is a note at the bottom of the page stating, "A Rough Sketch inside this Sheet W.S.J." W.S.J. is Capt. Williams S. Jemmett, a surveyor working for the Indian Reserve Commission. This sketch is affixed to the outside portion of another sketch which is glued to page 22. There is a copy of this sketch in vl. 17, however, the notes on each copy are somewhat different. [See vl. 17, p. 78; vl. 16/2, p. 43; vl. 8, pp. 14-15, 35, 37]

²⁵ In the original, this sketch is glued to page 22. This sketch indicates the extension to this reserve. [See vl. 17, p. 79]

²⁶ Identified on sketch as "Probably Spintlum Flat Temporary Reserve."

²⁷ The sketch appears, which is glued to p. 24 in the original, appears to show the pre-emption of Mr. Thomas Earle (a.k.a. Earl). His pre-emption record dated November 12, 1862, is also included. Earl's pre-emption abutted what was ultimately set aside as Nohomeen 23. Based upon Sproat's statements, Earl may have pre-empted all, or a portion, of an Indian settlement. [See p. 73a, 75-76, 78-79, this volume]

²⁸ In the original, page 24 is glued to page 23, thus the pre-emption record and sketch are glued to the back of page 24.

²⁹ Portions of the outside of the pages of this copy have been lost, however, another copy of this memo can be found later in this volume in what would have been Sproat's Lytton Field Minute and in the "True Copy" in volume 17. [See pp. 82-91, this volume; vl. 17, pp. 82-92, 128-37]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 10 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton ³⁰	Unknown	Sketch	25
07 12 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton ³¹	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Kleetlekut 22	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Halhalaeden 14	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Papyum 27 ³²	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Papyum Graveyard 27C	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 12 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	26
07 20 1878		Lytton ³³	Sproat	Note [w/encl]	27-32
07 20 1878	Bootahnie 15 ³⁴	Lytton	Sproat	Note	27
07 20 1878	Kleetlekut 22	Lytton	Sproat	Note	28
07 20 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Sproat	Note	28
07 20 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton	Sproat	Note	28
07 08 1878		Lytton	Michel ³⁵	Statement	27a
07 08 1878		Nicomen	Louis ³⁶	Statement	27b

³⁰ In the original, this sketch is affixed to the back of page 25, along with the pre-emption records.

³¹ A better copy of this sketch can be found in vl. 17. [See vl. 17, p. 93]

³² There are numerous graves and graveyards identified on this sketch. Some are located on areas identified as pre-emptions. This reserve and Papyum Graveyard 27C are not actually identified on the plan, but graves are shown where the reserves currently exist.

³³ This "note" includes correspondence from settlers, the Government Agent and sworn statements by Natives. In the original, at page 31, there appears to have been something removed from the page. The letter which is there has been glued to it, but it would appear there was once something else as well beneath this letter. [See vl. 17, pp. 94-98]

³⁴ Identified as "the Boot ah ny reserve".

³⁵ In the original, these statements are affixed to the back of page 27. This is a statement witnessed by Sproat and Blenkinsop. Michel is identified as the "2nd Chief of the Lytton tribe of Indians."

³⁶ This is a second statement glued to the back of page 27, witnessed by Blenkinsop and Sproat. Louis is identified as "the present Chief of Nicomen."

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 20 1878		Lytton ³⁷	Sproat	Field Minute [extract]	65-113
07 20 1878		Lytton ³⁸	Sproat	Census	68
07 20 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	68,70,94 -95,105
07 20 1878	Klahkamich 17 ³⁹	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	68,70,95 -96,105
07 20 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	70,71,80
07 20 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	70,71,72, 73,75,77, 79,80,81, 105
07 28 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	70,71,80
07 20 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	70
07 20 1878	Inkluckcheen 21 ⁴⁰	Lytton	Sproat	Field Minute	68,70,71, 97-99, 101,103, 105
07 20 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton ⁴¹	Mohun	Sketch	73a
07 20 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	73a
07 20 1878	Stryen 9 ⁴²	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	73a
07 20 1878	Inkluckcheen 21	Lytton ⁴³	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 20 1878	Klickkumcheen 18	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93

³⁷ It would appear that this portion of this volume (pages 65-113) was originally part of another book, the location or disposition of which is unknown. In the original the paper for this part of the book is different from the first part. There are also watermarks on pages 65-113 while there are none on pages 1-32. It is not known when the two sections were joined together. It is even within the realm of possibilities that Sproat may have done it as this latter section correlates directly with the first portion of the book. Although this field minute is clearly identified as "Extract Field Minute 20 July 1878", it does not appear that the complete field minute is within the federal collection of Minutes of decision, Correspondence & Sketches. It can, however, be found in the provincial set. [See vl. 1, p. 210; vl. 17, pp. 109-160; Provincial Collection, Binder 2, Corr. Nos. 1769/78, 1768/78]

³⁸ In the original, the bottom of this page has been cut. This portion of the page has been re-constructed. [See vl. 17, p. 113]

³⁹ In the original, information regarding Inkluckcheen found on page 68 and the sketch which appeared at page 93, had been cut from the original. The text was re-arranged and then the map and text were pasted onto a separate sheet. Page 68 has been reconstructed as best it can be and the sketch has been placed where it originally was at page 93. [See vl. 17, p. 113]

⁴⁰ Sproat makes reference to instructions from Douglas dated October 1, 1859. These cannot be found in the PILQ. Sproat also makes reference to an 1862 survey. This was done by Turnbull in October 1862. [See vl. 17, pp. 112-17; MPS 668, PILQ, p. 105, item L(3)]

⁴¹ See vl. 17, p. 119a.

⁴² Identified as Stryne Reserve on sketch.

⁴³ Although the original of this sketch was done by Mohun, this is a copy, as indicated by the "(Sig)" prior to the tracing of Mohun's signature. This page had been removed from the original document, but it appears to belong here. This determination was based upon the reflected the image on the back of page 92 which corresponds to the sketch. It is not known, however, from where the notation at the bottom of the page in relation to Inkluckcheen 21 has been taken. [See vl. 17, p. 139]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
07 20 1878	Klahkamich 17	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 20 1878	Graveyard	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 20 1878	Tuckozap 24	Lytton	Mohun	Sketch	93
07 12 1878		Lytton ⁴⁴	Mohun	Report [copy]	82-91
07 12 1878	Nickeyeah 25	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	82,89,91
07 12 1878	Stryen 9	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	82,89,91
07 12 1878	Nohomeen 23	Lytton	Mohun	Report [copy]	86,87

⁴⁴ See vl. 17, pp. 82-92, 128-37.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 5/2
MINUTES OF DECISION ~ "INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK N^o 2" ~ SPROAT
[Reg No. B-64639]

SUBJECT	PAGE
B.C. Government Officials	
Ball, Capt. H., Stipendiary Magistrate & Assistant Land Commissioner	18b,20a,27a,27b,28,87-88,98-99,101,102-05
Douglas, Gov. James	69,71,73-74,75-76,77,78,97
instructions	as above
land proclamation (July 4, 1860)	75
Census/Population	
Klickumcheen	95
Lytton subgroup	68
Nohomeen	73
Colonial Reserves	See list at end of index
Graveyards	26,27b,73a,97-98
Hudson's Bay Company	76-78
Indian Groups	
Nicomen (at Skeetlkut?)	20
Nohomeen	73,80
Lytton	20
Lytton subgroup	67
Skway	20
Indians Identified	
Louis (Chief Nicomen)	27b
Michel ⁴⁵ (2nd Chief Lytton)	27a,28,29a
Michel (interpreter)	27a,27b
Sah-si-et-tun (Lytton)	27a,98
Sioy-in (Lytton)	27a
St. Paul (Kamloops)	77-78
Indian Land	
assessment	30
agriculture/cultivation	13,18,20,26b,28a-28b,29,67,73-73a,83-84,86,88-89, 91,98-99,101
alienation of	27,28a,72-75,98-99
colonial	14a,16,20c,20d,68,71,72,73,96-97,98-99
defining (reserves)	73,80
ejection	77-78
encroachment	28a,86-87
grazing	20
protection of	72,75,94
purchase of	75-76
race course	9
validity of purchases	75-76
temporary reserves	17,18-21
Indian Reserve Commission	
Blenkinsop, George, Secretary	
Census Taker IRC	27a,27b

⁴⁵ Sproat notes that this individual is not the interpreter.

Colonial Reserves

"total quantity of land assigned between 1859 and 1869 consisted of two small reserves at Lytton - Klick-kum cheen and Klahk-a-mich" (p. 68)

Name	Comment	Page
Klick-kum cheen	"land assigned"	68
Klahk-a-mich	"old reserve", "laid out" 1862	3,68,96
Nohomeen 71,72,73, 14a	"defined" 1870	
Nickelpalm	"old reserve", sketch 1870	22,22a
Nickeyeah	"settlement"	71
Inkluckcheen	"laid out" 1862	98-99
Stryne	"old ... reserve", "settlement"	16,71

Settlers

Name	Page
General	29a-c,80,96
Ball, H.M.	19a,20a,27a,27b,87-88,94a,98-99,101,102,103-05
Bohlen, Mr.	101-02,104
Chapman, Mr.	3,83
Chung, Ah	26c,83-84,85,89,90,91
Coxon, George	31
Earl, Thomas	23a,26c,73a,76,79,86,87-89
Hanes, J.N.	88
Hodson, William	26b,26c,85-86
Leonard, Mr.	28a-e
Ling, Ah (a.k.a. Ah Wah)	26c,85,89
Loring, Lorenzo D.	8a
Seward, Thomas	20a,28c,94a,98-99,102,103-05
Sing, Kum	26b,85
Thieffray, August	82-83
Tokt, Ah	26c,82-83,89

Indian Reunion Commission
Interrupted Work ^{Book #2} ~~being~~
to retirement of Commissioner
from office -

Yale District

Lytton group of Indians

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

MISSING PAGE 1

SPROAT'S STATEMENT OF HIS AUTHORITY

IN THE ORIGINAL, THERE IS A NOTE AFFIXED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE 2. THE PAPER ON WHICH THIS NOTE IS WRITTEN IS WIDER THAN THE PAGE, THUS, THE PAPER IS FOLDED. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS COPY, THE NOTE, IN ITS ENTIRETY, IS PLACED ON THE BACK OF THE COPY OF PAGE 2, HOWEVER, IN THE ORIGINAL, THE SKETCH WAS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 2.

No 20

10 July
1878

A Reserve known as Kitzi-ou, it on the bench immediately east of the waggon road at Mr. Hantien's Fort Dallas farm about 2 1/2 miles south of Lytton, to include the cultivated land of the Indians with a total area of 10 acres, or thereabouts, in good survey shape.

15 inches of water for irrigation or other purposes are assigned from any sources of water supply which on survey may be found available, but the Indians' right to water from the springs recorded at this place by Mr. Hantien is to come second to the right of that gentleman.

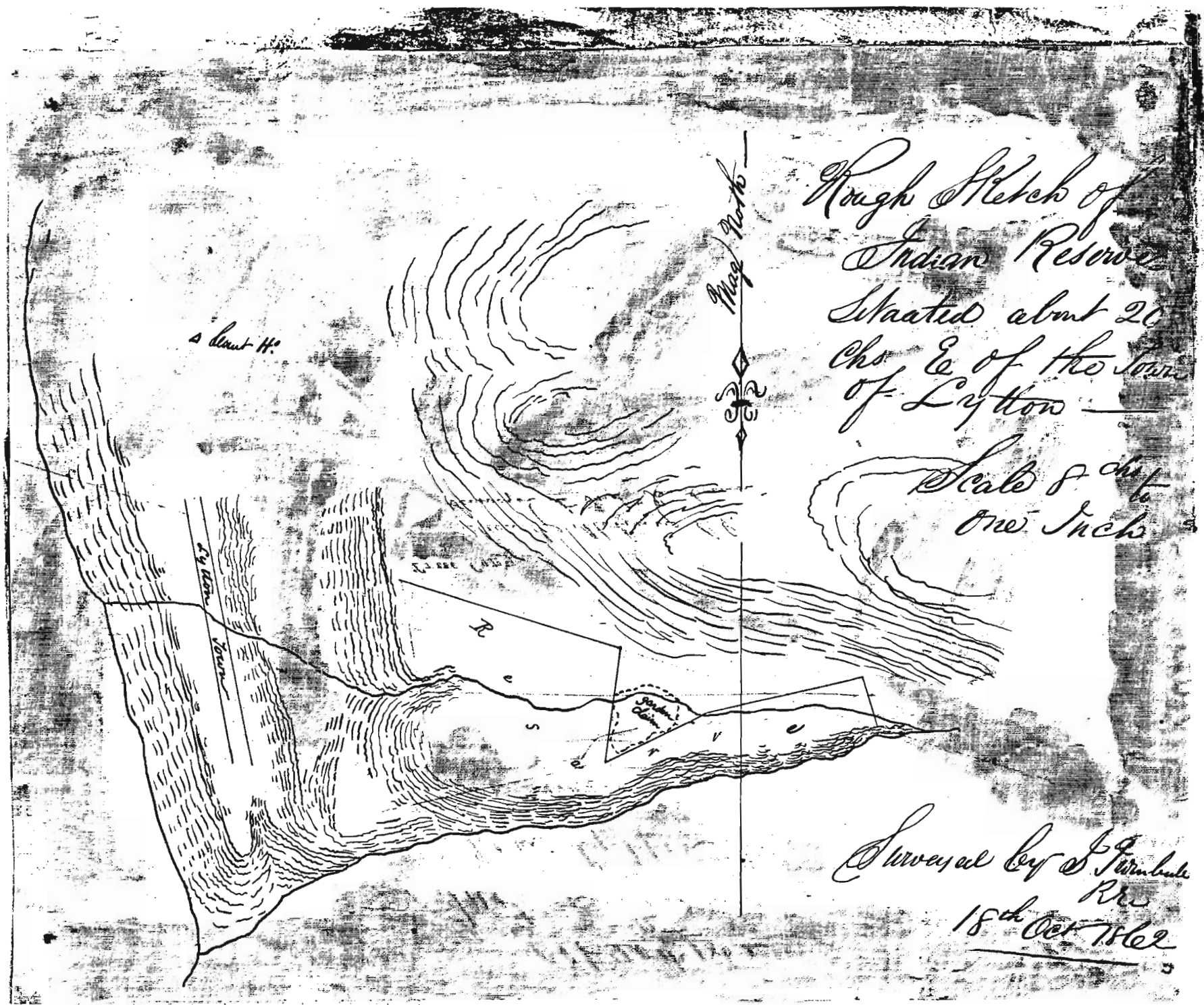
Note

GMS

near Fraser (up on both sides from Styrne only, the reserves for the Styrne subgroup see ^{page 22} separate sketch herewith on a separate sheet not having had time to set it

Note

For the reserves on this part of the river Fraser (up on both sides from Stoyne old reserve to Jameson Bar) namely, the reserves for the Stoyne subgroup of the Lythan group of Indians - see ^{page 22} separate sketch hereinto on a different scale from this large tracing - not having had time to set the scales equalized before leaving office.



Rough Sketch of
Indian Reserve
Situated about 20
Chs. E. of the town
of Lytton

Scale 8 chs to
one Inch

Surveyed by J. J. [unclear]
R. [unclear]
18th Oct 1862

Reserve 17

Kakla, Kap, a. muk Indian

Lytton Group

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

10 July

1878

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

Wm J

Note. W Chapman, since Confederation, has, without permission (in ignorance, as he states, that this was an old reserve) carried a flume through this land & made a dam on it. Good



MISSING PAGES 4 - 5

**M.O.D. AND SKETCH
KLICKKUMCHEEN 18, LYTTON***

***See Volume 17, pages 54-57.**

MISSING PAGE 6

M.O.D., "DAMP SPOT for the old man with twelve children"*

****See Volume. 17, page 24.***

Hekla. la. Kap. a. muk Indians

Lytton Group.

7/19
Walden

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

10 July
1878

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

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

WMS

Nekele, Kap, a. muk Indians

Sylton Group

No. 8

10 July
1870

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

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

Gus

+

Lorenzo J Loring

No 50

Lyttou District

Situate on the trail leading towards
the Hat river, commencing from a stake
near the Junction of two small creeks,
extending thence North along side a creek $2\frac{1}{3}$
rods towards a lake, thence East $10\frac{3}{8}$ rods
to a range of mountains, thence South
alongside the foot of the mountain $2\frac{1}{3}$ rods,
thence West to point of commencement

Sept 15th 1862



Iskka, Kap, a, sukt Indians
 Itou Group and other Indian tribes
 in the habit of visiting this
 favorite summer grass reserve
and place of resort.

10 July
 1878

see notes
 page 30



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

From a spot
 at the south west end of Boot, ah, ny
 Lake not interfering with a dam made
 there by white men along the south
 side, of said lake in a north easterly
 direction for about 2 miles or a
 sufficient distance to strike the
 south fork of a stream shown on
 sketch and believed to be called
 by the Indians In, chaw, Kaw, wiskin or
 Red Head stream (which with its north
 fork Inka, tatat forms, it is said, the
 Skoon, Koonh flowing into the Thompson
 above ^{but opposite} the mudslide) - the line (for the
 purpose of including the Indian race course)
 to strike Red Head Creek about 15 chains
 below the trail crossing which trail

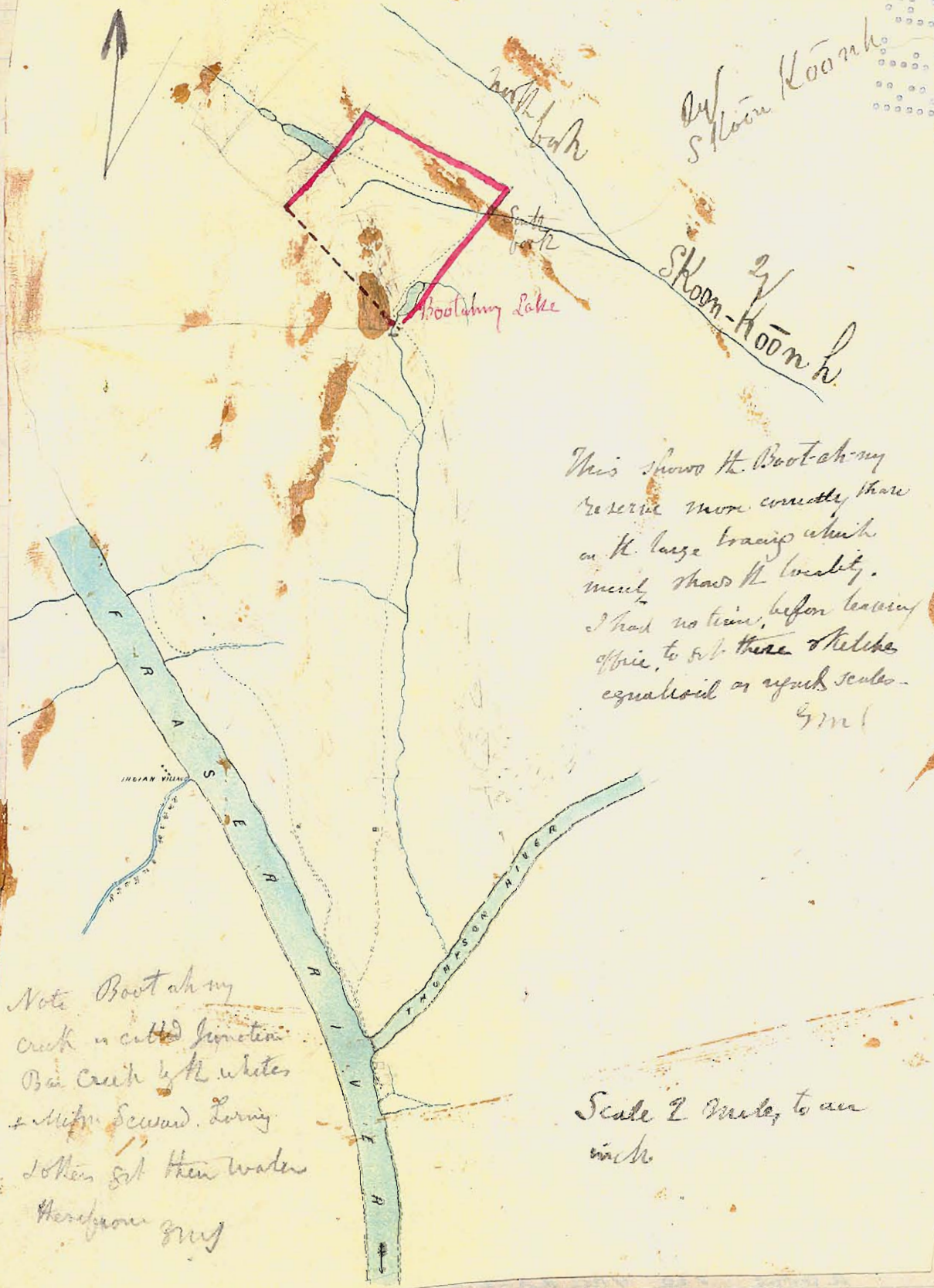
then

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

***N.B.: THIS MINUTE OF DECISION AND SKETCH, AS WELL AS PAGE 30
OF THIS VOLUME WERE REMOVED FROM THIS VOLUME AND RE-
REGISTERED IN THE INDIAN LAND REGISTRY AS #X15857; THE SEAL
FROM THE REGISTRY IS ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE ORIGINAL.***

Bootahmy is two traps for cultivation & the grass
is not much grass.

North



This shows the Bootahmy
reserve more correctly than
on the large tracing which
must show the locality.
I had no time, before leaving
office, to get these sketches
equalized or upon scales -
9m

Note Bootahmy
Creek is called Junction
Bair Creek by the whites
& Skoon Seewad. Long
Loken got their water
therefrom only

Scale 2 miles to an
inch

then immediately turn to the north west. (the Indian race course being on left bank of Red Head Creek), and the line, from the point of striking Red Head Creek is to go north easterly half a mile up the mountain slope - thence in a north westerly direction across the slope about 2 miles to south east end of small lake shown on sketch to include the small stream coming from north east and flowing into said end of small lake - thence (cutting said end of small lake) 1/2 miles or thereabouts - thence southerly to starting point as survey requirements may dictate, but so as to include the favorite camping grounds of the Indians on the north side of Pool, at my lake and the grassy slope above them and some timber land adjacent.

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

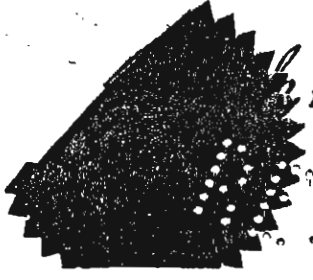
Note The Surveyor may considerably vary (after leaving the small lake) the north west boundary of this reserve the land there being hilly and roughish -

Gus

***IN THE ORIGINAL, SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO THE
BACK OF PAGE 10***

***ALSO, THE MINUTE OF DECISION ON PAGE 11 WAS
REMOVED FROM THIS VOLUME AND RE-REGISTERED
IN THE INDIAN LAND REGISTRY AS #X15894; THE SEAL
FROM THE REGISTRY IS ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF
THE ORIGINAL.***





hekla. Kap. a. muk Indians

Styrne Subgroup of Lytton Group.

9209

The old reserve of Styrne on the right bank of Fraser river about 5 miles above Lytton is confirmed and is to be extended of the same width back from right bank of Fraser river as the old reserve southerly across Styrne stream about half a mile or sufficient width distance to include a spot where trees are cut down for a fence and the right to an abandoned ditch from its source which ditch passes through this land is given to the Indians saving any persons legal rights to said ditch which apparently do not, however exist.

gms

10 July 1870

100 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from any sources of water supply which on survey may be found available, particularly from Styrne stream and its tributaries and from the pu.chca stream

gms

hekeka. kap. a. muk Indians

Styne Subgroup of Lyttou Group,

Reserve 10

GMS

A Reserve near the right bank of Frazer river about ~~miles above Styne river~~ consisting of 3 detached pieces of about 5 acres each on the benches between the he. pu. cheen and he. Kerth streams.

10 July
1870
✓

20 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from the he. pu. cheen and he. Kerth streams or from other sources of water supply which on survey may be found available.

GMS

Iskka. Kap a. mukt Indians

Styng Subgroup of Lyttou Group.

Reserve II

gms

A Reserve on the right bank of Fraser river about ~~_____ miles~~ north from Styng river to be bounded as follows.

From a spot on the right bank of Fraser about 20 chains north from Yaw. aucht Steam line, west about 30 chains - thence true south about 45 chains thence true east to Fraser river - thence up right bank of Fraser river to starting point, to include ~~dwain houses~~ ^{cultivated}

10 July
1870



50 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Yaw. aucht. he. Kerth. Chut. chuak. too streams or from other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

gms

Reserve 12 hskca, Kap. a. muk Indians

Stynes Subgroup of Lytton Group

smf A Reserve near the right bank of Fraser river about ~~miles north from Stynes river~~ consisting of a bench of about 100 acres more or less immediately south of Ne. gult. to stream as shown on sketch.

10 July

1870



smf One hundred ~~to~~ ^{smf} inches of water for irrigation or other purposes are assigned from Ne. gult. to stream or other sources of water supply which on survey, may be found available.

smf

Reserve 13 Hehla, Kap, a. muk Indians

Styne Subgroup of Elyton Group

Stuy

A Reserve on the right bank of Fraser river at Cameron Bar about ~~_____ miles north from Styne river~~ consisting of two portions of land.

10 July 1870

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

+

45 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Ne-kwi-kwit stream and any other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

Stuy

* This is the reserve on which a Chinaman has intended probably mine for agriculture by mining on it.

See my Report thereon to Superintendent 1880

Stuy

Reserve 14

Kekla. Kap. a. muk Indians

Styne Subgroup of Lytton Group

A reserve on the left bank of the Fraser river opposite the old Styne reserve to include in good survey shape all the land on the flat or terrace within the old fence and to be extended southerly to a stream called Hull. hult. aid (from which the ditch comes) the general width of this southerly extension to be about the same as the land under fence.

100 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are to be assigned from Hull. hult. aid stream and the other stream about half a mile above it called Kway. ooch, or 'gum', and from other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

WMS

Styne Authority
10 July
1870



Inkila, Kap. a. muk Indians

Styne Subgroup of Eytton Group

a Reserve on the left bank of the Frazer 6 or 7 miles up the Lilloet trail, from Eytton where the Indians said they had cultivated lands is temporarily reserved with necessary water privileges pending an examination of the place, which the Commission in 1878, having to push on to Inverness, was compelled to leave over to be examined when the Indian lands up Frazer river, towards and above Lilloet, should be examined.

The place may probably be Spindlem Flat and 20 acres are temporarily reserved. Yours

10 July
1878



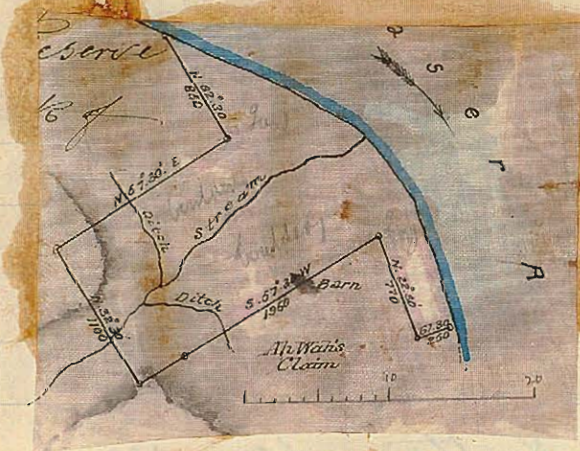
Finally reserved
by W. O. Peilly -
30 Aug - 1881

IN THE ORIGINAL, THE UNDERLINING AND NOTATION OF "x SOUTHERLY" AND THE MARGINAL NOTE, WHICH STATES: "READ NORTHERLY POR", ARE IN BLUE PENCIL.

N.B.: THE MARGINAL NOTATION IS INITIALLED "POR"; THAT IS, PETER O'REILLY, SPROAT'S SUCCESSOR AS INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER. IT IS A PROPER CORRECTION TO SPROAT'S MINUTE. THIS CORRECTION, HOWEVER, WAS NOT MADE TO THE COPY IN VOLUME 24, PAGE 71. THIS VERSION IS CORRECT; THE DESCRIPTION IN VOLUME 24 IS INCORRECT.

***IN THE ORIGINAL, THIS SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO THE
BACK OF PAGE 17 AND APPEARS VERY CLOSE TO
THE TOP EDGE OF THE PAGE. IT HAS BEEN
CENTRED FOR THIS COPY.***

Wokomeen old reserve - for position on right
bank of river see map page 26.



Note. This is a striking illustration of
the water question. These two
ditches of non Indians divert
the whole of the water from its
natural bed before it reaches
the old village & cultivable patch
End

Iskela, Kap. a. muk Indians

Lytton Group.

The foregoing (except for the Indians of Styrne) comprises a totally inadequate area of arable land for the Lytton Indians - being mainly residential spots and garden patches small in number ^{and area.} It not being possible to find suitable unoccupied agricultural land, with irrigation water, for the Lytton Indians (except those of Styrne) and the Commission having been unable to get the Gov^{ts} to act in the matter, the following temporary reserves are ~~made~~ ^{made} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~subject~~ ^{subject} to legal claims and definite assignments of reserves within the area, are made, pending the adjustment of the question by the Government - so that the state of matters may at all events not be made worse than it is.

10 July
1878

see notes
pages 23 to
28.

A portion of land bounded as follows -
 From a spot on right bank of Fraser River at the south east corner of the main Styrne reserve west one mile -
 thence south to Kom. C. ^{or} ~~the~~ stream -
 thence down left bank of said stream to right bank of Fraser River -
 thence up right bank of Fraser River to starting point.



Anotten

***IN THE ORIGINAL, ALL THREE OF THESE SKETCHES
ARE AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 18.***

***N.B.: LATER IN THE ORIGINAL, IT IS APPARENT THAT SKETCHES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM SOME PAGES AND REFERENCE IS MADE
TO SKETCHES "AT PAGE 19"; THESE ARE, PRESUMABLY, THE
REMOVED AND REFERRED TO SKETCHES.***



Mountains

Indian Reserve
No 2
about 160 acres
or more

Old
Indian
Houses

Marked out
Nov 14th 1862
By H. M. Ball
Jm

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

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

Marked out
by Corps Jumbull
October 13th 1862

Reserve Post
Thomas Seward's Preemption
claim of
160 Acres

Another copy
of this Page 100

Indian Reserve
No 1
about 25 Acres
down to Road

Indian Reserves

Marked out

Nov 14th 1862

at Clokeheen
for the Indians
Lassetton & the
rest of his Tribe

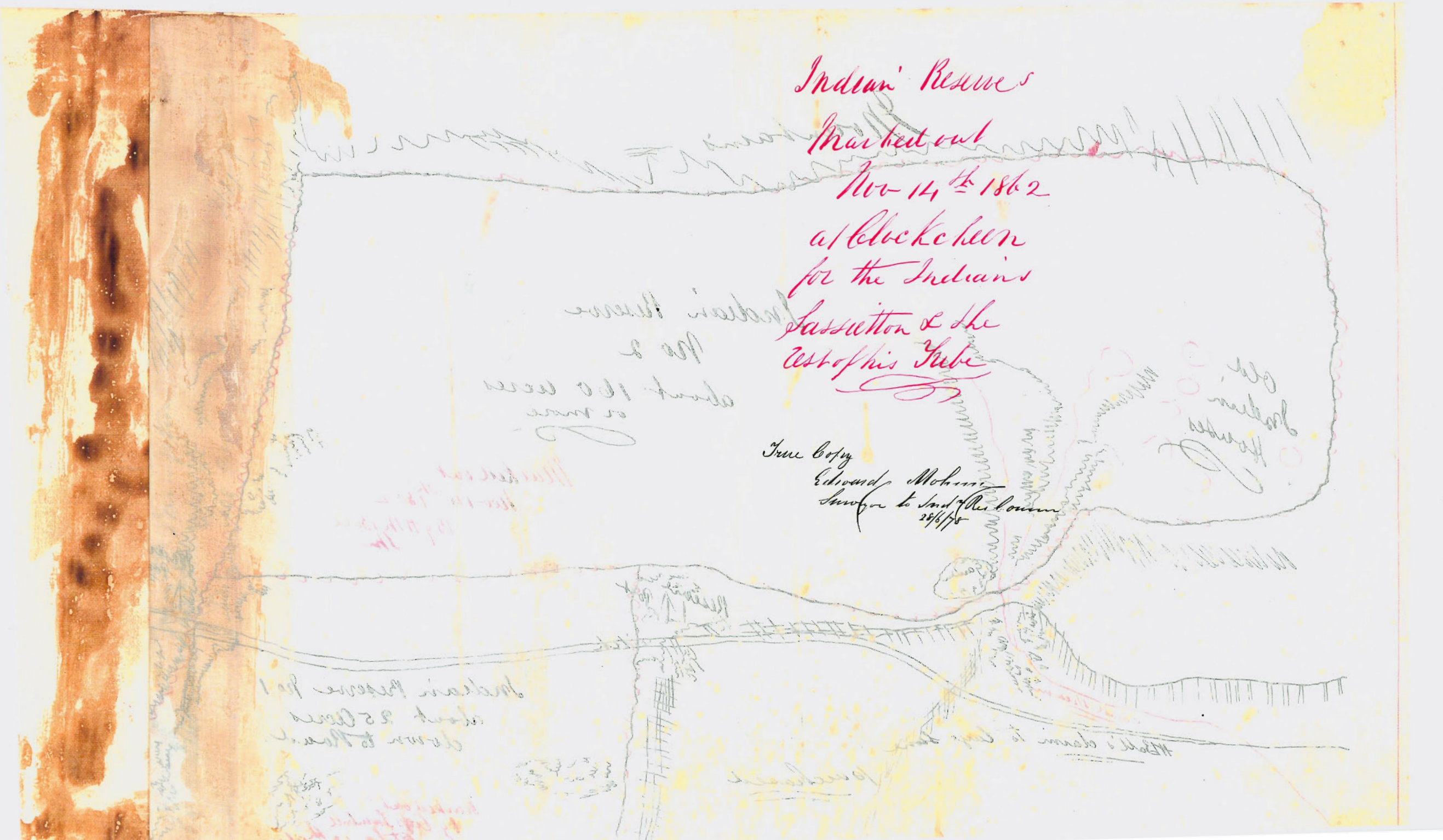
True Copy
Edmond Moham
Surveyor to Lord of the Council
28/11/62

Old Indian
Houses

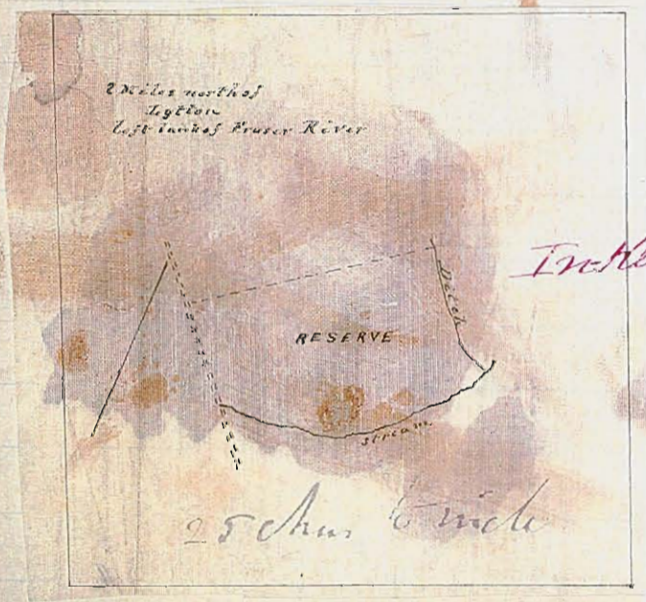
about 100 acres
or more

Indian Reserve No 1
about 25 acres
closer to town

Indian Reserve No 2
about 100 acres
or more



2 Miles north of
Lytle
Left bank of Brazos River



Trails

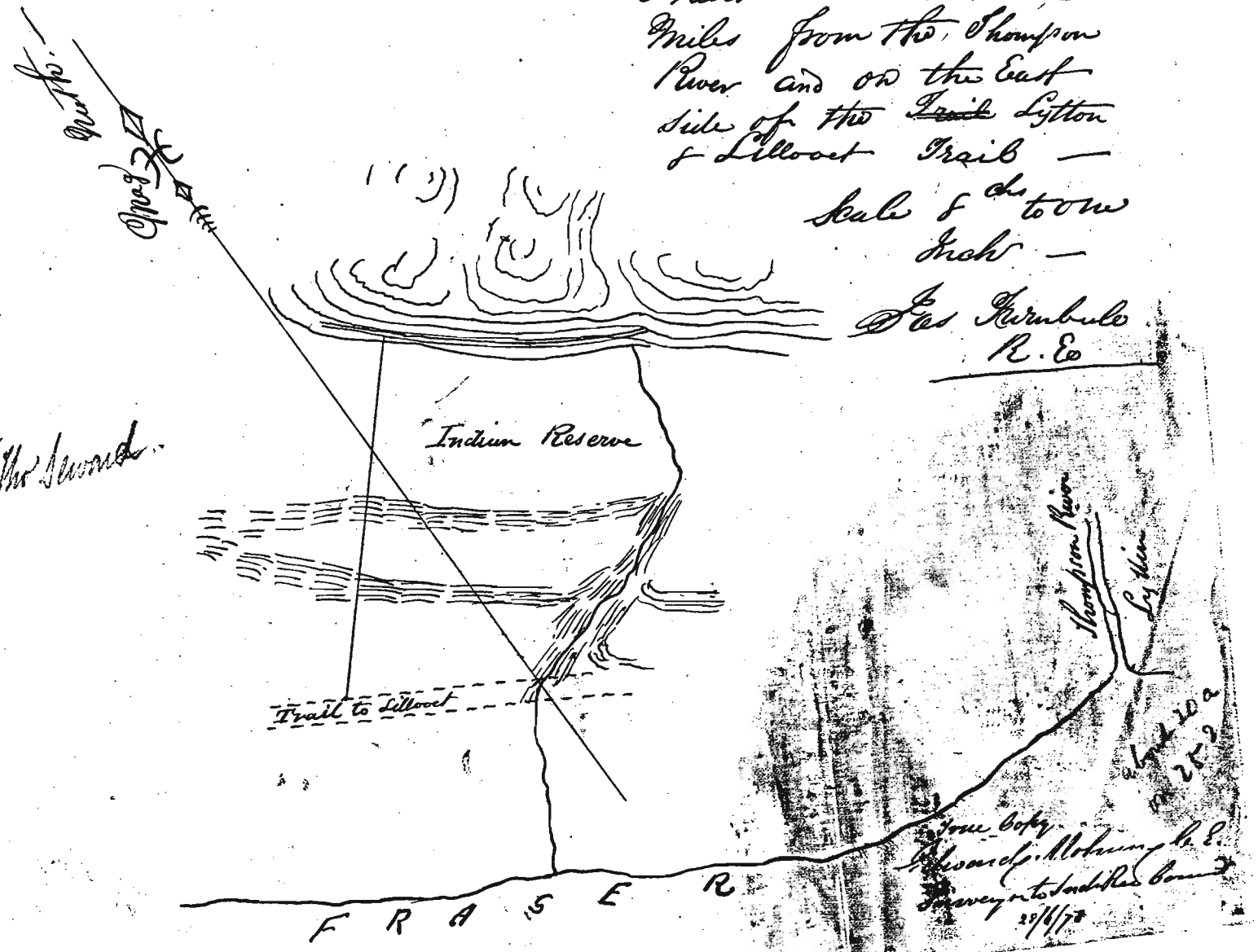
25 Acres to include

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

Scale of distance
 Inch —

Geo. Kumbule
 R. E.

Mill's
 Ranch, Mr. Leonard



Geo. Kumbule
 R. E.
 29/4/78

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

South Boundary - the right bank of Thompson River from its mouth to the base of the mountains forming the east boundary of Boot, at my valley.

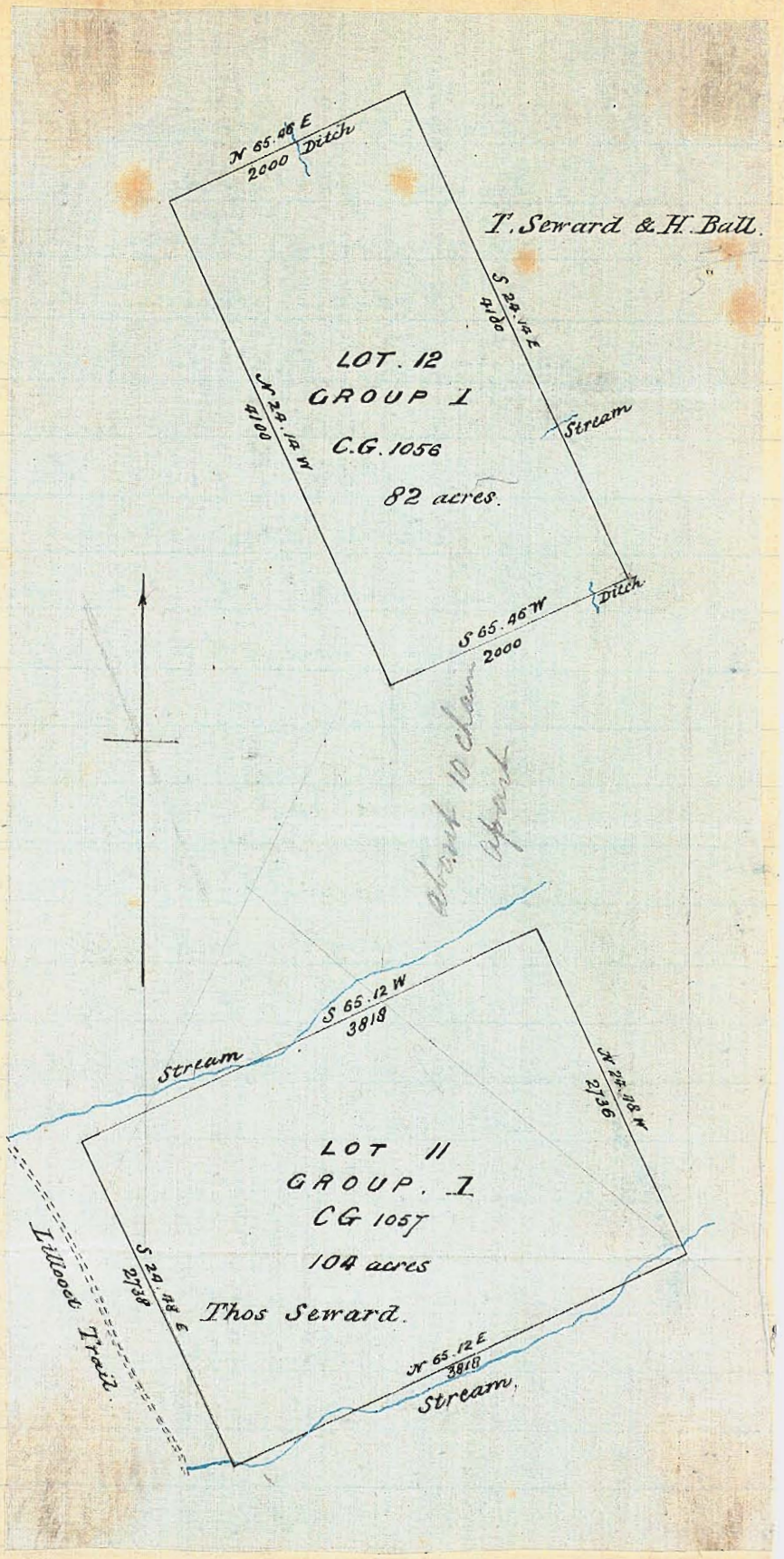
East Boundary - the base of the mountains forming the east boundary of Boot, at my valley from the right bank of Thompson River to the south boundary of the Boot, at my reserve.

North Boundary - a line drawn west to right bank of Fraser river from the south west corner of the Boot, at my Reserve.

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

***IN THE ORIGINAL THE SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO THE
BACK OF PAGE 19***

See about this
north point.
Leach surveyor.



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

Note

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

The grazing lands for the Lytton Indians have been assigned at Boot, at my and elsewhere and are sufficient. Winter grazing at Nemitta Creek. Hayland partly ~~at~~ with meadows at Skei Nut and Skway - among

Ward

plan of foot at my rescue
drawn on scale which this
Summit not shown

Grafcog Sloping Mountains

Trout
Tuchan-Kaw-wickin or

Timber slope

Grass slope

Shoon-Koonk

High white
water
mile
61. part

Reserve diagram - from
Presents sketch

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

Doot-ah-my
junction of Junction Bar Creek
to flow
and
Loring

Temporary Reserve within yellow
lines

In Klak-chaan
Reserve

Klak-Kam-chaan
Klak-a-mich

LYTTON

Kilgord

FRASER R.

Sto-
Mee-
Reserve
Klak-
Reserve

Neck-eye-gah
Reserve

Neck-eye-gah
Extension

Bench
Shway-ay-moh
Reserve

Lower Bench

Temporary Reserve within yellow
lines

Strym Reserve

Falls

Sto-
Mee-
Reserve

Shway-ay-moh
is the
Lytton Subgroup

Pasulka

Upper bench
by Summit on
at least in 1878

about 5 or 6 miles
above Lytton
where the
reserves, outlined, were
made in 1878

Sto-
Mee-
Reserve
Klak-
Reserve
Neck-eye-gah
Reserve
Shway-ay-moh
Reserve

Sto-
Mee-
Reserve

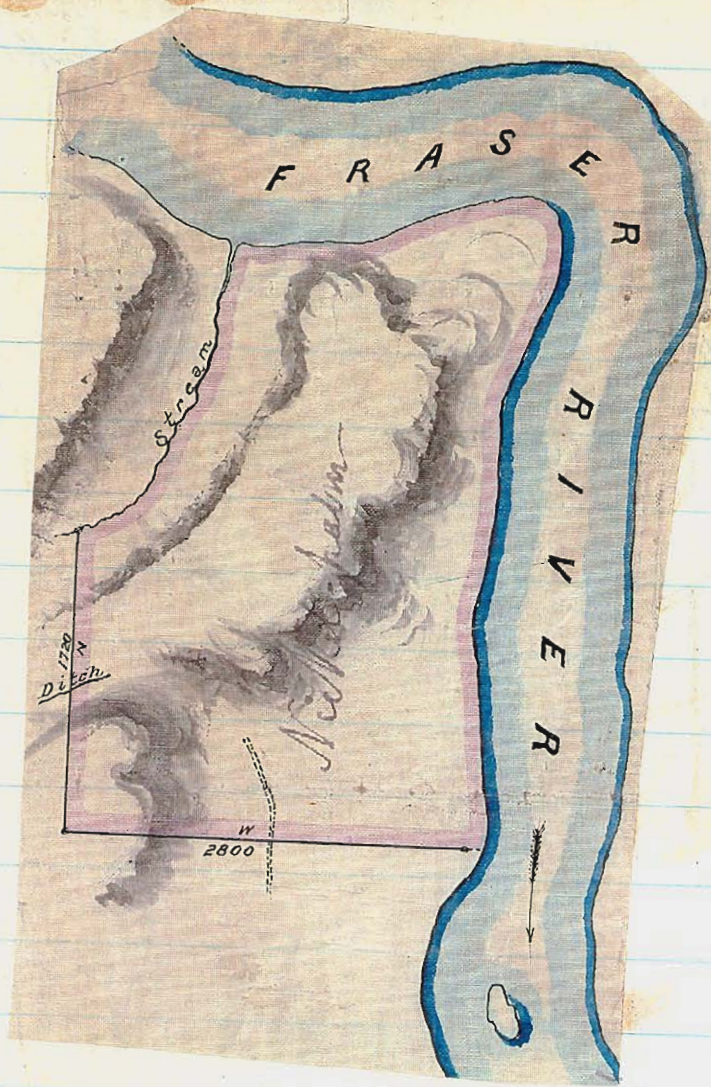
Sto-
Mee-
Reserve

**IN THE ORIGINAL, THE OVERSIZED SKETCH IS
AFFIXED TO PAGE 21**

(THIS IS A GLUE BLOTCH)

IN THE ORIGINAL, PAGE 22 HAS TWO MAPS AFFIXED TO IT. THE LARGER MAP IS DRAWN ON A BLUE-LINED, OVERSIZED PIECE OF PAPER AND FOLDED DOWN THE CENTRE, TOWARD THE INSIDE OF THE BOOK. THE SMALLER MAP IS AFFIXED TO THE BLANK, FACING SIDE OF THE FIRST MAP. THE NOTES RELATED TO THE SMALLER MAP ARE IN PENCIL. THE INITIALS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FACING PAGE ARE "W.S.J.", WILLIAM S. JEMMETT, SURVEYOR TO THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION. THE BLUE LINED PAGE HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO PAGE 22.

N.B.: WHEN MAKING THE COLOUR COPY, THE UNDERLYING MAP SHOWED THROUGH PARTIALLY. THE MARK IN THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER IS AN EMBOSSEMENT DEPICTING A BUILDING.



Surveyed by John Tutch
1870.

110 acres.

Scale 6 inches = 1 mile

See note on other side of this sheet

20 miles from Lytton

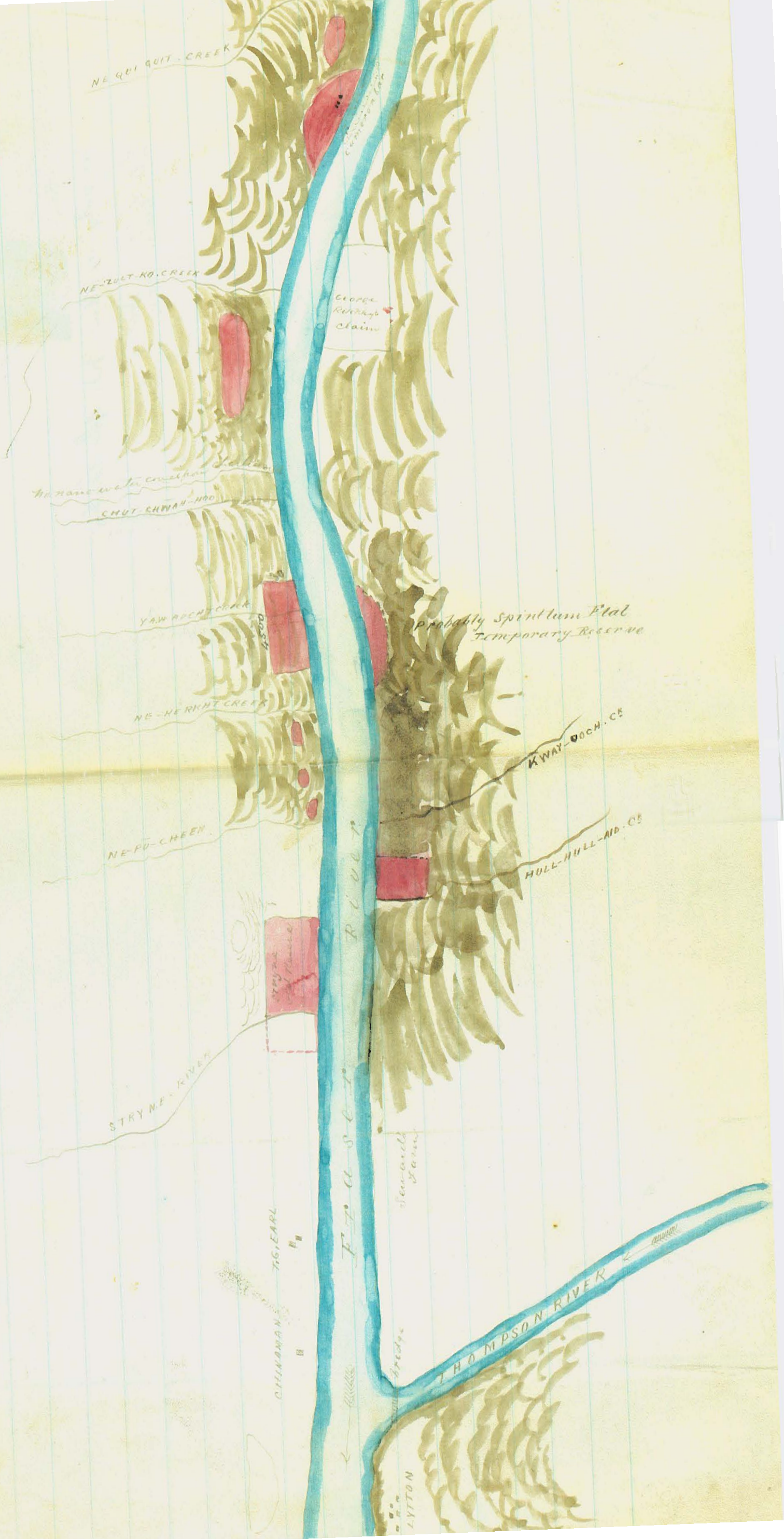
A Rough Sketch inside this sheet

W.S.J.

X-52

The furthest McMa kept a month
 back up the Fraser from Lytton is
 I believe at Mackel-palm right
 back Fraser 20 miles from Lytton
 I have not been there, but may have
 attacked the sketch of the old residence there
 from my ancestor's use - see back of this sheet

TOPE NORTH



Memorandum

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

Right bank of Fraser river.

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

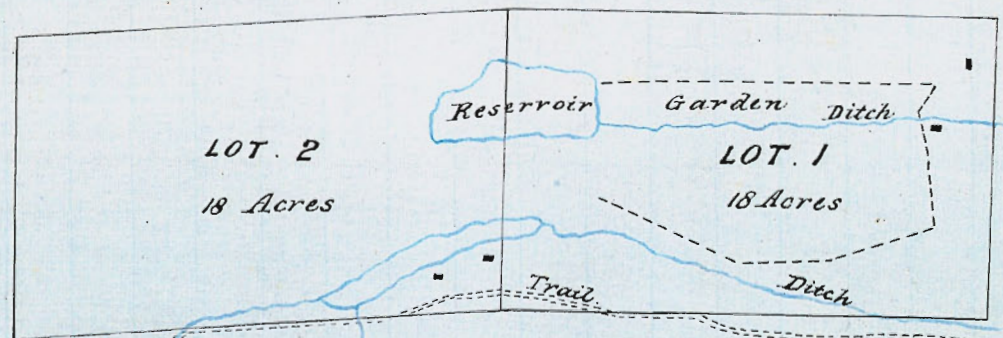
***IN THE ORIGINAL, PAGE 24 IS GLUED TO PAGE 23.
THE SKETCH AND THE PRE-EMPTION RECORD ARE,
THEREFORE, AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 24.***

LYTTON

Crown Grant Dec 7th 1861 Thomas Gaile

Benches

Stream



LOT 2
18 Acres

LOT 1
18 Acres

F R A S E R R I V E R

15.00
6.00
11.00
11.00
11.00

52

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

Situate on Van Winkle flat adjoining
the land of Th^r Earl on the west bank of
Trayer river commencing from the corner post
of J Earl's ranch extending thence west 200
yards thence South 200 yards: Claim 200 x 200 yds.
? C.I. 28th April 1863. No record of it
in Land Office.

Copy

Indian Reserve Commission
Survey Branch.

Lytton 12 July 1879

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

Commencing at Nitkiah town and crossing a rugged stony patch, the first piece of cultivable land is occupied by a Chinaman named Ah Tocket who holds under a Bill of Sale a Crown Grant for 56 acres originally issued 18th December 1869, to Auguste Thieffrey. The man's claim may contain four or five acres of good soil, but his principal occupation appears to be mining. He obtains water from Nitkiah Creek.

At about a mile from Nitkiah town and immediately opposite M'Klay Mill is a small Indian Garden which is watered from the above creek by a so-called abandoned miner's ditch of which the Indian has taken possession.

On the second bench and by

with west of the garden are from two to three acres of second class land, which the Indians are desirous of acquiring, this piece however would have to be watered from Nideyah Creek and unless water could be procured from the ditch claimed and used by Ah Ahung, the probable profits from so small a piece of cultivation would not justify the necessary expenditure in the construction of a new ditch.

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

Continuing up the river bank from the garden above mentioned for about half a mile a small flat of about 20 acres is ~~found~~ reached of which portion has been fenced by the Indians as to this but a little higher is another actually fenced piece, and beyond these are another small flat. The soil however is of a very light character and it is considered doubtful whether it will pay for cultivation. ~~Below this~~

Below this bench on the bank of the River lies Ah Ahung's farm of 23 ac., which Certificate of Improvement was issued 15 Nov^r 1867., and which he holds by Bill of Sale from Ah Tye dated 1 Jan^r 1876 (he held a Bill of Sale from Thum Sing, original holder) dated 21 May 1870.

About half a mile beyond is
Ah Wah, or Ah dung's farm of 80 ac. This
was originally preempted by G. Hudson,
preemption record No 77. and after passing
through several hands finally ^{became} becomes the
property of Ah dung. A certificate of im-
provement was granted on 37 ac of this
claim the 26th Sept 1870. This farm is
irrigated from Mohomsee creek. Adjoining
this claim on the north is the Mohomsee
Reserve of which about four acres are set
for cultivation, and through which the
Mohomsee creek runs; but as the whole
of the water of the creek has been recorded
by Mr. Thos Paul on one side, and the
Shimaman on the other, ^{Indian} their cultivation
is entirely at the mercy of their neighbors
who claim that they are the lawful record
and holders of the whole stream, ^{on} which
the Indians had settled prior to the
immigration of the whites. In justice
however both to Mr Paul and the Shimaman
I must state that they have ~~and do~~ also
supplied the Indians from their ditches
free of cost. The fact however remains
that this supply is only considered a
matter of grace and can only be obtained
by the Indians when not required by
the its proprietors.

Adjoining Mohomsee on the
north is Mr Paul's farm of forty four ac
this consists of two lots of eighteen acres
each originally held by Brown Grant to G.
H. M. Ball, and a preemption record in
name of J. M. Hanes. on which certificate of

Improvement dated 28 April 1863 was issued and transferred by Bill of Sale of same date. On the northern end of Mr Paul's farm resides an old Chinaman

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

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

To sum up there are about 2000 ac of good soil between Mitzoph and Styne of which about four or five are available for the Indians: the remainder being held by Mr Paul, Ah dury, Ah Bhury, and Ah Tockt.

Ah Bhury has endeavored to cultivate a piece of brown land to which he is not entitled, of second class quality and containing about 1200 ac.

Having no other land to fall back upon the Indians are desirous of cultivating portions of the light sandy patches which they have cleared and fenced. The outlay in labor if not in money would however be considerable in the construction of ditches, and it would be hard to find anything more heartening, and more calculated to

deter Indians from engaging in agriculture than to discover that all their labor was thrown away, as the land given them was worthless. I would respectfully suggest that an experiment should be made to ascertain whether these sandy benches are capable of producing crops; that a small piece say one acre within the Indian fence near Ah Shun, should be ploughed, ~~sow~~ sown and irrigated next season and the capabilities of the soil demonstrated. Without such an experiment the Indians will never believe ~~it~~ ~~worthless~~ the soil to be worth and will throw away their labor, when if successful it would justify the construction of ditches. Such an experiment under a white man's superintendence would probably cost not more than \$50 ^{small quantity of water required for} ~~the water for such use~~ this may be procured without trouble from Ah Shun ditch close by.

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

I annex a rough sketch of the ~~country~~ section referred to and have
of
(2) J. M. S. C.

J. M. S. C.
Sub. Comr

***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE COPY OF MOHUN'S LETTER
(WHICH IS DOUBLE-SIDED IN THE ORIGINAL) IS
AFFIXED TO THE FRONT OF PAGE 25.***

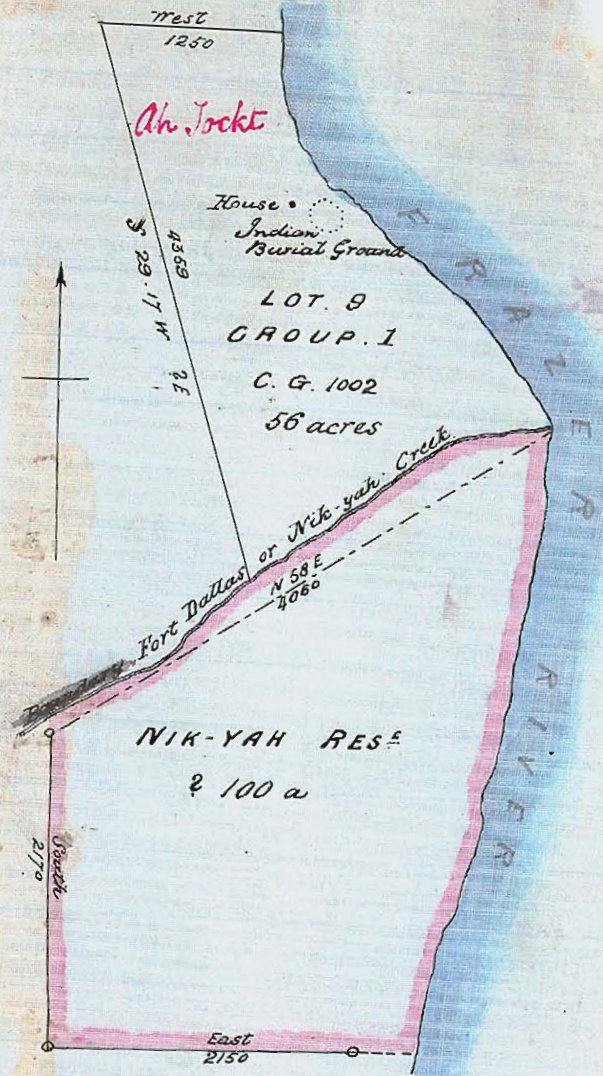
IN THE ORIGINAL, THE SKETCH AND PRE-EMPTION RECORDS ARE AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 25.

N.B.: In the original, there are notes on the bottom of the two copies of the pre-emption records which did not come out on the copies. On the bottom of pre-emption record No. 186, there is a notation in red ink which reads: "? C. Imp.¹ [i.e. Certificate of Improvement] on 23 acres granted 15/11/67 [i.e. November 15, 1867] no record of it in Land office" The notation is not initialled. Note the date of the Certificate of Improvement is the same as the pre-emption claim.

On the bottom of pre-emption record No. 77, there is a notation in red ink which reads: "? Certif.^c Imp granted 26/9/70 [i.e. September 26, 1870] on 37 acres of this claim. Cannot find it in the Land office." This note is not initialled either. The handwriting of both notes is the same.

Look into the bearing of
Ah Tocket's section here on the
ground

McCumber
T. H.



Scale 6 inches = 1 Mile.

Preceptor
Lytton
Ah Chung

W Hodson
Preceptor record
Lytton
Ah Wah
Ah Lung

Plan of Holdings in N.W. 2. Mohini Depot
12th July 1878.



27

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

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

The whole
question is elucidated by extracts from

***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE STATEMENTS OF THE CHIEFS
ARE AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 27.***

July 8th 1878

Michel 2nd Chief of the Lytton tribe of Indians says

That four or five of the Indians had gardens along the small stream which flows partly from the reserve and on to the land ~~now~~ owned by Cap. St. Ball as per rough sketch dated Nov 14-1862. The gardens were partly on the reserve and partly on the said land of Cap. St. Ball below the present reserve. One of the Indians was called Sah. si. a. tin, now dead; the other Indians are living.

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

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

Sivijim an old man had a patch on Mr. Seaward's pre-emption in a field east of the road before Mr. Seaward had the land. Mr. Seaward sent him away. He made another patch in the neighborhood and Mr. Seaward also sent him away from that. Both patches are now in Mr. Seaward's pre-emption. The Indian is now at Strype and is satisfied with the land he has been promised above Strype.

Michel. Interpreter

Deposited ^{to} in my presence

Deposited to in my presence
Geo. O'Brien of

John Frost
JMF

Over

Louis the present Chief of Micomen says

That he remembers having seen gardens on the land spoken of above as Cap. Palle's. Other Indians were there before Sah-si-a-tin, they cut the brush and grew potatoes. This was very soon after the white men came.

The grave yard now in Seward's field was there before the white men came

Michel Intiputer

Depond to me represent

for Mouty

SM

Depose to in my presence
The Blunkin

Depositions of
Michel and Louis
Land at Newards
8th July 1878

my Field Minute sent herewith
dated 20 July 1870.

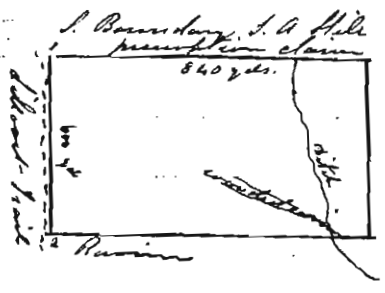
Both plans in this book
Page 19 & 26 & 95

The plans accompanying said
Minute were sent with it to Parce
and Donaghy. I had no time to get
them re-made for this book before returning
from office.

Kleetle Hut, ^{see general Map Page 28} where the second
chief Michel (not the interpreter) has been
trying to cultivate in a frigid place, but the
water growth prevents regular cultivation as it also
does at Suklukcheen (near Mr Seward) - see
position of Mr Ball & Seward as to water - described
in above Field Minute. see letter 17 Mar 1870
on back of this page from Mr Seward to me.

Tucko-Lap, immediately across
the bridge from Syden - see general Map Page 21 -
is a place formerly cultivated, but without water
it cannot now be

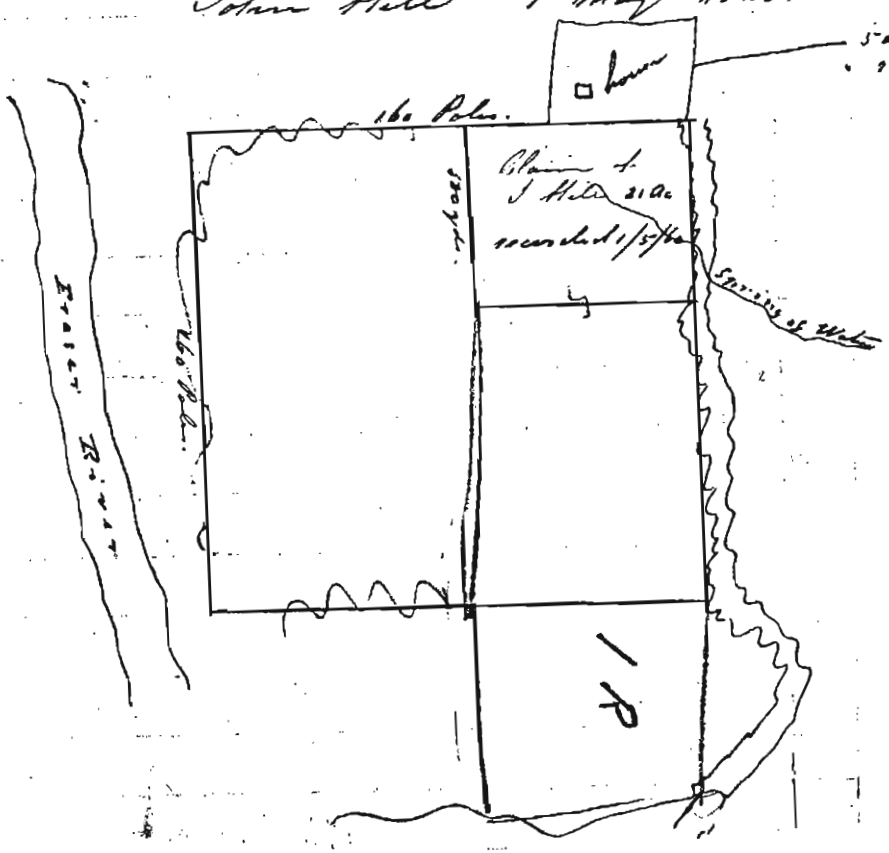
***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE SKETCHES AND LETTER FROM
MR. LEONARD ARE AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF
PAGE 28.***



17,600 per
 45
 155

Commencing from a stake near
 the trail to follow south of the
 Ravine bounding the presumption
 claim of J. A. Hill east bank of Steam
 River, moving thence south 600
 yards and from thence up small
 ravine 840 yds. about 100 acres.
 600 x 840 yds.
 (47) Thos Seward

John Hill 1 May 1860.



it is therefore simply throwing away
time and seed unless I can depend
on getting water in the month of July.
As you must observed when here last
Summer we are not favoured with
any living stream of water but solely
depend on the fall of snow in a
limited extent of Country for our supply.
The conclusion I might here remark
that in 1877 Mr. McKay lost
his entire crop of wheat 30 acres -
owing to its scarcity.

I am yours Truly

L. Leonard

Gilbert M. Sprout Esq
Commissioner.

Lytton Wash Farm
17th March 1879

Sir

I'm happy to your letter of 8th inst.
I beg to say I should be sorry to
refuse the Archim Meddell, a little
water to enable him to grow a
crop, but as he is cultivating more
land he requires considerable water.
I have repeatedly told him that I
could not afford to let him have
water as he was giving me great
deal of trouble beside loss.

It is not because there is a lack of
water in the Spring months, but in
the latter end of June and July
when I most need it, there is
always a deficiency. I have never
been able to get a second growth
of Hay. My grain also often a
partial failure.

Date	Name	Stream	Quantity
1861			
26 July	S. Hunter	Small creek north of Ft. Dallas	whole creek
26 " "	" " "	Fort-Dallas Creek (irrigation?)	37 ins
11 Nov	S. Hanson & P. Young	Stream 1/2 mile below Fort (Dallas for sawmill)	whole creek
1862			
19 May	H. Beard	Fort-Dallas Creek	100 ins
1864			
4 April	Vincent Petit	Sydney Creek	8 ins
21 July	Keun Shin	Sawmill Creek	50 ins
19 Sept	Keun Sing	Creek between 153 & 154 mile post	whole creek
3 Oct	S. Hunter	Stream near Fort-Dallas.	
28 Nov	Seward & Dale	Junction Creek	superfl.
1866.			
15 March	L. H. Stranzen	Junction Creek	50 ins
1 Dec	J. Taylor	Creek 6 miles above Sydney	100 ins
1867			
8 Feb	Jack Pelt	Fort-Dallas Creek	50 ins
16 April	" " "	" " "	50 ins
29 " "	Thos. Seward	Junction Bar Creek	250 ins
15 Sept	Jan Munn	Sydney Creek	40 ins
5 " "	" " "	Spring near burnt house	10 ins
1868.			
6 April	Ab. Get	Fort-Dallas Creek	50 ins
16 " "	Ab. Bah	" " "	100 ins
1869.			
23 Nov	Ab. Fry	Last Chance Whorem?	150 ins
10 Oct 1873			
10 Oct	J. Schaffman	(mile) Sydney Creek & spring	300 ins
1874.			
23 Feb	Ab. Fry	(Sydney)	200 ins
30 March	Thos. Paul	Whorem	200 ins
1876			
4 Aug	J. McKay	Junction Creek	500 ins

1876.

~~26 Sept~~

7 Oct

L. Loring

Junction

250 in

11 Nov

J. Chapman

Lytton Creek Sumpless.

11 " -

- " -

Irishman Spring

25

1877

27 July

McIntyre & McKay

Junction Creek

400

Bates Records for Mining

Ab. Tex.	Mohammud Creek	50 ins	8 Feb ^r 76.
"	Auguste's Creek	50 in	20 Dec ^r 75-
"	Fort Dallas Creek	50 in	17 June 178.
Ab. Tex.	Sawville Creek	50 in	24 June 178.
Ab. Tex.	Lytle Flat Creek 5 miles below Lytle	50 in	24 -- -- 178.
Tex. Get.	Ab. Tex.?	Mining License	19 March 177

List
 Bates Records for
 Mining
 Lytle and neighborhood

***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE THREE PAGE LIST OF
WATER RECORDS IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 29.***

IN THE ORIGINAL, THE NOTES ON BOOTAHNIE ARE WRITTEN IN RED INK ON A SEPARATE PAGE WHICH HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO PAGE 30.

N.B: THIS WAS REGISTERED IN THE INDIAN LAND REGISTRY AS PART OF #15857 (SEE PAGE 9, THIS BOOK)

Boot-ah-nu/ from page 9.

This place is so elevated as to be
 of no use for cultivation, and it is ^{not} very
 desirable for grazing as compared with
 - the grass not being indigenous bunch grass and being
 many other places. But it is a place
 greatly prized and long occupied at
 certain periods by Indians up and down
 the Prairie Thompson and Nicole for
 many miles. It is one of the several
 great places of resort which the Indians
 as a people greatly prize. They meet
 there to fish and amuse themselves,
 but specially to dig roots.

found to be the same

It is mentioned as a Lythar reserve
 being near Lytham, but it is to be in
 the hands of the Indian Department for
 enjoyment by all the Indians who have
 been in the habit of visiting it.

The Indians have for many years been
 in great fear of this place should they
 be taken for white people. It has no
 name for white people. E. M. V.

***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE LETTER FROM GEORGE
COXON IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 31.***

31
Lytton June 29th 178

Sir

I have sent to An. Sp. for the Receipt dated June 17th 178, the same being Rent and record for Water (which gives Him no claim to Land) and only a right to the use of the Water for one Year

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

I am

Sir

Your Obedient Servant
George Coxon
Govt Agent

Lytton

To Gilbert M. Spier

Indian Reserve Commissioner

In Camp

Geo: Cozou
by Hon 29 June 1878
Relating to Receipts
for water to Ah Tye

***IN THE ORIGINAL, THE EXTRACT FROM THE LYTTON
LAND REGISTRY IS PLACED HORIZONTALLY, FOLDED
AND AFFIXED TO PAGE 32.***

***N.B.: PAGE 32 APPEARS TO BE THE LAST PAGE OF THE
ORIGINAL BOOK. A FEW BLANK, UNNUMBERED PAGES
FOLLOW IT.***

District of Lytton. Country Lands.

No. of Deed	Name of Grantee.	R. No.	B. No.	Price	1 st Inst.	Date	2 nd Inst.	Date	3 rd Inst.	Date	4 th Inst.	Date	Date of Crown Grant	Remarks
5	Louis Wargand	1.	I.	\$32.00	\$32.00	11 th Apr. 67								Not recorded
1.	Henry M. Ball Lizara Road	1	1	9.0.0	4.10.0	2 nd Feb. /61							7 th December 1861.	Paid in full { Half payment was made prior to the land being reduced to 11 ⁵ / ₂ per acre. The land was surveyed under the New Act and the final payment remitted } (45 acres.
2.	Henry M. Ball	2	"	£.s.d. 9.0.0	4.10.0	2 nd Feb. /61.							7 th December 1861	Paid in full. { Half payment was made prior to the land being reduced to 11 ⁵ / ₂ per acre. The land was surveyed under the New Act and the final payment remitted }
1112	William Voight	2	"	\$119.00	\$119.00	22 Dec. /66							10 th February 1871.	Lot. 2 G. 1. Right bank Fraser River 466.27 m post from Yale. C. Ground in Lytton District

The above is an extract from the Register Book in Land Office. being partly in pencil.

IN THE ORIGINAL, THIS REMAINING SECTION HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO THE BOOK. IT CONSISTS OF A DIFFERENT TYPE OF PAPER THAN THAT FOUND AT PAGES 1 TO 32. THE PAPER IS THICKER, A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT COLOUR AND HAS ALTERNATING WATER MARKS.

THIS SECTION IS CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AS AN "EXTRACT" AND BEGINS AT PAGE 65. WHILE NO COMPLETE COPY OF THIS FIELD MINUTE HAS BEEN LOCATED IN THE FEDERAL MATERIALS, A COMPLETE COPY CAN BE FOUND IN THE PROVINCIAL SET: BOX 1, BINDER 2, ITEM 42, NOS. 1768/78 & 1769/78. THE FEDERAL "EXTRACT" BEGINS AT THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 23 28.

GIVEN THE CROSS-REFERENCING WITH THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK THAT OCCURS IN THIS SECTION, IT WOULD SEEM THAT THIS "EXTRACT" WAS MEANT TO BE WITH SPROAT'S INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK 2. IT IS VERY POSSIBLE THAT SPROAT, HIMSELF, PUT THE TWO TOGETHER.

**NOTHING IS MISSING BETWEEN PAGES 32
AND 65.**

Extract Field Minutes 20 July 1978 65

have been dealt with but for this latter circumstance.

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

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

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

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

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

The state of land matters among the "Lyttou proper Subgroup" of these Indians is the principal cause of the present Minute, and I will now proceed to remark, specially, upon it in order to bring the matter before both Governments. but, in the first place, before the

the Government of the Province.

Case of the Lytton Subgroup.

The

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

Some of them

show proofs of a desire to cultivate the soil.

A considerable part of their Reserves, and also numerous patches, here and there, outside the Reserves, have been cultivated. The total area of the reserves, however, is small and no water, so far as I can find, has been formally declared to have been appropriated

to

***THE ORIGINAL OF PAGE 68 WAS CUT UP. THE
BOTTOM OF THE PAGE WAS THEN AFFIXED TO OTHER
PAPER. THE PAGE HAS BEEN RE-CONSTRUCTED AND
THE BEST POSSIBLE COPY PRODUCED.***

to those Indians to enable them to cultivate the land.

I subjoin

a Census of this Subgroup of Indians.

	Adults.	Youths.	Children.	Horses.	Cattle.	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	
Lytton Subgroup	183.	168	5.	25	106.	103 . 795 . 13

Total 590.

The total quantity of land assigned for these Indians, between 1859 and 1869, consisted of two small reserves at Lytton. Kluck. Kum. Cheen and Klakk. a. mick, respectively containing 14 and 12 acres. and another reserve,

of about 185 acres, (not scheduled,
 In Kluk. Cheen 2 1/2 miles up the left bank of the Fraser from Lytton.
 All these Reserves were assigned in 1862.

The bulk of the land is gravelly or rocky, and as no water was formally declared to have been provided for irrigation the land has not been cultivated.

Supposing that water had been provided, the cultivable land in these Reserves would have amounted to less than 1 and 1/5 acres for each male adult (now living).

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

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

were

were not reserved.

The old "homesteads", or principal places of residence of this subgroup of Indians, were, and are, at the above mentioned places, Kluck. Kum. cheen and Klakk, a. mich., beside the hamlet at Lytton on the left bank of the Frazer, and at Na. Ki. i. ya, Ho. ho. meen and Stryne on the right bank of the Frazer, near its junction with the Thompson.

The Indians had houses at these places, and also elsewhere, for instance, at Tuck. ko. zaph on left bank of the Frazer, just above its junction with the Thompson, and at In. Kluk. cheen above mentioned.

The Surveyor's sketch in 1862 shows half a

dozen

dozen houses at In. Kluk. cheen.

Owing to the above mentioned disregard of the specific instructions of Gov. Douglas, 1 Oct. 1859, to the Assistant Land Commissioner at Lytton, the comparatively populous Indian settlements at ka. ki. i. ya, ho. ho. meen and Stoyne were left, until 1870, to any protection against pre-emption or purchase that was afforded by the law.

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

An interesting practical question now presents itself.

What

What did the above mentioned protection of "Indian settlements and reserves" by law practically amount to?

I do not know that I can illustrate this more fairly than by reference to the actual history of some of these Indian grounds around Lytton, and particularly, in the first place, by the history of an Indian place called *ko-ko-meeu*, on the right bank of the Fraser opposite Lytton, which was an "Indian settlement" until 1870, when it was made into a "reserve".

The singular shape of this "reserve" as shown on a map at once draws attention to it. It suggests, as the fact is, that nearly all the good land has been gouged out of the "settlement" before

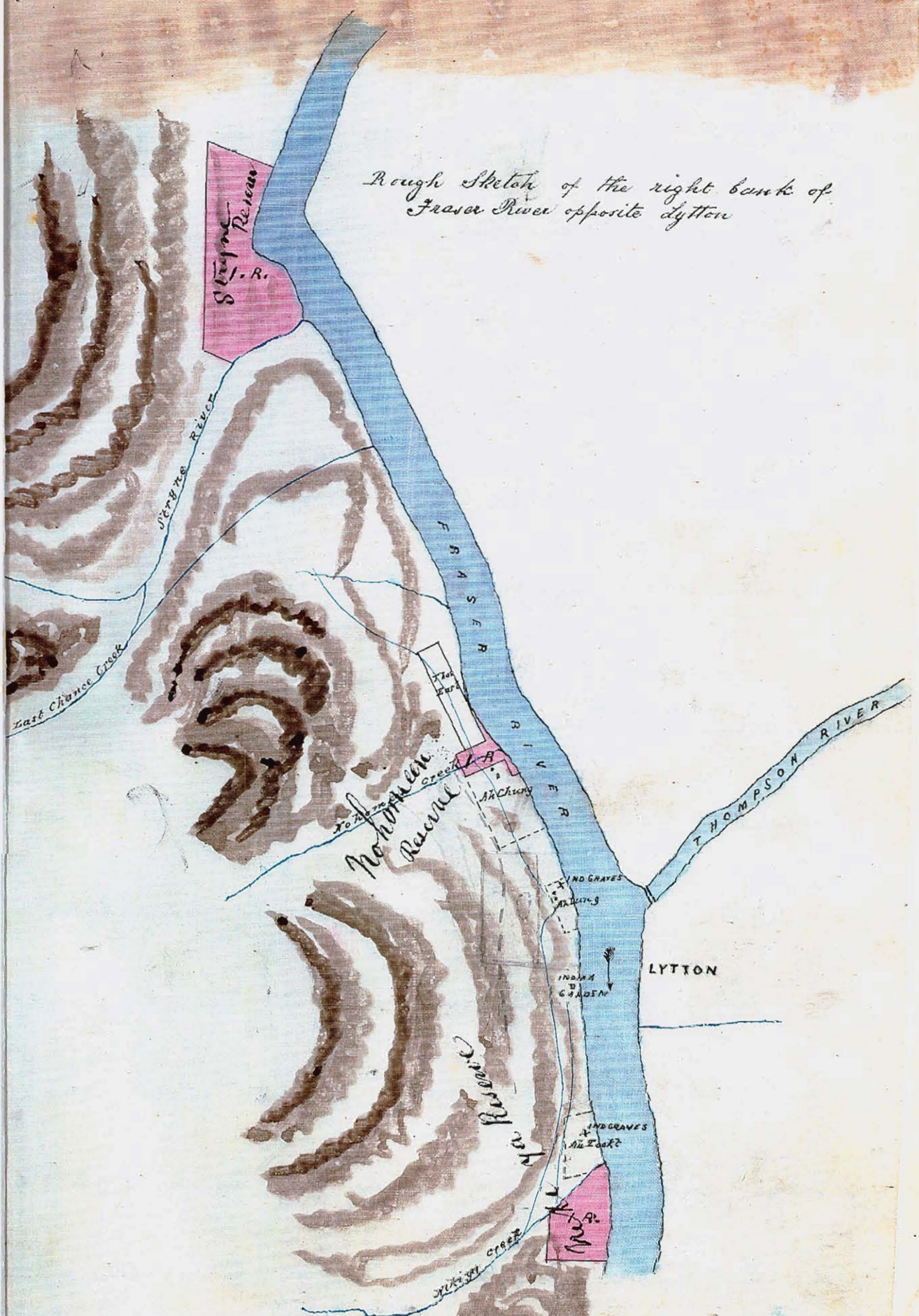
before it was made into a Reserve.

It may, perhaps, be well to give here a sketch of the whole of the portion of land on the right, or west, bank of the Fraser opposite Lytton (including *ho. ho. mēen*) which, in reviewing these Indian land matters, it was necessary for me to examine. See Page 73.A,

Speaking now of *ho. ho. mēen*, in particular, there are about 40 Indians at the village. The reserve, as defined in 1870, contains 30 acres, of which about 4 or 5 acres could be cultivated. That is to say, if water were provided for irrigation.

The smallness of this Reserve is owing to the neglect of the order of Gov. Douglas that
"anticipatory"

Rough Sketch of the right bank of
Fraser River opposite Lytton



60 Chains to 1 Inch

(Sign) Edward Moberg
Surveyor to Land Res. Commr

anticipatory reserves were to be laid out at Lytton, and its singular shape is no doubt owing to the inability of the Magistrate, who laid off the reserve in 1870, to deal effectively with the state of affairs caused by the Government having permitted lands close to the village to be acquired by non-Indians between 1859 and 1870.

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

The

The Assistant Land Commission.

or himself, among others, he then, practically, being Indian Agent for the district, * purchased, on 1 Dec: 1860, two pieces of land of 18 acres each, near to No. No. Melu village. " all springs of " "water recorded and purchased with the " "land."

The sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands, I think, was, in the ordinary course of official correspondence, obtained for this transaction; but, as the purchase was made under the Land Proclamation 4 July 1860, which forbids any one from acquiring an Indian Reserve or settlement, and as the Governor, in 1859, had ordered the lands round the villages of the Indians to be reserved,

i. East Granville, 20 Jan: 1870-1

the

the purchase, with other purchases by other persons at that place, was, I should imagine, not valid.

Mr.

Thomas Earl has since obtained possession of this land and now occupies it.

, See Earl's Land on Skelton herewith, 73A.

Attention may I think be fitly called here to the already quoted letter of the Assistant Land Commissioner, 24 March 1860, to Mr. Geo. Leam. Kamloops, Agent for the Hudson's Bay Company at that place, in which a different view of the law and of the orders of Gov. Douglas (1 Oct 1859) is taken with respect to Indian lands at Kamloops from the view taken, apparently, by the Assistant Land Commissioner

Commissioner with respect to Indian
Lands at No. 10, mēen, near Lytton.

No. 10, mēen was more distinctively
an old Indian settlement than the
place at Kamloops. The latter
had, indeed, once been the site of a
Hudson's Bay Fort, and had only been
occupied by the Indians after the
Company had abandoned it.

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

"The ejection of
St. Paul, a native of the country, from
his home is a question involving a
nice point of law, but my own
private opinion is that the estate is
vested"

'rooted in him, and that he cannot
 'be ejected, even if the land be con-
 'ferred to the Hudson's Bay Company,
 'so any such grant will reserve all
 'Indian rights on the land'

I also

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

The No. No. men's names,
 as the above sketch shows, has been tapped
 by

by the ditch of a settler on each side.

The ho. ho. meen stream naturally flows through ho. ho. meen reserve, but the Indians at ho. ho. meen would have to make a ditch from a more distant stream to irrigate the small portion of land possessed by them on ho. ho. meen reserve.

One of the settlers Mr. Carl, who is very kind to the Indians, gives them, occasionally, some water from his ditches as a matter of favour.

His good nature in this, and, in other ways, has mitigated the hardship of their position, but still the question exists whether the ho. ho. meen Indians have, according to Provincial Law, a legal

right

right to take a cup of drinking water
out of *ko. ko. meen* stream.

The
cultivable good land on *the ko. ko. meen*,
or west side of the *Fraser River*, is very
limited, and this makes the actual
history of the *ko. ko. meen* reserve
the more unsatisfactory.

Up to 1870,

the settlers who occupied land and appro-
priated water close to the *ko. ko. meen*
Indian settlement did so at their own
risk, but, in that year, the Colonial
Government, by defining this among other
Indian Reserves, perhaps, relieved the
settlers, to some extent, from responsibility.

The land in the neighbourhood
of *ka. ki. i. ya* and *Stynes*, the two

other

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

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

The following Report of Mr. Edward Proben C.E. together with the sketch at Page, 73.A, gives a clear account of the state of matters upon the right bank. His observations agree with my own examination of the ground previously made.

Copy

Indian Reserve Commission.

Survey Branch.

Lyttou 12 July 1878.

Sir.

" I have the honour to inform "

" you that I have, in accordance with "

" your instructions, carefully examined "

" the land on the right bank of the "

" Inaoss River lying between the ha. ki. i. ya "

" and Stryne Reserves, and have to "

" report as follows -

" Commencing "

" at ha. ki. i. ya Creek and crossing a "

" rugged stony patch the first piece of "

" cultivable land is occupied by a China "

" man, named Ah. Toctt, who holds under "

" a Bill of Sale a Crown Grant for 56 "

" acres originally issued 18 Decr. 1869 "

" to "

" to August's Shieffray. This man's
 " claim may contain 4 or 5 acres of
 " good soil, but his principal occu-
 " pation appears to be mining. He
 " obtains water from Ha. ki. i. ya Creek."

" At about a mile from
 " Ha ki. i. ya Creek, and immediately
 " opposite Mr. Chapman's mill, is a
 " small Indian garden which is watered
 " from the above Creek by a small abandoned
 " miner's ditch of which the Indian has
 " taken possession."

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

" Ha. ki. i. ya

Na, ki. i. ya Creek, and unless water
 could be procured from the ditch
 claimed and used by Ah-Chung, the
 probable profits from so small a
 piece of cultivation would not justify
 the necessary expenditure in the construc-
 tion of a new ditch."

"Immediately"

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

"Continuing up the river"

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

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

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

" Below this
 " bench, on the bank of the river, lies
 " Ah. Chung's farm of 23 acres, on which
 " Certificate of Improvement was granted,
 " 15th Nov^r 1867, and which he holds by
 " a Bill of Sale from Kuan Sing (the
 " original holder) dated 21 May 1870."

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

" by "

by W. Hudson. pre-emption record
 no 77. and after passing through
 several hands finally became the pro-
 perty of Ch. Lung.

"A Certificate"
 of Improvement was granted on 37 acres
 of this claim, 26 Sept 1870. This farm
 is irrigated from Ho. ho. mēen creek.

"Adjoining this claim, on the north,"
 is the Ho. ho. mēen Reserve, of which about
 four acres are fit for cultivation, and
 through which the Ho. ho. mēen creek runs;
 but as the whole of the water of the
 Creek has been recorded by Mr. Thomas
 Earl on one side, and the Chinaman
 on the other, the Indians' cultivation
 is entirely at the mercy of their
 neighbours, who claim that they are

the

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

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

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

" Adjoining "
 " the house, on the west, is Mr. Earl's "
 " Farm of forty four acres . This "
 " consists of two lots of 18 acres each, "
 " originally held by Crown Grant to Captain "

" H. M. Ball "

"H. M. Pale, and a pre-emption record"
 "in name of J. H. Haues, on which Cer."
 "tificates of Improvement, dated 28 April 1860,"
 "was issued and transferred by Bill of"
 "Sale of same date. On the northern"
 "end of Mr. Earl's farm resides an old"
 "Chinaman."

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

"Ascending on to a bench, still higher,"
 "an Indian has fenced and cultivated"
 "a small patch with but poor results."

"This light sandy soil, extends to"

"Strype"

"Stryne River, and is regarded by Mr."

"Earl as almost worthless."

"To sum"

"up, there are about 90 acres of good"

"soil between Ka. Ki. i. ya and Stryne,"

"of which about four or five are avail"

"able for the Indians. The remainder"

"being held by Mr. Earl, Ah. Lunge,"

"Ah. Chung and Ah. Tocket."

"Ah. Chung"

"has endeavoured to cultivate a piece"

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

"of second class quality, and containing"

"about 12 acres."

"Having no other"

"land to fall back upon the Indians are"

"desirous of cultivating portions of the light"

"sandy benches which they have cleared"

"and fenced."

The outlay in labour,

"if"

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

" I would respectfully suggest
 " that an experiment should be made
 " to ascertain whether these sandy benches
 " are capable of producing crops; that
 " a small piece, say one acre, within
 " the Indian fence, near Ah. Ching, should
 " be ploughed down and irrigated next season,
 " and the capabilities of the soil demon-
 " strated. Without such an experiment

" the Indians will never believe the
 " soil to be worthless and will throw
 " away their labour, while, if successful,
 " it would justify the construction of
 " ditches. Such an experiment,
 " under a white man's superintendence,
 " would probably cost not more than \$5000

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

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

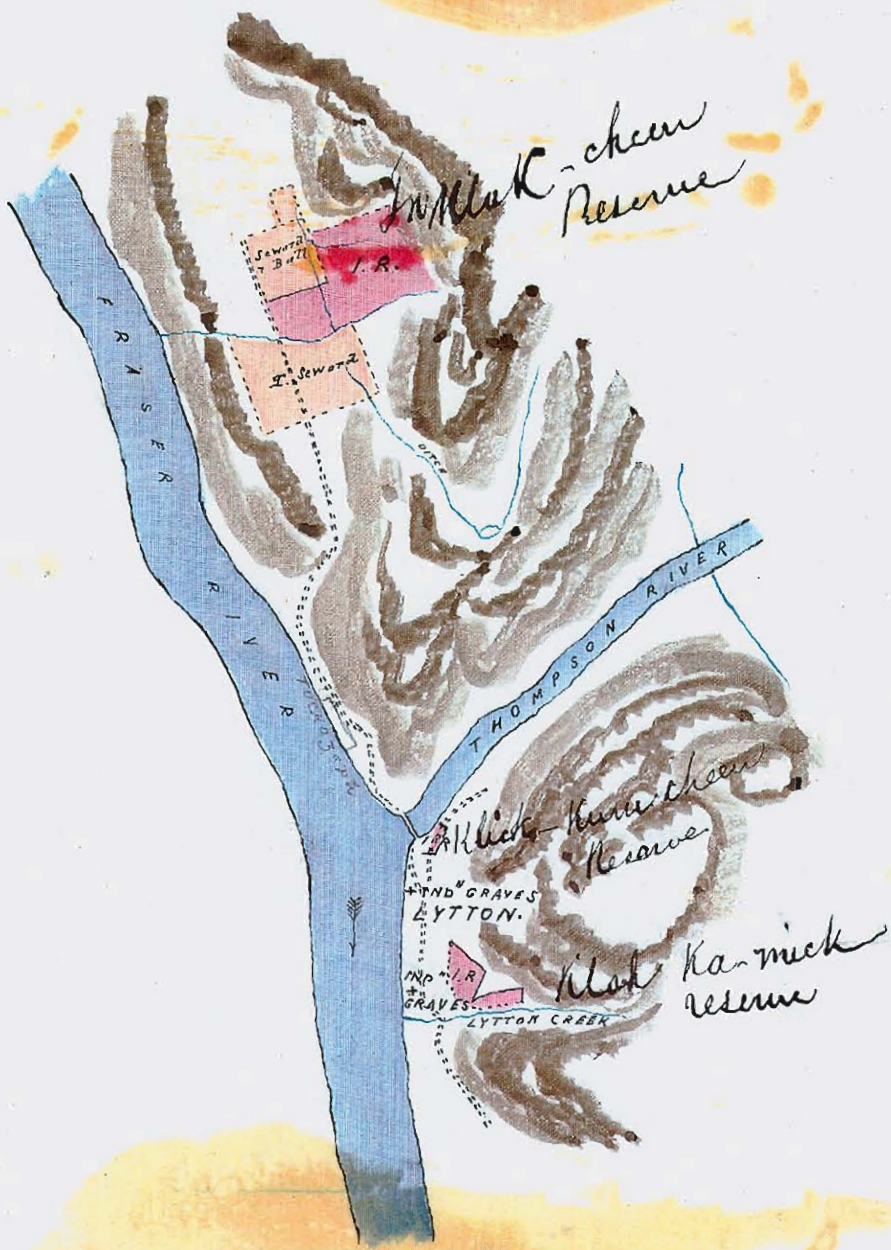
" I annex a rough sketch of the section referred to:
 " And - Have the honour to remain,
 " Your obed^t servant,
 " J^d Edward Fishier C.E.

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

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

THIS SKETCH WAS ORIGINALLY AFFIXED TO PAGE 93.

Rough Sketch of left bank of Fraser River Lytton



Scale 60 Chains to 1 Inch.

Edw. Moberg
Surveyor to Ind. Res. Comm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The case of the other reserve of 12 acres (Klakk, a. mick, beside Lytton, is somewhat different.

The

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

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

I am bound to say, however, that the town-folk did not seem to know,

distinctly.

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

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

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

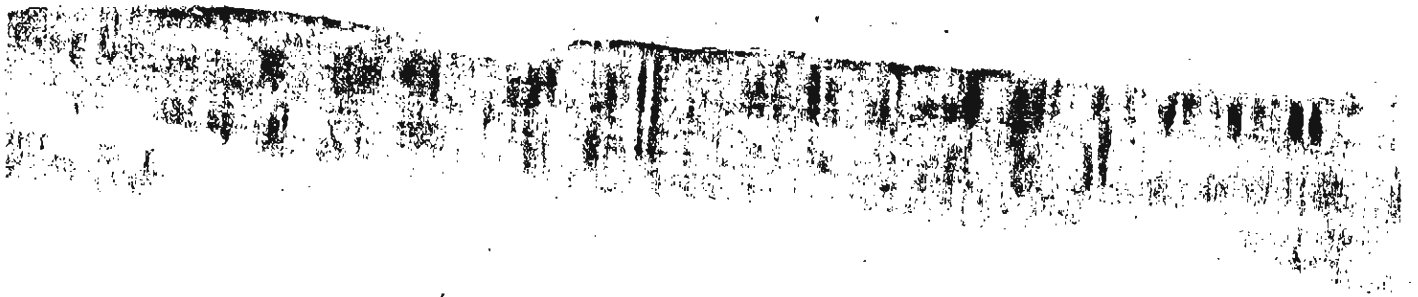
that

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

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

This lieuland
was the 25 acres on the sketch of the
land laid out as a Reserve in Oct 1862
, see sketch back of this Page,
Sak. si. et. tun,
who was the most influential man
among these Indians, became very angry,
and would not take land elsewhere.

The only owners of land at In. Kluk. cheen
are



For plan see p. 19

are Capt. Ball and Mr. Thomas Seward.

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

The 25 acres of lieu land is of poor quality.

A month later than Oct. 1862 the larger reserve at Inkcut, Cheen, containing about 160 acres, was laid out by Cap. Ball, but, being up the hill, it is gravelly and contains little cultivable land. See Sketch Page 100.

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

It has not been cultivated as the Indians

For plan see p 19

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

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

The two courses of the small stream, see sketch, Page 100, meet on Cap. Ball's land; but I cannot find that the water in it has been recorded for irrigation. It contains a small quantity of water.

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

Messrs. Bohlen & Co; free miners,

it appears

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

The following

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

"The Surplus water"

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

The

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

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

The Record is as follows—

Copy of Record of Messrs Seward & Ball

"Second Privilege. Surplus water of"
 "Junction Bar Creek. Lytton 28 Nov 1864."
 "This day Thomas Seward"
 "and W. M. Ball have recorded their right"
 "to"

" to the surplus water of the Junction "

" Bar Creek and adjacent creeks emptying "

" into it for irrigation purposes. The "

" said water to be carried in a ditch "

" on to their farm at Kloock, crew, "

" and the ditch to be commenced on "

" the 1st day of April 1865. "

" The "

" surplus water to be construed as all "

" remaining in the Creek after the ditch "

" of Mess^{rs} Bohlen & Co. has been sup- "

" plied. The ditch head to be of "

" the present dimensions; the holders "

" of the first privilege being entitled "

" only to the quantity their ditch will "

" at present run with its present ditch head, "

" they not having enlarged their ditches "

" sufficient to carry their second "

" of "

"of 500 inches."

So, H. M. Ball.

Stipendiary Magistrate

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

* See Appendix B.

J

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

Sd, Gilbert Malcolm Sproat,

Ind. Res. Commissioner.

A.

Circular.

British Columbia
Colonial Secretary's
Office.
5 April 1861.

Sir,

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

to his deep regret to be not without
foundation.

His Excellency there-
fore directs me to explain to you,
for your information and guidance,
both as an Officer connected with
the Lands Department, and as the
District Officer with whom claims under
the Prescription Law are recorded, that
the object and intent of the Government
in enacting that law, was not to give
facilities to the servants of the Govern-
ment to speculate in land, but, on
the contrary, to promote settlement and
the development of the country, by
rendering the acquisition of land easy
to the actual settler, and to the actual
settler only.

, 2,

No doubt

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

it against the Government.

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

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

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

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

and

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

and

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

I have &c &c &c

Sd. W. A. G. Young

To

H. M. Ball Esq;
 &c &c &c
 Lytton

Transcription of Original Book Cover

Sproat's note on the cover of this book states:

Indian Reserve Commission
Book N^o. 3
Interrupted Work
by
retirement of Commissioner
from office -

Yale District

Oregon Jack *Indians*
Cornwall *Indians*
Bonaparte *Indians*
Okanagan
Osoyoos *Indians*
Keremeos subgroup

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

[emphasis as in original]

INDEX
VOLUME 5/3
MINUTES OF DECISION, CORRESPONDENCE & SKETCHES
~ "INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK No. 3" ~
G.M. SPROAT
[Reg No. 64641]

At some point in the past, this book was erroneously identified as "Minutes of Decision 4" and a piece of red tape with the number 4 was affixed to the cover. It is not known why. The cover of this book clearly identifies it as "Indian Reserve Commission, Interrupted Work, Book N^o. 3." The cover also clearly indicates that the contents consists of minutes of decision for the "Yale District, Oregon Jack, Cornwall, Bonaparte and Okinagan-Keremeos [sic] subgroup Indians".

The original volume is in a tattered state. The binding has come away from the pages and the stitching holding the pages together has come loose. Nevertheless, the book appears to be complete. Like all original Sproat volumes, there are many notes, maps, pre-emption records and letters which have been glued into the volume. Nearly every minute of decision has a blue check mark, some have a blue check mark with a red line crossing it, as if some examination of the minutes had been undertaken. The volume is in Sproat's handwriting, except for the glued in pages, and each minute is initialled by Sproat. The difference in handwriting between this volume and the copy found in volume 17 is immediately obvious, especially when comparing the initials. Sproat cross-references some of his own work. When he does this, the correlating, noted pages are shown in the index or in a footnote, depending on the notation.

From the marginal notations, it would appear that William S. Jemmett, a Surveyor for the Indian Reserve Commission, reviewed this book and made a few notations. By and large he initialled his notes.

A contemporary (i.e. 19th century) true copy of this volume can be found in volume 17, pages 161-254. Interestingly, the copy is true right down to the marginal notes, and underlining, thereby indicating that these notes were contemporary comments or notations. Thus, each minute can be cross-referenced to volume 17. Because of this, cross-referencing has only been done when there are significant differences or some of note. There does not appear to be a comparable submission or set of documents related to these groups in the provincial collection.

People of Note

Indians identified

by Sproat

Sam Bray

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

Peter O'Reilly

See Additional Subjects for complete list

Chief Surveyor, Indian Affairs, Ottawa

Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commissioner

Sproat's successor as Indian Reserve Commissioner and, formerly, Stipendiary Magistrate & Assistant Land Commissioner

G.M. Sproat

Indian Reserve Commissioner

Items identified in the Indian Land Registry

None

Missing pages

None

**ANNOTATED INDEX
VOLUME 5/3**

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

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

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

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 00 1878			Sproat	Authority	1
08 00 1878	Commonage	Cook's Ferry	Sproat	Note	2,28
08 00 1878	Commonage	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall ¹	Sproat	Note	2,28
08 03 1878	Hay Meadow 1	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	3
08 03 1878	Oregon Jack Creek 2	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	4
08 03 1878	Paska Island 3 ²	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	5,30
08 03 1878	Cheetsum's Farm 1	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	6
08 10 1881	Cheetsum's Farm 1	Ashcroft ³	O'Reilly	Confirmation	6
08 03 1878	105 Mile Post 2	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	7
08 10 1881	105 Mile Post 2	Ashcroft ⁴	O'Reilly	Confirmation	7

¹ Sproat identifies the Indians as the "Oregon Jack and Cornwall Subgroups of Indians". These Indians are currently known as Oregon Jack Creek and Ashcroft. The "Cornwall Indians" is a term which appears to refer to Indians who were inhabiting an area on, or near, the Cornwall brothers' land [see p. 36, this volume]. It would appear that these Indians were a mix of Thompson and Shuswap Indians who are now integrated primarily within the Ashcroft, Oregon Jack Creek and Bonaparte bands. Their land was, apparently, near Ashcroft. Oregon Jack, in all likelihood, referred to the creek known by that name. For the purposes of this index, the band reference Oregon Jack Creek will be used rather than just Oregon Jack. [See vl. 17, pp. 162-193]

² Until 1990, this reserve was identified as Oregon Jack Creek 3. There is a marginal note which states "see temporary reserve, p. 18 and notes on page 5 [sic] and 18 made by me at page 30." Interestingly, this same note appears in volume 17, with the correct page numbers for that volume and the expression "made by me". [See p. 30, this volume; vl. 17, p. 166; NRCan Schedule (2005), p. 62; ILR #208616]

³ Sproat's original allotment was for the "Oregon Jack and Cornwall Subgroups of Indians". There is a note at the top of the page, initialled "S.B." [i.e. Sam Bray, Chief Surveyor, Indian Affairs], indicating that Sproat's allotment was "included" in O'Reilly's allotment for the Ashcroft Indians and this reserve is now affiliated with Ashcroft. There is an additional marginal note indicating that the temporary reserve described at p. 15 is immediately behind Cheetsum's farm so that Cheetsum may have additional land for stock. [See vl. 8, pp. 57-64]

⁴ Sproat's original allotment was for the "Oregon Jack and Cornwall Subgroups of Indians". There is a note at the top of the page indicating that Sproat's allotment was "included" in O'Reilly's "allotment No. 2 for the Ashcroft Indians" and this reserve is now affiliated with Ashcroft. [See vl. 8, pp. 59-63]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 03 1878	Nepa 4 ⁵	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	8-9
08 03 1878		Oregon Jack Creek ⁶ & Cornwall	Sproat	Note	10-11
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁷	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	12
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁸	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	13-14
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ⁹	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	15-17
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ¹⁰	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	18-19 31-32
08 03 1878	Paska Island 3	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Unknown	Sketch	19
08 03 1878	Oregon Jack Creek 5 ¹¹	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Unknown	Sketch	19
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ¹²	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	20
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ¹³	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	21

⁵ Sproat's description is extremely brief and difficult to orient, however, it is in the vicinity of what was Nepa 4 and may have been part of that reserve, which was 322 acres when surveyed in 1885. Nepa 4 was sold in 1911 to the CP Railway. Volume 17 has additional marginal notes not found in this volume. Sproat states that he made an "agreement" with a settler named Ralph Willard with respect to the Indians' use of water. Willard gave up 30 inches of his water record in return for which Sproat stated that he should receive fee of cost "30 acres of Government land on the left bank of the Thompson river ... being a piece of land which Mr. Willard had cultivated." It is not known if the provincial government ratified this agreement. In the original book, on the back of page 8 is the original letter from Willard to the CCLW. [See vl. 17, pp. 169-70; 1943 Schedule, p. 107; FBBC 64]

⁶ There is a notation in the first paragraph to see page 5 of this volume. Perhaps page 10 and not page 5 was supposed to have been noted at page 5. [See p. 5, this volume; vl. 17, pp. 171-72; 173-184]

⁷ This land appears to be opposite what is now known as Cornwall Creek opposite the south boundary of 105 Mile Post 2, possibly near what was known as Black Canyon. It appears this reserve was never confirmed as there is no reserve land on this side [i.e. the left bank] of the river at this point.

⁸ From Sproat's description it is difficult to determine where this land was located. Additional research into Crown Grants and pre-emptions would be required. It would, however, appear that this reserve was not confirmed.

⁹ This land appears to comprise the pre-emption of a settler named J. Beddard - not identified by Sproat. O'Reilly added the land Sproat temporarily reserved to Cheetsum's Farm 1. [See vl. 8, p. 58]

¹⁰ This land appears to comprise in part land eventually included within Oregon Jack Creek 5. [See vl. 8, pp. 49-50; also pp. 30-31 this volume]

¹¹ This is a sketch of the area temporarily reserved by Sproat, now included within Oregon Jack Creek 5. The glue used to affix this sketch to the page has slightly discoloured the map. A cleaner copy can be found in volume 17. [See pp. 31-32, this volume; vl. 17, p. 180]

¹² This land appears to fall within land recently [circa. 1977] reserved for the Cook's Ferry Band. The reserve is known as Basque 18. It virtually surrounds Oregon Jack Creek 3 and seems to include settler J. Dowling's claim.

¹³ It is difficult to locate the area described. Minabarriet's farm may have been Lot 14, Grp. 1. If so, there appears to be no reserve on these lands.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 03 1878	Temporary Res. ¹⁴	Oregon Jack Creek & Cornwall	Sproat	M.O.D.	22-23
08 03 1878		Oregon Jack Creek ¹⁵ & Cornwall	Sproat	Note	24-29
08 10 1878		Bonaparte ¹⁶	Sproat	Memorandum, M.O.D. & Sketch	35-59
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3 ¹⁷	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	52
08 10 1878	Bonaparte River ¹⁸	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	52-53
08 10 1878	Mauvais Rocher 5 ¹⁹	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	53-54
08 10 1878	Loon Lake 4 ²⁰	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	54,46-47
08 10 1878	Temporary Res. ²¹	Bonaparte	Sproat	M.O.D.	54-58
08 10 1878		Bonaparte	Sproat	Note	56-58

¹⁴ This land appears to be in the vicinity of Ashcroft 4 and 105 Mile Post 2 although the description provided by Sproat does not seem to conform with the current reserve boundaries. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 27; CLSRBC 149; NTS sheet 921/11]

¹⁵ Caption at the top of the page states: "Note on irrigation for the Oregon Jack and Cornwall subgroups of Indians" [See vl. 17, pp. 185-93]

¹⁶ Sproat makes reference to the "original reserves for the Bonaparte Indians [being] laid off on 15 Oct 1867 by Mr. W.G. Cox. ..." and to O'Reilly's meeting with them in his capacity as Stipendiary Magistrate (p. 36). Cox's allotments, O'Reilly's interaction with the Bonaparte Indians and Mohun's initial comments on surveying the land can be found in the *Papers on the Indian Land Question* [PILQ]. Cox lays off two reserves for the Bonaparte Indians: the first conforms quite closely with Sproat's temporary reserve; the second area appears not have been examined or considered by either Sproat or O'Reilly. See also Sproat's remarks (p. 37a) regarding land at Bonaparte. Sproat states: "Sir J. Douglas passed here and sent Mr. Cox to lay off their land. Mr. Cox put in posts, and gave no papers. All the people are of one mind. They wish the reserves Mr. Cox marked off." (pp. 38-39). The Indians claim that the mother and grandmother of Chief Louis of Kamloops are buried at Hat Creek (p. 42). Sproat discusses the area around Hat Creek (pp. 46-47, 57-58). Sproat also refers to "Chief Commr. Trutch" [i.e. Joseph Trutch, later Lieutenant Governor] and the "Yellow Book", which is also known as *Papers on the Indian Land Question*. In the original, an original letter is affixed to the back of page 51. [See pp. 55-58, 59c this volume; vl. 9, pp. 282-90; vl. 16/2, pp. 2-7; vl. 17, pp. 194-211; PILQ, pp. 26, 45, 50-52]

¹⁷ This reserve is the "old reserve on Bonaparte river, as reduced by Mr. O'Reilly 19th of Augt 1868...", when he was a Stipendiary Magistrate.

¹⁸ This area, as described by Sproat, appears not to have been confirmed as a reserve. Sproat notes at the end of the Minute: "This Reserve to be surrendered as Indian land if arrangements cannot be made to get irrigation water upon it." There is a different, and incorrect, marginal notation regarding this reserve in volume 17. [See vl. 17, p. 211; vl. 16/2, p. 3]

¹⁹ The original allotment and survey information in the 1943 Schedule with respect to this reserve is incorrect. The Schedule states that this reserve was allotted by O'Reilly in 1881; it was allotted by Sproat, August 10, 1878. The date of the survey is shown to be 1883; the correct date is 1885. Interestingly, this reserve was enlarged by surveyor E.M. Skinner in 1885 when he was doing the survey as he found that Sproat's allotment of 50 acres was insufficient to include all the buildings and cultivation. [See FBBC 69, p. 2; 1943 Schedule, p. 28]

²⁰ This reserve was to include the graves and favourite camping places of the Indians. Although the description does not conform precisely to Loon Lake 4, it is clearly in the vicinity of Loon Lake. The marginal notation suggests, "No. 3" is not a reference to the current reserve number. It seems more likely it is a reference that this would be the third reserve surveyed while the surveyor was in the field. Similar, somewhat misleading notations are found in other volumes related to surveying. [See vl. 17, p. 213]

²¹ The area of this temporary reserve is substantial and was not confirmed, however, Bonaparte 3 and 3A fall within the area described by Sproat, as does the approximately half the town of Cache Creek. Interestingly, this temporary reserve conforms somewhat to the first reserve allotted by Cox in 1862 for the Bonaparte Indians. Cox's reserve essentially encompassed the low lands near the river, roughly 1/2 mile on either side of the river, whereas Sproat's temporary reserve appears to be roughly 3/4 mile on either side of the river, encompassing higher lands with grazing potential. Sproat concludes with remarks about the "summerage" and "winterage" lands for the Bonaparte Indians and land at Hat Creek at pp. 57-58. [See vl. 17, pp. 213-217; PILQ, p. 26]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3	Bonaparte ²²	Unknown	Sketch	59a
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	59b
08 10 1878	Kumcheen 1	Cook's Ferry	Unknown	Sketch	59b
08 10 1878	Bonaparte 3	Bonaparte ²³	Unknown	Sketch	59c
08 10 1878	Temporary Res.	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	59c
08 10 1878	Bonaparte River	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	59c
08 10 1878	Lower Hat Creek 2	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	59c
08 10 1878	Loon Lake 4	Bonaparte	Unknown	Sketch	59c
10 12 1878		Similkameen/ ²⁴ Keremeos	Sproat	Memorandum, M.O.D. & Sketch [w/encl]	60-80d
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ²⁵	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	63a
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ²⁶	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	63a

²² In the original, the back of page 58 has two sketches affixed to it and page 59 has another sketch affixed to it. For this index, the underlying sketch on the back of page 58 is identified as 59a, the second, larger sketch on the back of page 58 is identified as 59b, and the sketch actually affixed to page 59 is identified as 59c. [See VI. 17, p. 218]

²³ This sketch has notations correlating places on the sketch to pages in this volume. Although the area identified as Bonaparte River is shown in pink, it was never confirmed as a reserve.

²⁴ Sproat identifies these Indians as "Okanagan Indians, Keremeos subgroup." This would appear to be an error, as the Keremeos Indians are Similkameen Indians. All the allotments identified by Sproat for this group are currently held by the Lower Similkameen Indians, formerly known as the Similkameen Indians. By and large, in the index, Sproat's allotments are cited as Similkameen/Keremeos. In addition to his memorandum, Sproat included copies of his correspondence, correspondence from settlers, pre-emption records, statements from Indians and a sketch. Sproat did not date this memorandum. The date attributed to it corresponds with the accompanying Minutes of decision. It is apparent, however, that this memorandum was written sometime after Sproat dealt with the lands of the Keremeos Indians, but prior to his retirement from office as Sproat makes reference to letters written in February 1879 (p. 60; see pp. 73-79 for these letters). It would appear that Sproat wrote most, if not all, of these memoranda and M.O.D.s just prior to his retirement in 1880. Sproat notes that his work was impeded by the allowance of a pre-emption record for lands "necessary to the Indians", while he was "actually on the spot examining the lands generally." He included copies of the pre-emption records (p. 60a). In the original, the Price letters are affixed to the front of page 79, while the copy of the Joint Reserve Commission letter is found on the back of page 79. In the original, this memorandum ends on the unnumbered page facing page 64. For the purposes of this index, it is identified as page 63a. O'Reilly visited this area at least three times: 1885, 1889 and 1893. [See vl. 1, pp. 292-93; vl. 10, pp. 4-10; vl. 11, pp. 15-24; vl. 14, pp. 224-31; vl. 17, pp. 219-254]

²⁵ Sproat makes reference to a "reserve temporarily made west of the Hudson's Bay Co. claim and lots 107 and 114 is made as the Indians hoped on some part of it to find land that could be reached by water." This land appears to be immediately north of the village of Keremeos. There is no existing Indian reserve in this area. [See pp. 79-80, this volume; vl. 17, p. 223; CLSRTBC 2]

²⁶ Sproat refers to a second "larger temporary reserve down the valley [that] is for winter grazing ... on the right bank..." He then goes on to describe grazing land on the left bank of the Similkameen. It is difficult to determine with certainty whether both areas are to be temporarily reserved. Reference is made to a map, which appears to be the one at p. 73a of this volume. In the vicinity of Sproat's description, on the right bank, is Narcisse's Farm 4, currently held by the Lower Similkameen Indians. Further downstream, spanning both sides of the river, is Chuchuwayha 2, held by the Upper Similkameen. [See vl. 17, p. 223-24; CLSRBC 23]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
10 12 1878	Similkameen 1 ²⁷	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	64
10 12 1878	Lower Similkameen 2 ²⁸	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	65
10 12 1878	Chopaka 7 & 8 ²⁹	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	66
10 12 1878	Keremeos Forks 12 & 12A	Similkameen/ ³⁰ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	67
00 00 1871	Ashnola 10 ³¹	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Haynes	M.O.D. [copy]	68a
10 12 1878	Ashnola 10	Similkameen/ Keremeos ³²	Sproat	M.O.D.	68
10 12 1878	Ashnola John's 11 ³³	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	69

²⁷ This reserve is what was once known as Keremeos 1 or Similkameen 1, allotted by Sproat, but cancelled by O'Reilly (see O'Reilly's letter November 3, 1893). O'Reilly allotted other land in lieu of the cancelled reserve. This reserve was disallowed by the provincial government, however, even before the cancellation, it seems the reserve had been reduced. The described land abuts what is now Blind Creek 6, but is a larger area to the west of Blind Creek 6 and would have encompassed the town of Cawston. Blind Creek 6A is within the town of Cawston and comprises a road and Indian graveyard. There is a difference in marginal notations between this volume and volume 17; volume 17 has an additional notation indicating the reserve was cancelled by O'Reilly. [See p. 73a, this volume; vl. 13, p. 19; vl. 14, pp. 224-225; vl. 17, pp. 219-230; 1943 Schedule, p. 111; FBBC 2445; CLSRTBC 2; Ref. Map. 7B]

²⁸ Sproat mentions the settlers Mendoza and Daigneault in relation to this allotment. He notes that this is the land upon which Mr. Daigneault "intruded, but which he retired from." [See vl. 2, pp. 50-55, esp. p. 51; vl. 10, pp. 4-5; vl. 17, pp. 227-28]

²⁹ Formerly Skemeoskuankin 7 & 8. There is a marginal notation which states: "N° 6 W.S.J." W.S.J. are the initials of William S. Jemmett, Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission. The notation "No. 6" does not indicate the reserve number, but, more likely, that it was the 6th reserve he was to survey. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 12; sketch, p. 73a, this volume; Provincial Collection, Binder 13, Corr. No. 8865/02]

³⁰ This reserve is currently known as Keremeos Forks 12 & 12A. Sproat's allotment consists of that portion of the reserve which was Keremeos 12. In 1893, O'Reilly enlarged the reserve. The enlargement was identified as Keremeos 12A. At some point, the two reserves were amalgamated and the one reserve is currently known as Keremeos 12 & 12A. There is a marginal note which states: "No 12 W.S.J." W.S.J. is William S. Jemmett, Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission. No. 12, is, coincidentally, the number of this reserve. [See vl. 14, pp. 225-26, 230, 231; vl. 17, p. 230; Provincial Collection, Binder 13, Corr. No. 8865/02]

³¹ In the original, the copy of this "old minute" has been written in pencil on the back of page 67. The Indians are identified as "Ashnola". It would appear to be in Jemmett's handwriting. This "old minute" does not appear in volume 17.

³² Sproat identifies this group as "Okanagan Indians, Keremeos Group, Ashnola Subgroup". As noted, Sproat's designation of "Okanagan" appears to be an error. These Indians should most likely be identified as Similkameen. For consistency in the indexing, the allotment is shown as for the Similkameen/Keremeos. This reserve and Ashnola John's 11 are currently held by the Lower Similkameen Indians, formerly known as Similkameen, and encompassed in what is now known as Ashnola 10. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 112]

³³ Now included in Ashnola 10. There is a marginal note which states: "No. 11, W.S.J.", that is William S. Jemmett, Surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission. [See sketch, p. 73a, this volume; vl. 17, pp. 218, 232; 1943 Schedule, p. 113; NRCan Schedule (2005), pp. 55-56]

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ³⁴	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	70-71
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ³⁵	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	72
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ³⁶	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	72
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ³⁷	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	72
10 12 1878	Temporary Res. ³⁸	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat	M.O.D.	72
10 12 1878	Ashnola 10	Similkameen/ ³⁹ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Chopaka 7 & 8 ⁴⁰	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Temporary Res.	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Lower Similkameen 2	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Alexis 9	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Ashnola 10	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Ashnola John's 11 ⁴¹	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a

³⁴ The area described by Sproat is very large. It appears to encompass the town of Keremeos. The closest reserve to the land described is Narcisse's Farm 4. Alexis 9 abuts the land described. There is a marginal note, initialled by William Jemmett which states: "N^o 3? Nothing like". Jemmett has also made notes alongside all the temporary reserves described on page 72. [See sketch, p. 73a, this volume; vl. 17, pp. 233-34].

³⁵ Parcel #1 of 4 described by Sproat. The area described appears to be near what is now Blind Creek 6 (enlarged and officially allotted by O'Reilly in 1888). The notation initialled by Jemmett (WSJ) which states "included in No. 5" is confusing as the land is not included within, nor is it in the vicinity of what is currently Joe Nahumpcheen 5. CLSRBC 23 shows a village site, and it is likely that this was included within the area Sproat identified. [See 1943 Schedule, p. 112; CLSRBC 23; CLSRTBC 2; vl. 17, p. 235]

³⁶ Parcel #2 of 4 described by Sproat. It is difficult to determine exactly where this land was, but it is possible the land is part of Lower Similkameen 2, which includes Joe Nahumpcheen 5. The marginal notes by Jemmett should not be completely relied upon. The numbers Jemmett notes do not appear to conform with current reserves. [See vl. 17, p. 235]

³⁷ Parcel #3 of 4 described by Sproat. This land appears to be within what is now Chopaka 7 & 8. [See vl. 17, p. 235]

³⁸ Parcel #4 of 4 described by Sproat. It is not possible to determine exactly where this land is given Sproat's description. "Mr. Surprise's farm" is not shown on the sketch at p. 73a, but is found on a sketch in volume 2. Based upon this and upon Jemmett's survey notes, it would seem this area likely falls within what is now Alexis 9. In the original, copies of the pre-emption records for E. Barcelo and Francisco Mendoza are affixed to the back of page 72. [See vl. 2, pp. 37-42, 51; vl. 17, pp. 235, 236; FBBC 180, p. 22]

³⁹ There is an additional note on this sketch noting it is "Page 73 Interrupted work", initialled by Jemmett. In the original, this sketch is affixed to page 73. [See vl. 17, pp. 237, 241a]

⁴⁰ This reserve, as it exists today takes in two areas shown in pink within the area delineated as the temporary reserve.

⁴¹ This reserve is currently included within Ashnola 10.

DATE mm dd yyyy	RESERVE	BAND/TRIBE	AUTHOR/ SURVEYOR	TYPE DOC	PAGE
10 12 1878	Keremeos Forks 12 & 12A	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Blind Creek 6	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
10 12 1878	Cawston ⁴²	Similkameen/ Keremeos	Unknown	Sketch	73a
02 13 1879		Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat ⁴³	Letter [copy]	73-76
02 13 1879		Similkameen/ Keremeos	Sproat ⁴⁴	Letter [w/encl] [copy]	77a-80d
10 11 1878		Similkameen/ Okanagan	Indians ⁴⁵	Statements	80-80d

⁴² Although the town of Cawston is not a reserve today, the area where the town is located is shown to be part of a reserve.

⁴³ Sproat discusses land issues in the Okanagan-Keremeos area. Sproat makes reference to the "Indian Reserve Commissioners" visiting the area in 1877. In so doing, he is referring to the Joint Indian Reserve Commission. [See vl. 17, pp. 237-43]

⁴⁴ In the original, the copy of this letter begins on the unnumbered page facing page 77. Sproat deals with issues affecting the Similkameen reserves including the matter of Mr. Daigneault's pre-emption. In the original, the order of the attached documentation is confusing, but it would appear that the statements from the Indians were included with this letter and other material. In the original the Barrington Price letters were affixed to the back of page 79. [See vl. 2, pp. 37-42, 46, 51; vl. 17, pp. 244-54; Provincial Collection, Binder 3, Corr. No. 201/79]

⁴⁵ Affixed to this page in the original are statements from three Indians identified by Sproat as "Okanagan", witnessed by Sproat and George Blenkinsop. Michell, an Indian, acted as Interpreter. Given the apparent error earlier, it is unclear if these Indians are Okanagan or Similkameen.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS
VOLUME 5/3
MINUTES OF DECISION ~ "INTERRUPTED WORK BOOK No. 3" ~ SPROAT
 [Reg No. 64641]

SUBJECT	PAGE
B.C. Government Officials	
CCLW	8a,36,60,73-76,76a-78a,88
Cox, W.G.	2a,36,37a,38-39,43
Douglas, Sir James	36-37,38-39
O'Reilly, Peter, Stip. Magist.	30,36,37,37a,38-40,43,52
Teague, Wm., Gov't. Agent, Yale	27a-27
Census	
Bonaparte	37a
Keremeos	73a,74
Lower Similkameen-Osoyoos	73
Osoyoos & Similkameen (Keremeos)	73
Keremeos	73a
absence of	37a
Colonial policy	36-37
Colonial Reserves	See list at end of index
Commonage	2,51
Fishing	43,45,54
Graveyard	42,43,45,54
Hudson's Bay Co.	63,63a,71,80-80d
MacLean (Kamloops)	63,80a
Hunting	43
Indian Groups	
Bonaparte	35-58
Cook's Ferry	2,28,35,58
Cornwall Indians	15-17,26,35,49,58
Lower Similkameen	73
Nekla-kapa-muk	35
Okanagan/Keremeos	60-72a,75a
Oregon Jack	26,35
Osoyoos	73,73a
Shuswap	35
Indians Identified	
Andrew (Okanagan/Keremeos)	72
Bauley (Okanagan-Keremeos)	72
Ceinshute (Chief Bonaparte)	35,38,44 ⁴⁶ ,58
Cornwall's Harry (Oregon Jack Creek)	15,16-17
Ashnola John (Headman Ashnola) (a.k.a. Kalth-chalth Kwaw Mi-Kun Okanagan Indian)	69,80a-80c
John (Okanagan/Keremeos)	72

⁴⁶ Reference is made to the chief, no name given.

SUBJECT	PAGE
Indians Identified (cont'd)	
John (son of Nah-hum-cheen, Okanagan)	72
Keremeos (Chief of)	73
Louis (Chief, Kamloops)	42
Louis (Nicomen)	37a
Louis (Okanagan)	80a
Michell (Interpreter)	80b,80c
Oh we ahp kin (Okanagan/Keremeos)	67,80a,80d
Pasco (Headman, Oregon Jack Creek)	20
Si-wix (Bonaparte)	41,45-46,56
Ske-use (Okanagan)	80a
Tom (Okanagan-Keremeos)	72
Tah-lah-basket (Okanagan-Keremeos)	72,80-80d
Indian Land	
agriculture/cultivation	4,5,8,10,13,15-17,24,28,30,40,44-47,61,67,74,83
assessment	73-76
campground	42,45,46,54
grazing land	2,28,39,42,44,50,51,57-58,63-63a,74
houses	20,41
livestock	3,41,42,51,74
petition	83-87
trespass	73a,74a,76,77a-78
Indian Reserve Commission	
Blenkinsop, George (Secretary & Census Taker to Commission)	85,86,87
Joint Indian Reserve Comm.	73
O'Reilly, Peter	6,7,36-37,39,40,43,52
Sproat, G.M. authority	83 1,36
Pre-emption	2a,5,6,10,13,16,18-19,20,21,23,30-32,43,47,60-60a, 62,72a,73-73a,77-77a,79-82
invalid	5,77a
sketch	29b
Settlers	See attached list
Survey	13,37a
sketch	3,19,27b
Surveyor	43
Trail	43,45,51
Village/settlement/site	
General	15-16,25,41
Water	4,5,6,7,8-9,11,13,14,17,18,21,24-32,36,46,48,49,53,56, 63-64,66,69
agreement	8-9
Indian rights	11,27
record	8-9,29a

SUBJECT	PAGE
Wagon road General Yale-Cariboo	15-16,27 4,21
Yellow Book (PILQ)	37

Colonial Reserves

Name	Comment	Page
Ashnola	"old"	68
Bonaparte	"laid off", "reduced"	36,52
Unknown	"Old minute of 1871"	67a

Settlers

Name	Page
General	24-32,41,63a,74,75,76a-78a
Barcelo, E. (Manuel)	72a,73a,73b-74
Barnes, Mr.	12,27
Boyd, John	2a
Cole, T.	72,73a,73b-74,79
Cornwall, Messrs.	6,15-17,22,27,39-40,42,51
Craig, Mr.	27
Daigneault, Edouard	60-61,62,65,73b-74a,77a-78a,79a-79
Dowling, John	5,10,18-19,20,21,26-27,30-31
Gallagher, Mr.	46,57
Haynes, J.C.	79c
Lowe, Wm.	79c
McConnell, Mr.	73
McLean, Mr.	80a-e
Mendoza, Francisco	60a,65,70,72,72a,73a,73b-74
Minabarrict, Antoine	6,15,19,20,21,26-27
Nelson, Old Jack	43,45
Park (a.k.a. Parke), Philip	22-23,27a,27,39,43
Perreault, Mr.	40-41,45,56
Pickett, W.R.	8a
Price, W.B. (Barrington)	63,73a,73b-74,79-79b
Richter, Francis	64,65,72,73a,73b-74,79a
Shuttleworth, H.	73a
Sunlin, Charles A.	51a
Surprise, Mr.	72
Tait, Mr.	80a-e
Venables, Thos. E.	2a,3
Walker, Mr.	21
Ward, Mr.	13
Willard, Ralph	8-9,12,13

Indian Reserve Commission

Interrupted work Book n^o 3

By

Retirement of Commission

from office

Yale District

Oregon Jack Indians

Cornwall Indians

Bonaparte Indians

Wahingagan
George Indians

Here means subgroup 3

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

Index

Oregon Jack and Cornwall Indians Page 2 to 34

Ponaparte Indians ^{Page} 35 to 59

Okinagan Indians
(Heremowz subgroup) Page 60 to end

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission

Minute of Decisions

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

Robert Malcolm Sproat.
Commissioner

Oregon Sack and Cornwall
Subgroups of Indians

Note

The grazing lands of these Indians
 are provided for, in commonage with those
 assigned for the Cooks Ferry Indians, but
 see my remark at page 20. G.M.D.

***IN ORIGINAL, COPY OF THE PRE-EMPTION RECORD
IS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 2***

Thos E. Venable

No 34

Lytton District.

Situated at the Lakes between Thompson
and Bonaparte rivers, extending from the
Southern boundary of Capt. Venable's claim
a distance of 1232 yards alongside the mountain
thence 616 yds in a south easterly direction
to the mountain enclosing a lake

June 10th 1862

Certified - Imp^t March 23rd 1863
by W. Cox

Note John Boyd preempted 160 a on the adjoining Capt.
Venable claim 29th May 1868. No 209. Page 132

Oregon Jack and Cornwell
Subgroups of Indians

No. 1
3 Aug
1878

+

A reserve, consisting of about 20 acres, to include, in good survey shape, the hay swamps and Indian corral at the upper end of Venables valley as shown on sketch, not to encroach on the military grant of Capt Venables.
Sms

4

Oregon Jack and Cornwall
subgroups of Indians

A reserve of 10 acres more or less, to include the Indian Cultivation, on the left bank of a small tributary of Oregon Jack's Creek (flowing into the left bank of said creek about 4 miles up it from Yale Cariboo wagon road) and near the mouth of said tributary.

W. 2
3 acf
1878



10 inches of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Oregon Jack's Creek and all other sources of water supply which, on survey, may be found available.

WMS

Oregon Jack and Cornwall
subgroups of Indians

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

No. 3.
3 Aug
1878



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

See temporary
Order page 18
and note on
page 5 and 18
made by me
at page 30.

settlement was claimed by Mrs John Dowling
on an alleged application to purchase, but
his claim is invalid, as the settlement is
not contiguous to his land. GMS

Note The two survey returns page 15 mentioning the land Cheetson's farm is described as the Cheetson's
may have a little room for stock or at least for cultivated land

The piece further back on page 15 is described by them other districts as a farm
if they can get water on it - 3 Acre (1878)

This Return is included in
W. C. Riley's allotments
for the Oregon Indians
15th 1851
S. B.

Subgroups of Indians
Oregon Jack and Cornwall

A reserve on the right bank of Thompson
river, (on the lower bench near the
river between the lands of Messrs
Antoine Minaberril and Cornwall)
known as "Cheetson's" farm, to
include the Indian cultivation
and enclosures.

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

G. M. S.

This Reserve is
included in Mr. O'Beilly's
alterations to 2 - for the subject
Indian Act of 10 Aug. 1871.

Oregon Sack and Cornwall
subgroup of Indians

A reserve lying at the mouth of, and
on left bank of Cookcroft Creek and
on right bank of Thompson River
- being at present a cultivated Indian
farm - to include in good survey
shape the whole of the Indian enclosures
houses and cultivation.

3 Aug
1878



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

Yms

Oregon Jack and Cornwall
subgroups of Indians

3 Aug
 1878

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

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

Note. The following agreement was made
 with Mr Willard respecting irrigation water.

✓ He gave up for the Indians 30 inches
 from his record which he could use
 and to which he had a legal title
 and on behalf of the Government
 I agreed that in consideration thereof

***IN ORIGINAL, LETTER IS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF
PAGE 8***

Thompson River
29th July 1878.

Sir

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

Yours obediently
Ralph C Willard

The Hon:
The Chief Commissioner
of Lands & Works
Victoria

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

JMS



Oregon Jack and Cornwall
Subgroups of Indians

The lands before mentioned are entirely inadequate in area to the requirements of the people, who up to the date of these decisions had no land assigned for them. They had run the risk of cultivating here and there upon Government lands and necessarily in scattered pieces. The danger of this is shown by the claim which Mr John Dowling made to about 30 acres the whole of which had been cultivated for several years by the Indians. (see Page 5)

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

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

SMD

Oregon Sack and Cornwallis
subgroups of Indians

Reserved temporarily, to see if water can be got.

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

3 Aug
1878

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

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

SM

Oregon Indian and Corvallis
sub groups of Indians.

Reserved temporarily, to see if water can be got.

3 Aug
1878.

A portion of land extending in a southeasterly
direction from the Indian's cultivated land
(on left bank of Thompson below Mr.
Willard's house) and running up the
slope between the lands of Messrs Willard
and Ward to include a grassy bench
also a grass swamp, if these are not
within the lands of white men - the
whole including probably 100 acres. As
the lands of Messrs Willard and Ward
are not surveyed, it is impossible to
define more precisely what the Indians
wish to have. Sufficient water for

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

Oregon Jack and Cornwall
Subgroups of Indians.

Reserved temporarily, to see if water can be got.

3 Aug
1878

A portion of land consisting of about 25
acres extending westerly in good Survey
shape from the west boundary of
Cheek's farm (see page 6) also
another portion of land of about 75
acres further back - between the lands
of Messrs Antoni Minabaret and
Cornwall - at a place which the
Indians known as Cornwall's Harry
will point ^{out} as he and other Indians
wish to farm there.

Note.

The Cornwall Indians have
a village below the wagon road near
Mr Cornwall's wagon house, and have

been there so long that they seemed surprised on being told that their village was on Mr. Cornwall's land. They seemed to think it was impossible that, after such long occupation, they should ever be forced to abandon that site, and said they could not believe that Mr. Cornwall told me that the land was his as he was a gentleman.

Mr. Cornwall, in conversation with me, intimated that he might be willing to give up all his land below the wagon road at his wayside house including the village site in exchange for some land at the place above mentioned between Mr. Minakoret, and his own land (where)

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

~~That~~

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

8ms

Oregon Jack and Cornwall
subgroups of Indians

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

3 Aug
 1878

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

On the north by Oregon Jacks Creek -

On the east by the right bank of Thompson
 river -

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

On the west by wagon road

Subject to assigned Reserves within this area
 and to all legal rights of Messrs Johnson

Drawing Antoin Minabert et or

Others

G.M.S

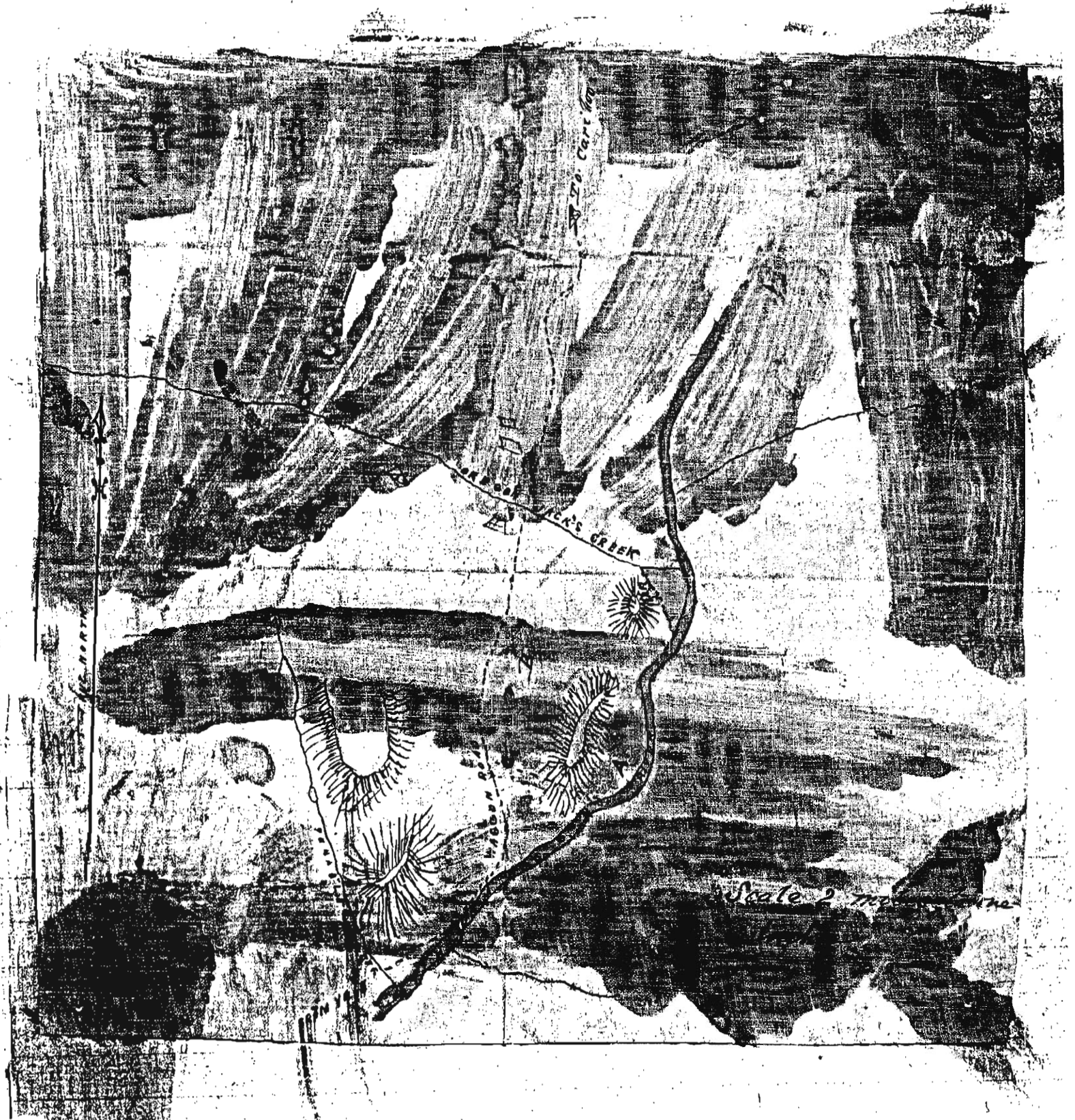


Scale 2 miles to one inch

Dawling, Antoine Minabert et

Others

4m3



Oregon Jack and Cornwall
 Indiansubgroups

Reserved temporarily

A portion of land being a small
 vacant piece between the lands of Messrs.

3 Aug
 1878

John Dowling and Antoine Minabert.

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

GMS

Oregon Jack and Cornwall
 Indian subgroups

Reserved temporarily - to see if water can be got.

The portion of land (between Mr.
 John Dowling's and Mr. A. Minaberret's
 100 acre post farm) situate immediately
 on the west side of the Galeferiboo
 wagon road being the land formerly
 in the occupation of Mr. J. Walker
 but to be extended northward including
 vacant land on both sides of the road
 as far as the boundary of Mr. Minaberret's
 above mentioned farm.

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

3 Aug
 1878

Oregon Sack and Cornwall
 subgroups of Indians

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

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

East Boundary - right bank of Thompson
 river.

South Boundary - the north and west
 boundaries of the assigned Indian Reserve
 at the mouth of Ashcroft Creek
 (see page 7), and ~~the~~ a portion of the left
 bank of Ashcroft Creek.

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

There is a considerable area of land in this temporary Reserve which could
 be laid off in good shape if water could be arranged for.

3 April
 1878.

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

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

WMS

Note on irrigation water for the
Oregon Sack and Cornwall
subgraps of Indrui p.

As in the case of land, so also as regards
water, ^{had been} none ~~was~~ assigned for Indian
uses when the Resume Commission
arrived to examine the question.

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

The first question to
be settled is whether or not
the white settlers must be held to have
infringed any prior equitable right of the

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

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

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

annual life, but in the case of the
 Ojibwa Lake and Cornwall Indians I had not,
 but at the time of my retirement from
 office, made up my mind that ^{all their present places} they could
 be treated as in that category of cases.

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

It seems to me that in
 Ojibwa Lake creek there is more water than
 Mr. Dawkins uses, and an inquiry might
 properly be made as to this matter. Is it that
 there is no waste which involves
 the question what is waste? where several
 persons compete for a share of the natural waters
 of a stream?

***IN ORIGINAL, THE PAGE WITH EXTRACTS FROM
"TEAGUE'S RECORD BK" WAS ORIGINALLY AFFIXED
TO THE BACK OF PAGE 26 AND THE SKETCH WAS
DRAWN ON THE BACK OF THE EXTRACT.***

Copy

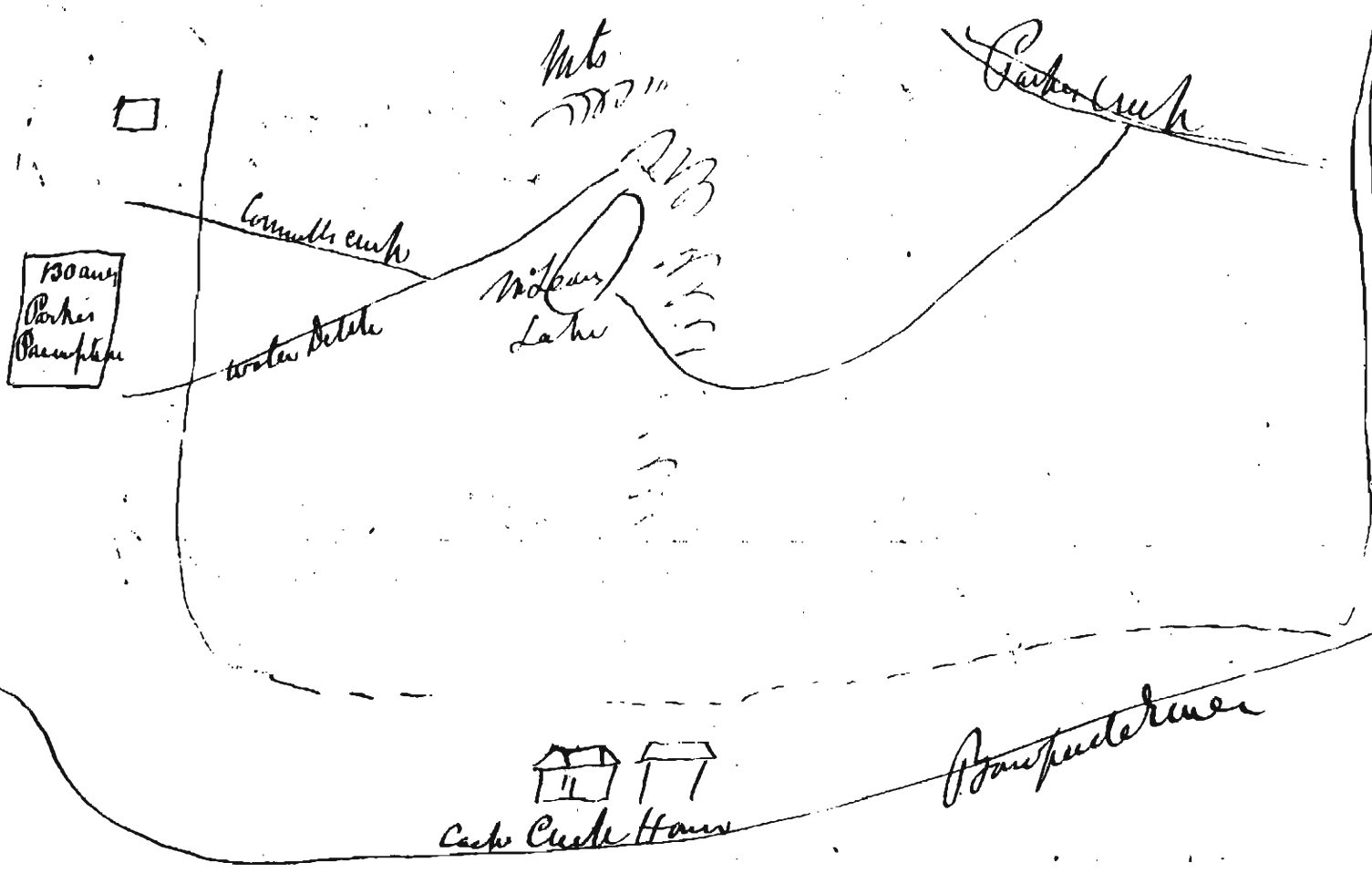
Copy from Teague Record
28 Nov 78

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

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

The above 2 records made the same day - Mr Teague
notified Mr Parke that the records were made
subject to Indian requirements.

also a third record of P Parke 7 June 1878
600 inches water to be taken from the following
described creek for agricultural purposes. The creek heads
in the range of mts between Cornwell & Hat Creek
& is the first creek after crossing the trail between
McLean Lake & Hat Creek. Intend to convey the
water by ditch through a pass between the mts,
emptying it into Cornwell's Creek, then take it at
Cornwell's mill. I am the said water on about
agricultural land I can find vacant. Cost of ditch
probably \$5000.



Mr. Anthony Men-herrut has brought water a
 long way at a large expense. Mr. Forman
 also has gone to considerable expense in getting
 water upon his land. He and Mr. Dowling are the only
 2 who use Oryza Sachi Cr. The water comes
 partly of Mr. Park and Mr. Forman from the
 creek which flows into Hot Creek. The
 water they have directed into Mr. Forman's
 dam and thence, after use for Mr. Forman's
 mill, to the land Mr. Park has as the
water road was accepted by Mr. Teague, subject
to Indian requirements. The Indians asked for
 that water & said they were willing to bring it
 to land if I would give them some to
 which it could be brought. I do not understand
 how anyone can legally divert all the water from the natural
 bed of a creek. I do not think the Indians
 can have any right to Mr. Craig's spring,
 and I told them so.

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

These Indians
 are disposed to cultivate and it is a pity
 they should not have a suitable area of
 land that can be cultivated and sufficient
 so that portions may occasionally be
 allowed when necessary with such
 light soil.

Though they have their grazing
 lands with the Cook's Ferry Indians it
 would be well that they had some fields
 around or near their cultivated patches
 for convenience in pasturing their work or
 riding cattle.

The Case of Rose Osgood Sargent and Cornwall

Indiana seems a case for a compromise, and

I hope it may not be allowed to remain

unsettled

SMS

3 Aug 1878.

Notes from pages 5 and 18. (Oregon-Sask Indians)

Mr John Dowling (Oregon Sask) produced

the following

^{4/3} Letter 17 April 1868

Received from John Dowling the sum of

\$12.⁵⁰ as the first instalment on 25 acres

of land adjacent to his pre-emption claim of

160 acres.

J. P. O'Neill

\$12.⁵⁰

at St Paul

Entered in the Cashbook

April 17. 1868.

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

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

In reference to page 18. The Indians wish to follow the above mentioned land of theirs (claimed by Dowling), and therefore wish land on right bank of Thompson lower down which is included within the temporary reserve page 18 at foot of mountain down to river (A on sketch) page 19.

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

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

They do not want the flats

nearer wagon road at this place, as they are gravelly.

They say the stream was always

a little spring but has become larger since

the white people irrigated.

There are no more, so far.

can be met out of the area within this

temporary reserve when it is proved that they

are to get water to cultivate it.

3 Aug 1878

Ponapite Indians

Memorandum

My intention, after finishing, as far as I could,
 the Cooks Ferry, Oregon Packs and Cornwall
 Indians, was to look at the left bank of the
 Thompson more particularly opposite the
 last named, and retrace my course to Cooks Ferry
 and thence up Nep. Mts. and so to Similkameen
 &c. - Keeping thus to one group of Indians
 - the Nekla-Kap-a-mulls, but the
 urgency of the Ponapite chief, Cei-shute,
 who complained that he was being passed
 over, caused me to go to Lake Creek to
 have an interview with his people, who are
 more than half Shuswap, before I returned
 to Cooks Ferry to go up Mts.
 Some of the lands which I
 supposed they would ask for being in the
 Collect. District I wrote to the Prov. Genl.

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

The water question also, I found,
would interfere with any suitable adjustment
as much here as at Ouzar Sacki and
Wormwells, so that I make the following
notes, and afterwards ~~stating~~ reserved as
stated.

Notes. The original reserves for the Bonaparte

Indians were laid off on 15 Oct 1867 by Mr

W. G. Lox, but no mention was made of water

for irrigation.

on 5 Aug 1868, the Chief Commr

of Lands & Works, by direction of the Government

directed Mr O'Reilly S.M. to visit the

Bonaparte Indian reserve, and return it,

for in his opinion it was, as had been

represented, too large - the general rule

to be about 10 acres to each family.

see Chitt Comms
Trutch's letter
19 Nov: 1867
p. 45
Yellow Book
on Indian affairs

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

Found the
arable acreage in the Reserve as reduced
by Mr. O'Neill quite insufficient, and
no assignment of water was made
and no provision definitely made
for grazing land. (The idea in these times I
suppose, having been that the Indians could use
the Crown lands for grazing, without having
grazing areas defined.) ^{see note on back}
But the
deficiency of arable land, and the

IN ORIGINAL, THE NOTE BENE (N.B.) IS WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF PAGE 37. THE WRITING RUNS AS SHOWN ON THE COPY, GOING FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE PAGE TO THE INSIDE BINDING.

8 NB. on a rough estimate I think that the reserves laid off by Mr Cox contained about 2500 acres. In the absence of a census no judgment can be formed as to the sustainability of this area. The Indians say they have diminished in number. I am inclined to think the reserves were not well proportioned, i.e. - the arable was excessive as compared with the grazing area. Mr O'Reilly in his report states he staked off about one mile square. The surveyed reserve however, yielded only 471 acres and the Bonaparte ran tortuously through its whole length. No water and no bell grazing were assigned. Deducting channel of river & land spoiled by its meanderings the 1868 reserve contained about 435 acres. Of this the cultivable portion which is mainly on the slopes on west side of river is, apart from the river bottoms, about 35 acres. The greater part of this cultivable area has been cultivated by the Indians as far as it could be, by using the water of small streams from the ruts. The portion uncultivated is too small to justify the making of the long ditch which would be necessary to bring water from the Bonaparte for the purpose of irrigating it.

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

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

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

appropriation of irrigation water were.

Difficulties not now easy to surmount.

At an interview, the Indians appeared dissatisfied, and I told them that though I could not adjust matters now, I should like to know their minds, and the Commission will return. The chief, after the usual compliments and loyal remarks, said that the Indians were the same as if they were thirsty, or as if skin, and without flesh but they hoped to get a fair share of land and water.

Lin J. Douglas passed once and sent Mr. Cox to lay off their land. Mr. Cox put in posts and gave no paper.

All the people are of one mind. They

39

with the reserve as Mr. Cox marked it off.

Mr. O'Reilly was sent to cut it down.

The Indians were poor in old days and did not know how to use land now they find the value of land, and they feel they have lost an opportunity and are jealous. The country is rich but not sufficient land has been given to them.

They are shot in everywhere; they cannot cultivate on top of granitic hills and they do not know where they have a right to run their stock. They think Mr.

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

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

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

Mr. Kelly showed them a piece
of ^{grazing} land (they could not exactly describe it
or show me it on map) but now white
men had taken it.

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

Mr. Leans Lake

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

this to the Commission last year.

An Indian "Siwix" said he had 120 cattle and 80 horses and he had chosen a piece of land above the village but on left bank of the Benapute where he had a house and crop.

Several other Indians said they much wished for the flat, a piece of it, on right bank of Thompson river about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the Mawant Pooker on the wagon road to Seona Ferry from Cachelerut, with water from a spring or stream coming from the mountain above wagon road.

The flat is opposite a sand slide on left bank of Thompson River.

They said it was a poor place, but what could they do, if white men had all the other lands?

They want a grazing tract on left
 side of Bonaparte river up the hill on the
 other ^{ie north of from} side of the school, not a good place,
 but some feed on it, and it is not far
 from the reserve, and handy for branding
 their cattle & other purposes, but at some
 time they wish, for summer grazing, the
 plain already mentioned just the end of
 W. Cornwallis' dem.

At Hot Creek they have
 2 ^{or 3} old graves and being there now; will show
 the place; it is not far. had big posts
 there, a white man took the land
 I saw nothing. The mother & grandmother
 of the Kemptoo chief Louis are buried
 there.

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

and a white man drove away their horses.

At a place about 12 miles away
in Soudak, Duvitov, they have grass, and
favourite fishing place. Old Jack Nelson
has shut the old trail to this fishing place
& they think he should not have done so.

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

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

without disturbing anyone unnecessarily.

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

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

see note
back of page
31

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

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

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

Sioux had fenced and

*: The camping place & grounds, they afterwards told me, were on west end of Deer Lake but they do not fish there, but in 2 small lakes a little south of Deer Lake

Cultivated a considerable patch at his
place .

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

Indians that they should have the
small flats lower down Hot Creek
where there are fences near the ^{3 mile} crossing
of the trail from Cache Creek, as no white

+
10 Aug
1878

IN ORIGINAL, THE NOTE IS WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF PAGE 46. THE WRITING RUNS AS SHOWN ON THE COPY, GOING FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE PAGE TO THE INSIDE BINDING.

Notes. I hoped at one time that the Pocomoke portion might be settled by giving the Indians Hat-Creek valley from Marble Canon down, but on inquiry and examination, that portion of the valley did not seem to be suitable. The valley is narrow, with a rapid descent between high rock-ribbed slopes & the soil is scanty. There is a gap at the 7 mile crossing is the only better between the Marble Canon & the mouth of Hat-Creek. There was ice on his farm in July 1877. He went there in 1876. His barley & oats looked fair in 1878, but he doubts if wheat would ripen; higher up it certainly wd not ripen. His idea was a pig-farm.

Though unsuited as an arable addition, the valley from Marble Canon to Mrs. Saffers' might afford summer for Indian stock. (The rather fancy the place)

men claimed the place and I said they
might cultivate there and the land
would be laid off when the Commission

could deal with all their lands. There is
about enough land for our family. I think what will ^{refer there}
I went also to the small flat

near the Mauvais Rocks on the Lake Creek
savona road, and saw a small water
course, but the total cultivable land
there must be very little.

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

This has been several times pre-empted
but the water difficulty cannot be abandoned

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

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

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

Benaparte people is really a water question.

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

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

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

For summering they seem to
value principally the place where there are
smooth hills and a little like post
the upper end of Mr Cornwall's Dam
and a place in ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~valley~~ ^{valley} ^{see back of} ^{page 46}

I have generally tried to get
grazing for Indian stock in that in
or early that in places, so that they
should not use the bulls or stallions of
white tilled decisions of improving their
stock, but these considerations often have
to be put aside in practice.

***IN ORIGINAL, LETTER IS AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF
PAGE 51.***

Cache Creek Sept 8th 1878
To G. M. Sproat Esq.

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

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

Bonaparte Indians

10 Accep^t ✓ 1878 The old reserve on Bonaparte River (as reduced by Mr O'Reilly, 29th Augt 1868) with sufficient water for all Indian purposes from all sources of water supply. JMS

10 Accep^t ✓ 1878 A reserve consisting of about 200 acres on the benches on the left bank of, and near the mouth of the Bonaparte River bounded as follows - From a spot on the left bank of Bonaparte River at its junction with Thompson River up said left bank a sufficient distance to include the benches thence westerly to base of hills thence following easterly the base of hills to the right bank of Thompson River where the flat crosses thence down right bank of

Thompson river to starting point.

400 miles of water for irrigation and other purposes are assigned from Bonaparte's river, and all other sources of water supply which or survey may be found available for the

above two reserves. Good

note. This ^{is} reserve to be surrendered

as Indian land. if arrangements cannot be made to get irrigation water upon it.

WMS

+

x

No. 5
10. Aug
1878

A reserve consisting of 50 acres more or less on right bank of Thompson river about 1/2 a mile below the Maurice Rocker (between Cache Creek and Summit Ferry) - opposite a sandstone on the left bank of Thompson river.

✓

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

wayen road at this place and from any other
source of water supply which, on sunny, may
be found available.

GMS

A reserve consisting of about 10 acres to

include the graves and favourite camping
at the west end of Loon Lake whence the Indians go to fish
place, at the small lake south from

and near Loon Lake, and any other

small portions of land which the Indians

may desire for fishing stations in

that neighbourhood.

GMS

No 3
10 acres
1878

For the place at 3 crossing Hat
Creek - see pages 46 and 47

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

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

10 Aug⁶
1878

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

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

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

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

Note.

The pieces likely to be required by the
Indians, out of the above area, are (if water can be
got) the small piece near Mr. Perrault's (see Page 40)
Le-wix's farm (see Page 41) and the tract on
left bank of Bonaparte river up the hill side near
the school (see Page 42), but before the Commission

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

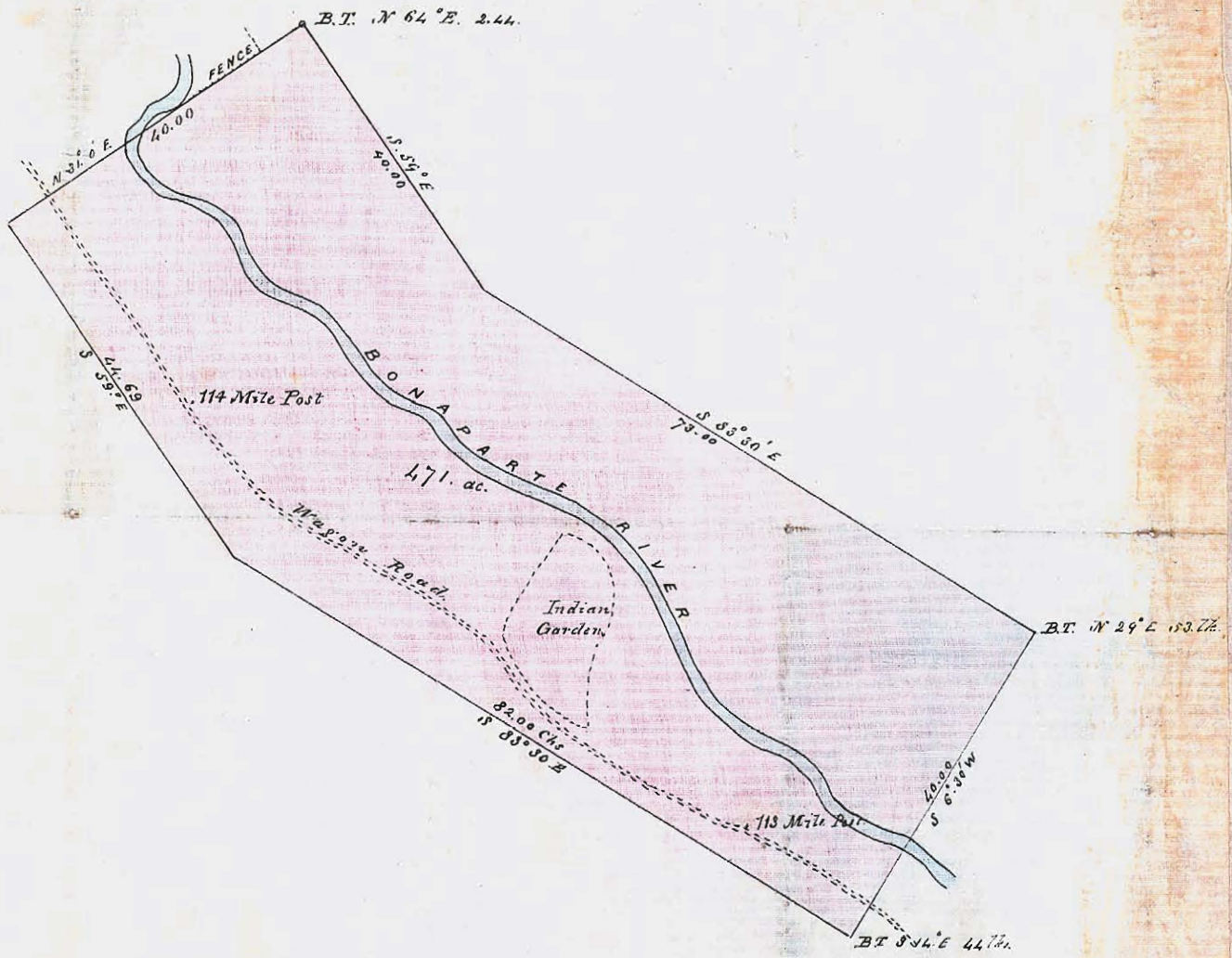
The Summitage in
 Hot Creek valley and
 just W Cornwallis' dam (see Page 40) and
 the winterage at mouth of road on the hills
 in the angle formed by the left bank of
 Banapurbe and right bank of Thompson road
 (see Page 50) will require consideration
 and adjustment on the return of the Commission.

With respect to Hot Creek ^{already said} valley there
 was only one settler between its mouth and
 the Marble Canon ^{W Gallagher} and I was unable to do
~~anything~~ anything therein owing to the non reply
 of the Provl Government as to my powers in the Lillach
 District, except as stated (see Pages 42 & 46-47)
 with reference to the marble flats, and the old

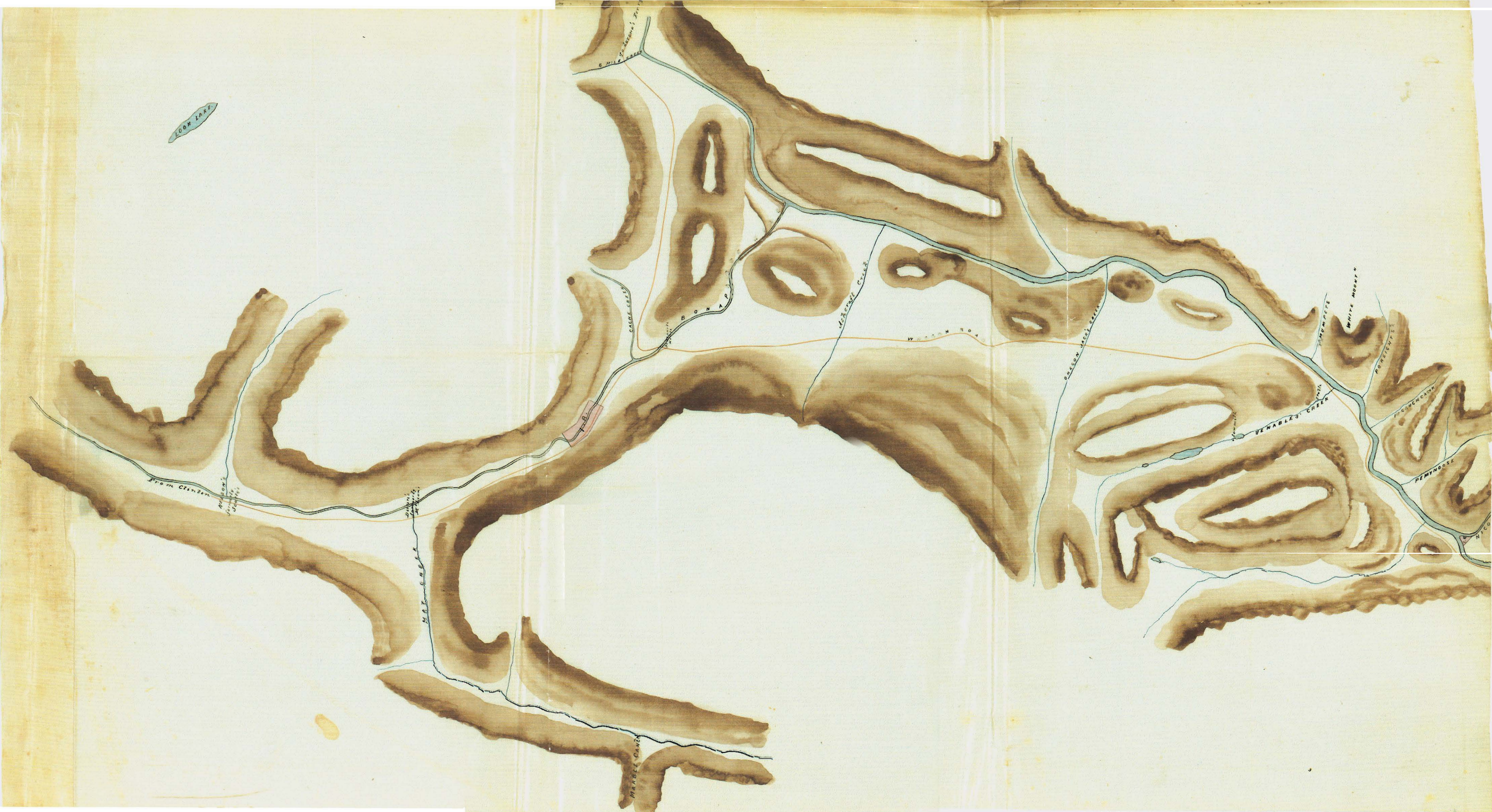
chief Pienohate's favorite camping place beside the white
settlement higher up the valley.

The Indians mentioned
that they would like some summer grazing
in Hot Creek valley, but being no authority
from the Primal Government at least not knowing
that I had any - and they not replying to my inquiries
respecting Sillcock District, I considered it would be
a waste of time and money to devote any longer
from my pressing work in Nicola & to which
I accordingly went, recording these observations
as to the Okanogan Indian land question, to show
how it stood at the time of my departure.

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



Scale Twenty Chains to One Inch.



IN ORIGINAL, TWO SKETCHES ARE AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 58: THE SKETCH OF BONAPARTE 3 AND THE OVERSIZED SKETCH WHICH SHOWS THE LOCATION OF BONAPARTE 3 AND A FEW OTHER SMALL RESERVES.

THE SECOND OVERSIZED SKETCH SHOWING TEMPORARY RESERVES IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 59. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SKETCH HAS BEEN CUT.



Yellow shows temporary reservoir see
Page 55.

The summer grazing part of
Cornwall's dam is not on this
sketch. See page 57 & 40

Camp 5 place
page 42
see page 54
Low Lake

The Manitowish Reservoir page 53 is not on this sketch

Okanagan Indians

60

Keremuc subgroup

Memorandum

The unfortunate position in which these Indians were placed as regards their lands - having neither land nor water attached to them - is stated in the accompanying copies of my letter (2) 13th Feb: 1879 to Mr. Hon. The Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works. pages 73 and 77

The final adjustment was impeded by the acceptance of a Pre-emption Record by the local Recorder for a piece of land necessary to the Indians, while the Com-

See back of this page

IN ORIGINAL, THE DAIGNEAU PRE-EMPTION HAS BEEN COPIED ONTO THE BACK OF PAGE 60, WHILE THE LETTER FROM MR. DAIGNEAU HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO THE PAGE.

District of Yale (Osageon Division)

Edward Daigneau

Date of Record Oct 3 1878 320 acres

Smithkamen

on the north by the claim of Francis
on the east by the trail to Osageon
on the west by the Smithkamen

(sd) Char A. Vernon

Application 24 Sep 1878

Form no 2 declaration Sep 25 1878

This record is cancelled in the Land Office

See letter page 148 Book 3
to Hon. Sept General Land Off

1 January 1879

Mr. Davenport
You told me to have
the land I had in the
Smithkamen valley
after the arrival of some
persons of the north
land. I had bought a lot
and that land of about
300 acres for the last 3 months
so I believe for some days
now I believe you and I
renounce for this land

Edward Daigneau

Excuse me
and forgive me

61

was actually on the spot, examining
the lands generally.

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

The Privy Council has neglected or
refused to consider the above

pre-emption though the more 62
hurry has abandoned it, and
I have included it within the
definite reserves (page 65). There
is no reason why they should
not cancel the record under
these circumstances.

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

The Commission acting on
the basis that notwithstanding
past neglect of the Indians,
an attempt must be made to

IN ORIGINAL, PAGE 63 IS DOUBLE-SIDED.

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

Can be done? There is very little land available now, and these Indians near the frontier should be well placed on reasonably right locations where water can be got.

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

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

These should be assigned to them, and then the question of grazing should be settled. There is not as some of the settlers say sufficient grazing especially for winter on the right bank of Smeethamoon below Keremewi. The left bank is much eaten but affords sage and shelter. Whether the Indians should have ~~it~~ ^{the yellow reserve absolutely} all, or the plan should be made a common for grazing purposes between Indians & white is a question which will have to be decided.

I attach two letters from W. Price and a memo as to an Indian question with the Hudson Bay Co
Dms

I reserve the following for the
Okanagan Indians.
Keremeno Group.

64

1350 acres approx
A.H. Green

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

601

12 Oct
1878



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

13

824

Okanagan Indians
Keremunc Group.

R. 2

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

12 Oct
1878

100 inches of water

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



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

Guy

Okanagan Indians
Keremineus Group

66

206
MS9

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

From a spot on the right bank of the Similkameen river as convenient for survey which spot is a short distance south of the more southerly of the two creeks shown on sketch but to include the cultivable land thence up right bank of the Similkameen river to a spot about 20 chains north of the more northerly of the two streams shown on sketch but to include the cultivable land. thence west 50 chains or thereabouts. thence south a sufficient distance so that a line drawn east at right angles will strike the starting point. thence east to starting point.

12 Oct
1878

+

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

2007

67

Okanagan Indians.
Keremeneus Group.

No 12
MSJ

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

12 Oct
1878

20 inches of

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

✓

MSJ

Note This is the form of "oh-we-ahp-kin" & others.
and is on right hand side of trail going from
Keremeneus toward Pouchiton. Irrigation water
is got from a stream coming from westward.

Copy
x Old minutes of 1871 receive by J C Hayes

A piece of land situated on both sides of Ashwood River a tributary of Similkameen River, and bounded on the east by a stake near a bluff close to the bank of the latter river, and on the west by a small creek running into Similkameen River.

68

Okavagan Indians.
Keremcus Group,
Ashnola Subgroup.

90/0
A reserve on the right bank of the Similkameen river, bounded as follows.

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

12 Oct
1878

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

J. M. J.

69

Okanagan Indians
Keremans Group
Ashwola Subgroup.

9011 MSJ

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

12 Oct
1878



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

MSJ

Okanagan Indians.
Keremeos Group

No 3?
Keremeos
MS?

The following track

of land is temporarily reserved.

From the south east corner of the Indian reserve which is immediately south of Mrs Francisco Mendez's claim on the left bank of Similkameen river - thence running in a southerly direction parallel to the said river and distant therefrom ⁸⁰ 80 chains to a spot about 80 chains due east of the old Custom house. thence due west to right bank of Similkameen river. thence up said bank to the north east corner of the Indian reserve opposite to the old Custom House. thence due west 40 chains - thence running northerly parallel to the Similkameen river and distant therefrom 40 chains to a spot on the right bank of said river about 160 chains down from its junction with the Ashnola river. thence north (crossing Similkameen river) to base of mountains. thence in an easterly direction

12 Octo
1878



following

following the base of the mountains to
 the north west corner of Lot 107 Group 1.
 Hence true south to the south-west
 corner of Lot 114 Group 1. Hence
 true east to west boundary of the
 Hudson's Bay Co claim. Hence south
 along said west boundary to right
 bank of Similkameen river. Hence
 in a southerly direction following
 the left bank of the river to the
 south west corner of the Indian
 reserve first above mentioned, hence
 true east to the point of commence-
 ment.

GWS

+

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

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

included
in Nos. 1
W.S. 9

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

?
Included in
Res. No. 5
Nos. 4
W.S. 1

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

Nos. 8
W.S. 1

Also 40 acres or thereabouts, being the farm of Indian "Bauley" (another possibly), situated on right bank of Semikameen river about halfway between "Nah-hum-cheen's" farm and the bluff.

Nos. 9
W.S. 1

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

✓

Given

1873

March 1 E. Barcelo

Record of pre-emption of 320 acres of land in Similkameen valley about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the HBC buildings at Kammen and about one mile from J. Richter's house. Commencing at a stake marked A being the N.W. corner of claim thence 1524 yards east to a stake marked B thence 1016 yards ~~to~~ south to stake C thence 1524 yds west to stake D thence 1016 yds north to stake A being the point of commencement J C H.

1873

June 23 Francisco Mendoza

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

See if there be a sketch
on the record

J C H
Something wrong in the description

IN ORIGINAL, THE COPIES OF THE PRE-EMPTION RECORDS ARE AFFIXED TO THE BACK OF PAGE 72, WHILE THE SKETCH IS AFFIXED TO PAGE 73.

ALSO, IN ORIGINAL, PAGES 73 TO 78 ARE DOUBLE-SIDED.



The same on the Yukon (map p. 67)
 trail is not shown in this sketch.

The red are assigned reserves
 - yellow temporary reserves

TRUE NORTH

Page 73
 Interim work
 W.S.

Scale Two Miles to one Inch.

20/2/21

Indian Reserve Commission.
British Columbia.

New West 13 Feb^y 1879.

Sir,

In reference to my letter to you of the 27th Jan^y, having now had the Kerevens sketches made, I reply to your letter of the 14th ult. and to the copy enclosed in it of a letter from several Similkamsen settlers to you, dated 2nd Dec^r last, on the subject of Indian Reserves at Kerevens.

The British Columbian Indians living near the frontier, along the rivers Okanagan and Similkamsen, consist of the Osoyoos and Lower Similkamsen (Kerevens) tribes. They number together 253 Indians.

In 1877 the Indian Reserve Commissioners, on visiting the locality, found that the only land assigned for the Osoyoos tribe was a vaguely described piece containing comprising a small area of cultivable land, which a Mr. Mc Connell had pre-empted, and was endeavouring to hold. No water had been provided for irrigation purposes.

The Commissioners adjotted the Osoyoos reserves but were prevented by the snow from dealing with the land affairs of the Kerevens Indians. They, however, invited the chief to their camp and explained to him why they could not visit his place that season. 1877. These proceedings were reported to both Governments.

In 1878

In 1878 I visited the Kerevens district as soon it was possible to reach that somewhat remote place in carrying out the programme of work for the year.

On making inquiries on the spot it appeared that the Kerevens Indians, numbering 136, were in a worse plight than their neighbours the Osyovo Indians had been; for, between Aokhola and the frontier, not a single acre of land had been assigned for their use, nor had any water been provided for irrigation purposes.

The above mentioned letter from the Similkameen settlers, which you submit for my report, is signed by seven gentlemen, including Mr. Daignault a trespasser on Indian lands.

Two other signatures are those of gentlemen who preempted their land when the Reserve Commission was on its way to Kerevens in 1877.

The remaining names Messrs. Cole, Mendrya, Barcelo and Richter are older settlers and the letter may be regarded as stating their views.

I may remark, in passing, that it is stated in the letter that Mr. Cole, one of these four gentlemen, was absent at the time of my visit to Kerevens. This is erroneous.

I conversed several times with Mr. Cole and he was good enough to give me much information, as also did Mr. Barrington Price an old settler and large land owner at Kerevens.

The Indian Reserve runs along the entire southern boundary of Mr. Price's land, but he has not

Signed

signed the letter.

The views and wishes of the above four gentlemen Messrs Cole, Mendoza, Barcelo and Richter are perfectly plain, and, while I receive their statement with unfeigned respect, they will not expect me to believe that they are disinterested.

The position of the two Governments, in reference to the adjustment of the Indian land question, is not always well understood, or recognized, by white settlers, or Indian tribes, yielding, naturally, to the influence of local and personal interests and considerations.

The presence of the Indians - they number 136 - (one individual having seventy head of cattle) on the Lower Similkameen may be a danger and an inconvenience, some of the Indians in their present condition may be a nuisance to white settlers; but, on the other hand, it has to be borne in mind that the white settlers came to them, they did not come to the white people.

The Governments do not propose to remove these Indians by force to another part of the country; they wish them to get land within the limited agricultural and grazing area upon the Lower Similkameen.

The facts are that the Indians in question have had no land assigned for their use. They have been put on one side entirely for 20 years past.

The pre-emption record book has been freely open to the white settlers during that time.

The

The white settlers have had the pick of the limited area available in the valley. (one of the signers of the letter having secured as much 1000 acres of fine land.)

They have been permitted, free of charge, to graze their cattle on the Crown lands in the valley, and, in some places, to damage the grass beyond recovery.

Notwithstanding all this, the signers of the letter, though it is not proposed to disturb any one of them (except the trespasser Mr Daigneault) in his holding, nor to inquire whether the lands are held legally or not, make objections now to the assignment of a reserve based on the necessity for giving to each of the Indians, out of such scattered portions of good soil the white settlers have not taken, a moderate area of agricultural land, and, as regards grazing, such a quantity of grazing land as the Indians are likely to need for their cattle in the not distant future.

These gentlemen further propose, in a small valley valuable chiefly as a place of winterage for cattle, the Indians should be confined to a portion of it not suitable, or not adequate for that purpose.

The following remarks respectfully offered for your information, together, with the sketch of the locality, herewith sent, will explain the above statement of fact.

The Similkameen valley, in general as you are aware is narrow

and

and gravelly. There is not a white ribbon engaged in cultivation on any one part of it until you get to Keremkus, nor is it likely there ever will be.

At the latter place, as the sketches sent herewith show, the Similkameen bends first to the east and the valley opens a little. The tributary stream Keremkus flows in from the north, and two brooks, sometimes dry in summer, come from the hills north east. The effect of these waters meeting at this small widening of the valley has been to form a light, but excellent, soil which is found amongst the prevailing gravelly ridges.

These tracts of good soil are mostly upon the east side of the Similkameen, left bank, in the angle between it and the Keremkus, and along the Keremkus just before it joins the Similkameen.

On the west bank of the Similkameen at this portion of its course the mountains come close down leaving in parts a gravelly strip of land, or only small patches here and there watered by snow torrents except opposite the site of the old Customs House where there is a good piece of land.

It is not however the agricultural capabilities of the locality which constitutes its chief value, these indeed being unimportant in themselves where scarcely any market for produce exists.

The

The fifteen or twenty miles of the Similkameen valley, from about Keremeus to the frontier, form a small but excellent winter range. That is to say chiefly on the west side of the river.

The snowfall is light and there are feed and shelter on the slopes and along the river bottom.

The agricultural lands at Keremeus are valuable principally for producing hay, and in connection with wintering stock, generally.

These facts in all their bearings are as well known to the Indians of Keremeus as to any of the settlers, and the Indians say they are unable to reconcile what they have heard of the justice of the Gov^t with the fact that, during 20 years past, since white men occupied the country, no land whatever has been assigned for the use of the Indians on the Lower Similkameen. They themselves have been prevented from acquiring land, and year after year, they have seen white men taking the choice portions of the very limited area in their own valley available for settlement; they have seen these settlers increasing their possessions from time to time and using for irrigation the scanty supplies of water which exist on the east side of the Similkameen. I found the Indians in a state of discontent and dejection -

They contrasted their position, as having no land, with that of
the

the American Indians who have an extensive
reserve immediately beyond the boundary.

They refused, at first, to shake hands
with me or permit me to take a census saying
that I was an officer of the Government and
they could not understand their bad treatment
by the Government.

I left them in a better
frame of mind, but I am afraid, indeed,
I know they have been disturbed since my visit
by the trespass of Mr. Daignault and by
the action taken by the signers of the letter
now under consideration. I shall not be
surprised if bad news should at any time
reach the Government from that quarter.

I respectfully
submit these Indians are entitled to con-
sideration as an omitted group of the native
population, which, for some reason, which I
am unable to understand, have during 20 years
had no land assigned for their use, and
it is unnecessary for me to say to you in
conclusion that it is important, both for
provincial and international reasons, that
Indians, who live on the frontier, should have
no reasonable ground for complaint.

I respectfully
submit this brief statement and shall be
glad to give you any further information which
you may desire.

I am Sir or Ma
St. G. M. Sprout
Commissioner

The Hon:
The Chief Com^r of
Land Works,
Victoria

Copy
Indian Reserve Comm^{rs}

New York 13 Feb 1879.

Sir,

Referring to my separate letter of this date as to Similkameen Indian reserves, I make now a supplementary statement for the information of the Provincial Government on matters relating to these reserves which it was unnecessary to include in the above separate letter commenting as it did, simply, upon the complaint made by settlers in the Similkameen valley.

You will I think admit that there are obvious inconveniences in the practice of District Land Records accepting pre-emption applications for lands in places where serious Indian land questions, which are about to be considered by the Indian Reserve Commission, exist. This is done, no doubt, without the sanction or wish of the Provincial Government (to embarrass whom might in some cases be the object of the records) but, unless the records so accepted are cancelled, the effect is the same as if the sanction of the Provincial Government had been obtained; and it might, in some cases, reluctantly, compel the Dominion Government to complain that, in practice, the Agreement between the two Governments as to Indian lands was not being acted up to.

Notwithstanding the state of affairs described in my separate letter

J

77

of this date as existing in the Lower Similkameen valley, the number of Indians left entirely without land, the small area of agricultural land and so forth, it does not appear that any restrictions were placed upon the acquisition of land by white settlers and the fact is that lands have been acquired, since Confederation, and, indeed, in 1877, at a time when the Reserve Commission was on its way to Kamloops.

I need not however dwell on these events because seeking means of ~~smoothing~~ difficulties and avoiding questions and correspondence. I, at last, devised a method, as I hoped, of adjustment under which it would not be necessary to disturb a single white settler in any land he occupied, nor, indeed, to inquire (and I have not inquired) whether the lands were legally held or not.

This determination so displeased the Indians that at one time I thought it would be impossible to negotiate with them at all, and I should have to retire after the heavy expenditure caused by visiting that remote place; however, I finally succeeded in effecting an adjustment.

The difficulty about the water for irrigation was to some extent got over by any existing lands on the river bottom, and, particularly, the piece marked green on the sketch herewith sent, as this piece (judging from what had been done by white settlers on similar pieces) would probably produce crops without irrigation.

This

This piece may be regarded as the pivot of the adjustment which, after extreme difficulty, I thought myself fortunate in effecting whether the interests of the two Governments, or of the white settlers in the valley were regarded.

Now, this very piece of land, subsequently to my having reserved the lands generally for Indian purposes was preempted by Mr. E. Daignault, and his application (as per enclosed copy) accepted by the Land Recorder Mr. Fernon, though that gentleman knew that the Reserve Commission was working in the Similkameen valley and encamped at the place.

On learning the above fact I left a note for Mr. Daignault, who was absent, explaining that the record was invalid as the land had been given to the Indians.

Mr. Daignault went to Victoria and saw you on the subject but I do not officially know what took place, though perhaps I may be permitted to say that I understood you in conversing with me on this subject to express an opinion that Mr. Daignault under these circumstances could have no claim to the land.

Mr. Daignault called at my hotel in Victoria and told me that he was going back to Similkameen, and intended to occupy and hold the land and that the Dominion Govt. might do what they

pleased

pleased. I told him in reply that I thought he was acting illegally and was probably wasting his time.

I have learned since that Mr. Daquinault has actually occupied the land and that the Indians, with that respect for the law which they do generally show, have not forcibly assisted his occupation.

They are however extremely dissatisfied, and I fear the circumstances may largely destroy the effect of any visit and of the adjustment.

In the event of the Indians' minds being disturbed and of the adjustment proving nugatory in practice, the cost of my again visiting that remote place, which is quite out of the line of any future work of the Commission, would not be less than \$1000⁰⁰, and it would be useless to go there while Mr. Daquinault continued to occupy the land.

There is, as you know, a summary remedy in the hands of the Indian Department in cases of trespass or trespass under Clauses 11 to 19 of the Indian Act 1876, but, considering the general position of the whole Indian land question in the Province and the possibility of some portions of the Act being changed, I have not, in a single instance, recommended the Superintendent to seek any other means of redress in cases of trespass than through

the

the ordinary authorities and regular tribunals
in this Province.

It is however surely hard
upon the Dominion Gov^t that they should have
to contemplate a tedious, expensive and cum-
bersome ejectment suit to remove a trespasser
such as Mr. Daigneault.

I respectfully
express regret that, when Mr. Daigneault,
and Mr. Vernon the Land Recorder, and
myself were in Victoria, you did not see
your way to examine the question raised by
Mr. Daigneault and cancel his record
which, I am advised, is within your power
as Chief Commissioner and within the
practice of the Land Office.

I hope you
will now do so and thus end a dispute
which otherwise seems likely to produce
nothing but embarrassment and loss to
all concerned.

Should you still not
see your way to act, I shall be glad
to have your views on the subject for
communication to the Superintendent
General in order to assist the Dominion
Government in considering what will be
their course in reference to the trespass
of Mr. Daigneault.

Yours sincerely
Ed. G. Ingham
Com^r

The Hon:
The Chief Com^r
of Lands & Works
Victoria

IN ORIGINAL, THE TWO LETTERS FROM BARRINGTON PRICE ARE AFFIXED TO PAGE 79. THE FIRST LETTER IS TWO PAGES, WITH A NOTATION ON THE BACK OF THE FIRST PAGE. THE SECOND LETTER IS WRITTEN ON A PIECE OF PAPER WHICH HAS BEEN FOLDED IN HALF AND OPENS TO THE SECOND PAGE AND NOTATION.

Meramec
Dec. 9th 1878

Sir

Your letter and papers dated Oct. 26th came duly to hand. I informed the settler and Indians of your decision and wishes regarding the land set apart for Indian settlement to Pemberton Dagenault. I also sent a letter (copy enclosed) advising him to let the Indians enter peacefully in possession of their land according to your instructions. He took no notice of the letter but started for Hope without seeing me. I hear he has returned and taken possession of the land saying he has authority from below to do so. As he refused at Hope to bring my papers & letters I have no means of ascertaining the truth of his statement.

The settler had a meeting Dec. 2nd at Francis Richter's house to petition against the Indians having any land in the white settlement. I did not attend, having before argued with them upon the injustice of such a step, that taking into consideration the number of Indians & the small quantity of land fit for agricultural purposes your decision was one which no reasonable man could find fault with. I should be glad to hear by return what steps

ought to be taken to remove Mr Dagenault as he evidently
will not listen to reason - and having no official
authority I did not like to proceed to extreme measures.

I have the honor to remain

S.

Sir

G. M. Sprad. Esq. Your obedient servant.

J. R. Cunningham

Barrington Place

P.S.

Since writing the above I have seen Monsieur
Dagenault and read him your letter. He refused
to tell me whether he had seen you or not.
I need hardly add how important it is that
there should be no ill feeling ^{existing} between the whites
and Indians, such a certainty to be the case
if the latter are not put in possession of
the land given them. News has lately come
from Oville that the U. S. government have
refused to give his land and they expect
trouble next spring, this would bring the
war right on the border.

Sebasdit (Indian) says you told him he could
take his line from J. Cole's creek and migrate
them from as well as J. Cole. The latter part is
some distance south of the creek. I told Sebasdit
I would write for representation from you as
I knew nothing about it.

Newsiness

August 28th 1879

Sir

The Indians are so scattered at the present time working and stock driving in different places that I find it impossible to send you an accurate list of the number that have taken up land.

I think it better under such circumstances to leave it until November, when they will all be at their respective ranches. I will then ride around and send you a small plan with the loc of acres (as near as stepping can be ascertained) and the names of the Indians.

No copy of the letter referred to here can be found
in Sprouts letter book

upon each piece of land.

I supposed that if you wished that all should at once settle upon the land, they wished to occupy, they replied that this fall all intended taking up their land.

The only little excitement which occurred was, through Mr. Thullerworth spreading a report in Hope that all heifers and fillies in the Semelkansen had the venereal disease.

Such an abominable lie I took him severely to task for, before the white settlers and a few Indians, and so the matter ended -
With kind regards.

I have the honor to be
Ever
Your obedient servant,
Barrington Perry

***IN ORIGINAL, THE COPY OF THE NOTE FROM
SPROAT AS JOINT COMMISSIONER IS AFFIXED TO
THE BACK OF PAGE 79***

Indian Reserve Comrs.

copy

Osoyoos 14th Nov 1877

Sir

The apparently unsatisfactory history and position of the Indian land question in this locality induce me to recommend in the interest of both Governments and to save much possible trouble that no land be confirmed to Messrs Haynes or Lowe or to any other person in this locality pending further enquiry; and the adjustment of Indian claims.

Your obedt Servt.

Sd G. M. Sproule
Jurat Comr

The Hon
The Chief Comr
Lands & Works
Victoria

IN ORIGINAL, THE PAPER ON WHICH THE STATEMENTS OF THE THREE INDIANS IS WRITTEN HAS BEEN TRIMMED VERY CLOSE TO THE WRITING AND THEN FOLDED TO FIT INTO THE BOOK. THE STATEMENTS WERE ORIGINALLY AFFIXED WITH A PIN TO PAGE 80.

In the matter of the question between certain Indian families and the Hudson's Bay Company respecting land at Neremeus Lot 110, G1. Township 52 Osage District British Columbia I Tak-lah-bah, et age about 50 years a British Columbian Indian of the Okanagan Nation have appeared this eleventh day of October 1878 to give information before Gilbert Malcolm Sproat Indian Reserve Commissioner and having been duly cautioned that I will be liable to incur punishment if I do not tell the truth hereby solemnly declare and affirm that about ten years ago I had a potatoe garden on the land which the Hudson's Bay Company have taken. the place was my home, but I often went hunting. I had a mat house, I had only

a small fence, I did not grow
oats, or wheat as we had none in
those days. Mr. McLean lived
in the Hudsons Bay Company's house,
he said, lend me your garden while
I am here, I can use it and so can
you. This was done. I did not
get money for the use of the garden.
Mr. Tait's pig came into my garden
and damaged it and Mr. Tait
paid me the worth of ten dollars
for the damage. Mr. McLean
said the same to Mr. Tait about
his garden which was nearer the
river than mine but on the land
which the Hudsons Bay Company
took. Ashnola John and
Kalth. Chalth. Kivaw. mi. Kunj
and Oh. we, atp, Kiu also had
gardens on the same land
near the Keremus stream.
Mr. Tait came and fenced the land

And I could not get back my garden
and the other ones could not get theirs.
I now want my garden back.

Declared in our presence by
Tah. lah. bak, et who was duly
cautioned this eleventh day of October
One thousand eight hundred and seventy eight

Tah. lah. bak, et

This + mark

in front of Commission
of the Alaska Territory to the
Honorable Secretary of the Interior

Joseph H. H. H.

I Ashnola John (Kalth, chalth, Kwan mi. Kun)
aged about 45 years a British Columbian
Kananan Indian having been cautioned
that I will incur punishment if
I do not tell the truth and having
had the foregoing statement of
Tah. lah. bak, et read over to me
this eleventh day of October 1878
Hereby solemnly Declare and Affirm

that I had a garden on the land
which the Hudsons Bay Company
took and that I lost it in the
way that Tak. lak. basket says
that he lost his and I did not
willingly give it up and I was
not paid for it and I have always
wished to get it back and now
hope to do so.

Declared in our presence this
eleventh day of October one
thousand eight hundred and seventy
eight by Kalth. chalth. Kwaw. mi. Kun
who was duly cautioned

Kalth. chalth. Kwaw. mi. Kun

His x mark

G. M. Grant Commissioner
George Blenkinsop Secy to Com^{rs}
Maple Interpreter

I Oh. we. ahp. kin aged about 45
years a British Columbian Okanagan
Indian having been cautioned that I
will incur punishment if I do not tell
the truth and having had the foregoing
statement of Tak. lah. bak. et read over
to me this eleventh day of October 1878
Hereby solemnly declare and
affirm that I had a garden on the
land which the Hudsons Bay Company
took and that I lost it in the way
that Tak. lah. bak. et says that he
lost his and I did not willingly
give it up and I was not paid
for it and I have always wished
to get it back and now hope to do so.
Declared in our presence this eleventh
day of October 1878 by Oh. we. ahp. kin
who was duly cautioned.

Oh. we. ahp. kin + His mark

Mr. Special Commissioner
George H. R. [unclear] }
Secty. to Com^{rs} }
Interpreter. }

