

Indian Reserve Commission
British Columbia.
Minute of Decision.

In virtue of commissions and instructions issued by the Governments of Canada and British Columbia, empowering us to fix and determine the number, extent and locality of the Reserves or Reserves to be allowed to the Indians of British Columbia. We the undersigned, having in each case made full enquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question, hereby declare the following to be the Reserves for the undermentioned Indian Tribes respectively within the Victoria Superintendency. (The Shwawmish Tribes have also Reserves within the Fraser Superintendency.) The date of our decision in each case is stated in the following pages.

The following Reserves are at the Shwawmish River, Howe Sound, and in Howe Sound.

Decision

24th Nov. 1876.

Shwawmish.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Twenty five miles up the Shwawmish river on its left bank. The Reserve has a width of about twenty chains and extends eastward to the base of the Mountains: it is estimated to contain about forty acres.

Chuck - Chuck.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Decision
Nov. 27th 1876.

Village abandoned - Indians did not wish to retain it, reserved the graveyard.

It is about three miles above Shwawmish on right bank of river.

Poyam.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Decision
Nov. 27th 1876.

About seven miles above Shwawmish on left bank of the Shwawmish river. Village abandoned. Indians did not wish to retain it; reserved the graveyard.

Shwawmish graveyard - on left bank about two miles below Shwawmish.

Decision
Nov. 27th 1876.

Che-ah-ka-mist.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

An extensive reserve between Shimi and the Che-ah-ka-mist river, including all the land lying between the Shwawmish river and the base of the mountains, and also including a small block in the bend of the Che-ah-ka-mist river extending half a mile westward along the base of the mountains from a marked alder near the grave-yard at Che-ah-ka-mist village, and northward to the right bank of the Che-ah-ka-mist river, so as to include the point of land on which the village of Che-ah-ka-mist is situated.

Decision
Nov. 27th 1876.

V
Gookwits.
(Shwawmish Tribe.)

On the right bank of the Shwawmish river, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Che-ah-ka-mist river, forming a strip about three chains wide and sixteen long to include village and graveyard.

Wai-wa-kum.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Decision

Nov. 27th 1876.

Ten acres on each side of the Shwawmish river a little below the mouth of the Che-ah-ka-mist river.

To-hk-wi-sin.

and Ska-main.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Decision

Nov. 27th 1876.

On left bank of the Shwawmish river, near the mouth of the Che-ah-ka-mist river to form one reserve containing about one hundred acres. The above three reserves subject to any existing rights of timber leases.

Se-ach-em.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Decision

Nov. 27th 1876.

On an island, near left bank of the Shwawmish river, about three and a half miles below the mouth of the Che-ah-ka-mist river.

The present village on the island being in danger of inundation, a reserve of twenty acres has been granted in addition, for a new site.

This is to contain the old graveyard, and may

he twenty chains on the river and ten chains deep.

How-tain.

(Shwawmish Tribe)

Decision

Nov. 24. 1846.

On an island on the left bank of the Shwawmish river. The present village being in danger of inundation, a reserve of thirty acres has been granted for a new site. This is to be on the main land close to the island, and is to commence at the north west corner of the graveyard, thence east-four chains, thence south and west, so as to give the above acreage.

Eje-kwawp-sun.

(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Decision

Nov. 24th 1846.

This reserve is also on the left bank of the Shwawmish river. It is to contain a hundred acres, and is to be laid out so as to include the point of land to an old Indian post a little below the head of the big island, and to include a strip in the head of the slough.

Decision

Nov. 24th 1846.

Eje-kwawp-sun (Burial Ground.)

On the right bank of the Shwawmish river nearly opposite the village.

Decision

Nov. 24. 1846.

Small Island.

(Shwawmish Tribe)

Situated on the eastern bank of the Shwawmish river, formed by the larger island of How-a-mus.

Decision.
Nov. 24th 1846.

Staw-a-mus Island.
(Shwawmish Tribe.)

All that portion of the island lying north of the land applied for by Mr. Jean Brewer, who wishes to purchase it from the Provincial Government.

Decision.
Nov. 24th 1846.

Schwool-waitlen Island.
(Shwawmish Tribe.)

The whole of this island which is formed by the main and western channels of the Shwawmish river. Also the land opposite to, and of about the same length as the island, extending from the right bank of the Shwawmish river to the base of the mountains.

Decision.
Nov. 27th 1846.

Staw-a-mus.
(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Situated at and outside the mouth of the Shwawmish river on the eastern shore, upon the right bank of a small river flowing from the east-ward.

Decision.
Nov. 27th 1846.

Ka-ka-la-hun.
(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Situated on the western shore of Howe Sound opposite to Washbridge Island. It contains about twenty acres including the burial ground.

Decision.
Nov. 27th 1846.

Chitkuelp.
(Shwawmish Tribe.)

Situated on the western shore of Howe Sound, opposite the northern end of Keat's Island.

To contain about twenty acres.

Cirekwelp. (Burial ground.)

Situated on the western side of Heat's Island.

Reserve opposite White Island Trail Bay.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 7th 1846.

Situated at the mouth of a small creek at point nearly opposite white Island. To contain twenty acres or thereabouts, and include both sides of the creek.

Trail Bay.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 7th 1846.

A reserve of about 500 acres, containing the village, Church, Burying ground, &c from the south east corner of Lot 303 east and south to small fir (marked Indian Reserve) on rocky point thence true east twenty five chains, thence true north one hundred and twenty chains. Thence true west to Porpoise Bay, thence along shore line to the north east post of Lot 304, thence true south to initial point.

Decision

Dec. 7th 1846.

Kuk-way-win.

(See Shell Tribe.)

A small reserve of about ten acres on the west of Porpoise Bay. Lewis Inlet.

Alth-ki-yin.

(See Shell Tribe.)

A small reserve of about ten acres on the west

side of Forpaise Bay, Jarvis Inlet.

(Burrying ground.)

Reserved on east side of Forpaise Bay, Jarvis Inlet.

Mlay-e-quin.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1846.

At the head of the narrow arm, Jarvis Inlet. To include the flat at the mouth of the river as far up as the rapids, about 45 acres; a small patch on the south eastern side with house and potatoe patches about 2 1/2 acres; and a small timbered valley on the opposite shore estimated to contain about 35 acres.

Chick-wat.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1846.

A fishing station about three miles above Mlay-e-quin, Jarvis Inlet, on the right bank of the river, not to exceed 10 acres.

Decision

Dec. 4th 1846.

Tchah-che-caith-tenum.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Opposite Boulder Island, See Shell Inlet, Jarvis Inlet: contains probably about twelve acres.

Hun-nae-chin

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1846.

Head of Queen's Beach, Jarvis Inlet. To bounded on the north by a true east and west line from a marked fir on left bank of western branch of river, on the south by the salt water, and on the east and west by

the base of the mountains, and is estimated to contain about 320 acres.

Sway-we-lat.
(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1876.

On the northern side of the entrance to Princess Louisa Inlet, Jarvis Inlet, containing about one acre.

Chu-loh-sin.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1876.

On north shore of Queen's Beach, Jarvis Inlet contains about two acres.

Oey-kuk-hum.

or. Phae-kuk-hum.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1876.

On north shore of Queen's Beach Jarvis Inlet contains about three acres.

Too-ah-di

(Deserted Bay, Jarvis Inlet.)

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1876.

To include the valley from base to base of mountains from the mouth to a marked tree about one mile up the river on the right bank, and also a strip of land about twenty chains wide extending along the shore to a creek southern boundary of Mess^{rs} Grady and Co's Timber Lease subject to rights of Timber Lessee.

Sla-ä-thlum.

(See Shell Tribe.)

Decision

Dec. 4th 1876.

On the west side of Inlet nearly opposite Mooroom

Bluff, head of Prince of Wales' Reach Tervis Inlet.

About 1/2 acres on north side of village site small island, and patch of land for hay on south side of stream opposite island.

Decision
Dec. 7th 1846.

Kwaw-que-ahun.
(Vancouver Bay, Tervis Inlet.)
(Le Shell Tribe.)

A small reserve not to exceed twenty acres at the mouth of the stream.

Suni-shallum.
(Le Shell Tribe.)

Decision
Dec. 7th 1846.

A small reserve about two acres at the north east corner of Pender Harbour, Tervis Inlet.

Sic-ah-hin
(Le Shell Tribe.)

Decision
Dec. 7th 1846.

A small reserve of about three acres ^{at} the ~~South East Corner of Pender Harbor~~ ~~point opposite Geroan's Bay, Tervis Inlet.~~

Sic-ah-hin X
(Le Shell Tribe.)
Comox District

Decision

Dec. 12th 1846.

Original Reserve section IV confirmed. In addition a tract of land, situated opposite Sections XVI and XVII and bounded on the west by a line from a post marked Indian Reserve opposite the south west corner of Section XVII and of the same course as the western boundary of that section, said line to be 80 chains long thence at right angles easterly to the main river, thence down its

J

left bank to its junction with the Isolum, thence up the right bank of the latter to the initial point. Should however the western boundary strike the river in a less distance than 80 chains, the river will from such point be adapted as the boundary.

The old Burying ground on Goose Spit is also allotted as an Indian Reserve, and is to include all the graves.

Qualicum.

(Qualicum Indians.)

Decision

Dec. 13th 1876

A reserve to comprise about 200 acres has been decided upon, to include both sides of the river at the mouth.

Kanooce

or
Shronowus

(Kanooce Indians.)

Decision

Dec 15/76

Reserve estimated at 140 acres.

From a marked Cedar tree south 20 chains thence true east 70 chains, thence true north to shore, thence westerly along shore line to initial point.

There is a small alder swamp in the north east corner, and a small patch of good though timbered land in the north west. The marked Cedar is a little west of an old rolling tier. Note Entrance rocks bear about N 5° E from marked Cedar.

Nanaimo.

(Nanaimo Indians.)

The three existing Reserves confirmed.

In addition 200 acres S 18 and 19 R VIII Cranberry District.

Decision

Dec. 23. 1876.

Fishing Station.

Situated on the western side of and at entrance to Bay, in Section 1 Gabriola Island estimated to contain about 2 1/2 acres of which about 1/2 an acre is cleared.

From a point distant 150 or thereabouts and about S 15° W from south west corner of Indian Houses, about N 35° W 3.00 to marked stump thence about N 65° W 6.00 to marked fir, thence about N 30° E to marked balsam on shore, thence following shore line of Bay to point on shore line opposite initial post.

Small rocky island in Bay has also been allotted for game yard.

Chemainis.

(Halalt-Indians.)

Decision.

Jan. 18. 1877.

The original Reserves consisting of an island at the mouth of the Chemainis River containing 139 acres and Section 5 Range VIII (100 acres) confirmed. In addition sections 3 and 4 R VII containing 200 acres have been granted.

Chemainis.

(Lyaaksum Indians.)

These Indians live on Valdez Island which has not up to the present time been surveyed, and

in consequence no reserves have been laid out. The following reserves have been decided upon viz: One estimated to contain about 1400 acres and bounded as follows - on the north by Capt. Wake's Military Grant, on the west by Ryglades Channel, on the east by the Gulf of Georgia, and on the south by a true east line from a marked fir which bears about N 30 E from the southern point of the De Courcy Group. One at Shingle Point for village site to include Graveyard and gardens and estimated to contain about 40 acres. And one at the southernmost end of Island for fishing station, consisting of a rocky point, and estimated to contain about 3 1/2 acres.

Chemainis.

(Goukubats and Samalchas
and Henelakuts Tribe.)

Original fishing station on Sourens Creek consisting of the eastern portion of section 6 R VIII - Chemainis District confirmed.

In addition all Super Island with the exception of Mr. Conn's claim of 100 acres.

Also Tent Island and a fishing station at Sawichan Gap, at the north end of Galiano Island.

Chemainis.

(Chemainis Bay and Seichameen Tribe.)

Fishing station on river-bearing portions of sections 8 and 9 R VII and VIII confirmed.

Decision
Jan 18/77

Decision
July 18/77

In addition portion of section 11 R VII lying west of river, reserve to contain about 300 acres at the Head of Oyster Harbour and reserve containing about 2040 acres extending from Chemainis Bay to Oyster Harbour, but not to include any of the land drained by Mess Shotton and McNaughton, and subject to the rights (if any) of Mr. Hughes.

Guamichan Indians.

Decision
Feb 17/77

The original reserves consisting of the following sections are confirmed, viz:

Guamichan District.

Decision
Feb. 14. 1877.

R V S. 15. 16. R VI S. 15. 16.
R VII n. e. part S. 10. E part S. 11. S. 14.
R VIII n. 1/2 S. 10. — S. 11. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.

Cowichan District.

Decision
Feb. 14. 1877.

R. I. S. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.
R. II. S. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.
R. III. S. 7. 14. part of 15. part of 16.
R V. S. 6.

In addition to the above undesignated lands are granted.

Decision
Feb. 14. 1877.

Guamichan District.

R II. S. 12. 13. 14. R III S. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.
R. IV S. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. R V S. 12. 13. 14. E 1/2 17. E 1/2 18.
R VII w. part S. 10 west part S. 11. R VIII. W 1/2 S. 8. W 1/2.
S. 9. S. e. 1/4 S. 10.

Decision
Feb. 14. 1877.

Cowichan District.

R IV S. 15. R V. E 1/2 11. E 1/2 12. E 1/2 13. S. 14. 15.
R. VI S. 11. 12. 13. W 1/2 14 W 1/2 15.

R VII S. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. R VIII S. 8. 9. 10. 15.

Also a graveyard to contain about half an acre near the S. W. corner of S 16. R. VII Guamichan District, and five fishing stations to contain not more than twenty acres each situated on the Cowichan River between Isartlan and Scutze.

Swawmigan District.

Division.

March 3. 1844.

R. V. S. 19.

Saanich Indians.

The original Reserves consisting of the undermentioned sections are confirmed, viz:—

Saanich District

South

North

R. I W S. 4. 8. and 9. S.

S. 4. 5. and 15. N.

R. II W S 4. 8 and 9. S.

S. 4 5. N

R. IV E S. 6. 7. 8. S.

R. V E S. 6. 7. 8. S.

R. VI. E S. 6. 7. 8. S.

In addition to the above the undermentioned lands are granted: viz:— Salt Spring Island Fulford Harbour South part of S. C. and S. W.

1/4 of S. 53.

Mayne Island SXIII A at Helen Point

Saturna Island west part of SXIII East part of SXII.

Kender Island 10 acres at Hay Point to include Indian Houses, potatoe patches &c but not to interfere with Mr. Tod's wharf or houses.

✓

Bare Island, Miner's Channel; Suisun Island,
Saanic Inlet.

Saanich District.

Decision

R 1 W S. 2. 3. N

March 3 1874.

R 11 W S 2. 3. N.

The Malahut Reserve situated on the western shore of the Saanich Inlet. From Village Point 20.00 southerly along shore of Inlet thence true west about 40.00 thence true north about 160.00 to a point (at a not less distance than half a mile southerly along shore from the south east corner of Shawnigan District) thence southerly along shore to initial point.

Decision

March 3 1874.

Shawnigan District.

Fishing Stations

Reserve to include two small streams with head between It is presumed that the eastern portions of S. 10. 11. and 12. R. 1.

Shawnigan District will include the land required.

Goldstream.

(Fishing Station)

Decision

March 3 1874.

At the head of the Saanich Inlet.

From a point on right bank of Goldstream true east through a large fir marked Ind. Pres. 15.00, thence true north 15.00, thence true west to shore, thence up right bank of river to initial point.

These reserves are shown in the accompanying.

Charts and sketches, and are more particularly
described in our "Instructions for Surveyors".
They are given subject to existing rights
under leases or otherwise.

Alex. C. Anderson
Deputy Commissioner

Arch. McPherson
Gov. Commr.

G. W. Spratt.

Joint Commissioner.

Victoria

British Columbia

April 26. 1844.

Indian Reserve Commission
British Columbia
Minutes of Decisions

In virtue of Commissions and instructions issued by the Governments of Canada and British Columbia, ^{and determine} empowering us to fix the number, extent and locality of the Reserve or Reserves to be allowed to the Indians of British Columbia. We the undersigned, having in each case made full enquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question Hereby declare the following to be the reserves for the undermentioned Indian Indian tribes respectively, within the Victoria Superintendencies.

Indians of Sooke

Original Reserve Sec VIII confirmed in addition SXVI, and two grave yards are situated in SVII and the other in SLXXIII.

Indians of Beecher Bay

The following lands are reserved for the use of the Indians.

Metchosin

Metchosin District -

SXLV, XLVI, XLIX, XLIV, and a tract containing about 220 acres to the west of and adjoining SXLIX. The Burial Grounds at Greys Point, the Rocky Isles in Bucher Bay and opposite S1.

Esquimalt District -

A Fishing Station to contain about 5 acres on the Government Reserve S. 0X at Albat Head.

The negotiations with the Esquimalt-Ingush Indians are at present incomplete.

(sd) Alex. C. Anderson
Dominion Commissioner

(sd) Archd. McKenlay
Prov. Commr

(sd) G. M. Sprout
Invt. Commr

Victoria

June 11. 1877

Minutes of Decisions

Committee of Commissioners and instructions issued by the Government of Canada and British Columbia, embowering us to fix and determine the number, extent and locality of the reserve or reserves to be allowed to the Indians of British Columbia, we the undersigned having in such case made full enquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question. **Hereby Declare** the following to be the reserves for the undesignated Indian tribes respectively.

Musqueam

(Muskwemshite)

Original reserve as per official Map confirmed and an addition made of lots eight and nine North West corner of Sea Island.

False Creek

(Skwawmish tribe)

Original reserve confirmed and increased by running true North from the North West post to sea France following shore line to
North

North East part of original reserve
addition, subject to rights of timber
lease.

Kah-pil-lah-no Creek

Burrard Inlet.

(Skwawmish tribe)

Original reserve confirmed and
increased by the addition of a tract
of land bounded as follows, from
the North West corner of lot 264 by
a line running true North to its
intersection with Kah-pil-lah-
no Creek, to Northern boundary of
original reserve, thence Eastward along
said boundary to its intersection
with the Western boundary of lot 264,
thence North up said boundary to
initial point.

thence down
the left bank of
Creek

Mission Reserve.

Burrard Inlet

(Skwawmish Tribe)

Original Reserve as per ^{official} maps con-
firmed.

Seymour Creek

Burrard Inlet

(Skwawmish Tribe)

Original

Original reserve confirmed and in-
creased by running from the North
West corner true North twenty chains
thence true East to Seymour Creek
thence down creek to North East post
of present reserve. Addition subject
to rights of timber lessee.

Near North Arm

Burrard Inlet
(Squamish Tribe)

Original reserve confirmed and
increased by running from the
North east corner post true East
to the Eastern boundary of George
Morda, Nelson & Co's timber lease,
thence south to the North West
corner post of lot 230 thence
along the Western boundary of said
lot to the shore, thence westerly
along shore line to the North East
corner of original reserve (subject
to rights of timber lessee).

Fishing Station at head of North
Arm, Burrard Inlet

(See - laila-watach)
(Squamish and Muskwegan Tribes)
Situated on the left bank at the
mouth

mouth of the river and estimated
to contain about eight acres. This
being a new reserve, we give a rough
sketch of it and the following par-
ticular description. From a large
hemlock marked ↑ about two chains
above an Indian house on left bank
of river true East to base of mountain
thence following base, southwards
to end of flat thence up stream
along shore line to point of
commencement and in addition
to the above the small grassy
Island at the mouth of the
river and on the eastern side
of the main Channel.

(8th) Alex. S. Anderson

Deputy Commissioner

(12th) Archd. McKindlay

Deputy Commissioner

(14th) G. M. Sproat

Deputy Commissioner

New Westminster

British Columbia

15th June 1877

Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners
for the Settlement of the Indian Reserves in the
Province of British Columbia, continued from
Vol. 1, remaining in the office of the Indian
Department at Victoria.

June 18th 47.

The Commissioners left Victoria on
board the steamer "Enterprise" on Tuesday the 12th
June, having dispatched their supplies &c the
Friday previous with directions for its being for-
warded as expeditiously as possible to Kamloops,
so as to avoid future delay. After arriving at
New Westminster, on the evening of the 12th,
and while awaiting the sailing of the next
boat for Yale on the coming Saturday, the
Commissioners visited Bernard's Inlet and there
settled a question regarding the Kapilans Reserve,
arising from an error or omission in the Records
of the Land Office, which last Autumn led them
to assign a portion of land for which they
afterwards discovered that a Military Grant had
been issued. This oversight the Commissioners
under due explanation rectified to the satisfaction
of the Indians by assigning in another direction,
and adjoining the remainder of the Reserve, a
considerably larger tract than that previously
assigned under defective information.

Wednesday
24th June.

By steamer to Yale, and by stage to Kamloops
(Mr Spratt & Mr-Mohun Kameur being on horseback)

The latter place was reached on the 20th.
Our baggage, which we passed on the road, did
not reach Shamloops till Saturday the 23rd.

On Monday, camp was pitched on the Indian
Reserve nearly opposite to, but a little above,
the town or village of Shamloops, where on the
Reserve, the Commissioners are now domiciled.

All the principal Indians with most
of their followers, are absent at a grand gathering
at the Okanagan Lake. Meanwhile we have the
opportunity of making many useful enquiries.

At New Westminster, it should have been
mentioned, ⁹¹² ~~we~~ of course consulted freely with
Mr Superintendent Luffman. Yesterday Father
Granddier, the Roman Catholic Missionary here,
called upon us, and passed the afternoon in our
company. The worthy Father was very communi-
cative, and expressed a desire to assist our opera-
tions in every way in his power. This offer of
service ~~we~~ ^{we} of course thankfully acknowledged, and
in as far as may be expedient, shall await
ourselves of. At the same time we may distinctly
state, that, as a rule, we have found it the more
prudent policy, to avoid implicating ourselves
too closely with the missionaries of any denom-
ination, while always glad to consult with them
privately on any special points of interest.
The reason for this abstention on our part will
~~be~~ ^{be} easily appreciated.

Father Granddier, we may here mention,

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Wednesday
27th June.

Mamloops

Wednesday
27th June

speaks with anxiety of the condition of the Indian mind at the present time; and he expresses apprehension that the present gathering, which comprises many of the natives resident both in British Columbia and others south of the line, may have a deeper significance than is supposed to appear. He attributes much of the prevailing discontent to our long detention in Victoria, and he strongly contends that had we come up early in May as we purposed doing when interrupted in our preparations, much of the difficulty that now inevitably awaits us, would have been forestalled. Without attributing too much importance to the communication of Mr Grandinier, we cannot but feel that there is much ground for supposing that an evil effect has arisen from our long and unforced delay.

Thursday
28 June

The Indians from various quarters are arriving, but the head chief Gouis, has not yet made his appearance. It may be here remarked, that the weather during the present summer, contrasts remarkably with the ordinary condition at Mamloops. Since we left Gale constant showers have attended our progress.

Thursday
29th June

Today and yesterday there has been heavy thunder, and around us, and even here, there have been heavy showers, on the hills especially. Of course the crops have benefited by these showers, and the grass is luxuriant.

During the interval while waiting for the Indians, we are occupied in making up the Dominion accounts to the end of the fiscal year, and otherwise in furtherance of future work. Mr. Surveyor Graham is making all necessary enquiries at the Land Recorder's office and elsewhere as to vacant lands.

Monday
2nd July.

We had an informal interview with the chiefs on Saturday, early in the day. It being however kept in observance of Dominion Day, and the Indians expressing their desire to be at liberty to attend a general gathering in the neighbourhood prepared by Mr. Fair of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other citizens of Thamloosps, a formal meeting was arranged for this day early; after which meeting it was settled we should proceed up the North River.

Monday 2nd July.

The gathering seemed to please the Indians much. There was horse racing; and the Dominion Commissioner who was present, judged it well to encourage good feeling by contributing, in the name of the Commission a trifling addition to the prizes, a measure approved of by his colleagues.

Early today we had an interview with the Indians. A few words as usual was said to them, and the several Chiefs spoke shortly in reply. At 2 P.M. we embarked on board the steamer "Martin", to proceed up the North Branch, taking with us the chief of that portion of the country, who has come down to visit us.

Monday
9 July.

On Monday last at 2 P.M. we embarked on board the steamer Martin to ascend the north

1847.

Kamloops.

Monday July 9

Branch of the Thompson, availing ourselves of the opportunity of the ascent of the "Martin" on their business, to take passage by her, both for expedition and economy. The Chief, Andre, accompanies us, also Antoine Gregoire whom we have judged it well to engage temporarily as Interpreter, our regular Interpreter Wenzel, not being sufficiently versed in the peculiar dialect of this locality.

We reached the proposed scene of our operations the following day at 11 A. M. the distance being by the trail, forty three or forty four miles, by the river nearly sixty. The steamer after landing us, proceeded on her way, having a load of Telegraph Wire to be landed at the head of navigation at Ken-Dine.

Our Camp was left standing at Kamloops, in charge of Mr. Blinkinsop and one of the servants, our files only having been brought with us.

Our camp was pitched in a beautiful meadow, in which five small ^{villages} ~~villages~~ is situated, and wherein a number of tents were pitched belonging to the Indians. The weather unusually for this season, and in these localities, was stormy, and frequent showers fell.

The following day was occupied in visiting the surrounding lands on horseback, the chiefs supplying us with horses, and accompanying us. Returned to Camp in the evening having been somewhat retarded by a visit to a spot some distance up a rapid brook where there is the

1844.

Monday July 9.

outcropping of a thin seam of coal. We should mention that Father Granddier, who had come up on board the "Marten" on business connected with his mission, rode with us during the day, and kindly gave us such information as was in his power. The worthy Father, though he has his occasional residence here, adjacent to the little church; having no conveniences at hand, received, and kindly accepted, our invitation to join our mess during our sojourn here until the return of the "Marten".

The following morning (Thursday) we made our assignment of lands, and we were gratified to find that our decision was accepted joyfully by the Indians. Indeed we have given them a fine tract, which though nominally perhaps not exceeding three thousand acres of valuable land, practically gives them possession of a very large additional acreage of pasture. We also included in our assignment, the tract containing the coal seam, the possession of which, though in our opinion of little moment, they seemed strongly to desire. And if at any future time, circumstances should render the mine of any practical value (its worth meanwhile being very problematical) the Indian Superintendent will be able readily to lease it for the benefit of the tribe. We also secured fishing stations on the North Thompson, one opposite the "little Fort", some seven or eight miles above the reserve, another near the mouth of the Riviere à

1844.

~~Shamloops~~

Monday 9 July. La Barriere, and a third at the mouth of the stream known as "Lewis Creek". Returning we reached Camp on Friday evening, the 6th Saturday employed preparing accounts and correspondence for Monday's mail.

Tuesday 16 July On Monday last (the 9th) the chiefs of the Shamloops tribe, accompanied by other Chiefs of the neighbourhood, and attended by a large concourse of their followers, visited us in state, with flags flying, and all mounted on horseback. The usual speeches took place, and we told the chiefs that, intending to deal solely with the Shamloops question at present, we purposed riding round the vicinity and examining narrowly the nature of the country and its connection with the claims of their white neighbours, before coming to a decision.

It is necessary to explain here that pending our long detention at Victoria, a ^{Confederation} ~~Confederation~~ has, we have reason to know, been entered into by the heads of the several tribes, the subject of which is apparently, to urge their land claims the more forcibly through union. Whatever the nature of this combination, however, there can be no question that the counsels of the envoys from the insurgent sept south of the Line, have served to intensify previously existing discontents. Our object has been, by prudent and cautious action, to break up if possible, the union, and to deal in detail severally, with the various questions in issue. In this we have already partially succeeded;

Monday's July our proceedings up the North River having served to detach the Chief, Ondré, from the rest, leaving as we believe, him and his people well satisfied with their appropriations. Yesterday and today three other Chiefs, Louis, Adreim, and Mc-Scarston, from the Upper Lake, have departed for their lands, where they purpose awaiting our arrival.

During the past week we have ridden in various directions, accompanied by Petit Louis the Shamloops Chief, and others, and have acquired a pretty accurate notion of the surroundings of the old Pécarné, so as to enable us to act understandingly in any addition we may decide upon. The heat of the weather, generally about 90° in the shade, and the hilly nature of the Country, have rendered this duty a fatiguing one both for men and horses. The result however, has been effective; and the conviction has been impressed upon the Indians that we at least spare no pains to arrive at a fair decision.

At the same time the delay here, probably the most important position, works indirectly in our favour, the bands of combination being gradually loosened, so that a satisfactory settlement being made here, even at the cost of some apparent loss of time, will enable us under the prestige of success, to proceed with more rapidity and greater confidence elsewhere.

On Saturday Sela-hetygo, the Chief of the Great Minnagan Lake, visited us in camp, and today

1874.

Thamloops.

Monday 16 July came to take leave of us. He is a man of much influence. In private conversation with the Dominion Commissioners, Sela-hutya alluded to the messages that had reached them from the American side, admitting that an effort had been made to incite the various tribes to join the insurgent tribes south of the line. He asserted that he had exercised his influence to prevent some of the young men who were disposed to listen to the invitation sent, from joining the insurgents. The bearing of the question was pointed out to him, and he left us expressing his satisfaction at what was said.

He is to await our arrival at the head of the Lake. On Saturday last, at the request of Mr. Mara, P.M., we attended a strictly private meeting in a back room of the Court house in the village of Thamloops. Mr. Mara, Mr. Fair, J.P. Father Grandier and Mr. Barnard the contractor for the Telegraph Line, were present. They pointed out that much alarm exists among the settlers along the Upper Lake and elsewhere for the safety of themselves and their families: that many suspicious circumstances lead them to apprehend that some sinister movement is in contemplation, the maturation of which may depend upon the temporary and possible success of the Indians south of the line during their present outbreak; that they are entirely without protection, and that any attempt at local organ-

1874.

Monday 16 July

isation for defence even if practicable, would only tend to precipitate a crisis; with other arguments to the same effect. Subsequently Messrs. Kana and Jait addressed us officially in their capacity as Justices of the peace, repeating in writing the substance of the oral representations made. They begged of us to represent by telegram to the Dominion Government the condition of affairs, and to suggest the necessity of some provision being made for their future security.

After much deliberation we found ourselves constrained, in view of what we are personally cognizant, convinced with the representations made to us by the gentlemen mentioned, & especially by Father Grandjean, to admit the reasonableness of the position. We consented therefore, though possibly beyond the strict line of our duties, to accede to the request made to us; stipulating merely that the strictest secrecy should be observed; and to this stipulation the various parties have rigidly bound themselves. In the evening therefore we (the Dominion & Joint Commissioner) telegraphed in cipher to the Minister of the Interior, stating briefly the facts, and pointing out that should the suggestion be approved, a party of mounted police, ostensibly to prevent international difficulty connected with the present uprising across the line, should be sent across by the way of Site Jaune Cache, so as to appear on the

1844.

Manuscript.

Monday, 16 July Scene without previous notification. At the same time we have begged the Government, in any case, to keep the matter strictly secret, even from the Canadian newspapers, as the whole benefit to be derived from the monument, if entertained, must depend upon its secrecy.

For ourselves, speaking from a commission point of view, we are no-wise desirous of the presence of a police force; feeling satisfied that we can deal satisfactorily with our duties independently of outside aid. Indeed at the present moment, we feel that any step such as is mentioned, would be rather impeditious of, than auxiliary to, our proceedings. Nevertheless we are impressed with the conviction that the demonstration, after the principal Ojibwa questions shall have been settled by us, of a certain show of power to sustain the Court, and to afford protection to the scattered settlers around, will, if prudently managed, have a beneficial future effect on the Indian mind, while restoring confidence to the settlers in the capacity and willingness of the Government to protect them. We regard it however prospectively as a temporary measure only, the continuance of which would be found to be nowise necessary.

Yesterday, although Sunday, we found it necessary to occupy the greater portion of the day preparing for the morning's mail. Advice of action taken, and progress made,

1874.

Hamloops.

Monday July 16

sent to the Supt. General at Ottawa; also to the Lieutenant Governor and Provincial Secretary.

Today we made about thirty miles taking fiscal observations to enable us to complete our decision, leaving Mr. Surveyor Ashum in camp to plot the ground from notes already made. Tomorrow or the day after, we trust to finish operations here.

Saturday 22nd July

We have finished our examination of the lands in this vicinity, and have indicated the lines which we propose to assign as the boundaries of the Hamloops Reserve. At the same time, as Felix Louis the Chief, is desirous of accompanying us to the Upper Lake, we defer the formal assignment till we reach that place. We have finished our accounts up to the termination of the fiscal year, and the copies, with the vouchers, go on to Ottawa by Monday's mail, with various official letters as per copies retained. As the "Martin" goes down to Savana's Ferry tomorrow afternoon, we intend to proceed by her to settle with the Indians of the Minicouche des Defunt (now commonly known as "Dead Man's Creek") so as to avoid having to return in this direction at a future day.

Friday 28th July

We reached Savana's Ferry on the night of the 23rd, and (having left our camp standing at Hamloops) took up our quarters at Uren's town. —

We found here awaiting us a telegram in cypher from the Secretary of State Mr. Scott, addressed to the Dominion & Land Commissioners, to enable

1874

Shamloope.

Friday 2 July

us to decipher which it was necessary to send an Indian messenger overnight, to borrow Haters Key from Mr. Hara M. P. T. This reached us in the forenoon of Monday. We replied also in cypher, & the Dominion Commissioner also wrote a few lines to Mr. Inverith. The letter & telegram (the latter to be sent from Coche Conch) going on by the mail of same day. Afterwards rode out to the "Deadman's Conch" with the Chiefs and others, with whom, seated under a tree, we had a pleasant but informal conference on friendly topics. Appointed the following morning to ride over the old Reserve and further up the stream. — Tuesday, leaving Orens early, we reached the village and were received very warmly by the natives.

We found a house neatly prepared for our reception, with a table cleanly covered, plates, spoons, and a fine dish of freshly gathered wild raspberries for our refreshment. After some little delay, we addressed the Indians in the usual strain.

GiSSI-asket the Chief, in reply said that after much reflection, and after hearing the counsels that had been previously given to him by us, he had resolved on relinquishing the idea which he had at first entertained of uniting himself with the people of Shamloope, to which proceeding, his tribe generally, were very averse. That he and his people trusted to us to make an adequate provision for their wants, for that their present reserve was altogether too small. After taking the

1874.

Friday 29 July.

census we rode over the Reserve, and beyond it, ^{as} far as the house of a man named Kumpnaker, who has a prescriptive claim on the stream.

Against this man, who is described sometimes as a German, sometimes as a Russian, a great many complaints are preferred by the natives.

The man was not at home, so that we could make no enquiry of him as to the truth of these allegations; so we retraced our steps to the village,

and as it was getting late, arranged with the chiefs to meet us near the mouth of the stream early tomorrow. ^x Before leaving the village however,

x
New Paragraph

some of the principal women asked for an interview. This was of course granted, and they in succession addressed us, the whole of their representations tending to show, that the conduct of Kumpnaker under the raparte statement given to us, is doubtful and unbecoming. We assured them that we would make all the enquiry in our power, and that the case would be brought by us under the notice of Mr Superintendent Lushan, whom we expect up soon, and who has authority to secure for them legal protection, should their allegations be established.

Next day (Wednesday) we had a long ride with the chiefs, and decided upon giving them a very considerable extension of their old reserve, including a fine flat, to which they hope to bring water from a rivulet (or several rivulets combined) flowing through the hills

Thamloops.

1844.

Friday 28 July

behind. If they can succeed in this they will have a valuable farm, ample for all their agricultural requirements. The tract assigned to them contains ^{beside} a large extent of pasture land, with practically, the uninterrupted range over very much more. The Chippis wanted us to extend the lines further down the main Thompson, but we told them that this would be of questionable advantage to themselves, while it would debar the settlement of whites who might wish to improve the vicinity. This they then admitted, and we requested them to accompany us to Savanas' Ferry, where we would conclude our decision. This they did; and after full explanation, general satisfaction was expressed. It was then settled that Sasiachet should accompany us to our Camp at Thamloops where he would receive as usual, ~~an~~ ^{an} approximate sketch of the new assignment, in anticipation of the survey to be hereafter made.

We were very much pleased with the people of Dead man's Creek, many of whom are friends of old standing to some of us (as indeed elsewhere). They show a desire for improvement, have cultivated and irrigated the portions of their old Reserve, susceptible of such action, and possess among them about seven hundred head of stock (cattle & horses) for the support of which (banned in as it was until recently by pastoral leases now expired) their

1844.

Thamloops.

Monday 28th July. old Reserve was ridiculously inadequate. Their united number was eighty, comprising twenty six heads of families.

Reached the Camp at Thamloops about 10 P.M.

(N. B. Before leaving Savanah's Ferry Mr. Humphreys came to see us. On our stating the complaints of the Indians, he denied them. We cautioned him to be guarded in his future conduct: informed him that we should notify the Superintendent of the complaints made, with the view of his making full enquiry and rectifying by legal means, any abuse that might be found to exist, and especially as to the alleged stoppage of a road of old standing, across which he has run his fence. This case, indeed, will require the careful attention of Mr. Leitch, or serious consequences may be apprehended. As it is the Indians generally say that they are satisfied with the conduct of all the white men around, this one alone excepted.)

Wrote letters & preparatory for our departure tomorrow for the Upper Lake.

Saturday 29th July Near Little Shuswap Lake

Having broken up Camp early this morning we embarked on board the little steamer "Thamloops", and, leaving our old Camp-side about 9.30, reached this place about 5 P.M., the steamer continuing her way towards Spillimachein. Encamped near the upper end of Nescautt's Reserve.

1877.

Wednesday
1st August.

Little Hudsonap Lake.

Having taken the census of the two tribes (those of Ne-stanlan & Adruin) who, though separate communities, occupy and cultivate opposite extremities of the same flat upon the right bank of the river, we have ridden over the old Reserve, and examined it attentively. Our progress however has been delayed somewhat, on account of the death of one of the principal women of the tribe, whose burial, and the subsequent feast, have occupied the Indians for the last two days. The chiefs, however, have taken every pains to expedite proceedings.

In consequence of a complaint made to us today by three Indians, who allege that they were this morning assaulted and seriously threatened by a white man residing in this vicinity, named Williams, we today wrote officially to Messrs Jait and Neara J. Ps. at Kamloops, referring the complainants to them, and expressing our trust that the matter would be strictly investigated.

We yesterday received a note by special messenger from Kamloops, from Mr. Superintendent Lumban, advising us of his presence there, and notifying us that he proposes visiting us tomorrow, per Steamer "Martin", and that he will pass Friday with us, in order to consult on various points.

Saturday 4 August. We have had violent thunder

1877.

Wednesday
4 August.

thunder storms, with heavy showers during the past few days. Mr Lushan on board the steamer "Martin", reached our camp lake on Thursday evening. ~~On~~ Friday we availed ourselves of the steamer to make reconnaissance of the Little Lake & part of the Great Lake, with reference to the future settlement of the tribe of Louis, Mr Lushan accompanying us, and the charge being included in Mr Lushan's charter. (N.B. There are two chiefs named Louis. One of the Little Shuswap Tribe; the other distinguished as White Louis of Kamloops). Returned to camp early, and in the evening had further conversation with Mr Superintendent Lushan.

Today at 2 P.M. Mr Lushan took his departure for Kamloops. We have advised this gentleman of all our proceedings up to this point, & given him a note of various points, connected with the several Reserves requiring his immediate attention. It is settled, and the Indians were notified by Mr Lushan, that he will visit the several Reserves in the same order in which we have settled them.

Mr Superintendent Lushan had kindly brought upon board the "Martin" a large quantity of flour and molasses, with a copious supply of tobacco, the distribution of which among the Indians, he supposed might aid our operations. We however, objected to this

Little Shuswap Lake.

1944.

Saturday
4 August.

distribution, and hinted to him that, on principle, we thought that the giving of presents indiscriminately, was not advisable. Mr. Lushan accordingly took the flour &c back to Kamloops. We however gladly accepted a couple of boxes of tobacco, the demand for smoking by Indians having a good deal diminished our previous store of this article so necessary in Indian negotiation.

Saturday
11 August.

We have during the past week, visited all the reserves in this vicinity, including that of the Adams Lake Indians at the foot of the Little Shuswap Lake, where they are now residing. On Monday we ~~propose~~^{purpose} proceeding up the Great Lake, towards Spillumashien, our next proposed scene of operations.

On our way accompanied by the head chief of each of the three tribes, we propose to visit the mouth of Scotch Creek, where the Little Shuswaps have a fishery and summer stock range; and afterwards the mouth of Salmon River, where there is a large grass meadow (inundated at high water) which we were desirous of assigning for haymaking purposes in order to obviate the probable loss of stock during the winter, to which the Indians of this neighbourhood have hitherto been much subjected.

To do this, and to economize time and consequent outlay, we find that the steamer is

1874.

Little Shuswap Lake.

Saturday
11 August.

necessary. Calculating closely we find that we shall save at least \$200⁰⁰ by this measure, the borders of the Lake being impassable with horses. Accordingly our pack horses are sent round to meet us at Spellumachem, and the "Martin" is to be at our camp early on Monday. Our riding-horses will be embarked on board the steamer, so that we shall not be delayed on that account.

(N. B.) Our progress during the week has been somewhat delayed by a serious accident which happened to the Shawloops Chief, Petit Louis, who on his way to our camp from Shanloops with the view of accompanying us to Okinagan, was thrown from his horse and seriously hurt. Father Grandjean who wrote to apprise us of the untoward accident, at first rather seemed to despair of Louis' recovery; but we are since glad to hear that he is out of danger. However the chiefs of this neighbourhood felt bound to visit him, and so retarded our work, but not materially.

We last night were informed that a messenger had arrived to notify the Indians that the Indians south of the line had again defeated the American troops, and had burnt a town supposed to be Walla Walla, but this supposition seems improbable. Fifty four Indians are reported as slain. The truth of this statement will only be tested

1974

Saturday, 18
August.

After the arrival of west mail.

Spillumachun.

Leaving our last encampment on Monday evening last, we reached this point (some twenty miles up the Spillumachun River) on Tuesday morning. On the way (being accompanied by the three chiefs Ne-stantan, Adrien & Louis, representing ^{respectively} ~~respectively~~ the tribes of the Lower Shuswap Adams Lake, and Little Shuswap Lake) we visited first "Scotch Creek", and afterwards the mouth of Salmon River, and other points in the vicinity. At Scotch Creek we assigned a considerable tract of low land, comprising the delta of the River and its surroundings, including the Fishery station &c. This for the people of Louis, and in connection with South Shuswap Reserve.

At Salmon River, and at the mouth of a creek at the opposite side of the Bay, we assigned tracts of meadow and pasture land, to cover the possible requirements of the Indians. This assignment is not intended for the special use of any one tribe of those mentioned, but for the common benefit and use of ~~any one~~ ~~tribe of those mentioned~~, but for the common benefit ~~and use~~ of all three, ^{who} being closely related and working to a certain extent in union elsewhere, are here made to possess a large and valuable tract for winter pasture, in common. Our decision appeared to give great satisfaction.

1877

Salvaging,
18 August.

It may be here mentioned that Mr Superintendent Lenihan came up on board the "Garten", and accompanied us to this point, as we supposed on a tour of inspection in connection with the duties of his office. After our arrival here, however, he intimated to us his intention of proceeding in advance of us towards Okinagan. The expediency of his doing this had been debated between Mr Lenihan and the Commissioners, during the former visit of that gentleman, noted on the 4th Inst. The opinion of the Commissioners, at that time, was unanimously expressed to Mr Lenihan that such proceeding on his part would be inexpedient, firstly as tending in the present frame of the Indian mind, to impede the operations of the Commission, and secondly, as likely to impair seriously the influence of the Superintendent himself, whose duties, so important in themselves, are quite distinct from those of the Commissioners, and can only be exercised after the decisions of the latter have been declared.

To these representations Mr Lenihan at that time agreed, and then, as before noted, himself informed the Indians in our presence that he would visit the several Reserves in the same order we had settled them, and inform himself of the various circumstances coming within the scope of his supervision. The importance of this line of action, both as affecting the

1844

Spillimathes.

Saturday
18 August.

future operations of the Superintendent, and as giving confidence to the Indians in the assurances given to them from time to time by ourselves, and again formally repeated by Mr Senkan, strikes us so forcibly, that we the Commissioners, unanimously agreed upon again bringing the matter under Mr Senkan's notice. We accordingly did so, repeating the various arguments above noted, in the strongest terms. Afterwards the Commissioners had a parting interview with the three Chiefs (Andri, Adrien and Louis) in presence of the Superintendent, who in conclusion spoke a few words to them, and assured them he would visit their reserve, and enquire into the various questions affecting them, which had been brought under his notice by us.

The "Martin" returned to Mamblopp yesterday morning, Mr Superintendent Senkan we understand retains his intention of going to Okinagan, and has taken up his residence for the present, at Mr Fortune's house near by. We may here mention that we had invited Mr Senkan, in the event of his not changing his intention in accordance with our suggestions, to share our Camp-accommodations till his departure. The health of that gentleman is, however, not very strong at present, and under these circumstances he has doubtless chosen wisely as to his temporary residence.

Yesterday and today we have had interviews with

1874

Saturday
18 August.

The Indians, and we visited the Reserve.
A good deal of land is under cultivation, and the crops of wheat and oats, now in process of harvesting, are very luxuriant. Mr. Provincial Government-Surveyor Janc, who is encamped some miles away, favoured us with a visit yesterday, and kindly submitted to us the result of the official surveys of this season. Of these Mr. Nothum has been permitted to take notes and tracings which will generally facilitate our operations here and elsewhere.

Thursday
23 August.

The day before yesterday, having concluded our examination of the neighbourhood, and having previously intimated to the Indians that we were prepared to state our conclusions, the census was taken (105) one hundred & five souls in all, and we afterwards had an interview with the chiefs. With regard to the taking of the census, it may be here mentioned, an objection had existed on the part of the Indians, arising we have since discovered, from the adverse advice of the Chief (or nominal Chief) Andre (or Gin-da-ratoh); a man albeit of little influence and indeed with an intellect far ^{below} ~~below~~ the average; not however a man of evil disposition, but who, ^{while} obstinately adhering to certain expressed views, is evidently acting under the instigation of others at a distance.

At our interview after we had explained our intentions as to the assignment of land, by

1847.

Thursday
23^d August.

including a large tract of arable soil with a proportionate expense of hay-land and pasture, the Chief spoke and said that as he had already told us, he wanted for his people the cultivated farms appertaining to Mr Fortune and Mr Lundy. We told him that this was out of the question, the land having many years ago been sold to the whites, and being therefore not at our disposal. That, however, if the tract selected by us did not meet their views, we were prepared to modify our decision under any reasonable proposal they might make. That we had intended leaving this place tomorrow morning; but that, in order not to hurry them, and as it is now late in the day, we would defer our departure for another day, but that our final decision must be made during the interval. This proposal gave satisfaction apparently to all, but especially to the younger and more active men, who do not possess to approve the destiny of the old Chief, and who are fearful lest we should decide on leaving them without assigning an extension of the present Reserve.

It has been represented to us however, that within the lines comprising the Crown Grant of Mr Fortune are the remains of an old and long neglected burial place. With regard to this we told the Indians, that we were sure there would be no difficulty. That Mr Superintendent Litcham now chanced to be at Mr Fortune's house, and that we were sure that a word from him

1844

Thursday
23 August.

to Mr Fortune would secure the enclosure of that special tract. We accordingly addressed a few lines to Mr Linnhan, which we sent by the Chief, at the same time sending our Interpreter Antoine, to assist any necessary explanation.

Unfortunately this arrangement made with the best intention, turned out unsatisfactorily. Mr Linnhan readily got Mr Fortune's consent to the enclosure of the grave plot. Afterwards however, he proceeded to speak on other subjects; and in a very kindly way, actuated of course by the best intentions, alluded to the presents he was prepared to make &c. The Chief upon this, made what has been reported to us as a very offensive remark, implying in short, that no such inducements would weigh with him in the claim for land which he had advanced. The meeting broke up, and we felt that this contract unless carefully managed, might impede our progress, seeing that in the view of these simple yet suspicious people, it might appear that we, the Commissioners, had suggested the mention of such presents by the Superintendent as a covert bribe, to secure our ends.

(The Interpreter we may mention, had been warned that he was sent to interpret simply as regarded the question of the graves, and he assures us that he notified the Superintendent twice to this effect, and that our general settlement with the Indians was not yet concluded.

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Sibley's journal

Thursday
23 August.

We mention these things at some length, because this morning previously to our leaving had any further interview with the Indians, Mr. Lushan favoured us with a visit, and having evidently taken umbrage at some portion of the conduct of the Commission, or some constituent portion of the Commission, expressed himself in rather warm terms. Every endeavour was made to lessen or remove whatever misapprehension may have arisen on the part of Mr. Lushan, and we trust that that gentleman left us with the assurance that no intentional discourtesy, at least, had been used toward him, if indeed any such idea had ever been seriously entertained by him.

At the same time the opinion of the Commission as to the line of expediency, was repeated.

In the afternoon the Indians assembled, headed by the Chief. They were addressed as usual, and notified that, though our time was limited we were prepared to listen to them patiently. André began, and after a rambling oration, repeated his extreme views of yesterday. We had however, previously ascertained, that all the other Indians were adverse to his views, and so we waited quietly. Then the second Chief, Naylwinukth took up the word, and said, "The Chief wants to prevent my speaking, but the people wish me to speak, and I will speak". He then went on to say that the people generally, were satisfied with our decision as a

1877

Thursday
23 August.

whole, but that they proposed several trivial modifications. To these we readily agreed, and a satisfactory arrangement was concluded. (V. B. - P. J. It will be seen that we afterwards voluntarily made a considerable addition to this Reserve near Okinagan Lake. See date Sept 8)

The Chief by the way, finding his authority unsupported, left the conference as soon as the second chief began to speak. His authority, which has been long on the wane, has now probably received its death-blow, and of course nowise interfering.

After the conclusion of the conference, (Mr Lenth an leaving declined any further interference with the grave-yard) Mr Estlin was sent down and, in company with Mr Fortune, and in presence of the head men, staked off about $3/4$ of an acre of ground, partly used formerly as a cemetery, which Mr Fortune had undertaken to enclose decently as soon as practicable, and to preserve intact.

Every preparation made for an early departure tomorrow for the Okinagan Valley.

Tailis d'Epimette

Great Okinagan Lake

3
3
3

Saturday
25 August

We left Spillumachem yesterday morning in the midst of a very heavy rain, which however, gradually ~~diminished~~ ^{dissipated} as we approached this place, and has been succeeded by a violent wind storm from the southward,

1844

Saturday
25 August.

Jacques d'Opinette
Great Okinagan Lake.

with occasional showers. Before our departure we paid a parting visit to Mr. Luchan, who informed us he intended to follow us as far as Okinagan as soon as the weather became settled.

We have appointed the second chief Kato-muth, to visit our camp in a few days, accompanied by such others as may choose to attend him, when we will there deliver a sketch of the Reserve as finally settled.

Here we have not yet met many of the Indians, they being much scattered, and busy with their harvest, so that no formal interview has yet taken place.

Saturday
1 September.

During the past week we have made very little actual progress in the settlement of affairs here, and our patience has ^{consequently} been somewhat exercised.

It unfortunately happens that the Chief Moise, is absent, and there is a difficulty among the Indians ^{as to} who shall act in his absence.

However after much council work among themselves, they today signify their desire to meet us on Monday next. Meanwhile we have made such enquiries in the neighbourhood as may assist our decisions, and after our coming interview with the Indians, probably little further delay will occur. It is especially important, however, that at this point, the head quarters of the Okinagan tribes, a patient and satisfactory decision should be arrived at, as well to do justice to the local occupants, as to obviate the

1929

Tailis d'Epinettes
Great Kenagan Lake.

Saturday
1 September.

probability of similar delay elsewhere.

Mr Superintendent Linton arrived at our camp from Spillumachem on Thursday. He lunched with us, and passed the afternoon; afterwards proceeding to Mr O'Keefe's house to sleep. Mr Linton informed us that it is his intention to return to Kamloops by the stage on Saturday morning (today), and that he will then visit the Reserves already settled with, we presume according to the programme at first agreed upon.

Yesterday by mail, we received a letter addressed to the Joint Commissioner from the Hon^{ble} Mr Mills, having reference to the Joint letter of the 16 July. A copy of this document was at once given to the Provincial Commissioner for transmission to his Government. The receipt of this letter was acknowledged the same evening to us by return mail.

Saturday
8 September.

On Monday accompanied by Maytownelle, the second Chief of Spillumachem, we visited a valley extending from Salmon River towards the Spillumachem Head. Mr Surveyor Prohm had been sent last week, to examine this part of the country along with the local Government Surveyor Mr Lane; our object being if practicable, to give to the Spillumachems some addition of Agricultural and other unoccupied land, beyond what we had been able to find for them in the immediate neighbourhood of their

1844.

Saturday
8 September.

Tallis d'Opinities
Great Kinnagan Lake

village. We found a fine tract of superior arable land, affording space for cultivation for many families. A considerable addition to our first decision has accordingly been made, comprising in all some two thousand acres arable and pasture. Kraytonulth afterwards received an official sketch of the entire Reserve, and on Thursday set out for home, well satisfied for himself & people.

We have had several conferences with the Kinnagans, and have ridden over their Reserve, which we find entirely too limited. Discord among the leading men has delayed a settlement; but we trust on Monday to have another meeting when more active progress will be made.

Our action here requires great caution, as upon our successful treatment of the matter now before us, much of our after success will depend, and it is needless here to repeat the combination of causes through which the dissatisfaction of the Indians has arisen and ^{recently} lately been intensified. Under these circumstances, however we may deprecate the unwonted delay, and fret under our tedious detention, we have no alternative but to deal patiently and discreetly with the difficult problem before us.

We were yesterday again favoured with a visit from W. C. Vernon J. P. who kindly affords us all the information and assistance in his power. Violent gales from the South West

1877.

Tailles d'Opinettes
Great Okanagan Lake.

Wednesday
12 September.

today with increase of rain.

Mr Mohun was dispatched on Monday to take special notes of the acreage under cultivation and enclosure, together with the general agricultural capabilities of the Reserve. The same day the Indians, after much reluctant delay, consented to have the census taken, and Mr Clunkinsop commenced that duty, which owing to their being so scattered, is necessarily a slow one.

Mr Superintendent Lenihan (who it appears altered his intention of proceeding to Kamloops, as noted on the 1st instant) made his appearance on the opposite side of the stream this afternoon (Monday) and encamped there, a few hundred yards from our encampment. We at once dispatched a messenger with a note, inviting Mr Lenihan to dine with us, and to share our mess during his stay in the vicinity. That gentleman kindly accepted our invitation to dine, and we passed a very cordial evening; but to our regret Mr Lenihan has not responded to our continued invitation.

Owing to the complications of the land claims in this vicinity, which seem to multiply as we proceed, we found it necessary to dispatch Mr Surveyor Mohun on Tuesday to make certain enquiries of the Land Recorder, Mr C. Vernon, and also of Mr Gane, the Government Surveyor, who is now in the vicinity of Mr Vernon's residence. He returned this evening, bringing information

1844.

Tailles d'Chinettes
Great Okenagan Lake.

Wednesday
12 September

which will greatly aid in our future proceedings.

Maise, the head chief, who arrived the night before, came the evening of Tuesday to pay his respects to us. He informs us that he had thought it prudent to leave home some time ago, and station himself outside the boundary-line among his relations there, his avowed object having been to check any disposition on the part of the Okenagans of British Columbia to join the insurgents on the Columbia River, in accordance with invitations which had been courtly sent by insurgent chiefs.

Maise proposes to visit us tomorrow for a formal conference.

This morning (Wednesday) Sel-a-hedza and others of the head man came to speak to us with reference to a subject which, as it has an important bearing on the Indian relations in this Province, we think it well to relate with some minuteness, though briefly. The substance of the complaint was this—

That several years ago a man named Nelson, now living in this neighbourhood, asked in marriage the daughter of an old couple, the survivor of whom, the Mother, was present. That after much hesitation the parents consented, under the distinct understanding that marriage in legal form was intended. That the man deceived them, and under one plea and another put the matter off. After

1844.

Tallis d'Epimettes
Great Skinagan Lake.

Wednesday
12 September

co-habiting for some time, and after several children had been born, the man dismissed their daughter. The Mother went to remonstrate and was dismissed the house. Afterwards the father went in the hope of succeeding better: he also was rudely cast out of doors, and running away in badly fear, was pursued, overtaken, and beaten by Nelson. That on returning to his lodge, (he having been previously weak in health) he sickened in consequence of the blows he had received, and shortly after died. That much indignation, coupled with the desire of vengeance, arose among his relations, in consequence, which the head men, desirous of preserving the peace, had much difficulty in allaying. The object of the representation now was, to ascertain whether any means of redress were open under the circumstances.

In reply to this representation, the Indians were told that, much as the Commissioners sympathised in the relations they had listened to, the subject was one with which it was not within their office specially to deal. However that fortunately, the Superintendent, under whose authority the treatment of all matters affecting the Indian interests lies, was close at hand, and that we would give them a letter to him, referring the matter for his consideration under the full explanation they might give him. At the same time the Commissioners felt it

1844

Tailis d'Epinettes
Great Keinagan Lake.

Wednesday
12 September

incumbent on them, both in their public capacity, and on their individual parts, to explain to the Indians, the evil consequences which must result from their listening to the temptations with regard to their young women, of the many unscrupulous white men with whom they might come into contact, that on no account ought they to consent to this co-habitation without exacting previously the performance of legal marriage; and then only, with men of assured character. That under this protection, the women would be safe from injustice; and the several legal bearings of the matter were explained to them. On the other hand they were informed, that as the law now stands, the omission of the formal ceremony of marriage, whatever the promises made, deprived the woman and her children of that legal advantage which they might otherwise claim.

The Chiefs thanked us for our advice, and having received our note to the Superintendent, departed with the view of seeing that gentleman.

— (N. B. Another case was brought before us at the same time, where a man who is legally married to an Indian girl, had failed, as is asserted, to provide for the wants of his family during his occasional absence. This case (probably exaggerated) was also dealt

1844.

Sauvies d'Epinettes
Great Okinagan Lake

Saturday
15 September

with in kindly terms, and referred to the Superintendent.)

Matters appeared to be in good train for an early settlement here, but we are constrained to exercise an amount of patience which ill accords with our desire to be moving elsewhere. Violent gales, with thunder storms, snow falling by night on the distant ridges.

Mr Superintendent Simhan called yesterday afternoon to bid us good bye, informing us that he intends to move off in the direction of Shamloops. We are not informed as to the result of his interview with the Chiefs regarding the subjects referred for his consideration on Wednesday. Indirectly however, we have since learnt that the result of the interview was not satisfactory, as to the Indians. We trust, however, that this report is incorrect, as it is important that the natives should be assured of that sympathy in their grievances, without which assurance it would be hopeless to attempt to gain their confidence. Yesterday, accompanied by the Chiefs, we took a long ride through the hills, examining the agricultural and pastoral grounds in the vicinity of the old Reserve. The complications that exist here, through the asserted claims of two settlers at the head of the Lake (some of which claims appear to us of very doubtful legality) embarrass us much; and unless some means of compromise can be arrived at, our efforts to

Tuesday
18 September.

Tailis d'Epinettes
Great Mainagan Lake.

1877
Tuesday
18 September

effect a settlement here will be vain; and if unsuccessful here they will, as a consequence, be frustrated elsewhere around.

Today Selint-aspocum (Five hearts, at: Moise) the Chief of this section of the Mainagan, and Sil-a-hudya, the Chief of the Nicholas Lake, his co-adjutor, sent a message asking for a private-interview. We received them in the afternoon, accompanied only by one of the elders of the tribe, the younger followers being it appears purposely left out of the conference.

Sil-a-hudya acting as chief spokesman, began by saying that they had come thus privately in order to talk of by gone things, and of matters as they now stand. He referred to the late Chief Nicholas, who as we well know, had always been the firm friend of the whites, and who, by all the white chiefs, including some of ourselves, had been regarded as a brother. That Nicholas on his death-bed had spoken to Selint-aspocum his son, and to him, Sil-a-hudya his nephew, urging upon them the observance of the same friendly line of conduct, and told them that when they looked at these medals at any time of difficulty, they must recall his dying words (there he produced two medals, one a very beautiful work of art, having on the obverse the head of King George III, on the reverse the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company; the other a coronation medal of

Taillies d'Epinettes
Great Ojibway Lake

1844

Tuesday
18 September

Her present (Kagishy) That this recommendation of the departed Chief they had never neglected, and in all things had striven to obey. That on more than one occasion their influence had been successfully exercised; for that the young men, many of whom were hot-headed and difficult to restrain, had been greatly exasperated. That especially during the last spring a dangerous feeling had arisen, which they had succeeded in allaying only by referring to the approaching arrival of the Commissioners at Shamloops, the intelligence of which had reached them in advance; for, said he while you white chiefs have your paper writing to speak from afar, we too have our writing, but it is the tongue that writes, and our intelligence travels fast, and we now tell you, Selich-aspasem and I, that it was well for peace that your coming among us was not deferred; for though our words with the young men have might, they are words only, and however well directed, have not always power to restrain. Do not think that what I now say ^{and what I say} or the words of Selich-aspasem as well — is overstated, for however in small things we or I might talk lightly or without reflection, in great matters, such as we now talk of, our words are weighed. And this we tell you was a great matter, for it was a question of peace or of tumult. You yourselves may have noticed, that on your

1844.

Tailis d'Epinetto
Great Okinogan Lake

Tuesday
18 September

arrival here, the young men were reserved, and especially reluctant as to being counted, for they had been told by Lawrence (a settler we are informed in the neighbourhood) that this act of taking the census was only preliminary to the removal of the Indians to common reserves, after the fashion among the Americans. But since then your words and actions have convinced the Indians of your kind intentions, and they confide in you. The waters which before were disturbed and cloudy have regained their clearness &c.

Sil-a-hutga then spoke of the reservation as indicated by Dr. Cox of the subsequent cutting down of the Reserve by Mr. Haynes, which, he contended, was done without the consent, and only with the partial knowledge of the Indians. That the so called chief, "Tomasket", who accompanied Mr. Haynes, was not a chief of this country - a chief in his own Country which is on American ground, but not here: that he, for himself and his countrymen, appealed to our good feeling. We had seen the land, and we could see that while the finest portions had been appropriated by the whites, the portions assigned by Mr. Haynes to the Indians consisted, with small exceptions, of barren soil and rocks with little pasture. That they had no desire to exclude the whites, and were even willing that they should share certain pastures in common, to a fair extent. That, however, their attention

1847

Tailis & Epinettes
Great Okinagan Lake

Tuesday
18 September

was now strongly directed to the raising of cattle, and they desired room for expansion in that branch, and also to increase their land culture. That all they asked was a fair share of the Country which God had given to their fathers and to them, so that they might by future industry improve in life, and obtain a subsistence from resources which their fathers did not know. That, this done, they asked no more, the whites were welcome to the rest. That they asked for no annual presents, such as were made by the United States Government, or other almsy squawaid, but would trust to their own energy for support when once the present obstacles were removed.

Sel-a-hutya then took up the subject referred to on the 12th Instant, and said that the friendly words which we had spoken on that subject were not forgotten. "But," he added from what has since taken place, our hearts have become very sore". He then went on to explain that after delivering our note to Mr. Leichan he and Moise had explained to that gentleman the subject of their complaint to us, noted on the 12th Instant. That Mr. Leichan after listening to their representations had told them these were matters in which he did not interfere. That the women and the young men were of no consequence, and that he only treated with the Chiefs. This reply, if fairly interpreted (which is questionable)

1874.

Billis d' Opuntias
Great Okinagan Lake.

Tuesday
18 September.

Sel-a-hutya says hurt their feelings much, and has spread wide dissatisfaction: for that knowing that the functions of the Commissioners were limited to the land question, he assumed that at least the Superintendent, as representing the Government in his special department, would have counselled and sympathized with the Indians in a matter of deep social import. We asked Sel-a-hutya why he had not told us of this before the departure of Mr. Linnhan, in order that we might have spoken to him on the subject, and, if required, have sent our own Interpreter, Griegore, with him for a further explanation. He replied that they felt reluctant to trouble us a second time on the subject, but that on leaving Mr. Linnhan's camp, they did so under the impression that they would be summoned to a second interview on the morrow or the next day. Finding however that they were not invited, they had proposed re-visiting Mr. Linnhan on Saturday; but that early in the morning of that day, they found that Mr. Linnhan had already departed for Mamboops. Selich oopassun afterwards spoke more briefly to the same general effect. We returned our reply; and after some friendly conversation on various outside topics, the Chiefs departed.

We should here mention that up to this time (among the Okinagans) we have made it a point to offer nothing in the shape of a

Taiilis & Chinettes
(Great Okinagan Lake.

1874
Sunday
18 September

present, even so much as a pipe of tobacco, lest we might be slighted by a refusal; the chiefs having intimated that they and their people were averse to accepting anything in the shape of a gratuity, until their land question was in train of settlement, in strict accordance with their line of conduct with Mr. Superintendent Powell some years ago. Today however, Ted a huddy of his own accord, before leaving us, asked for tobacco. This was of course at once given to him, as well as to his companion, and they left us in great good humour.

As regards the action of Mr. Leukhan, we cannot but think that some misapprehension exists, and we are disposed to believe that his Interpreter is at the bottom of it. The effect, however is to be regretted from whatever cause arising. To say nothing of the additional impediment it occasions to our progress, the prestige of the Superintendent's own influence is directly affected. We shall however, endeavour to smooth the matter over as best we may, so as to further a good understanding between the Chiefs and the Superintendent.

We may remark that as a rule the Indians seem satisfied with the conduct, in relation to them, of the settlers around, but the Chiefs (whether fairly representing the general opinion or not, we cannot tell) express great dissatisfaction at the conduct of two of the settlers in this immedi-

1877

To Les d'Epinettes
Great Okinagan Lake.

Tuesday
18 September

-ate neighbourhood. Of course we accept their accusations with caution, and regard them, if not in some cases quite unbounded, doubtless as much exaggerated. We have of course advised the Indians as to patience and prudence; and that if anytime there be just cause of complaint, the Magistrate is close at hand to receive the complaint, to enquire into it, and to render justice both to the Indians and white man alike.

Saturday
22nd September

Our negotiations with the Indians are interrupted by several complications with certain settlers in the neighbourhood, who claim, in our opinion, either illegally or with very questionable legality, in addition to their already extensive possessions, certain tracts of land which are absolutely necessary to us in order to an equitable settlement of the Reserve. The Provincial & Joint Commissioners on Thursday dispatched a messenger to Lake Umbagog with a telegram to the Provincial Minister, asking for instructions on certain points, and for authority to make any compromise that may be found advisable. Communications to Mr. Vernon J. P. and to the Reverend Father Beaudre at the Okinagan Mission have been made, asking for their testimony as to the professed bona fide occupation of a certain pre-emption claim, the assertion of which on the part of a Mr. Okeefe (he being absent) we believe to be questionably advanced.

The weather continues most inclement.

1844

Tailis d'Chivettes
Great Kenagan Lake

Saturday
22 September

and our encampment being on an eminence, selected in anticipation of the fine weather usual at this season, is bleak and uncomfortable in the extreme.

Saturday
29 September

Weather as before, violent storms of rain and occasional sleet, with snow on the higher lands. Our messenger returned from Cache Creek on Monday night, having ridden hard. He brought a telegram giving the necessary authority to the Commissioners, and we have since effected a compromise with Mr Greenhow, by which on condition of his foregoing all claim to the spot claimed by him under purchase from a Mr Wood, on which we are now encamped, and which divides the two portions of the Reserve as it now exists, we secure to him a piece of land near Swan Lake of two hundred acres, and a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of pasture land near Long Lake.

It may be here remarked that, as by documents filed, the original claim of Mr Wood to this piece of land appears to have been in itself illegal, and its admission was strongly protested against by the Dominion Commissioners, under the showing that, having always been an Indian settlement, it was never open to legal pre-emption. It was, however judged prudent, under all the circumstances to deal indulgently with Mr Greenhow's asserted claim, he having purchased in good faith, and having

Tailles a' Epinettes
Great Okinagan Lake.

1894
Saturday
29 September

since continuously cultivated a portion of the land, and made certain improvements.

Mr Surveyor Jare has been in conference with us, as necessary, during the last three days, and we had purposed communicating our decisions to the Chiefs this afternoon.

The violent storm that prevailed, however, compelled us to postpone the interview till Monday morning, when the Chiefs are invited to attend.

(H. J. Munton has been omitted of the fact that a few days ago we were visited by Adrien the Chief of the Adams Lake Indians. He came to say that it was only after our departure that he and his people found that they had not asked for a provision of woodland for purposes of fuel, fencing &c, and begged that we would remedy the omission. To this reasonable request we at once acceded, and gave a strip of some two miles in length along the south shore of Little Shuswap Lake, adjoining Louis' Reserve. We have taken steps to have the sketch forwarded to Macaulays for delivery to Adrien returned to us, so that we may mark the addition upon it before it is handed over to him.)

Saturday 6th October. } En Route
Great Okinagan Lake.

Broke Camp this morning and are now encamped at the Pointe aux Perquets, twelve miles down the west side of the Lake, on our way towards

1877

On Route
Great Okinagan Lake

Saturday
6th October.

The Boundary Line.

We have settled satisfactorily with the important tribe at the Head of the Lake, leaving assigned to them a very liberal tract, adequate for all their requirements, and including a wide stretch of excellent pasture, for summer grazing, and also the share in pasture of an extensive tract lying between Long Lake and the large lake, where the snow does not lie in winter, and which is to be reserved for winter pasture only. In this tract there is no place fitted for settlement, and it is valuable only as a pastoral ground; and for this reason, though included in the Reserve to prevent future alienation, the right of winter pasture in this separate tract is secured to the neighbouring settlers as well as to the Indians, under the same conditions; namely, that their cattle are to be kept off it, except during the winter. In this way, as a common refuge for the cattle at that season, this large tract will afford security against winter loss to all around.

In making our assignment, we were at a loss to find a sufficient quantity of cultivable land, a large portion of which really ought to have formed a portion of the Reserve having been taken possession of, and partly cultivated, by a Mr. O'Keefe, under alleged pre-emption, in addition to the large and choice tracts already occupied by him in the neighbourhood. After examining

Cir Pointe
Great Skeinagan Lake.

1844
Saturday
6th October

narrowly into the matter, however, we found that this piece (the record of which ought never to have been entertained, because invading pre-existing rights) was illegally occupied, and that the stringent condition of the pre-emption law requiring actual residence on the ground in addition to cultivation, had never been complied with. The testimony of Mr C. Donon J. P. the local land recorder, to this effect, together with that of the Reverend Father Beaudre and others, convinced us of this fact, so, after consulting with Mr Jane, who under instructions from the Land Office is surveying the claims in this neighbourhood, and who entirely coincides in our view, we considered this land legally vacant, and have included it in the Reserve. We have however, secured to Mr O'Keefe an interval to remove his fences &c within his own lines.

Mr Spratt accompanied by Mr Graham, with Griegoire (sent back hence to join him) and others, proceeded down the east side of the Lake, in order to visit a couple of fishing stations claimed by the Indians, and will join us opposite the mission, forty miles down the Lake, where he will cross with his party to our side.

Selach-asposene, the Chief, accompanied us to our encampment and passed the night there, in the Interpreter's tent. On our way down, he invited the Provincial Commissioner and myself (the Dominion Commissioner) into his

1844

Saturday
6th October

On Pointe
Great Okinagan Lake

house at the River Esquavis, as he wished to speak with us privately. We acceded to his request of course, and through our Interpreter, Grégoire, he went on to speak of the general condition of affairs, both before and since our arrival, and at the present time. He said that he wished to give us thus privately, his assurance (already publicly given) that the minds of the people were now tranquil and satisfied. That there had existed a very bad feeling in the early part of the summer, which a mere trifle would have sufficed to bring to a climax. That the reports from the American side, and the messages they had received from their connections there, had excited the young men very much. This feeling the expectation of the coming of the Commissioners had restrained; and that our patient and kindly treatment of their land-claims since, had removed whatever bad feeling had previously existed. That he and Seel a hudega had throughout done their best, and had now sent down messages in advance of us, to prepare the Indians near the line for our coming, and to explain their own satisfaction at our proceedings. He said they had done this because, only two days ago, a messenger from the American side had come expressly with invitations to join them, from the Chiefs on the Columbia River (a branch of the Okinagan) who, on the recently assigned American

1844

— Pointe
Great Michigam Lake

Saturday
6th October

Presume, we still dissatisfied and meditate evil. (Of this we had had private intelligence at the same time through our Interpreter, and have reason to fear there is some foundation for the alleged ill-feeling). He said that the messenger had been sent back at once with the reply that the Indians of this part would have nothing to do in the matter.

After a few words of good advice, and having smoked a pipe or two, we proceeded to rejoin our party, and reaching our encampment about three o'clock, are now encamped on a beautiful grassy flat upon the West shore of the lake, where, till Monday, we shall enjoy a degree of tranquillity to which we have been strangers for some time past. A heavy storm with thunder is however impending.

(Since de Table

Wednesday 12th October. } Great Michigam Lake

Left Pointe aux Perquets on Monday at 9 A. M. and having followed a new road recommended by the Indians, found it to be much longer, and in all respects inferior, to the old road along the lake (which, however, they say is much damaged in places, and therefore their recommendation). Encamped in the woods, with poor grass for the horses; consequently kept them tied all night to prevent their straying for feed. Early start next day, heavy rain soon after.

1874

Auce de Sable
Great Okinagan LakeWednesday
10th October.

Reached this place, opposite the mission settlement, at 2 P.M., the pack-train arriving about an hour afterwards. Several loads left behind at the foot of a steep hill, for which the packer had to return. One of his mules too, having slipped in ascending the hill, has remained behind badly hurt, and will probably have to be shot.

Today sent a canoe over to the mission to enquire about Mr Spratt and party, who were expected to reach this yesterday or today. No intelligence of them, their examination having evidently taken longer than was expected.

Saturday
13th October.

Received a note from Mr Spratt, informing us that he is encamped about five miles from the Mission, and expecting to finish his work today, will be at Camp on Monday about noon.

Meanwhile the Interpreter Grigore is sent over to us.

Monday
15th October.

In expectation of the arrival of Mr Spratt today, we notified the Chief that we would visit the Camp tomorrow in company with him, and requested him to have everything in readiness to take the census without delay.

Mr Spratt and party reached Camp about sundown. They were delayed by several unforeseen circumstances, but have satisfactorily settled the several fishing stations, connected with the Upper Okinagans, which Mr Spratt went to inspect.

Wednesday
24th October.

Left for Great Okinagan Lake. — Breaking camp

1874

Huntington
Great Okinagan Lake

Wednesday
24 October.

at the Baie de Sable on Friday last, we reached this point at the discharge of the Okinagan Lake and sixty nine miles from the Falls d'Epinettes on Monday. On our way hither we followed the inland trail, in order to examine the nature of the land on our way, so as to avoid revisiting that portion of the Indians from this place. The Chief, Francois, and all of his people who are now at the village, paid us a friendly visit the day after our arrival. Our formal interview is deferred till tomorrow, when absent Indians, who have been notified, will probably have arrived. Today we wrote letters for Ottawa &c, to be dispatched to the Post Office at the head of the lake tomorrow morning.

Thursday
1st November.

Weather extremely boisterous, violent gales from the South East, with frequent showers. Weather has changed for the last few days to clear, with a North East wind, with sharp cold. During the interview we have had several interviews with the Indians, and have ridden over a large extent of the surrounding country. This portion of the Okinagan tribe are, to all appearance, a very exemplary people. Their women are well dressed, modest in their demeanour, and their children, of whom they have more than an average supply, are thrifty and well cared for. Their houses too, are comparatively clean and comfortable. The number of families so far numbered is however, small (about thirty). It says much for their thrift-

1944

Saturday
1 November.

Penticton
Great Okinagan Lake

that they possess a good supply of stock, the figures showing already more than a thousand head of cattle and horses.

We have had interviews also with Mr Ellis of Penticton, and Mr Haynes J. M. of Peasopas, who chanced to be here on a visit. It will be our object to concentrate if possible, some of the neighbouring Indians, at this point in conjunction with the Pentictons, and with this view we determine to defer our settlement here for a few days, meanwhile purposing, with the full concurrence of the Chief Francois, to proceed to the Boundary Line and consult the wishes and interests of the Indians around Peasopas.

Peasopas
Tuesday
6 November.

Leaving Penticton on Friday morning we passed over Sunday encamped on the Shimire au Thi', and having sent a messenger before to select our encampment, moved to this spot on Monday, awaiting ourselves of the interval of moving camp, to ride down to Mr Haynes' residence to make such enquiries as may prove useful. We are now encamped on the Indian Reserve, some five miles from the Custom House, and seven or eight miles from the Boundary Line. Today the Indians came in state to shake hands, and we had an informal interview with the head men on friendly topics. Tomorrow we propose taking the census, after which the meeting for business will take place. (N. B. On our arrival yesterday the Chief sent

1844

Dooaypos.

Tuesday
6 November.

sent a messenger, requesting our acceptance of a young ox. As a matter of courtesy we of course received his compliment, and the animal was accordingly slaughtered. Beef received in this way however, eventually becomes more costly than if purchased in the ordinary fashion; and we are compelled to countermand an order previously given, prospectively, to a seller in the neighbourhood, Mr. Thurger, who was preparing to kill for us).

Friday
16 November.

Having taken the census on the 4th, we had our first formal interview with the Chiefs. They pointed out to us that their Reserve was too limited for their requirements, and mentioned the fact that an attempt had been made last spring by a man named Mr. Council to appropriate some a portion of this restricted area.

They expressed themselves in the most friendly and loyal terms; pointed out several minor grievances, which they desire to see corrected; and signified their desire that in due time some means of instruction for their children might be provided; finally concluding by pointing out the limit generally, they would desire to have for agricultural and other purposes, and expressing their confidence that the Commissioners, after due inquiry, would assign to them, if not the whole, at least an adequate portion of their demands.

We replied that we should examine

Osoayois.

1844

Friday
16 November.

narrowly into the question, and after having ascertained all the facts, and ridden over the ground, came to a decision which we trusted would satisfy them, while at the same time not interfering improperly with neighbouring interests, with which if rightly viewed by them, they would find their own interests intimately bound up. That the Governments were most desirous to see the Indians and the white people advancing together in harmony, and with the mutual desire, each to aid the other.

At the conclusion of our address the meeting broke up and the Indians departed, receiving tobacco to smoke, and in, to all appearance, a very satisfactory frame of mind.

Grigoire, the head Chief, and Stikraï, were the principal speakers; but several of the elders also added a few words, all in the same strain.

We afterwards, at different times, rode over the Reserve and its vicinity in several directions. We found that a considerable portion of the valley which forms the Reserve already assigned to them, could be cultivated, provided the included stream, which is copious, could be led through it generally for irrigation.

This, however, owing to the very porous nature of the soil, presents a difficulty which with the appliances now available, can not readily be overcome. Portions however, the more easy

1844

Coaxayos.

Friday
16 November.

of access, have been successfully cultivated, and there are various evidences of industry. The houses composing the village too, were all well built of logs.

The area of the Reserve being very restricted, we were desirous of finding pasture land in the vicinity. A sufficient tract was found available, but we found that the whole of the lowland along the River on both sides, was under application to be purchased by Mr Haynes, the officer in charge of the Custom House in this neighbourhood, who is also a large cattle owner. A portion at both ends has already been disposed of by Crown Grant, at the Southern end to Mr Haynes, at the Northern to Mr Lane a former resident, who was also cattle in this neighbourhood.

Without wishing to interfere with these two portions already disposed of, it seems desirable that the intermediate sections, comprising a quantity of excellent winter grazing should be secured to the Indians. The Dominion Commissioner accordingly, addressed an official letter to the Provincial Commissioner, pointing out the facts, and requesting him to make such enquiry as may tend to enable the Commission to assign this still vacant portion, irrespectively of any application for purchase that may have been made, or otherwise to indicate what provision, as an alternative

1874.

Osoayoon.

Friday
16 November

The Province is ready to make, if these portions are already out of hand. In consequence it was decided, that the Joint Commissioner, should seek an interview with Mr Haynes, and endeavour to arrange or compromise the matter in some way, and a letter was written to the Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works at Victoria (dispatched on Wednesday last) requesting him to suspend, if not too late, all further action regarding the alienation of these lands, till the decision of the Commissioner be known. Mr Haynes gave every information in response to the queries put to him, and appears quite ready to abandon his application for purchase of these portions which we may require, under the assumption that no transfer has yet taken place.

A man named O'Connell came to our camp, with a long story of asserted wrongs sustained by him, and advancing a claim to a portion of the old Indian Reserve. He was told civilly but firmly, that whatever rights he might have in the neighbourhood, would of course be respected, but, that as far, we had failed to discover in what shape those assumed rights consisted. That at any rate he could establish no right on any portion of the Reserve originally made for the Indians. This is the person to whom the Indians referred in their address, and it is fresh in our

1844.

Osoayao.

Friday
16 November.

our memory that last spring this person found in Victoria, in one of the public prints, strong supporters of his high-banded attempt at an act of spoliation which it is hard to contemplate. It is only justice to add that it was only through the prompt action of Mr Haynes and Mr G. Vernon, who promptly notified the circumstances to the authorities at Victoria, that the infernal project was prevented.

This afternoon we held our final interview with the Chiefs. We have assigned to them an extensive tract of excellent pasture, including some agricultural land, in addition to the old Reserve, and in connection with it, the whole contained within good natural boundaries. The tracts already referred to, under application for purchase, will also be conferred to them, to complete the Reservation, provided the steps taken to arrest the sale be successful. This condition is fully explained to them; and they are informed that the plan of the Reserve as completed, will be sent to the Chief from Victoria, through Father Handoney, as soon after our arrival there as practicable.

The usual good advice, with assurance of the benevolent intentions of the Government, was then given to the Indians, who with a good supply of tobacco, then retired to their lodges, expressing themselves well pleased. Particular care was taken to impress upon the

1844.

Osageas.

Friday
16 November.

Chief the policy of abstaining from any active interference with matters outside the Boundary, where trouble has for some time existed between the Indians and the United States Authorities. It is needless to recapitulate all that was said on this subject; suffice it to say that the subject was delicately handled, and that the effect of the representation served to elicit from the Chief renewed assurances of their loyalty and their good intentions.

Several cases were brought before the Dominion Commissioner, having reference to connections that have existed between white residents and women of the tribe. With reference to one of these, where a woman complains that a man (Mr. Council) fails to provide for the support of his two children, the Dominion Commissioner addressed a few lines to Mr. Haynes S. M. requesting him to enquire into the matter; and to that gentleman any other case of the kind was also verbally referred.

Tomorrow we start on our return to Penticton, the Chief Grigore and Stillson in company. They are to point out a fishing station on the way, the limits of which we will confer at Penticton, where at the same time we shall settle the limits of the Reservation for the Indians of that locality.

Penticton.Tuesday
20th November

The party left Osageas on Saturday last.

1874

Huntinton.

Tuesday
20th November.

morning here yesterday. The fishery was visited by the Provincial and Joint Commissioners on the way, and tomorrow we purpose finishing our settlement with the Osageas before noon, and afterwards with the Huntintons.

Owing to the advanced period of the year, it has been found inadvisable to attempt the Smithamere Country at present. It was judged prudent, however, that one of the Commissioners should visit the Indians and explain to the Chiefs our reasons for suspending our original intentions.

Accordingly, Mr Anderson, the Dominion Commissioner deigned at Osageas, and, accompanied by the Interpreter Antoine, and travelling in light marching order, passed round by Therenceas and Ashnola (the latter place some forty miles up the Smithamere) reaching this place by a short cut over the mountains, on Monday afternoon, simultaneously with the rest of the party from Osageas by the direct road. Mr Anderson did not see the Chiefs, as they were absent on a hunting tour in the Mountains, and were not expected back for a week. He therefore left a written memorandum with Mr Price of Therenceas to communicate to the Chiefs on their return, explaining the object of his visit, viz: as being merely to shake hands and smoke a pipe with them, and to show them that though through circumstances

1874.

Venticton.

Tuesday
20 November.

We were unable to fulfil our intention of visiting them officially this autumn, we were not unmindful of them. Mr Price was requested to be very guarded in his communication, and to make no promise as to future proceedings, which must be governed by the decision of the Government after our arrival at Victoria - at the same time to intimate that should it be decided that they are to be visited next year, due notice would be given after the decision of the Government is made. That meanwhile Mr Anderson's visit and his words were to be regarded as private and unofficial, and simply as intended to convey assurance of the kindly wishes of the Dominion Government, and also of the Provincial Government.

Wednesday
21st November.

Very boisterous weather. In the forenoon concluded arrangements with the Ojibwas Chiefs assigning the fishery &c. Wrote to Mr Haynes with regard to Stikora's brother, who, claiming an old claim on a spot upon the Nettie Fall River, between Rock Creek, and American Creek, complains that a man named Ingram or "Butcher" has interfered with him. Requested Mr Haynes to make inquiry in his magisterial capacity, and correct any abuse.

Afternoon had an interview with Francois, the Chief of Venticton, and others. Before concluding with them we find that it will be necessary to visit a portion of the neighbourhood

1844.

Henticton.

Wednesday
21st November.

which will necessitate the loss of another day. Made preparation to start early tomorrow on this duty, in company with the Chief.

A messenger had come from the senior Chief of Smithamun. He desired to say that, one of his children having died in the mountains, he had come to the village to bury it, arriving there shortly after Mr Anderson had left.

That he had followed to Muremiceos in the hope of overtaking him, and expressing great regret that after Mr Anderson had taken the trouble to come so far, he and his people should not have been at home to receive him.

Saturday 24
November.

Four miles below the Mission,
East side of Great Mackinac Lake

On Thursday the examination previously referred to was made, and the following morning early the final settlement with the Hentictons was concluded. We have assigned to them, especially, a liberal tract for grazing purposes, comprised between the Riviere aux Narrows and Front River, defined by good natural boundaries, viz: the lakes on one side, the Smithamun Ridge in the rear, with the flanking streams. Within this area are many scattered patches, nowhere of great extent, suitable for cultivation; but in addition, for the latter purpose, we also assign a suitable portion of the flat lying along the lower part of the Nicholas Stream (Riviere de Nicholas) lying outside of the Special Reserve,

1844

Saturday
24th November

Four miles below the Mission
East side of Great Okinagan Lake.

northward. The remainder of the tract of grazing land lying north of Trout river towards Trepannier River, is left open for the common grazing of the Indians, and the whites living in the neighbourhood, and to be available also for the Indians of the Mission, who, so far, have not been specially provided for.

Our decision was received cordially, and we trust that a satisfactory impression has been produced.

In addition to the above, we assigned at the request of the Indians, a tract of woodland, some thousand acres or more in extent, on the East side of the River, behind Mr Ellis' land. This tract is assigned for the purpose of affording fuel, and also timber for building purposes only; indeed it is worthless for aught else.

Mr Ellis of Pentteton appeared to think that we had dealt rather too liberally with the Indians of Pentteton; but in this opinion we do not coincide. We have, we believe, dealt justly and fairly with a deserving set of people, and we do not doubt that under proper encouragement, their future progress will justify our decisions.

Francois, the Pentteton Chief, was equally unswerving with ourselves to conclude negotiations. He, poor fellow, was fearful lest the bad weather, evidently impending, might prevent his getting to Moresness with his

1874

Four miles the Mission
East side of the Okinagan
Lake.

Saturday
24 November.

wheat, to be ground at Mr. Price's mill for
his winter supply of flour, we on the other
hand wishing to get over the mountain trail
before a heavy snow fall which threatened.
After settling affairs, therefore, each party
hastened on its way; at the same time Giguere
the Ojibwas Chief who had accompanied us
thus far, took his leave.

Encamped near the point where the
mountain trail ascends from the lake, and next
day reached this (today). We fortunately hit the
right time, for this morning shortly after we
left our encampment, the snow began to fall,
and as it still continues (though partly raining
here) there will be doubtless a heavy coating
before tomorrow morning on the mountain ridge
which is some fifteen hundred feet above the
spot where we are encamped.

Chilly disagreeable weather, but plenty
of good wood for fires.

Wednesday
5 December.

Thamloops.
Having settled some interesting matters at our
last encampment near the Okinagan Mission,
we left that point on Tuesday the 24th, and
reached this place on Monday 3rd December, our
last two days march being forced, including
under necessity the Sunday, in order to escape
the heavy-falling snow. The weather has been
very cold, but is more moderate today, and
there is little snow in this locality.

1877.

Thamloops.

Wednesday
5 December.

We are now encamped about a mile from Thamloops and are preparing for our departure for Victoria, the advanced season precluding any further operations in the field. Meanwhile we are having interviews with several of the Chiefs, in connection with the business of their reserves and other topics, paying off attendants &c, so as to enable us to start downwards with the least possible delay.

Yesterday the mule train was discharged and a certificate given for services rendered.

Victoria B. C.

1st February 1878.

Alex. C. Anderson
Commission Commissioner.