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them Sketches and field notes on the 20th May last, I have told Dr Powell he should, in my absence, keep the matter alive, and in case of need, bring any continued delay to your notice, if he finds the Provincial Govt inactive.

As most of the reserves are within the temporary railway reserves, perhaps the Prov. Govt do not think it necessary to hurry in the matter, but it is unfortunate that progress in these Indian matters is so difficult.

It would seem desirable that the Prov. Govt should begin to survey lands for the Indians as they have had ample time to examine the field notes if they make to do so.

I am Sir &c &c
(Sgd) Gilbert Malcolm Sproat

The Hon.
The Sup. Gen. of
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

In Camp near
Cape Mudge
11th Oct 1879

Sir/

I return the map of the Victoria Reserve which you sent me. I have taken a tracing of it. Dr Powell thinks that this map is the only existing map of the Reserve, and I do not therefore like to keep it or shd send where it might be lost.

I am &c &c
(Sgd) G M Sproat

Lieut: Powell
Indian Superintendent
Victoria

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
In camp near Cape Mudge
11 Oct 1879

Sir/

In the instructions issued for Surveys it is stated that "one months pay of the "Surveyor will be retained until his accounts "have been passed and his performance of "instructions examined"

I have been told that tents and other articles were ordered by the surveyors this year which were not required, and for which the Government should not pay.

I shall be glad if you will furnish a list of payments made on account of surveys now in progress so that I may form an opinion and let you know, if the reserve of a months pay will suffice for the security of the Department

I am &c
(Sgd) Gilbert Malcolm Sproat

Dr Powell
Indian Superintendent
Victoria

British Columbia
Indian Reserve Commission
In Camp near Cape Mudge
1879. 11th October

Sir/

Report of Progress

I have been working among the Klahoose, Shammons and Homathko Indians, and am now at this camp, beside the Village of one branch of the

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"Lucklatah", or more properly "Laich-kwil-tach Indians.

Coming along the coast of the mainland from Burrard's Inlet, the first Indian people are the Skwawmish of Howe Sound, whom I described particularly in my letters from Howe Sound in Nov or Dec 1876.

Next to the northward are the Se-shells of Jervis Inlet, who by the unpretentious work among them of the Roman Catholic Church have been made moral and industrious.

Further north still along the mainland coast are the above mentioned Klahose Sliammon and Homathko Indians, who, also, have been greatly improved by the labours of the Catholic priests. This work of the Catholic Church among the Se-shells and the Klahose Sliammon and Homathko Indians is worthy of attention owing to its unpretending character and its manifest success. The people who, owing to the nature of the country have to find their living by hunting and fishing over a large extent of the Coast; are so scattered in summer that it would be difficult for the priest to visit all of them. But they come together at their winter quarters where they have a village of good houses and a Church, and there they are visited and receive religious instruction. The effects even of this may be ascertained by conversation with traders and woodmen on the Coast who state that the women are moral and that they now do not thieve. The Canoe's crew I had with me sang their hymns night and morning and respectfully reminded me that a day or two, forgetfully, I proposed doing something on

Sunday. This is a sort of improvement among the Indians which will probably have very good effect in the next generation, both as regards the physical and moral health of the people. It involves the minimum of interference with the ways of the people, and is a simple work in which the Church might be aided by the Government through an agent's attention and visits, but neither here nor anywhere on the Coast so far as I have gone, can I find any trace of much needed departmental action of a practical character. The great influence of the Government in helping good work without any fuss may be illustrated by the following which Bishop Durieu told me. He said that he had often tried, in his most useful work among these Indians, to get them to keep their children clean and well clad, but he had not succeeded. Last Spring, to his surprise, he found, on visiting, that the children had their faces washed and were warmly clad. The Indians told him that the "Queens" Chief had written the children and told the people that dirt meant disease and that it was a mistake to let children run about in the cold and wet, without proper protection by good clothing. The Bishop balanced this as a proof of the great weight the Indians attach to advice from the Government — greater, it would seem, in some matters, than they attach even to Church advice. I had some difficulty in remembering that I had given such advice, but finally I remembered that in an interval when, for some reason, our talk about land ceased, my eyes had rested upon the children, and I

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interpret the interval by talking about the Children. Lately, when I visited the Villages the Children who (one proof of the common nature) looked chubby and strong, whereas clean and well dressed as one could wish to see, and some pains had been taken to bush their hair and furnish them with linen or cotton shirts or at least Collars. It was a very pleasing sight, but it wasn't pleasing to think that this general result of improvement was not due to any departmental help, but to the Church alone.

Mr Powell told me in Victoria, (if I rightly understood him) that he thought the Government could do little directly with the Coast Indians, and that the most effective way was for the Government to help large missions like those of Metlakahtlah, started and managed by Churches or by philanthropic bodies connected with Churches. I have not examined yet any of these large missions, but no doubt they will appear to be doing great good, though probably efforts which do not take the people as they are, may prove to lack the quality of permanence of effect. The possibility of doing great good in a very unpretending way is proved by the success of the Church work among the Sk-hells Klahoose Sliammon and Homalthko Indians, and this good might have been doubled had the Department recognised this possibility, and helped Hymsh and adored, and by doing about in canoes among the people in a way which clergymen cannot do. The end these facts merely as part of

my experience on the Coast, so far as I have gone I found the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalthko Indians, most anxious about their land and desirous of doing whatever was recommended to them as right. On arriving & finding them that I was coming, they had assembled at their winter village and waited there for two weeks, much to my regret, for they should have been at their ordinary work and preparing their winter food. Among themselves there were land questions which were debated so hotly outside my tent that I did not get to sleep till past midnight, and I was told in the morning that one man had drawn a knife upon another. These facts came strongly to my mind in view of the opinion of the Provincial Government that your orders for me to work on the Coast were "impolitic" and in view of Mr Powell's opinion expressed to me in conversation that he did not see what could be done on the Coast. I am of opinion that the Klahoose Sliammon and Homalthko Indians could with much advantage to the Government to themselves and the Church be organised under the Indian Act. There are knotty land questions among them, which they only through authorised officers of their own can satisfactorily adjust. I will in due course advise you of my progress among the people. I have now come among people whose history and condition & fears is distressful - namely the "Lack-kwit-lach" commonly called the "Euclataws", of whom there appear to be four divisions a subject of which

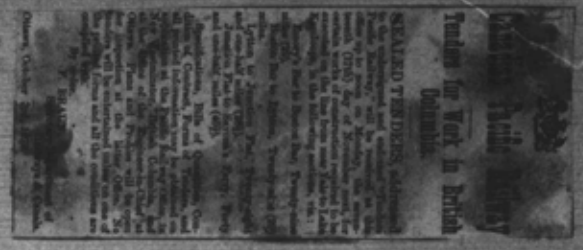
(1) We-way-a-kay

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53

The Hon.
The Supt Gen.
Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Sam Sir
Your obt Servt
P. Ebbs Spurt. Comr



Indian Reserve Comm

Spt Report 28 Oct 1879

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 29 August and 1st Sept last I have to say that I find much anxiety respecting their lands on the part of all the Indians I have visited. viz that known Skiammin, Homalchitzo, Euclataws. and the various Kwah Kewlth tribes.

Pending the results of the investigation which I am now actively making, I respectfully mention that it would appear to be very undesirable that lands not ascertained to be Indian lands or required as such should be alienated by the Provl Govt in this quarter, particularly at Kumkish, Salmon River, Beaver Cove or around Jr. Report, and at Campbells River. (this last is within the Railway Reserve)

I am West

54

Houston has applied for lands at Kumkish, but it is essential that no sales should be made there until the Indians reasonable requirements are ascertained.

From 1200 to 1400 Indians look to Kumkish mainly for their support.

The whole of the Indians above mentioned must number approximately 3000 (the Census is not yet completed) and until their land questions are fully adjusted, no effective missionary or governmental effort can be made among them for their improvement.

They have not, I may mention to remind you, had any lands whatsoever reserved for their use since the establishment of the colony.

I am Sir
Your obt Servt
Sd P Ebbs Spurt. Comr

The Hon.
The Ch. Comr of
Lands & Works Victoria

Indian Reserve Commission
British Columbia

In camp Jr Report
27 Oct 1879

Sir

Among the rules and regulations framed by the Nekta Kapamuk Council now before you for consideration, there is one, namely Rule 11, which states that the Potlach is to cease among the Nekta Kapamuk and I made a few remarks on the subject of the rule in the explanatory notes which accompanied the rules and regulations

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duties by fostering individual independence, will loosen and weaken those tribal bonds and relations in which some people see danger. I consider the proposed municipal enlargement of the Kokelatsa ranks a most hopeful sign and a great security to the Government

Ind. Off.

British Columbia
Indian Res. Commission.

Shushaltie Bay
11 Nov 1879

Fourth Report of Progress

Sir,

I wrote last on this subject on the 11 Oct when I described my work in general among the Klaklooke, Shammon and Homalth tribes, and informed you I was about to proceed further north among the "Laich. kwil tach" commonly called "Euletaws".

Many of these Indians, including the principal chiefs, having been absent at a "Potlatch", I could not complete my work amongst them, but considerably advanced it and examined a portion of their districts.

There are two principal places affording good harbor such as these people should have a share of, if anything is ever to be made of them, which places are at Campbell River just inside Cape Mudge

and at Salmon River further to the north.

I found that a serious dispute existed at Campbell River between the Indians and a white squatter. The latter said that the Indians had threatened him and the Indians said that the squatter had fired his gun at them. The squatter told me that he had been several times to Victoria to buy & get papers for the land, but being within the Railway Reserve he could not get papers. Here then, but for the accident of the Railway Reserve, would have been a dispute causing trouble for years to the Department.

At Salmon River the Provincial Govt made Surveys in 1877, and their Surveyor reported to them that the Indians were fully aware of our operations.

The whole of Cormorant Island including, so far as I can ascertain, a settlement of the Nimkish Indians, where they still reside, has been leased by the Provincial Govt to a Mr Hanson for a long term of years.

The site of the village of the Klak, with the site of the Kwak kew ak Indians "Klick. see. way" has been occupied by white men and passed through several hands. This, with other places, was protected by the following agreement, which Mr James Douglas told me are valid legal instruments. They are documents which will govern some questions in this neighborhood between the Indians and the Hudsons Bay Company.

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from giving the Government a fair return for the expenditure.

I refer you to your general instructions as to what has to be done with Govt. property remaining. It will have to be well cared for. Looking to probable future work, I do not think it matters much where it is stored. Probably anywhere from Spences Bridge to Yale will be found suitable as regards locality. The place and terms you must yourself decide upon.

It is unnecessary to say that the pay of your party will cease in bringing them in from the field. Your own clerical and account work it is expected will be well up and in such time that a personal visit to Dr Powell, who acts as Paymaster, will not be necessary as last year, for the adjustment of accounts.

It would seem reasonable that a few days on pay after a surveyors arrival at his home should be allowed for the arrangement of his papers and accounts, but this must be limited and is not to be construed as countaining the general instruction that everything is to be well closed up during the progress of the work.

As soon as the requirements mentioned in your general instruction are complied with and you put me in possession of all necessary Reports documents and accounts or copies of accounts, I will examine and pass them, if correct, without loss of time.

You should see that they are posted, addressed to me Victoria, and they will reach me in the Commission bag which is regularly sent to me.

Jas Sir &c &c

Cf. Seymour 11 Indian Rec. Surveyor

Similar letter sent to E Mohun C.E. 2nd Pt. Grenville Co.

British Columbia.
Indian Res. Commission.

In camp. Salmon River.
24 Nov. 1879

(Summary of Years Work)

Sir

I may at this time summarize what the Commission has been doing during the year, to save you the trouble of referring to numerous separate letters.

The first work during the year was in Malaspina Strait among the Coast Indians known as the Shammons who sent me urgent messages relative to the sale of land about their principal village. I prosecuted work among those Indians until the Steamboat "Lenore" which was my chief conveyance, was driven on shore, and so damaged as to be unable to proceed further, which indeed would not have been much longer possible in that part of the country, owing to the snowfall.

I returned to the Fraser River, and undertook such of the Reg prisoned work as was possible at that season among the Lower Fraser Indians who had been passed over for two years by the Com to owing to the freezing nature of the land question in the interior.

After an interval in the early spring occupied in office work connected with Com to and Survey records & Maps required for the two Com s. I started in April to carry on and complete the adjustment of land questions between Yale and the mouth of the Fraser, commencing the work above Yale with the lowest village of the Nicla.kap. a number

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Spuzzum, which people had been dealt with during the previous year.

The Lower Fraser Indians inhabit what is known as the New Westminster District, a comparatively populous and very important district. There are many tribes, and Jurisdictional, and indeed experience, great difficulty in finding means of adjusting Indian land questions in several localities. Some of the reserves were unsuitable, and the good land near them had naturally been taken up by settlers.

The season was wet and the mosquitoes worse than they had been for many years, so that the work was of the most severe description.

It was necessary, however, to carry it through, as great inconvenience to both Indians and whites was caused by the long delay in examining the district. I exhausted every effort to provide reasonably for the Indians, without unnecessarily disturbing white settlers, even though they had merely squatted since the railway reserve was put on.

I think I may say that the intelligent settlers appreciate the difficulties which work in this district presented.

In two or three places the mosquitoes fairly drove the Indians and surveyors away, and in other places the water was so high as to cover the land which the Indians wished me to look at. With these unimportant exceptions, however, and a piece not yet visited close to the American boundary, the whole Indian question in the New West. district has been examined, and the work, as above said, connected above Yale with what was done during the previous season. This enables it to be said that the Indian land

question has now been examined, and as far as might be, adjusted along the whole proposed railway line from the salt water to 50 miles up the North Thompson from Kamloops.

Having to resume work on the coast after finishing the New Westminster district I made the necessary preparations, adapting the means of transport afforded by a saloon, and, mainly, canoes, in preference to the former means, namely, a steamboat. I find that I do not lose time by not having a steamboat such as the 'Leonie' (formerly employed by the Lieut.-Gov.) as her supplies of fresh water and wood needed constant replenishing, and she could not pass dead water as the saloon can make progress in. A larger steamer would double the cost of transport now being incurred, so that the present plan appears to be most suitable, though canoe travelling and camping in wet, stormy weather involves discomfort.

The work can be carried on outside, as long as there is little or no snow on the ground.

Between the time of leaving the New West. District and resuming work in the Malaspina Strait district, on the coast, above mentioned, namely in July, I attended the interesting meeting of the Fort Alexandria Indians at Lytton, having first invited the Ch. Com. of Lands & Works to accompany me.

The Indians much wished white settlers and particularly white chiefs to be present at their meeting, so that they might see how the Indians could do business.

On resuming work in Malaspina Strait on the coast

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the orderly programme for the year will have attention in their turn.

What I respectfully submit is that it has been shown in the foregoing that there are very strong reasons why the well understood procedure of the Reserve Comm^n should not be changed in the coming season, merely because a small distant tribe has, naturally, no doubt under seal of secrecy, but alas, I must think, under bad advice, taken a course which other equally aggrieved tribes in the district, who have been in direct communication with the Reserve Comm^n, have not taken.

With respect to the communication which Mr McKinlay says that he and others have made on the Williams Lake case to both Govts, I cannot offer any comments thereon, not knowing their contents, but probably I may venture to say that they could not as outsiders, have any information as to the procedure of the Reserve Comm^n, as to its relations to and communication with the Indians, whether written or verbal, or as to the particular steps which the work had reached in the Interior, and how that work might be affected by omitting a small tribe out of its turn.

They might also, in fairness, have inquired (1) whether the Comm^n could do useful work in that district without help from the Provl Govt as regards the water question - and (2) whether the Govt had any authority from the Provl Govt to work

in that District

Sd Gilbert McColm Sproat
Commissioner.

For enquiry
Letter 26th Feb 1879

Indian Res Comm^n
British Columbia

9 Feb^y 1880

Memorandum on the question in Mr Vankoughnet's letter to Mr Sproat of the 25th Nov 1879 "whether the former Indian "Reserve Comm^n of which you were one "did not allot reserves to ale of the Indians "on both sides of the Straits of Georgia "from Victoria to Comox, and, if so, what "was the necessity for your doing this work, "or part of it, at least, over again, as "you would appear to have done."

(1) It is the fact that the former Reserve Comm^n did allot Reserves to all of the Indians on both sides of the Straits of Georgia from Victoria to Comox. See Appendix A & B, but it is not the fact that the present Reserve Comm^n has done the work, or any part of it, except as hereinafter mentioned, over again.

(2) The accompanying map will probably be the best means of showing where the work of the former Reserve Commission ended on the Coast, and where the work of the present Reserve Comm^n began, during the late visit to the Coast.

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13, The appendices C and D and E show the reasons why the present Reserve Comn began at the Sliammon district, namely, (in short)

Because the former Reserve Comn, much to the disappointment of the Indians, were unable to visit Sliammon but crossed to Comox and went southwards along the east side of Vancouver Id.

All the Comn, nevertheless, joined in requesting the Provl Govt to withhold lands in the Sliammon and other districts (where the present Commission has lately been working) pending the return of the Comn as soon as possible to adjust land matters in those districts.

The Provincial Govt did not attend to this request but sold lands close up to the village, thus creating a difficult question between the Govts, and a necessity for the Comn visiting the district, and reporting on the case, or finding a means of compromise.

14) Because these Indians sent messages to the Comn by their own people and by the Catholic Bishop, begging that they would not be forgotten.

15) Because in the Potlatch and of 1878, the patience of these Indians was exhausted, and Dr Powell and Mr Walkem (see Appendix E in Canning that the Indians were protecting themselves by seizing the Envelops of Loggers in the

district, determined to communicate the facts to the Comn to be dealt with at the earliest opportunity, on Mr Sproat's return from the Mainland.

16, The Comn so long before that time, was well aware of the necessity, and, after finishing the West Coast Reserves, accordingly went there, when the inability of the Provincial Govt to arrange irrigating questions, made it comparatively unadvisable to continue work in the interior.

17, It illustrates some of the conditions of the work of the Comn that the Comn, in thus proceeding to do what was necessary and what he had been asked to do, was blamed and informed, without any reasons assigned, that Sliammon would do more harm than good, and that he ought to go to the northern interior, though the water difficulty there was well known.

It is impossible for the Reserve Comn to be in two places at once, or to be guided by inconsistent recommendations. Considerations of expense no doubt then the effect on the Indian mind, and many things not obvious to outsiders require a steady course of action.

The foregoing with the Map, shows where the present Commission began work on the Coast, and why it began at Sliammon.

It is not obvious in what the idea could have originated that in so doing the present Comn was doing work

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over again; seeing that the former Commissioner was at that spot, or at any place north therefrom, where the present Comr has worked lately.

Perhaps it may have arisen from a visit which Mr Sproat paid to Oyster Harbour - a place dealt with by the former Comr in which inadvertently, owing to some fault in their copies of the Land Office Books, included the able Preemption of Mr G. R. Fox within the Indian Reserve and the fact was only discovered when Mr Green went to survey the Reserve. It thus became necessary for the present Comr to revisit Oyster Harbour to adjust this unfortunate matter between Mr Fox and the Indians. Or the idea of re-doing work may have arisen from my having called at Valdez Is., where the Commissioner being dead the Survey, causing an interminable correspondence with Capt Mackenzie which D Powell urged me to ascertain the facts. But it does not seem necessary to lengthen this Memorandum by offering remarks on hypothesis.

The facts are stated above, which it is hoped embrace the information desired.

I. G. M. Sproat
Comr

Appendix A

Extract letter Indian Reserve Commissioners to the Provincial Secretary 17th Oct 1876

"From Burrard's Inlet we would propose to go to Howe"
"Sound which is looked upon as a home by many of"
"the Burrard's Inlet Indians; thence, if the weather"
"permitted, to Jervis Inlet, where we understand"
"there are some timber cutting questions between white"
"men and Indians: .....
"..... The wet weather will probably not set in"
"so soon on the East coast of Vancouver Island"
"as on the Inlets on the Mainland Coast, and we would"
"next propose to cross direct to the East coast of the"
"Island, and continue work at such places as might"
"be found convenient"

Appendix B

See Joint Commissioners letters from Jervis Inlet and from Comox, Dec 1876. See also Commissions Report with plans and descriptions sent 21st March 1877.

Appendix C

Extract from Commissions Report sent 21 March 1877

"The industry of the men is manifested in many"
"useful and profitable way, and by the Settlement"
"on Burrards Inlet is duly encouraged. Last year"
"we were informed, they supplied 1500000 cubic"
"feet of saw logs, for which they received, delivered"
"in the water adjacent to the places where cut, at"
"the rate of $3.00 p.m. being the price paid also to"
"white men prosecuting the same business"
"To encourage this industry and in accordance"
"with a wish expressed by the Chiefs the Commis-"
"sioners assured them that they would recommend"
"the Provincial Government to grant them a special"

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"privilege of timber cutting on the West side of Davis
"Reach from the Homacchin reserve at the head
"down to Point Patrick
"With a view to this, indeed, the Commissioners had
"before leaving Victoria, asked for the reservation
"temporarily, of this tract of land, a request which
"was at once acceded to by the Chief Commr of
"Lands"

* Note This proved to be an error.

Note. The above refers to the Jervis Inlet Indians, north of whom the former Commission did not go. The Sliammon and Klahouse Vr Indians are immediately to the North, and the extract is to show the nature of the timber questions which so much interested all these Indians, and to elucidate, in part, what follows.

The former Reserve Commission turned before reaching the Sliammon Klahouse Vr; but at Comox they saw some of these Indians who were there trading and they heard of the people's wants generally from Mr Rodello, the local SP and others.

Accordingly, on getting back to Victoria and learning that their next trip was to be to the interior, and that the further prosecution of coast work must be delayed, all the Commissioners joined in the following letter.

Appendix. D.

(Copy) Victoria 27th April 1877

Sir

"It would, in our opinion, be well if
"the Provincial Government reserved Harwood
"Savary, and Bates Islands in the Gulf of Georgia
"until the Land Claims of the Klahouse and
"other neighbouring Indians are settled, also all

the Islands in the Fraser river lying opposite to the
"Matsqui Village and near the S.W. of Township 17
"New Westr Districts
"Looking to the number of Indians in Barclay
"Sound and that neighbourhood, and also at Salmon
"River which flows into Johnstone Straits, we recommend
"similar action in reference to land at the head
"of the Alberni Canal, from that place to the mountains
"and also the land in the Salmon River Valley.
"The Alberni land is within the railway belt.
"Judging from letters which have reached
"us from Mr Duncan SP and others, it might, perhaps,
"be advisable, pending the settlement of Indian
"land questions, not to give any right to lands
"in the Nass and Skeena, except subject to the
"occupation rights of the Indians."

Sig[d] A.C. Anderson
" A. McKinlay
" G.M. Sproat

The Hon:
Chief Commr of Lands Works
Victoria

Note

The Commissioners proceeded in 1877 to the Interior, and left over the above coast work and also the New Westminster District for future adjustment, much to the disappointment of the Indians concerned.

In Spring of 1878 the question of the season's programme came up and for pressing reasons, the Commissioner determined to go again to the Interior, but messages reached Mr Sproat from the Sliammon etc and a deputation of 6 Chiefs came from the New Westminster District, strongly protesting against the Commissioner again going past them.

When Mr Sproat did start, the Indians, as admitted in his letter to Ottawa 20th May 1878 came long distances to see him at New Westminster and

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were waiting at every landing place on Fraser River as he passed upon the Steamer.

Though at work in the Interior, Mr Sproat repeatedly wrote to the Govt Agents and to the Provincial Government, on the subject of the lands for these Coast and New Westminster District Indians, but it is probably unnecessary to copy those letters. I wrote to the Chief Commissioner of Lands dated, In Camp, Forks Ferry, 17 July 1878 Mr Sproat said.

"I also crave reference by way of reminder "to the letter of the Indian Reserve Commission 27 "April 1877 asking you to reserve temporarily certain "lands in places mentioned by the commissioners. "The Klahsore Indians are very anxious about "Hardwood, Savary and Bates Islands, and cannot "New Westminster to meet me on the way up to "express their anxiety."

Appendix F.

On returning from the 1878 campaign with Interior, Mr Sproat received the following letter from Dr Powell which, with its enclosure speaks for itself

Copy Indian office Victoria
12 Oct 1878

Sir/ "I have the honour to enclose Copy of "a letter from Mr Rodello, the Government "Agent at Comox, relative to anticipated trouble "between the Klahahmins (Sliammon) Indians "and white men who are engaged in cutting "timber in the vicinity of the Indian Villages. "I have conferred with the Hon the Attorney "General on the subject, who considered it best "to leave the matter in abeyance until your "return to this place" &c &c

J W Powell
Supt.

(Copy) Enclosure in above letter

Comox Oct 3rd 1878

Dr Powell

Sir/

I am now to inform you that on the 21st day of inst I went across the Gulf of Georgia over to visit the Sliammon Tribe of Indians when the priest of New Westminster was there to which he told me to be sure to inform you with the trouble between the Indians and some white men there cutting logs for the sawmills. The Indians and distinctly now Mr Rodello as you are the Govt "Agent here, and you have always been our best "friend, we now depend on you that you will "inform Dr Powell, our agent of this matter "and hoping that he will settle this. If not "we will protect ourselves. Also this day 3 "canoes have arrived here from Klahsone "Also stating another complaint as above when "the Indians have seized the logs that the white "men have cut, and they will not allow them "to take the logs away, and they will wait for your "answer to me by next steamer to prevent further "trouble for these white men to cut timber close "to their villages."

Yours Obedy
(Sgd) J Rodello

"The priest he also told me to write to Mr "Sproat Indian commissioner, but I think "you will do, & see Mr Sproat yourself."

On inquiry Mr Sproat found that the Provincial Government had sold a much coveted piece of timber land close to the principal villages of the

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Indians, but the season was too far advanced for him to effectively examine the question, and when Spring opened the Commission as already stated, was under an imperative obligation to adjust matters in the populous District of New Westminster. Thereafter, on the earliest opportunity, he went on the coast and began at Sliammon (Seabrap) and he must beg leave, in conclusion to say that it is inexplicable to his mind that any gentleman connected with these transactions should have written, as some appear to have done to the Dominion Govt, to say that they do not know why the Commission undertook work on the coast, or why the Commission began at Sliammon

(Sd) J. M. S.

For enclosure See Folio 177 / 1880

Indian Reserve Commission
British Columbia - Victoria
9th July 1880

Sir,

In further reference to your letter No 16.665 of the 25th Inst as to which the Reserve Commission had been reducing work already done, I beg to enclose an explanatory memorandum (with Maps) to which I shall be glad to add any further information that may be required. The statistics and particulars of reserves which in the above letter you ask to express a wish to have will be made and forwarded as soon as I can get to work on that portion of the records of the season's labours

I am Sir
by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat

L. Vankoughnet Esqr
Deputy Superintendent Genl
of Indian affairs
Ottawa

British Columbia.
Indian Reserve Comm.

Victoria 9 July 1880.

Sir,

I have received your letter No 16,830 of the 1 Dec last, mentioning that Mr Jas Lenihan takes exception to statements in certain notes respecting the Lower Fraser Indians which accompanied the Census, and particularly to statements respecting Indian ownership for a school house at New Westminster.

In reply I beg respectfully to say that I have made no such statements, and have no knowledge of the matters referred to.

On investigation I find that the statements which Mr Lenihan objects are contained in the note which Mr George B. Perkinson, the Census Enumerator, has been in the habit of appending to his Census Returns, for the information of the Superintendents, and which are signed by himself and have not come under my notice.

That gentleman who is usually accurate, and is well informed generally upon Indian matters, expresses an opinion that by a clerical error he has mentioned the School instead of the Church.

I have had an interview with Mr Lenihan and explained the above to him.

I thought