



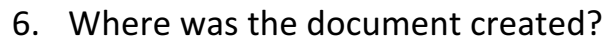
Assignment 17 (Unit 7-2) Identifying Key Information

In this assignment, you will practice identifying key information from a primary source document using the “Who, What, When, Where, Why” method.

Instructions and Questions

Print the four-page primary document that begins on page 3 of this assignment. Read the document and answer the questions on pages 1 and 2 of this assignment. After completing the questions, refer to the assignment summary on page 7 to check your answers.

1. What type of document are you looking at?
2. Is it written or drawn by hand or is it mechanically reproduced (by a typewriter or computer software)?
3. Who is the author?
4. What is the tone?
5. When was the document created and how do you know?



7. Why was the document created and under what circumstances?

8. If you have information about the issue, does the document agree with what you have learned, or does the information contradict the information you have?

9. Do you have any questions requiring follow-up research?



1. To the Hon. Secy of the Interior
in connection with
annual report
2. To Mr. G. L. Smith

495 128,
Indian Reserve Commission
Victoria, B.C.
January 23rd 1882.

I visited High Bar on the 23rd
July for the purpose of defining a
reserve for the Indians living there.

The population consists of 13 men, 11
women, and 18 children, making a
total of 42. 'Thle-pa-het' is their
chief, and they possess 90 horses, but
no cattle. They are the most thriftless
and poverty-stricken Indians that I
have met with; though they have the
reputation of being good hunters, and
fishers, they make no effort to improve
their condition, and are content to live
in five miserable hovels.

No land having been in the past
assigned for the use of this tribe, I
made a reservation of two thousand

The Right Hon^{ble}
The Capt General
of Indian Affairs.

six hundred (2000) acres, consisting of a stretch of land on both sides of their encampment, and this was the utmost I could do for them, the valley of the Fraser being narrow, and the land to the North, and South having been acquired in years past by white settlers. 200 acres at the Northern extremity of this stretch are capable of being converted into a good farm, provided only that water can be obtained. The High Bar mining ditch owned exclusively by Chinook passes through a portion of this flat, and as I am informed that the claims are for the most part exhausted, should they be abandoned, the right to the ditch might be purchased for the Indians, or an arrangement be made for them to use a certain quantity of water during the irrigation season.

A few acres at the southern extremity of this reserve can also be cultivated with advantage if water can be procured,
the



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the land adjoining is the farm of James Wood upon whose pre-emption claim there are 2 creeks, viz Barney, and Butcher, Mr Wood claimed the entire water supply of both, and stated to me that he required it all; judging however from the evidence of the Indians and my own observation, I am of opinion that were his ditches kept in proper repair, and no waste allowed, there would be a surplus for use on the land above referred to. All the land comprised in the above reserve has been used as a common for grazing purposes, and its value is consequently much deteriorated, but as a reserve, trespass will be put a stop to, and it will soon recover.

The chief was anxious that I should set apart for the use of his tribe a quantity of land near "Kelly Lake", on the Lillooet wagon road, this I partly agreed to do, inasmuch as there is no natural hay land on
their

their reserves, but on arrival at "Kelly Lake," I was met by the Clinton chief ^{Atch-tas-kot} who also laid claim to the land referred to for his tribe, and as he satisfied me that they had used it as a meadow for years past, I was obliged to add it to the Clinton reserves.

The water of a small spring known as "Indian creek" near the north end of the reserve, also the water of a creek running past the Indian houses, and the surplus water of "Barney", "Butcher" and "Watson Bar" creeks, I have reserved.

The salmon fishery of this tribe embraces both sides of the Fraser river, commencing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the Southern boundary of the reserve, and extending 6 miles up stream to its Northern limit.

A graveyard situated in one of Mr. J. Woods' fields, between his house, and the Fraser river was at the chiefs request reserved.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

J. O'Neill

J. R. C.



Assignment Summary

The document is a “field minute,” an official report about a visit to the High Bar Reserve and surrounding area.

The document was written by hand.

The author is P. O'Reilly, I. R. C. (Indian Reserve Commissioner).

The tone of the document is formal. It is a first person report to a superior. It also has a subjective viewpoint.

The document was created on January 23, 1882. The date appears at top of the report.

The document was written from Victoria, BC.

It was written by Commissioner O'Reilly to report to his superior, the Right Honourable Superintendent of Indian Affairs. O'Reilly reported on his visit to the High Bar area to reserve land for the Indians living there. O'Reilly reported on numbers of people and stock, and assessed the living conditions for the inhabitants. There is a moral, superior tone to his writing.