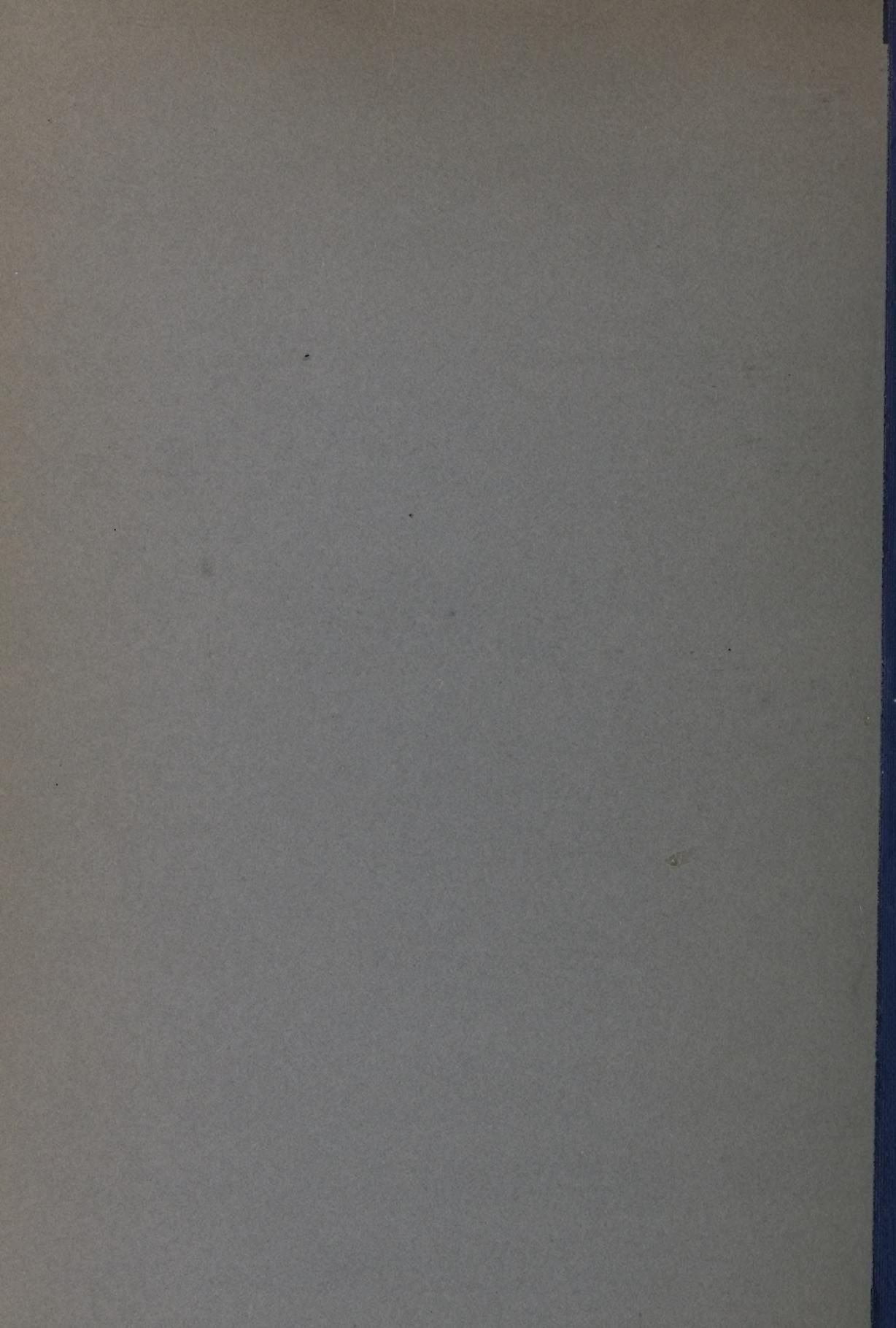


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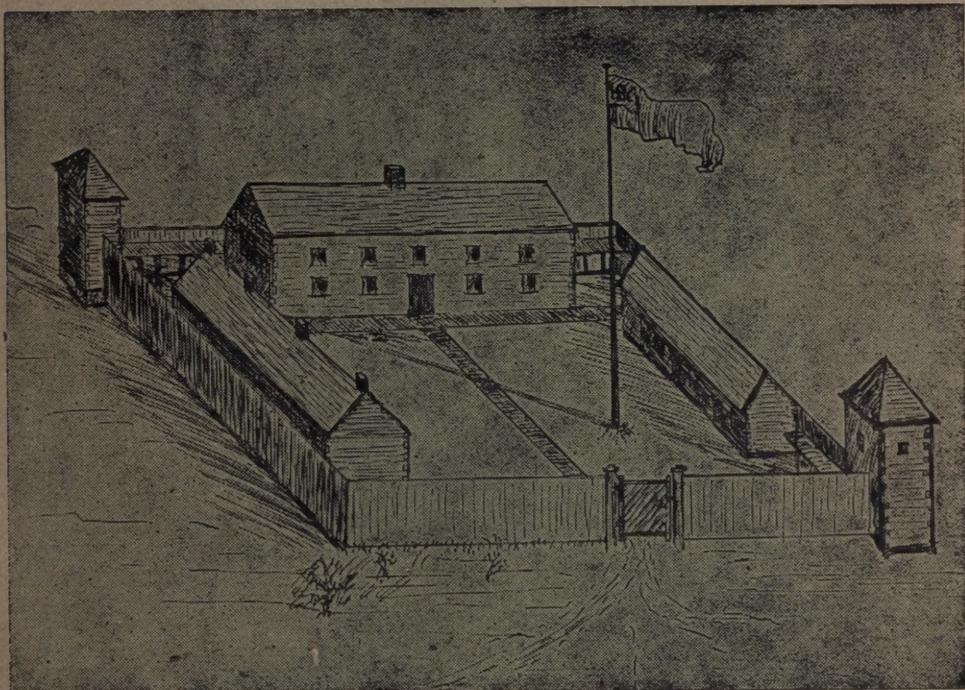
Wade, Mark S.

The founding of Kamloops.

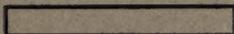
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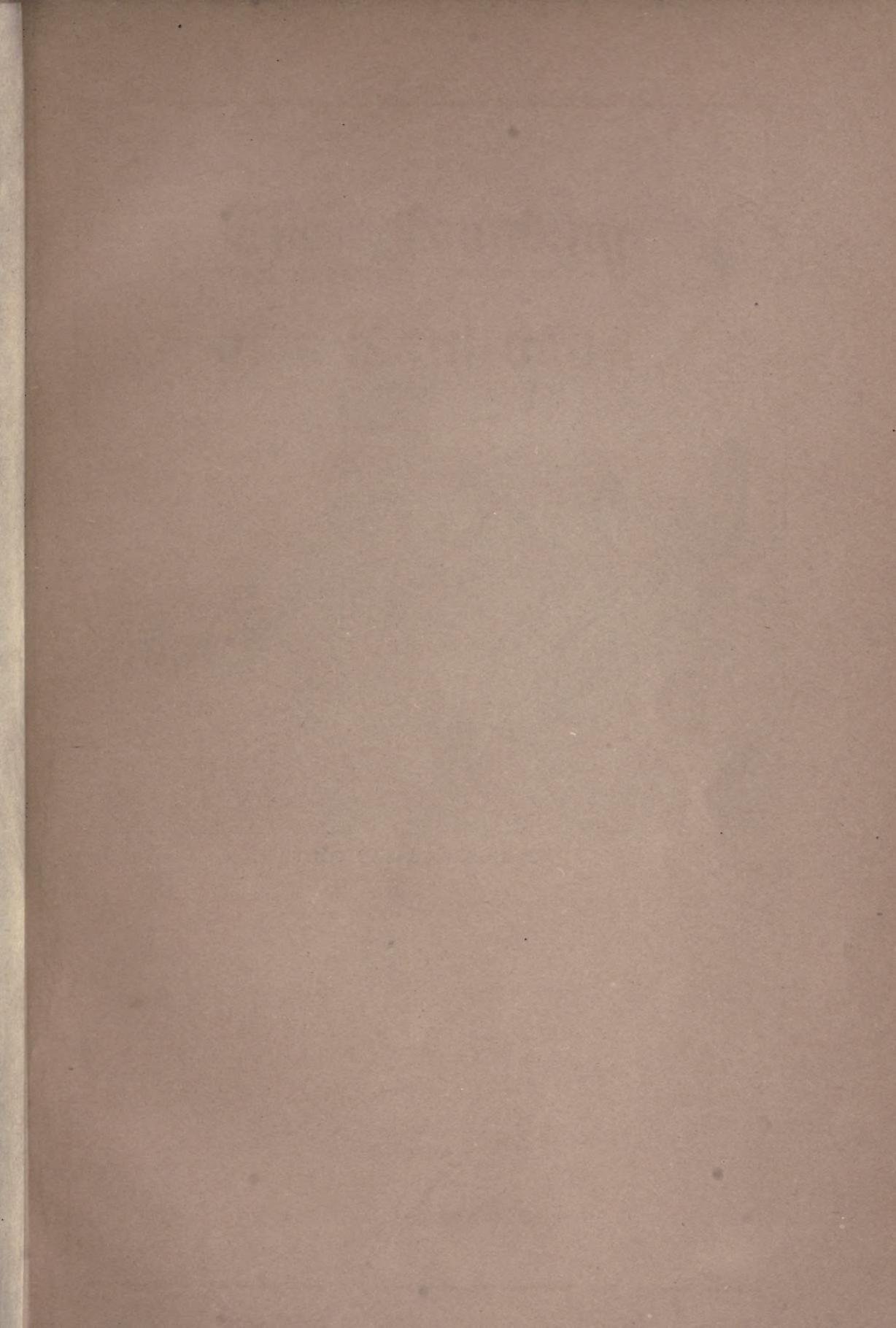
The Founding of Kamloops

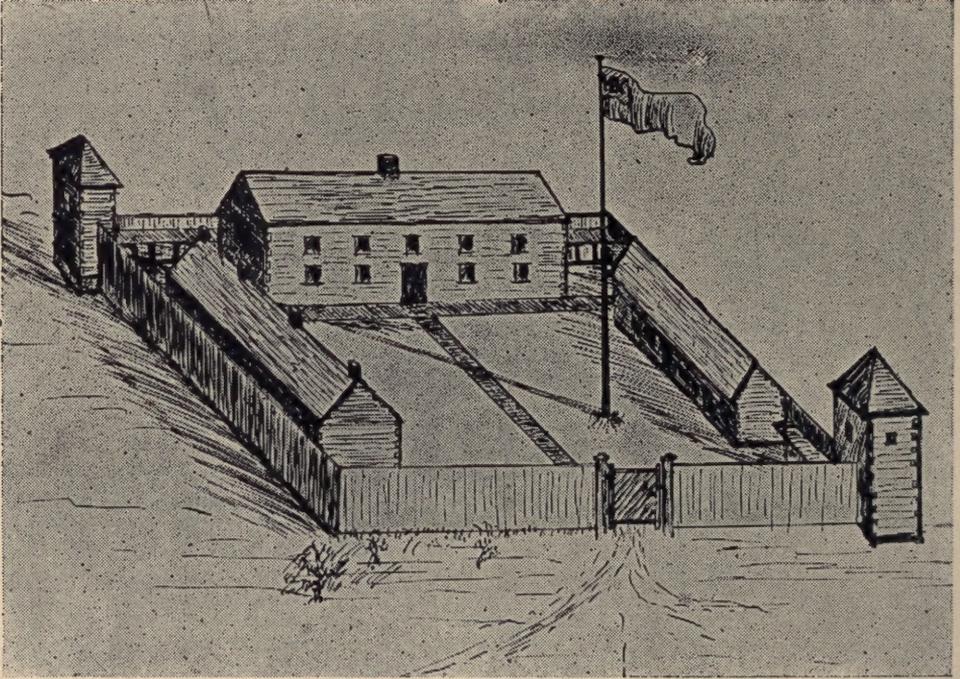


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OLD HUDSON'S BAY FORT

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The Founding of Kamloops

A Story of 100 Years Ago

:: :: By M. S. Wade :: ::



A Souvenir of the Kamloops

Centenary Celebration

September 17, 18 and 19, 1912



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Synopsis



¶ The first white man to visit Kamloops was David Stuart in 1811.

¶ The first Trading Post at Kamloops was established by David Stuart, of the Pacific Fur Company, in 1812: the Founding of Kamloops.

¶ The North-west Company established a Post at the same place later in the same year.

¶ The North-west Company bought out the Pacific Fur Company in 1813.

¶ The North-west Company and the Hudson's Bay Company Amalgamated under the last-named 1821

The Founding of Kamloops



he founding of Kamloops was not marked by any of the eclat that in the present day attends the beginning of a new town. The modern city is established deliberately, plans drawn, site surveyed, and sale of lots advertised, and there suddenly springs into existence a new-born town. The beginning of Kamloops was much more modestly brought to pass, and with infinitely more romance.

The fur traders were the pioneers of the west. The Hudson's Bay Company exercised their business over the prairies, but the North West Company extended their operations farther afield, crossing the Rocky Mountains into what is now British Columbia, and built the first fort to be erected in the province. This was done in the year 1805 when Simon Fraser founded Fort McLeod, the first permanent trading post in B. C. Confining their operations at first to the northern part of the province, the North West Company soon began to work their way southward. While they were so engaged another factor entered the fur trading field, the Pacific Fur Company, who with the mouth of the Columbia as their starting point, gradually extended their posts northward. That they should meet and clash, as had the conflicting interests of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Companies on the prairies need occasion no wonder.

Before 1811, Kamloops district was the home of Indians who had never seen a white man.

The first white man to visit Kamloops was David Stuart, a partner of the Pacific Fur Company, whose headquarters were at Astoria, Ore. Although the Shuswaps had not seen a white man prior to that date they had heard about them and the wonderful things they could do with the firearms they possessed

They had learned this from an Indian chief from Spokane named Pilakamulahuh, connected through his mother with the Indians of the Okanagan country, and whose wife, or one of his several wives, came from the Similkameen country.



Pilakamulahuh, a member of a party of Indians engaged in a buffalo hunt, met a party of Canadian trappers at Hell's Gate Pass, near the present site of Helena, Montana. Upon the return of the Indians across the Rocky Mountains two of the trappers, Finan Macdonald, and Legace, accompanied them as guests of the Colville chief who took them to his winter quarters at Kettle Falls on the Columbia river where they married two of his daughters.

Finan Macdonald subsequently, in 1812, was in charge of the trading post established by the Northwest Company among the Flatheads.

Pilakamulahuh wintered at Penticton and entertained the Indians with tales of the white man and their doings. He became famed as a story teller and was invited from village to village to tell his wonderful tales and ultimately Tokane, chief of the Kamloops Indians, invited him to visit his people and they then heard of the white men.

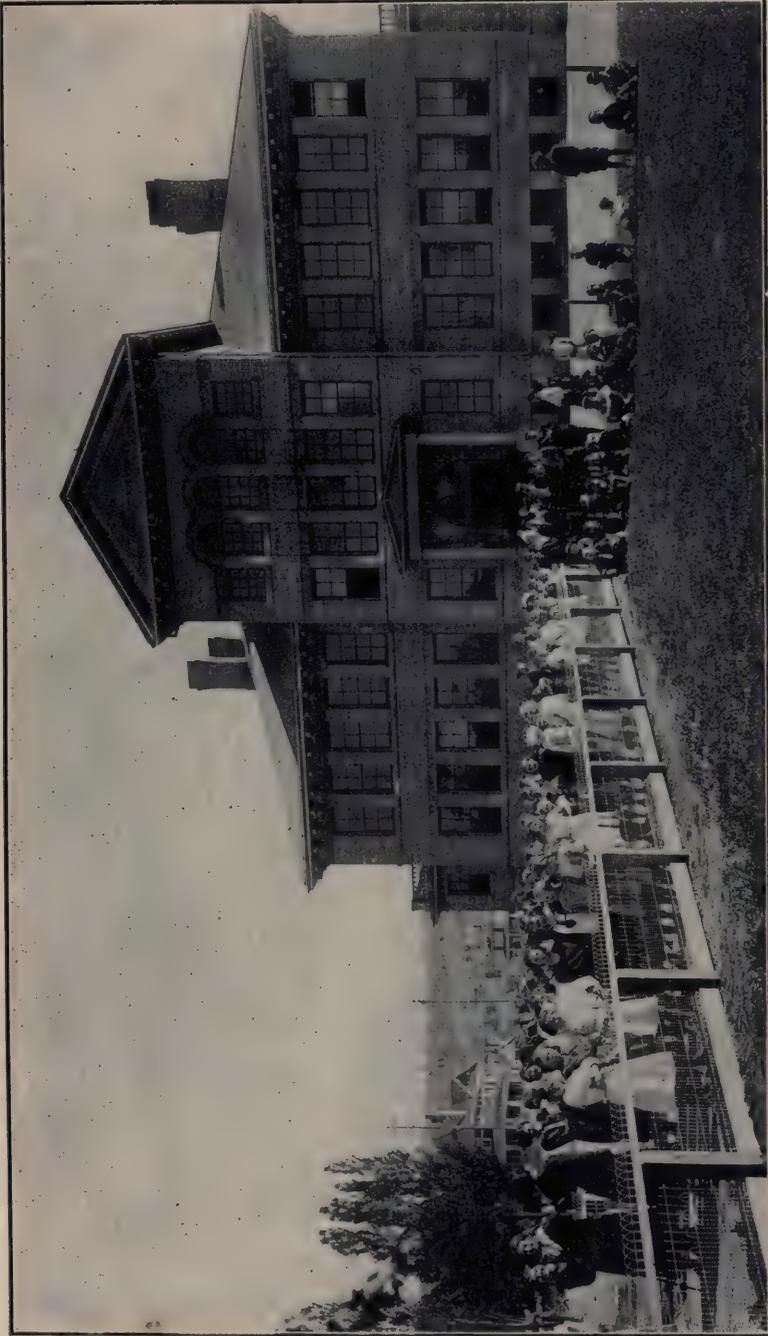
Astoria was established in the spring of 1811 by the Pacific Fur Company, a concern created by John Jacob Astor of New York.

They at once established trading posts, or forts, in the Interior. One of these was Fort Okanagan, at the junction of the Okanagan river with the Columbia. David Stuart and Alexander Ross, with others, were in charge.

It was accepted as a fact by many historians until a few years ago that Kamloops was established by David Thompson of the Northwest Company, but his own journals show clearly that he never was at Kamloops and never even saw the Thompson river, which was named after him by Simon Fraser, of the same company.



On September 16th, 1811, four men left Fort Okanagan on horseback on an expedition into the unknown land lying to the north. These men were David Stuart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company; two Canadian voyageurs, Montigny and Boullard, and one other whose name has not been handed down. They had no special point in view; their mission was to find a fur country and Indians with whom they could trade, receiving furs for such goods as they had to offer. Ascending the valley of the Okanagan river, they reached Osoyoos



KAMLOOPS PUBLIC SCHOOL



ALEXANDER MACKENZIE
Nor' Wester, First White Man to
reach Pacific Ocean overland
through B.C., 1793



Sir GEORGE SIMPSON
Governor of Hudson's Bay Co.,
visited Kamloops in 1828



Sir JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor of Vancouver Island
and British Columbia



JOHN TOD,
Chief Trader at Kamloops,
1842.

Lake, thence followed the west shore of Okanagan Lake, traversed Grand Prairie and emerged on the South Thompson near Ducks. They then made their way to the large Indian village at the junction of the North and South Thompson rivers—Kamloops, which means "The meeting of the waters." They were well received and as their journey had consumed several weeks, winter came upon them ere they were ready for the return journey. They spent the winter with the Indians and it was not until February 1812 that they set out for Fort Okanagan where they arrived in March. The visit had shown Stuart that the Shuswap Indians were good hunters and profitable to trade with, and he then and there decided to keep in touch with them and instructed Alexander Ross to take a fresh supply of merchandise to Kamloops and do what trading he could. Meanwhile Stuart set out for headquarters at Astoria.

Early in 1812, the first meeting of the partners in the Pacific Fur Company was held at Fort Astoria, and among the resolutions passed was this one: "That Mr. David Stuart proceed to his post at Oakinacken, explore the country northward, and establish another post between that and New Caledonia." The new post suggested in this resolution was to be at Kamloops, whither Mr. Stuart had, prior to leaving Fort Okanagan for Astoria instructed his subordinate, Alexander Ross, to proceed to continue the trading and friendly relations already established by himself. Ross thus describes the expedition:—

"On the 6th of May I started with Boullard and an Indian, with sixteen horses, on a trading excursion, and following Mr. Stuart's route of last winter, reached the She Waps on Thompson river, the tenth day, and there encamped at a place called by the Indians Cumcloups, near the entrance of the North Branch. From this station I sent messages to the different tribes around, who soon assembled, bringing with them their furs. Here we stayed for ten days. The number of Indians collected on the occasion could not have been less than 2,000," (and the one white man, Ross, alone amongst them with his trading outfit!). "Not expecting to see so many, I had taken but a small quantity of goods with me; nevertheless, we loaded all our horses—so anxious were they to trade, and so fond of leaf tobacco, that one morning before breakfast I obtained one hundred and ten beavers for real tobacco, at the rate of five leaves per skin, and at last, when I had but one yard of white cotton remaining, one of the chiefs gave me twenty prime beaver skins for it. Having finished our trade we prepared to

return home; but before we could get our odds and ends ready. Boullard, my trusty second, got involved in a love affair, which had nearly involved us all in a disagreeable scrape with the Indians. He was as full of latent tricks as a serpent is full of guile. Unknown to me, the old fellow had been teasing the Indians for a wife, and had already an old squaw at his heels, but could not raise the wind to pay the whole purchase money. With an air of effrontery he asked me to unload one of my horses to satisfy the demands of the old father-in-law, and because I refused him, he threatened to leave me and to remain with the savages. Provoked by his conduct, I suddenly turned round and horsewhipped the fellow and, fortunately the Indians did not interfere. The castigation had a good effect, it brought the amorous gallant to his senses—the squaw was left behind.” Shortly after Ross reached Fort Okanagan Stuart reached there from Astoria.



In the same year on August 25th, Mr. Stuart, with men and merchandise, set out from Oakinacken for “She Waps,” to carry out the instructions issued at Astoria, to establish a regular trading post at that point. His pack animals were laden with articles for trading and when he reached Kamloops in September he lost no time in placing the goods within four solid walls. The exact location of this first trading post can only be conjectured but if the testimony of old Indians is trustworthy, it was built on the south bank of the Thompson, on the site, in fact of the present city. Stuart had not arrived at Kamloops any too soon, for the Northwesters were not idle. They knew of every move the Astorians made and it was their policy to enter into vigorous opposition to them, much as they had done with respect to the older concern, the Hudson’s Bay Company. Stuart did not let the grass grow under his feet; he built his fort and established himself in it, but he was not long left alone. One day arrived a party of Northwesters and they in turn built a fort and opened up business, one of the company’s clerks, Joseph La Roque, being in charge.



In December 20th, Mr. Ross, who had been again left in charge of Fort Oakinacken left the fort to pay a visit to his chief at “Cumcloups,” where he arrived on the last day of 1812. He found that Mr. Stuart had just established himself in his winter quarters, and that the Northwest Company following hard on his heels, had built a post alongside of him.

“so that,” wrote Ross, “there was opposition there as well as at Mr. Clarke’s place, without the trickery and manoeuvring. M. La Roque, the Northwest clerk in charge, and Mr. Stuart were both open and candid and on friendly terms.” With Mr. Stuart, Ross remained for five days, and then returned to Fort Oakinacken, following a new route. He wrote: “But I chose a bad season in the year to satisfy my curiosity. We got bewildered in the mountains and deep snows, and our progress was exceedingly slow, tedious and discouraging. We were five days in making as many miles.” After suffering hunger and privations, shared by man and beast, Ross reached an Indian camp where a day was spent to recuperate, “procured some furs, and then, following the course of the Similkameen river got to Oakinacken at the forks,” reaching the fort on January 24th, 1813.



In May 13th, Mr. Stuart, with his men and furs, arrived at Fork Okanagan from Kamloops. Later in the same year Stuart returned to Kamloops and while he was there, the Northwest Company purchased the entire property of the Pacific Fur Company, the transaction being completed in November, 1813. Stuart was recalled and a Northwester named Macdonald left in charge at Kamloops, until replaced in the spring of 1814 by Alexander Ross, who had joined the Northwesters. Ross remained in charge until 1817.

In 1815 a man named Charette who had been left temporarily in charge of Kamloops by Ross was shot and killed by a young Indian after a quarrel over a camping ground.

That winter, 1815-6, Ross spent fur hunting between Shewaps and Okanagan, returning to Fort George, as was the custom, in the spring for supplies, again going north to his old post in time for the winter trapping. He recounts how on this journey one of his men, named Brousseau, fell sick and was unable to continue. The only course left was to make him comfortable, place him in charge of another man, leave a supply of food and let him remain until either recovery or death. As the case was considered hopeless, the nurse was given a spade with which to dig the grave should the sick man die. Ten days afterwards the nurse arrived at Kamloops with the news of the patient's death and as for the spade, the Indians had stolen it. All this passed for truth, until some time afterwards, who should turn up but poor dead Brousseau, escorted by some friendly Indians. The nurse had become frightened at the approach of

Indians and had taken to his heels, leaving the poor sick trapper to his fate, and but for the kindly offices of some natives he would have died.

The following year, 1817, Ross made a trip to Canoe River in pursuance of orders from headquarters "to examine the eastern section, lying between She-whaps and the Rocky Mountains; a large tract of wild country never trodden before by the foot of any white man."

He went as far as Canoe river, did not think much of the outlook and retraced his steps. Soon after his return to Kamloops or Fort Thompson, as it was then called, Ross journeyed to Astoria and did not again visit his old post.

Ross relates going on a bear hunt with some of the Kamloops Indian chiefs after his return from the journey to Canoe river. They only went ten miles from the fort before they commenced operations and, in two days the party killed seven bears, nine wolves and eleven small deer. "On these occasions," said Ross, "they feel flattered by their traders accompanying them. The party were all mounted on horseback, to the number of seventy-three, and exhibited a fine display of horsemanship." One of the party, "the chief Pacha of the hunting party," who rejoiced in the name of Short Legs, was severely wounded in the head by a female bear and Ross acted the part of surgeon with some skill and considerable success, removing several portions of the skull from the wound, "I extracted a bone measuring two inches long, of an oblong form, and another of an inch square, with several smaller pieces." In fifteen days the Indian who was after all a good for nothing, was up and about, to the delight of himself and his near relations, but to the disgust of the men at the fort against whom he was constantly plotting.



he life led by these hardy pioneers was a rough and arduous one but the records left by them do not indicate that they felt they were engaged in anything out of the ordinary run. Ross throws much light upon what were considered the duties, troubles and pleasures of the fur trader's life. "And one of the greatest pleasures, here alluded to, consists in doing homage to the great. A chief arrives, the honor of waiting upon him in a servile capacity falls to your share, if you are not above your business. You go forth to meet him; you invite him in; see him seated; and if need require it, you un-



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tie his boots, and dry his socks. You next hand him food, water and tobacco, and you must smoke along with him. After which, you must listen with grave attention to all he has got to say on Indian topics, and show your sense of value of his information by giving him some trinkets, and sometimes even articles of value, in return. But the grand point of all this ceremony is to know how far you should go in these matters, and when you should stop. By overdoing the thing, you may entail on yourself endless troubles. When not employed in exploring new and unfrequented parts, involved in difficulties with the natives or Indians everything goes on smoothly. Each trading post has its leader, its interpreter, and its own complement of hands; and when things are put in proper train, according to the customs of the country, the business of the year proceeds without much trouble, and leaves you sufficient time for recreation. You take your gun on your back; you can instruct your family, or improve yourself in reading and reflection; you can enjoy the pleasures of religion to better advantage, serve your God to more perfection, and be a far better Christian than were your lot cast in the midst of temptations of a busy world."



In 1821 the Hudson's Bay Company, entered into British Columbia, not by the building of trading posts of their own in competition with those of the Northwest Company, but by the amalgamation of the two concerns under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company. Kamloops was not founded by the Hudson's Bay Company as so many assume, but that company has, through its amalgamation with the North-westers, who had purchased the Pacific Fur Company's business, acquired in this roundabout way, a claim to be considered the legal representatives of its founders

The first pioneers received their supplies overland from Montreal via Ft. William and across the continent by canoe and portage; a long wearisome journey and they so continued to get their supplies until the desirability of a more expeditious mode became sufficiently recognized. The Pacific Fur Company had shown the feasibility of taking supplies from the coast into the Interior of the Thompson' district, She-whaps as Ross called it; by way of the Columbia to Fort Okanagan and thence by pack animals overland to their fort at Kamloops. In 1821 this route was adopted for carrying supplies to the forts in New Caledonia, a distributing station being established at Alexan-

dria on the Fraser. To that point the pack trains went from Kamloops following the North Thompson to Little Fort and thence to Bridge Creek, Lac la Hache and on to Alexandria. Subsequently the route was changed and the trains followed the north shore of Kamloops Lake to Copper Creek, opposite Savona, ascending that stream across the hills to Deadman's Creek, and then by way of Loon Lake and Green Lake on to Alexandria. To Alexandria came the boats and canoes from the post at Fort George, Fort James, etc., and received supplies brought by the pack trains, by which in turn, the pelts gathered at the northern forts were taken south and ultimately reached Fort Vancouver, which in 1824 had superseded the post at Astoria. From Vancouver the furs were taken round the Horn by the vessels that brought the enormous supplies required for the system of posts in Oregon, Thompson and New Caledonia.



After the amalgamation John McLeod was in charge of Fort Thompson (Kamloops,) until 1826 and was succeeded by Archibald McDonald for a short period. When Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company visited the post in 1828, trader Francis Ermatinger was its chief. Then followed in 1832 Samuel Black, formerly a Northwester. Black was a Scotchman and once entertained a distinguished fellow countryman, David Douglas, the noted botanist, at the fort in 1833. It is related that over the nightly cup of toddy, probably replenished several times, the guest bluntly told his host that in his opinion the fur traders had not a soul above a beaver skin, whereupon Black took instant fire and challenged Mr. Douglas to mortal combat, but the latter took his departure early in the morning and so avoided the duel. In 1841 Thompson district was added to New Caledonia. During the winter of 1841-2, Black was foully murdered by a nephew of a deceased chief, named Tranquille.

“Tranquille, chief of an Indian tribe near the fort had died lately, and the widow, in her grief and concern for the departed, had told her son, a fine youth of 18, well disposed and quiet, that the father's spirit should be accompanied by the spirit of some chief of equal rank. This was urged daily until the youth, worn by importunity and a supposed sense of duty to his deceased father, seized his gun and sat himself down moodily in the hall of the Kamloops fort. Something in his appearance caused a servant to remark to Mr. Black that the Indian looked dangerous, but the latter said that probably the

boy was ailing. Soon afterward, on Mr. Black crossing the hall from one room toward another, the Indian suddenly rose and fired at his back, and the bullet passed through the victim's heart and body and lodged in the wall.



Black was buried at the fort, the body being wrapped in a horse hide and enclosed in a box made of hewn boards. When the next brigade set out for the trip south it was decided to send Black's body to the Dalles. Early in the journey it became necessary to convey the furs and Black's body across a stream on foot, a tree felled across it serving as a bridge. The box was cumbersome and heavy, and one of the Indians bearing it slipped and bearers and box fell into the stream. The effect was such as to render it impossible to carry out the plan of conveying the body to the Dalles and it was buried at Ducks, where it has since rested undisturbed.

Word of the murder was taken to Fort Alexandria, 270 miles distant, by a French Canadian, who told John Tod, the trader in charge there, that all the men at Fort Kamloops had fled. Next morning Tod, with the French Canadian and two others set out for Kamloops, which they found deserted save for Black's widow and children.

Armed parties of Hudson's Bay men soon reached Kamloops from Forts Columbia and Vancouver and these began to terrorize the Indians. Tod returning to Vancouver. Later the armed force was withdrawn and Tod placed in charge at Kamloops with permission to use his discretion in handling the situation. He soon re-established the old friendly feeling with the Indians who furnished a guide to the murderer's camp, but it was several months before he was captured. Placed in a canoe by his captors, he upset it midstream and tried to escape but was shot and killed.



Kamloops was the capital of the Thompson district and the fort was strongly palisaded; within the stockade there was room for the large brigade employed in the transportation of furs and goods. These pack trains were large affairs, numbering from 200 to 300 animals. In the winter season they were turned out on the hills near the fort where there was then abundant pasture and in the spring the band was gathered in, fat and sleek

The original building on the south side of the Thompson had long ago been dispensed with and replaced by a fort built

near the Indian village, on the present reserve on the east side of the North Thompson. The only trace left of that fort are a few stones that had formed part of the chimney, and the hearth stone. When the latter was uncovered, August of this year, on ... it were ashes and pieces of calcined bones.

Tod built a new one on the opposite side of the stream, differing little from the forts afterwards built at other points by the Hudson's Bay Company. It consisted of several buildings, used as stores, dwellings and shops, enclosed within palisades 15 feet high, with gates on two sides and bastions at two opposite angles. To the older building were added strongly stockaded corrals for the hundreds of horses bred and kept at this post. Within the fort dwelt the chief trader with his Indian wife and their three children, half a dozen men and a halfbreed boy. Protected only by this small force, a large stock of trinkets and supplies of all kinds were kept on hand with which to trade with the Indians, to the number of several hundred, who made Kamloops their trading point. Seven tribes traded here, coming from Kootenay, Okanagan, Similkameen, and other distant illahies for that purpose.

Tod was resourceful, without knowledge of fear and thoroughly understood the native character. Informed on one occasion by a friendly Indian of a conspiracy to attack the fort, murder its inmates and seize the contents, by a band of Indians then on the Fraser, Tod set out to where they were assembled. He rode alone towards them and throwing his sword and pistols to the ground, aroused their curiosity by making his horse perform all manner of evolutions, and wound up by charging into their midst, demanding what they wanted. "We want to see Lolo; where is he?" they demanded in turn. Then he told them Lolo had the small pox (which was untrue,) assured them of his love for his red brothers and proceeded to vaccinate them. They feared small pox more than death itself and hailed him as their saviour. The vaccinating was done none too gently with a blunt knife and the conspirators were soon incapable of further mischief.



he changes, and rumors of changes, in the company's business in the western department consequent upon the Oregon Treaty of 1846, tended to disturb the Indian mind as to the future, though these changes, practically, did not affect a band of Indians trading usually at the fort, but which did not affiliate with the Indians of any "nation" permitted by Tod to encamp in the neighborhood while waiting to proceed to



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a distant hunting ground on a further opening of the spring season.

The news spread widely, even so far as Okanagan Forks over 200 miles distant south. "Nicola," a very great chieftain and a bold man, for he had 17 wives, naively writes the trader, "ruled the Indians there, and claimed lordship over a territory as big as the half of Scotland, stretching far into the present British Columbia, an administrative district which still bears his name. The band permitted to encamp was, unfortunately, the hereditary enemy of Nicola's people. The old chief sat for two days pondering, then jumped up and spoke to his warriors of the misdeeds of the encamping tribe which had ventured into land under his own (claimed) jurisdiction, and he urged them if they had the hearts of men and not of women, to wipe out those people. "Let us march!" exclaimed the young men. "Nay, not yet!" interposed Nicola, for we lack ammunition."

What happened is thus related by Tod:

"My first hint of impending mischief was the desire of an Indian for a gun and a quantity of ammunition as the price of ten skins, instead of, as usual, taking blankets and cloth as pay of the barter. We are going to the Blackfeet country," said he. Next week another came with the same story, but by that time I had heard of Nicola's speech and said I had no ammunition to spare, whereupon, leaving his bundle of furs in the store, the Indian hurried back to Nicola to report progress, or rather failure, which so confounded the old chief that he again sat, for several days, I was told, in meditation. 'This man of the Kamloops fort,' finally said he in a great speech, 'shelters our enemies and refuses to trade; we will take the fort and all there is in it and have our revenge on our enemies.' Spies told me of this decision and of the approach of the Nicola war party, painted and prancing along the bank of the South Thompson river, which caused the half-dozen French Canadians at the fort to flee hurriedly—though the wife of one upbraided him as a coward—and caused many other white men who were near to depart, as also the encamped band that was the cause of the mischief.



It was now my turn, like the old chief, Nicola, to sit down and ponder, but my pondering occupied minutes instead of days. Seizing an Indian who passed the fort gate on foot, I dragged him roughly inside and compelled him to bring from the store a barrel of gunpowder and place it near the door. Then, opening the barrel, I spilled the contents all over the doorway and directed the Indian to bring me a flint and steel, on

which request he bolted, but I caught him, saying: 'Not yet; I only wish to see that the flint will act.' We tried several and at last got a good apparatus. Thrusting the man out of the fort I then laid a train of powder to the mass of it and sat down to wait. In about an hour the local Indian, Lolo, or Paul, with a Nicola Indian from the war party—the latter whitewashed as when not meditating a war parley—approached in a canoe. These I addressed from the bank of the river at the fort, driving them off with reproaches: 'Begone, and quick! I want you not; where is that woman chief of yours? Where is he, I am alone here, and Nicola fears his tribe to attack a single man,' and so forth.

"Nicola, to whom the Indian who had seen the powder spilling ran, held councils but did not risk an attack. The Indians knew the effect of a flask exploded, but a barrel, they conceived might devastate the whole district." And this ended the incident.

Tod remained in charge of Kamloops until 1850 when his place was taken by Paul Fraser, a son of the celebrated Simon Fraser. He was born at Glengarry, Ontario, and entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company when nineteen years of age. He was not a popular officer, being too curt and overbearing, not alone towards his subordinates, but to his brother officers as well. The Hudson's Bay people had a method of their own for enforcing discipline and punishing misdemeanors, by the indiscriminate flogging and beating of the Indians and half-breeds. Paul Fraser had ample faith in the efficiency of this summary administration of "club" law, and was considered a capable officer, for this reason, by his superiors. For some offence, not recorded but probably trivial enough, Fraser administered to Falardeau, one of his men, a French Canadian, so severe castigation that death resulted. It fell to one Baptiste, an Iroquois, to make the coffin for the murdered man, for no other term adequately covers the mode of Falardeau's death.

While so engaged, planing and shaping the boards, Fraser passed by him and observing his occupation, roughly told him that "rough, unplanned boards are good enough for that rascal." Baptiste stared at Fraser a moment in amazement and then exclaimed with characteristic bluntness, "When you die you may not have even rough boards to be buried in." As though a spirit of prophesy had prompted the frank reply, two months later Fraser was suddenly killed while camping on Mason's Mountain, Similkameen, and buried on the spot without coffin of any description. He was sitting in his tent reading, while his men were preparing their camp. Some of these were engag-

A Few of
Kamloops
Residences

















ed in felling a large tree, which by some mischance crashed into the tent, crushing the life out of him.

Chief Trader Donald McLean followed Fraser, being in charge from 1854 to 1861 and was succeeded by J. W. McKay

In 1863 the Hudson's Bay Company once more moved their quarters, this time to the south side of the main Thompson, just beyond the westerly limits of the present city. Some of the old buildings are still standing. Since that time the company have moved their quarters but the move of 1863 was the last time there was any semblance of the old time trading post.

Prior to the discovery of gold in 1858 on the Thompson and Fraser rivers, the Hudson's Bay Company reigned supreme, but that discovery brought a new class of people and created new conditions and new interests. From a mere trading post it became a village. Then came the Canadian Pacific railway in 1885 and Kamloops became a town; next followed incorporation as a city and the dawn of a new era.

ERRATUM —Page 11, par. 3, line 3, read ALEXANDRIA for Vancouver



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Wade, Mark S.
The founding of Kamloops.

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