**Appendix B The Circles Exercise-The Europeans**

**European student Scroll A**: In the Royal Proclamation of 1763, King George the Third said the Indigenous nations own their lands. The King said that the only legal way newcomers could gain control of those lands was by making treaties between the two nations. The year 2013 marks the 250th anniversary of the Royal Proclamation.

**European – Scroll B**: This was written by a European long ago in a journal at a fur trading post in BC: "The few hands available at this Post in Fort St. James are insufficient for the duties of the fall of 1853 and without the assistance of the Indians we could not get through with the work."

**European – Scroll C** - James Douglas, the Governor of Vancouver Island, sent a dispatch to England in 1856. He wrote: "...the object of the Indians in visiting this place is not to make War upon the White man, but to benefit by his presence, by selling their Furs and other commodities."

**European – Scroll D** - On Vancouver Island, indigenous men showed settlers where coal seams could be mined and many of us worked as surface miners. The Victoria Gazette newspaperreported in 1858:  
...."there are some thirty or fifty miners, mostly Indians, constantly employed in getting out the coal” and "Hundreds of natives, mostly women, (were) employed who conveyed the coal alongside the ships in canoes...."

**European – Scroll E** - James Moore wrote in 1858: ”whole tribe of Yale Indians moved down from Yale and camped on Hill’s Bar, about three hundred men, women and children, and they also commenced to wash for gold.”

**European** – **Scroll F** - Edgar Dewdney, a gold prospector, hired First Nations people to pack supplies. He wrote: “I picked out 18, some women. The old Indians were quite as good, if not better than the young ones.”

**European – Scroll G -** Colonel Wolfendon watched First Nations people building roads in the city of Victoria wrote:

“...a gang of Indians—it may be one hundred, under Grizzly Morris, a contractor...with pick, shovel and wheelbarrow making Belleville Street along the water.”

**European – Scroll H** - The British Colonist newspaper stated in 1860:

“There are several kilns in the vicinity of Victoria, now busily engaged in burning bricks....Labourers’ in the yards are paid $30 per month and board. Most of the rough work however, is performed by Indians, who receive $20 per month.”

**European – Scroll I -** Superintendent Powell wrote in 1884,

“...the river steamers all prefer Indian crews, from the fact that the natives are found to be the most willing and active.”

**European – Scroll J** - A BC Fisheries officer said of the canneries at Skeena River, in 1884“...but the much greater part of the work is now done by Indians. The men enter into contract to supply salmon and the women and the children are handy workers and most useful in the various steps necessary to prepare fish for market.”

**European – Scroll K** - Judge Mathew Begbie was in Hope, BC in 1860, and wrote that the First Nations people made essential contributions to the trading activities in the town.

**European - Scroll L:** Now hear this! According to the Indian Act of 1876 and the British North American Act of 1867, you and all of your territories are now under the direct control of the Canadian federal government. You will now be placed on reserves. (***Directs one First Nations student***) - Please fold the blanket until it is just large enough to stand on.

**European – Scroll M** (***Walks around the outside of the First Nations circle*)**

You may not leave your reserve without a permit. You may not vote. You may not get together to talk about your rights. You may not practice your spirituality or your traditional forms of government. If you do any of these things, you may be put in jail.