

Census Records¹

Indigenous/First Nations/Metis

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Aboriginal Peoples – Guide to the Records of the Government of Canada

http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/the_public/005-1143-e.html

Using Census data for Tracking Indigenous Roots

Census records in RG10 [Collection Search](#). Enter the keywords RG10, census and the name of a place, band or agency.

If you find a record and it is not digitized online, see our page on how to [access the records](#).

Record Group 10 contains the records created by the former Department of Indian and Inuit Affairs

1877 census of reserves in BC report of the BC Reserve Commission; It is a digitized microfilm and is not searchable, mostly log/diary format, 89 pages, handwriting is difficult. It includes some census records for First Nations bands in Howe Sound and Vancouver Island. Some are aggregate (statistical) only, some list the names of heads of household and some list all the names in each family. (REPORT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RESERVE COMMISSION WITH CENSUS REPORTS Date: 1877, RG10, Volume number: 3645, Microfilm reel number: C-10113, File number: 7936) <http://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.redirect?app=fonandcol&id=2061136&lang=eng>

Actual census of Howe Sound & some Vancouver Island communities starts on pg 55.

Canada Census, 1881

The 1881 Canada Census was carried out by the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture and by fourteen Chief Census Officers. The Census Officer for British Columbia in 1881 was J.W. McKay a former Hudson's Bay Company officer. Start by determining the census district where your people may have been living.

The **Yale District of British Columbia** encompassed much of the southern interior of the province, ranging from Hope, north to Kamloops, east to the provincial border and south to the International Boundary. This district included the Kootenay region. The Yale District in 1881 was divided into subdivisions. It was thought that missionaries and priests knew the

¹ Posted to BC Genealogy Society. Coffee Chat; Tracking Indigenous Ancestors

Native population well and could secure reliable information

<http://royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/exhibits/living-landscapes/thomp-ok/census/yale1881.html>

- Yale and Hope subdivisions: the enumerators were John Glassey and J.B.Good. Good was an Anglican minister at Lytton, and was responsible for enumerating the Native peoples in that region.
- Spences Bridge, Kamloops, Nicola and Spuzzum subdivisions: Rev. Good also enumerated in these areas
- Shuswap subdivision: J.M.J. Lejacq, OMI, was responsible for both the native and non-native population.
- Nicola and Okanagan: enumerators were John T. Edwards and Pierre Richard, OMI.
- Osoyoos subdivision: J. Nicholson and Angus McDonald,
- Kootenay subdivision: D. Griffith, and L. Fouquet, OMI, were enumerators for the Kootenay subdivision.

Automated Genealogy: <http://automatedgenealogy.com/census/> This is an index to every name loaded directly from the 1901 Census site of Library and Archives Canada with the personal data transcribed, links to images of the original census pages, and links to other records for individuals including: census records from other years, birth, marriage, death, and other record. Listed by province. Access **1901, 1906, 1911** by province. This database provides an option to search "aboriginal agencies" (i.e. on reserve).

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A Guide to Tracing Your Family History Using The Census

Emma Jolly, Pen & Sword Family History, Yorkshire-Philadelphia, 2020.

Great Britain: England, Scotland, Wales, some Irish sources, Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man

Very useful information, how each census was done, chapters 1841 Modern Census, 1851 Victorian Census, 1861 First Separate Scottish census, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901. Each chapter starts with historical context, finding aids, free resources, and how to use this census most effectively.

Borrowed from Cloverdale Family History