

Early Vancouver

Volume Two

By: Major J.S. Matthews, V.D.

2011 Edition (Originally Published 1933)

Narrative of Pioneers of Vancouver, BC Collected During 1932.

Supplemental to volume one collected in 1931.

About the 2011 Edition

The 2011 edition is a transcription of the original work collected and published by Major Matthews. Handwritten marginalia and corrections Matthews made to his text over the years have been incorporated and some typographical errors have been corrected, but no other editorial work has been undertaken. The edition and its online presentation was produced by the City of Vancouver Archives to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the City's founding. The project was made possible by funding from the Vancouver Historical Society.

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WILD ANIMALS. ELK. EARLY DISAPPEARANCE OF ELK.

Add to *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2, see Elk; also see *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 1.

DISTRICT OF KITSILANO. KHAYTULK, SON OF CHIEF HAATSA-LAH-NOUGH.

See *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2.

Copy of letter from Qoitchetahl (Andrew Paull).

North Vancouver, 26 June 1933

Dear Major [Matthews]

KHAYTULK

The above is right [*spelling of Indian name for Supplejack, son of Chief Haatsa-lah-nough.*]

Re the elk—they used to hang around the flats at the head of False Creek. The Indians killed a lot, and sold the meat by the canoe load to the whites in early days. See my narrative of Kitsilano moving from Point Roberts to Snauq [*False Creek*] in your story in the *Province* [12 March 1933.] There was a great demand, which depleted them, and I suppose perhaps, too, they migrated to less molested pastures.

Yours, Qoitchetahl

From the narratives of Pittendrigh, Rowling and Hunt, see pages numbered as above, all of whom speak of finding elk remains, but who never saw a live elk near the Burrard Peninsula—the two former coming here about 1870—it would seem that elk were formerly fairly numerous about the lower Fraser River, probably formed a staple article of Indian diet, and that the cause of their disappearance so many years ago was probably due to the fact that the whitemen who first arrived craved meat, and, being without beef, mutton, etc., encouraged the Indians to bring in elk meat to such an extent that the muskegs and natural grass prairies were soon depleted of them.

J.S.M. 1933

KHAYTULK.

Khaytulk, whose English name was Supplejack, and whose grave was at Chaythoos (Prospect Point), Stanley Park, and well remembered by the earliest settlers on Burrard Inlet as a big, “long” Indian, was the son of Chief Haatsa-lah-nough, after whom Kitsilano is named, and father of August Jack Haatsalano, now a resident of Capilano River with his wife Swanamia, son and daughter.

J.S.M. 1933