

**HOUSING SURVEY  
PEIGAN INDIAN RESERVE # 147**

Prepared for the  
**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT**

and the  
**PEIGAN BAND COUNCIL**

**December, 1970**

***Stanley Associates Engineering Ltd.***  
**CONSULTING ENGINEERS**

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Stanley Associates Engineering Limited  
December 1970

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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December 31, 1970  
File 791-9

Mr. T. A. Turner.,  
District Supervisor,  
Blood/Peigan District,  
206 Federal Building,  
Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Turner:

We are pleased to submit the "Housing Study for the Peigan Indian Reserve #147". The report was prepared in accordance with the terms of reference established by your Department in a letter dated April 3, 1970.

The study has established a List of Priorities for both "House Repairs" and "Overcrowding Alleviation". Also included are recommendations which we feel are necessary for establishing a successful housing program.

We would like to thank the Peigan Band, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the various utility companies who provided existing data and worked closely with us during the course of this study. The field survey was carried out by Murray Nelson of our firm and by Henry Potts and Charles Provost of the Peigan Band.

We appreciate the opportunity of taking part in this important phase of development on the Peigan Indian Reserve.

Yours very truly,

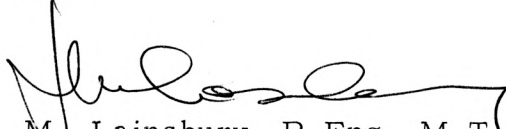
Stanley Associates Engineering Ltd

Per:



F. Grigel, P.Eng.  
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Chief Planner

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## CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION

A housing survey on the Peigan Indian Reserve #147 was initiated by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) and the Peigan Band Council. The survey was started in late June, and completed in August, 1970.

The purpose of the survey was to provide an accurate assessment of the physical condition and crowding of all existing housing on the Reserve.

The resulting data was to be the basis for establishing a five year housing program designed to provide the Band members with dwellings of acceptable standards.

The (DIAND) had prepared comprehensive terms of reference outlining information which they felt was essential. The terms of reference were followed closely by including all of the requested information on the survey questionnaire (Appendix A) and augmenting this when, during the survey, certain additional data appeared desirable and could be obtained without increasing the cost of the survey.

It is felt that this report accurately reflects existing housing conditions on the Peigan Reserve, and provides a basis for a logical housing improvement program.

## CHAPTER TWO - STUDY PROCEDURE

There was little existing material available about the Peigan Reserve which related to housing. Some general information about the Reserve was obtained from a previous study by Price and Associates, entitled "An Evaluation of the Potential of the Peigan Indian Reserve", March, 1967. Information on existing utility services was obtained from the Rural Electrification Association, Calgary Power and Alberta Government Telephones. Aerial photographs of the Reserve were obtained from the Department of Lands and Forests, Province of Alberta. Information on past populations and the number of yearly marriages was obtained from the Band staff.

A two part questionnaire was developed; one part dealing with physical conditions, the other part related to socio-economic factors pertaining to housing and community planning (crowding, number of children in school, etc). A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix "A".

The terms of reference suggested numerous questions to be answered and these were included in the questionnaire, along with some additional questions which were pertinent to the Study. The additional information requested included:

- Total window area
- Suitability of floor plan



- Road access
- Reserve improvements (How could the Reserve be improved ? )
  - ( This is intended to expand on the terms of reference suggestion, "How could the Village (Brocket) be improved" ? )
- Monthly payments on houses

It had been suggested in the "Terms of Reference" that the questionnaire be distributed to the families prior to the interview. However, our past experience has shown that the families either do not read or study the questionnaire before the interview or do not understand it. As a result, a detailed explanation of the questionnaire is required anyway at the time of the interview. To help the survey team, a note was mailed to the occupant family establishing a time for the interview and describing the purpose of the survey. Notices were also posted in prominent places in the Village.

Two Band members were hired as interviewers. Applications were received following posting of the job requirements in the Band Administration Building. One member was hired because of his experience in work relating to house construction and the other because of his ability to get along well with people and to whom the people would "open up".

It was our hope that the experience these men gained in doing the survey would be useful in the future for updating housing information and also in answering any questions the Council may have regarding certain aspects of the survey.

The survey team, Charles Provost and Henry Potts, did an excellent job of conducting the survey. Murray Nelson, of Stanley Associates Engineering Ltd., worked with both men in co-ordinating activities of the interviews. By using native people to the fullest extent possible a study such as this benefits in several ways. The Indian people express their honest opinions on housing conditions to the Band interviewers much easier than they would to a "non-Indian" and the consultants gain a much better understanding of local conditions and why things are the way they are.

Following completion of the field survey, the data on the questionnaire was analyzed in order to yield the information required for the study. The Peigan survey team assisted in the analysis of some of the survey forms completed and offered many pertinent and useful comments.

### CHAPTER THREE - DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA

The intention of the house survey was to provide the data required for the establishment of a 5 year housing program. The Band Council's objective is to have structurally sound and weatherproof homes, properly insulated and equipped with indoor bathrooms, water heaters, kitchen facilities, adequate heating, electricity and nearby domestic water supply and having sufficient bedrooms and living space to accommodate the occupying family in a decent manner.

An analysis of the survey data has enabled us to prepare a "priority list" for repairs, additions to, and replacement of, existing houses. A general analysis of the survey data indicates that the Band has a long way to go, and that a good deal of money will be required to meet the objectives outlined above.

#### 1 ) Age and Location of Houses

The survey data shows that a great majority of the houses (96%) are less than 25 years old. Different types of houses have been built during various time periods, beginning with log cabins before 1945 and gradually progressing to modern 3 bedroom bungalows which are being constructed today. A summary of the different time periods and a brief description of the kind of house built follows:

##### ( a ) Before 1945

Houses were mainly of the log cabin type with each family

building their own home. Figure 1 is an example of a typical log cabin constructed during this period.

( b ) 1945 to 1953

Small one and two bedroom homes were constructed during this time period. A typical example is shown by Figures 3 & 5.

( c ) 1954 to 1959

An extensive housing program was begun during this time period. It appears that a concentrated effort had been started to provide the Peigan people with "adequate" housing. Figures 2, 4, 6 and 9 are examples of the type of house construction during this period, with Figure 9 showing a house in good condition and Figure 6 showing basically the same type of house in fair condition.

( d ) 1960 to 1966

Houses constructed during this period were of a more modern standard and included such facilities as closets, cupboards and provision of space for indoor bathrooms. This was a period of major house construction and it appears that the quality of construction of the houses was not as good as in the previous period. Figures 7,

8 and 10 are examples of the type of house constructed during this period.

( e ) 1967 to present

These homes are far superior to those previously constructed. They are larger than previously built homes (approximately 950 sq.ft ) and contain facilities such as running water, indoor bathroom and a good heating system. Figures 11 and 12 show an example of this type of house.

Table 1 shows the number of existing houses which were constructed during the time periods previously discussed. The houses are further grouped as either being located in the Village (Brocket) or in the rural area. Table 1 indicates that for the various time-periods shown, approximately 35% to 40% of the houses are located in the Village area.

The survey data indicates that most of the houses which were constructed prior to 1967 do not have running water, indoor bathrooms or an adequate heating system.

From a planning and engineering point of view, the idea of grouping houses into a village area to provide econom-

ical utility and community services makes much sense. However, the survey shows that many of the Indian families are strongly opposed to moving into the Village area. They fear that this would lead to vandalism in the community, result in neighborhood quarrels, lead to more serious drinking problems and would eliminate the privacy they now have by living in the rural area.

The people relate vandalism to inadequate policing in the village area, lack of parental control of children and a lack of recreational facilities. Family and neighbor quarrels are related to the alcohol problem, which among many other factors relates to unemployment in the adult population. However, some of the people feel that village life would be good for older people who find difficulty in caring for themselves and perhaps for widows and separated families with no man in the house.

Table #1 - Age and Location of Houses

	Village Area	Rural	Total	Total Percentage
1. Prior to 1945	2	7	9	4%
2. 1945 to 1953	7	11	18	9%
3. 1954 to 1959	27	43	70	34%
4. 1960 to 1966	25	45	70	35%
5. 1967 to present	14	22	36	18%
Total	75	128	203	100%

2 ) Condition of houses and liveability

Tables 2A & 2B, shown below, rate the house exteriors and interiors as either very good, good, fair, poor or very poor.

The rating of the houses was done by the Indian survey team in conjunction with the consultant. If the rating had been done by the consultant alone, and therefore based primarily on white values, there would probably be a higher percentage of homes shown in the poor and very poor category and a lesser percentage in the good and fair category. See Figures 1 to 12 for examples of houses and their rating.

Table #2A - House Exteriors

	Village Area	Rural	Total	Total Percentage
1. Very Poor	3	6	9	5%
2. Poor	8	15	23	11%
3. Fair	42	59	101	50%
4. Good	20	35	55	27%
5. Very Good	2	13	15	7%
Total	75	128	203	100%

Table #2B - House Interior

	Village Area	Rural	Total	Total Percentage
1. Very Poor	5	6	11	5%
2. Poor	24	21	45	22%
3. Fair	29	56	85	42%
4. Good	14	30	44	22%
5. Very Good	3	15	18	9%
Total	75	128	203	100%





Figure 1

House Survey # 87

Rated " Very Poor"

Constructed 1925



Figure 2

House Survey #85

Rated "Very Poor"

Constructed 1954



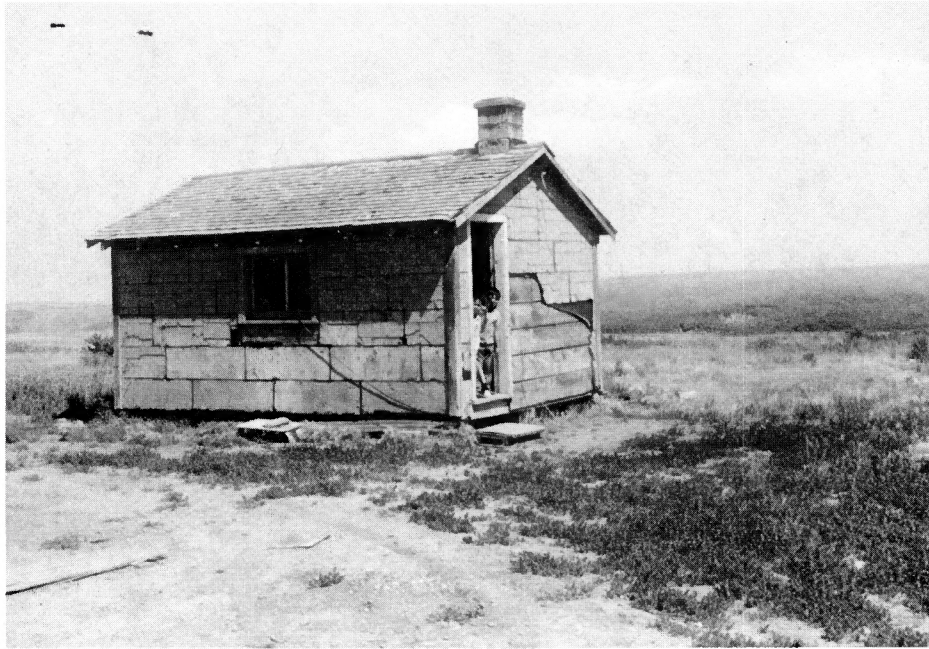


Figure 3  
House Survey # 95

Rated "Poor"

Constructed 1950

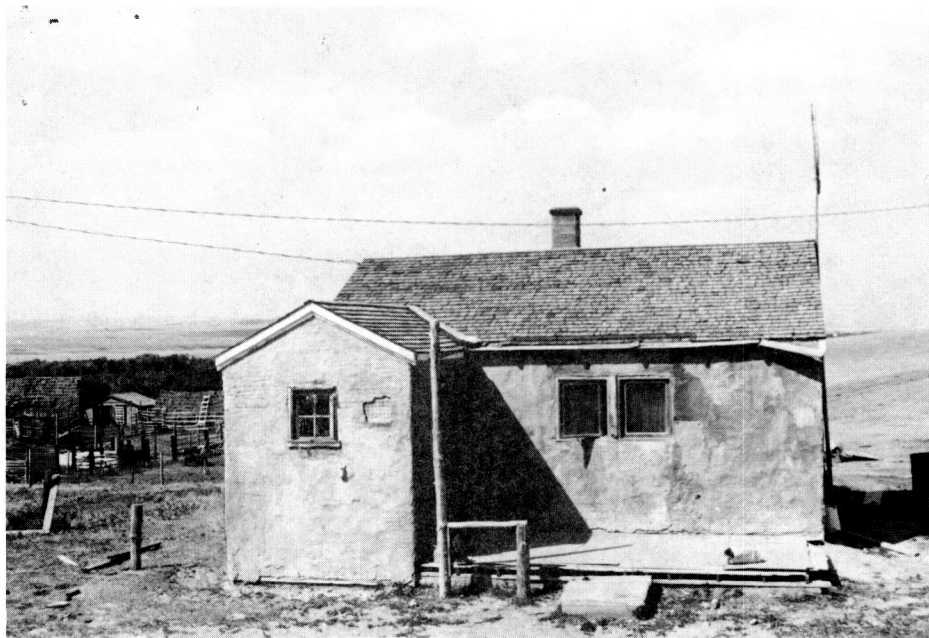


Figure 4  
House Survey # 24

Rated "Poor"

Constructed 1954





Figure 5

House Survey #35

Rated "Fair"

Constructed 1947

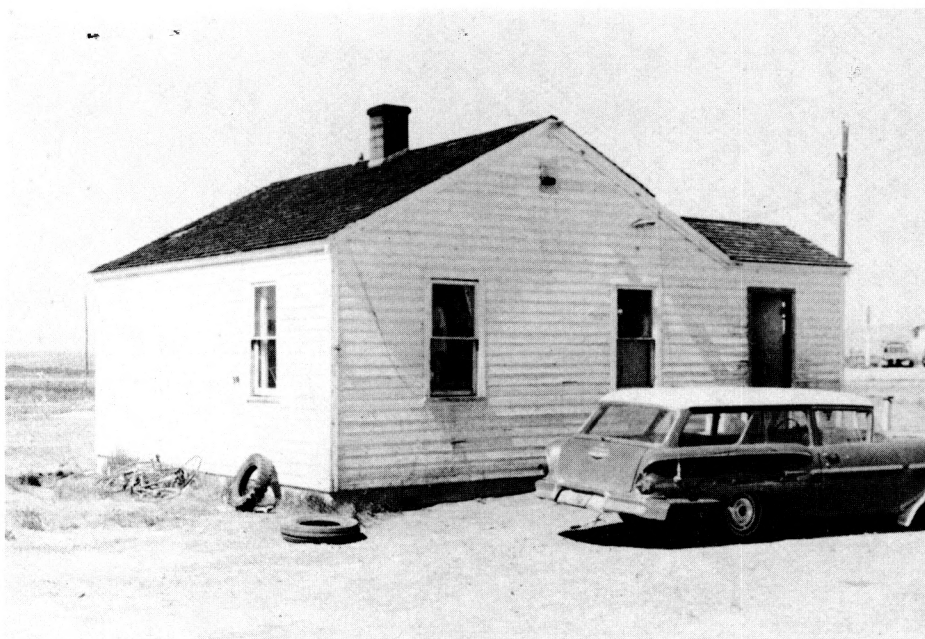


Figure 6

House Survey #B-16

Rated "Fair"

Constructed 1958



Figure 7

House Survey #B6

Rated "Fair"

Constructed 1961



Figure 8

House Survey #B56

Rated "Fair"

Constructed 1966



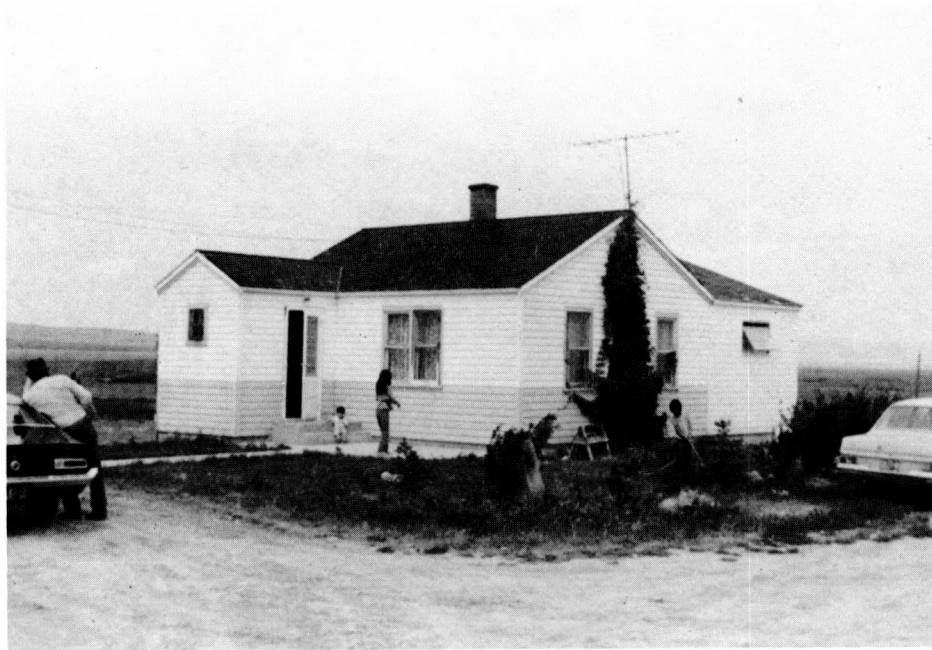


Figure 9  
House Survey #110

Rated "Good"

Constructed 1957



Figure 10  
House Survey #41

Rated "Good"

Constructed 1960



Figure 11

House Survey #34

Rated "Very Good"

Constructed 1969



Figure 12

House Survey #8

Rated "Very Good"

Constructed 1970

The results of the field survey data have shown that:

- ( a ) most homes are totally lacking in storage space - none was provided.
- ( b ) severe weather conditions, particularly wind which is extreme in the area, contribute substantially to the rapid deterioration of exteriors. Some materials which are easily wind damaged, such as asphalt shingles, have been used in the past.
- ( c ) additions to houses admittedly help overcome overcrowding, but often they create more problems. Often poorly attached, they make the dwelling drafty and water leakage ruins the appearance of interior finishes. Other problems associated with additions include poor heat circulation, which, in winter often negates any advantage of alleviated overcrowding. Poor design often places an outside door on the wall of a bedroom (presumably to be used as a fire escape ). These doors are usually very drafty and thus they are often boarded up to keep out the cold.
- ( d ) Neglect by the occupant families sometimes results in the poor condition of a house. Often however, a person cannot repair his home because he himself has no money to buy the necessary material. The amount of money that the Band is able to allocate to house repairs is very small and the home owner cannot therefore expect much financial aid for



home repairs from the Band.

Having no money with which to repair his home the homeowner does nothing, and the house condition get worse as the years pass.

### 3. Insulation of Houses

Table #3 indicates that 93% of the houses are fully insulated; however, this does not mean that all these houses are warm in the winter. As will be shown later in the report, many of the houses have an inadequate heating system and are cold in the winter, regardless of insulation. There are 14 houses that have no insulation or are partially insulated, although about one-half of these are abandoned.

Table #3 - Insulation of Houses

	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Total	Total Percentage
1. Fully insulated	3	44	98	29	15	189	93%
2. Partially	1	5	3	-	-	9	4%
3. No insulation	5	0	0	-	-	5	3%
Total	9	49	101	29	15	203	100%

### 4. Heating System

The various types of heating systems used are shown in Table #4. The survey shows that 45% of the homes are heated in the kitchen only. This is an inadequate source of heat, except perhaps for one room dwellings. The two houses shown with no heat are unoccupied or abandoned.

Table #4 - Heating System

	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Total	Total Percentage
1. Kitchen only	7	37	47	0	0	91	45%
2. Space Heater	0	12	43	11	0	66	32%
3. Furnace	0	0	11	18	15	44	22%
4. None	2	0	0	0	0	2	1%
Total	9	49	101	29	15	203	100%

5. Water Supplies

Table 5 shows that 36% of all the homes must carry their water more than 30 yards. In some cases this distance is as much as 1000 to 2000 feet and indicates that many houses were built without first locating a source of water supply. The long distance required to carry the water makes it very difficult for these families to keep up an adequate water supply.

Table #5 - Water Supplies

	Village Area	Rural	Total	Total Percentage
1. Tap	30	27	57	28%
2. Well (under 30 Yds )	18	56	74	36%
3. Well (over 30 Yds )	27	45	72	36%
Total	75	128	203	100%

6. Sanitation Facilities

Table 6 shows that 20% of the homes have a separate bath, 77% have outhouses and 3% of the homes have no sanitation facility.



Table #6 - Sanitation Facilities

	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	VeryGood	Total	Total Percentage
1. Separate Bath	0	0	10	16	15	41	20%
2. Outhouse	7	48	89	13	0	157	77%
3. Casual	2	1	2	0	0	5	3%
Total	9	49	101	29	15	203	100%

7. Employment Status

A lack of employment is often associated with many of the problems on the Reserve. The study has shown that many of the people have no jobs and therefore have no money to either repair their homes or to buy a new home. To build a new home today on the Peigan Reserve requires the owner to assume a minimum \$8,000 mortgage. A steady income is required to pay off this mortgage. Thus many of the people are very discouraged because they know they cannot afford to buy a new house or even to get enough money to repair their existing house, which may be very cold in the winter and/or overcrowded.

Tables 7A and 7B show the employment situation for both males and females. The data does not take into account anyone under sixteen nor over sixty-five years of age, whether employed or not; nor those persons/families who were unavailable for interviews. It will be noted that in Table 7B the female labor force was sub-divided to indicate those women who have a husband to support them and their families and those who do not.

Table #7A - Male Employment

	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	Total Percentage
Employed	31	69	100	43%
Unemployed	5	119	124	54%
Disabled	-	5	5	3%
Total	36	193	229	100%

Table #7B - Female Employment

	Housewives		Widow, Single, Sep.		Total	Total Percentage
	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled		
Employed	10	4	5	2	21	9%
Unemployed	2	124	2	75	203	91%
Total	12	128	7	77	224	100%

Total number of skilled females (19 or 8%)

Total number of unskilled females (205 or 92%)

8. Transportation

Many problems on a Reserve are often associated with a lack of jobs for men. Since the Peigan Reserve is approximately 20 miles away from the main employment centres of Pincher Creek or Fort MacLeod it is important that the people have transportation available for getting to work. Table 8 shows the number of people with vehicles that are in running condition.

Table #8 - Transportation in Running Order

	Village Area	Rural	Total	Total Percentage
Yes	23	59	82	49%
No	41	43	84	51%
Total	64	102	166	100%

Taking into consideration that Indian people are very generous in offering rides to their neighbors, a 50% rate of vehicle ownership makes the Peigan Band very mobile. For those living outside the Village area and away from the highway, an automobile is almost a necessity. The above table indicates that the Band is sufficiently mobile so that the labor force is not impeded due to a lack of transportation, and thus is well equipped in this area to engage in regular employment when and if it is available within a reasonable distance of the Reserve.

#### 9. Homeless Families

At the time of the survey there were 28 families who did not have their own home and were living with other families. There were also enough habitable vacant dwellings on the Reserve, at the time of the survey, to provide housing for these families, thereby providing the opportunity to eliminate some of the more severe instances of overcrowding.

There are many problems which to date have prevented the Band Council from moving people into empty houses. Often the home owner is off the

Reserve for an indefinite period of time and no one is really sure when and if he may come back and claim his house. Therefore any family moving into the house cannot be certain that they will be able to live there as long as they wish. Some of the empty houses are located in remote areas and it is difficult to find families who would want to move in, particularly if this family does not own a car. At this time the Band Council has passed resolutions which will enable the Band to move families into homes which have been vacated for more than 30 days, however the social problem of getting people to move into these homes must still be resolved. The Band Council is confident that this can be overcome, thereby providing a means of alleviating some of the existing overcrowding.

#### 10. Priority Tables for Repairs & Overcrowding Alleviation

The terms of reference suggested combining the physical condition of houses with an assessment of house size related to number of occupants.

In establishing priorities for house repairs and the alleviation of overcrowding it was felt that these two factors were independent and should not be combined. An analysis of the study data showed that there is no correlation between physical condition of a house and the number of occupants.

Accordingly, three tables have been prepared, Table 9 showing priorities of house repairs, Table 10 showing priorities for alleviating overcrowding, and Table 11 showing priorities for alleviating overcrowding for "prime occupant families".

Table 9 for repair priorities, was established by using a weighting system wherein each major repair required for a house was given 5 points and each minor repair 2 points.

Major repairs include such things as:

- roofing replacement or reshingling
- extensive siding repair
- window and door framing
- foundation or basement repair
- replacement of flooring, wallboard, ceiling, etc.

Minor repairs include:

- broken windows
- painting
- outside stairs provided or repaired
- exterior and interior patchwork

The total points allotted to each house were used to rank the houses in the priority table for repairs.

Tables 10 and 11, which indicate priorities for alleviating overcrowding, were also established by summarizing various weighting points.

The overcrowding factor is based on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics guide of up to one person per habitable room as an acceptable standard, and two persons per habitable room as the maximum tolerable limit for crowding. The weighting system used is as follows:

- a ) 0 points for one person or less per habitable room
- b ) 10 points for two persons per habitable room
- c ) 10 additional points per additional person per habitable room

Numbers that are not multiples of 10 (i.e. 3, 13, 23, etc ) indicate that fractional values were obtained by dividing the number of people occupying a house by the number of habitable rooms.

#### 11. Population

Earlier studies have indicated that the population of the Reserve in 1951 was approximately 625, in 1961 was approximately 1100, and in 1967 was 1322. The Department of Indian Affairs in February 1970 determined that as of January 1, 1969 the number of people living on the Reserve was 1323 and that an additional 58 lived off the Reserve. This survey found that the population of the Reserve in August 1970 was approximately 1440. Based on these past population estimates it is estimated that the Reserve population will be approximately 1650 by 1976, which represents an increase of approximately 210 over today's population.

The records of the Band Administration indicate that over the past five years there have been an average of 11 marriages, hence 11 new family formations, per year. Because of the large number of young people on the Reserve it is estimated that this average will increase to 13-14 new family formations per year. During the period 1971-76, approximately 65 to 70 new family formations on the Reserve can then be expected. A requirement

of 70 houses over the five year period averages out to 14 houses per year just to accommodate new family formations.

## 12. Capital Expenditures Required For Housing

### a ) New Houses

This study has shown that a minimum of 14 new houses per year will be required just to house new family formations. Based on a 1970 construction cost of \$16,000 for a new house on the Reserve, \$224,000 per year is required just to house new family formations. For the five year housing program, 1971-1976, this amounts to a total of \$1,120,000. This figure does not include any new houses which will be required to replace some of the existing homes.

### b) Repairs to Existing Houses

Table 9 indicates that 184 houses are in need of some repair. For these houses the "Repair Factor" ranges from a high of 59 points to a low of 2 points. Assuming that during the five year housing program the Band Council and Band Housing Committee will decide to abandon approximately 20 of these in favor of new or already vacant houses, the Band is then faced with repairing 164 houses in the five year program (1971-76)

Work on other Reserves has indicated that an average of \$2,000 per house is a reasonable repair cost estimate to use. This es-

timate does not include the installation of water and sewer services. For some of the houses the repair cost will be considerably higher, however for many others it will be substantially lower. To repair the 164 houses over the five year period (1971-76 ), at \$2,000 per house, will require approximately \$328,000. This averages out to approximately \$66,000 per year for house repairs, for each year of the five year housing program.



TABLE 9 - REPAIR PRIORITIES

Repair Rank	House Number	Repair Factor #	Overcrowding Factor
1	62	59	0
2	39	52	10
3	13	52	20
4	* B-63	49	-
5	93	47	0
6	* B-64	43	-
7	107	43	7
8	B-22	39	18 [15] <sup>+</sup>
9	B-20	37	5
10	B-78	36	0
11	B-16	36	17
12	116	35	10
13	76	33	20 [10] <sup>+</sup>
14	* 98	33	-
15	* 109	33	-
16	95	32	0
17	48	32	13 [1] <sup>+</sup>
18	* B-37	32	-
19	* 111	32	-
20	83	31	0
21	B-68	31	10
22	* B-57	31	-
23	* 85	30	-
24	B-58	30	20
25	B-9	30	30 [13] <sup>+</sup>
26	B-11	30	22 [10] <sup>+</sup>
27	B-3	30	13
28	B-45	30	20 [13] <sup>+</sup>
29	1	30	10
30	B-5	29	3
31	24	29	0
32	82	29	0
33	* B-2	29	-
34	B-59	28	50 [10] <sup>+</sup>
35	B-47	28	20 [0] <sup>+</sup>
36	124	28	17
37	102	28	3
38	101	28	0
39	* 31	28	-
40	B-18	27	20 [13] <sup>+</sup>
41	B-69	27	23
42	73	27	7 [0] <sup>+</sup>
43	B-7	26	5
44	B-74	26	5

Repair Rank	House Number	Repair Factor #	Overcrowding Factor
45	127	26	6
46	B-71	26	5 [0] <sup>+</sup>
47	B-75	26	0
48	B-44	25	40
49	B-61	25	10
50	65	25	20
51	77	25	30 [12] <sup>+</sup>
52	B-8	25	10
53	121	25	15
54	27	25	0
55	94	25	7
56	B-26	25	23 [18] <sup>+</sup>
57	67	24	17
58	B-13	24	3
59	B-4	24	25 [8] <sup>+</sup>
60	15	24	20
61	99	24	0
62	22	24	3
63	117	24	4
64	86	24	0
65	*59	24	-
66	56	23	13
67	113	23	33
68	37	23	23 [13] <sup>+</sup>
69	58	23	18
70	46	23	10
71	72	23	0
72	B-23	23	13
73	B-65	23	8
74	*30	23	-
75	28	22	2
76	11	22	7
77	B-48	22	0
78	B-60	22	10
79	B-56	22	15
80	B-42	22	0
81	115	22	4
82	45	21	3
83	B-54	21	27 [23] <sup>+</sup>
84	26	21	4
85	69	21	6 [2] <sup>+</sup>
86	B-77	21	0
87	118	21	8
88	B-12	21	5
89	32	21	3
90	50	21	10

Repair Rank	House Number	Repair Factor #	Overcrowding Factor
91	114	21	0
92	*78	21	-
93	B-70	20	23
94	19	20	13
95	17	20	0
96	B-21	20	15
97	B-15	20	3
98	B-19	20	12
99	4	20	3
100	106	20	4
101	*B-31	20	-
102	*61	20	-
103	B-25	19	10 [0] <sup>+</sup>
104	B-53	19	12 [8] <sup>+</sup>
105	119	19	0
106	7	19	3
107	B-33	19	7
108	97	19	10
109	2	19	5
110	80	19	20 [7] <sup>+</sup>
111	B-52	19	8
112	74	19	0
113	B-29	19	6
114	42	19	4
115	*5	19	-
116	*84	19	-
117	*B-17	19	-
118	53	18	5
119	47	18	20 [15] <sup>+</sup>
120	49	18	0
121	35	18	0
122	38	17	3
123	9	17	13 [8] <sup>+</sup>
124	75	17	12
125	54	17	18 [8] <sup>+</sup>
126	125	17	4
127	91	16	13
128	52	16	0
129	70	16	0
130	40	16	15 [10] <sup>+</sup>
131	36	16	2
132	79	16	10
133	29	16	5
134	23	16	10 [0] <sup>+</sup>
135	110	16	1
136	*122	16	-
137	64	15	7 [0] <sup>+</sup>

Repair Rank	House Number	Repair Factor #	Overcrowding Factor
138	12	15	0
139	B-43	15	0
140	B-51	15	3
141	B-36	15	14 [0] <sup>+</sup>
142	B-46	15	10
143	10	15	0
144	123	15	0
145	66	14	5
146	16	14	10
147	6	14	8 [2] <sup>+</sup>
148	126	14	18 [5] <sup>+</sup>
149	B-62	14	23
150	B-24	14	0
151	*18	13	-
152	89	13	8
153	71	12	15
154	55	12	0
155	B-73	12	16
156	68	12	0
157	B-41	11	3
158	B-1	11	50
159	105	11	8
160	B-6	11	0
161	81	10	37
162	B-67	10	0
163	B-14	10	2
164	33	10	0
165	14	10	3
166	41	10	12 [3] <sup>+</sup>
167	B-76	10	7
168	3	10	4
169	63	8	10
170	B-28	8	15
171	B-40	8	0
172	60	8	13
173	B-66	6	6
174	B-35	6	8
175	96	6	0
176	25	6	10 [4] <sup>+</sup>
177	B-50	4	2
178	100	4	6
179	34	4	10 [4] <sup>+</sup>
180	B-32	2	10
181	B-72	2	6 [0] <sup>+</sup>
182	8	2	0
183	*92	2	-
184	B-39	0	0

Repair Rank	House Number	Repair Factor #	Overcrowding Factor
185	108	0	6
186	B-27	**	-
187	B-30	**	-
188	43	**	-
189	44	**	-
190	51	**	-
191	57	**	-
192	90	**	-
193	104	**	-
194	114B	**	-
195	120	**	-
196	B-55	***	-
197	20	***	-
198	21	***	-
199	87	***	-
200	88	***	-
201	103	***	-
202	112	***	-
203	B-10	***	-
204	B-34	***	-

Note:

1 ) # - Repair Priorities

The Repair Factor was determined by the following weighting system:

a) 2 Points = one minor repair

b) 5 Points = one major repair

2 ) \* denotes house was vacant at the time of survey

\*\* denotes a new and as yet unoccupied house at the time of the survey.

\*\*\* denotes an abandoned house which in most cases is unfit for habitation.

3 ) + See Table 10 for definition

TABLE 10 - OVERCROWDING PRIORITIES

Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
1	B-1	50
2	B-59	50 [10]*
3	B-44	40
4	81	37
5	113	33
6	B-9	30 [13]
7	77	30 [12]
8	B-54	27 [23]
9	B-4	25 [8]
10	B-26	23 [18]
11	B-62	23
12	B-69	23
13	B-70	23
14	37	23 [13]
15	B-11	22 [10]
16	B-18	20 [13]
17	47	20 [15]
18	B-45	20 [13]
19	65	20
20	80	20 [7]
21	13	20
22	B-47	20 [0]
23	76	20 [10]
24	15	20
25	B-58	20
26	58	18
27	126	18 [5]
28	54	18 [8]
29	B-22	18 [15]
30	124	17
31	B-16	17
32	67	17
33	B-73	16
34	B-21	15
35	B-28	15
36	121	15
37	71	15
38	40	15 [10]
39	B-56	15
40	B-36	14 [10]
41	19	13
42	B-3	13
43	B-23	13
44	91	13
45	60	13

Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
46	48	13 [1]
47	9	13 [8]
48	56	13
49	11	12 [3]
50	B-19	12
51	B-53	12 [8]
52	75	12
53	23	10 [0]
54	34	10 [4]
55	25	10 [4]
56	B-32	10
57	79	10
58	16	10
59	B-25	10 [0]
60	97	10
61	116	10
62	39	10
63	1	10
64	B-60	10
65	B-8	10
66	B-61	10
67	46	10
68	63	10
69	B-46	10
70	B-68	10
71	50	10
72	B-52	8
73	105	8
74	6	8 [2]
75	B-35	8
76	118	8
77	B-65	8
78	89	8
79	B-33	7
80	94	7
81	11	7
82	73	7 [0]
83	B-76	7
84	107	7
85	64	7 [0]
86	B-66	6
87	108	6
88	69	6 [2]
89	B-72	6 [0]
90	100	6
91	B-29	6
92	127	6

Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
93	B-74	5
94	66	5
95	B-71	5 [0]
96	B-20	5
97	2	5
98	B-7	5
99	B-12	5
100	29	5
101	53	5
102	3	4
103	106	4
104	117	4
105	115	4
106	26	4
107	125	4
108	42	4
109	B-41	3
110	4	3
111	14	3
112	22	3
113	7	3
114	B-15	3
115	B-51	3
116	32	3
117	B-5	3
118	45	3
119	38	3
120	B-13	3
121	102	3
122	B-50	2
123	B-14	2
124	28	2
125	36	2
126	110	1
127	55	0
128	96	0
129	10	0
130	B-39	0
131	B-40	0
132	8	0
133	B-24	0
134	72	0
135	95	0
136	B-77	0
137	27	0
138	114	0



Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
139	B-78	0
140	B-6	0
141	17	0
142	49	0
143	33	0
144	35	0
145	83	0
146	24	0
147	74	0
148	82	0
149	B-67	0
150	62	0
151	93	0
152	B-43	0
153	70	0
154	119	0
155	123	0
156	12	0
157	52	0
158	B-42	0
159	101	0
160	B-48	0
161	B-75	0
162	99	0
163	86	0
164	68	0

Note:

- 1 ) There are an additional 40 houses which are not included in the "Overcrowding Priority List". These houses are either vacant, new and as yet unoccupied or abandoned. Because they have no occupants an "Overcrowding Factor" cannot be calculated for them.
- 2 ) \* The figure within parenthesis [ 10 ] indicates the "Overcrowding Factor" after the second family living in the house has been re-located.

TABLE 11 - OVERCROWDING PRIORITIES FOR PRIME FAMILIES \*

Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
1	B-1	50
2	B-44	40
3	81	37
4	113	33
5	B-54	23
6	B-62	23
7	B-69	23
8	B-70	23
9	65	20
10	13	20
11	15	20
12	B-58	20
13	B-26	18
14	58	18
15	124	17
16	B-16	17
17	67	17
18	B-73	16
19	47	15
20	B-22	15
21	B-21	15
22	B-28	15
23	121	15
24	71	15
25	B-56	15
26	B-9	13
27	37	13
28	B-18	13
29	B-45	13
30	19	13
31	B-3	13
32	B-23	13
33	91	13
34	60	13
35	56	13
36	77	12
37	B-19	12
38	75	12
39	B-59	10
40	B-11	10
41	76	10
42	40	10
43	B-36	10
44	B-32	10

Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
45	79	10
46	16	10
47	97	10
48	116	10
49	39	10
50	1	10
51	B-60	10
52	B-8	10
53	B-61	10
54	46	10
55	63	10
56	B-46	10
57	B-68	10
58	50	10
59	B-4	8
60	54	8
61	9	8
62	B-53	8
63	B-52	8
64	105	8
65	B-35	8
66	118	8
67	B-65	8
68	89	8
69	80	7
70	B-33	7
71	94	7
72	11	7
73	B-76	7
74	107	7
75	B-66	6
76	108	6
77	100	6
78	B-29	6
79	127	6
80	126	5
81	B-74	5
82	66	5
83	B-20	5
84	2	5
85	B-7	5
86	B-12	5
87	29	5
88	53	5
89	34	4
90	25	4

Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
91	3	4
92	106	4
93	117	4
94	115	4
95	26	4
96	125	4
97	42	4
98	41	3
99	B-41	3
100	4	3
101	14	3
102	22	3
103	7	3
104	B-15	3
105	B-51	3
106	32	3
107	B-5	3
108	45	3
109	38	3
110	B-13	3
111	102	3
112	6	2
113	69	2
114	B-50	2
115	B-14	2
116	28	2
117	36	2
118	48	1
119	110	1
120	B-47	0
121	23	0
122	B-25	0
123	73	0
124	64	0
125	B-72	0
126	B-71	0
127	55	0
128	96	0
129	10	0
130	B-39	0
131	B-40	0
132	8	0
133	B-24	0
134	72	0
135	95	0
136	B-77	0

Overcrowding Priorities	House Number	Overcrowding Factor
137	27	0
138	114	0
139	B-78	0
140	B-6	0
141	17	0
142	49	0
143	33	0
144	35	0
145	83	0
146	24	0
147	74	0
148	82	0
149	B-67	0
150	62	0
151	93	0
152	B-43	0
153	70	0
154	119	0
155	123	0
156	12	0
157	52	0
158	B-42	0
159	101	0
160	B-48	0
161	B-75	0
162	99	0
163	86	0
164	68	0

Note

- \* Overcrowding Priorities for Prime Families - these overcrowding priorities have been calculated for the condition which will exist when all second occupant families have relocated to other houses.

Comment:

There are an additional 40 houses which are not included in the "Overcrowding Priority List". These houses are either vacant, new and as yet unoccupied or abandoned. Because they have no occupants an "Overcrowding Factor" cannot be calculated for them.

## CHAPTER FOUR - RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

It is recommended that:

1. The list of priorities (Pages 27 to 39 ) be adopted as a fair and impartial guide in determining a housing program.

The "Priority List for Repairs - Table 9," should be used by the Band Council and Band Housing Committee as a guide in determining which group of houses deserve primary consideration for house repairs. Other factors such as the number of children and whether or not the family takes care of the house must be considered together with the "Priority List".

Tables 10 and 11, "Priorities for Alleviating Overcrowding" should be used as a guide in eliminating house overcrowding. The tables are independent of Table 9, the Priority List for Repairs, and should not be used together with Table 9. Other important factors such as the number of pre-school and school age children should be considered together with Tables 10 and 11.

2. Second family overcrowding should be alleviated as soon as possible.

This is being partially solved by the Band Council which is attempting to move families into the existing vacant houses. The relocating program should be based on the needs of the families involved

and their acceptance of such a program.

3. More money is needed for house repairs and new house construction.

a ) House Repairs

Many of the existing houses are not being repaired because they cannot be improved to acceptable N.H.A. standards. However, in some cases indoor bathrooms are being added to existing homes, if the improved home can meet N. H. A. standards. Although this is a desirable objective it is felt that perhaps this money can initially be put to better use by repairing existing houses, even though they cannot be repaired to N. H. A. standards. Adequate heating, weatherproofing and a closer source of water supply should, in many cases, have priority over an indoor toilet. Since many of these families will have to wait years for a new house, it is felt that repairs should be made to most houses.

The Band presently has no money allotted for house repairs. It is recommended that the Band plan to repair the existing houses as part of their five year housing program. Since the Band has no money available for house repairs it should make application to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for a five year grant of approximately \$328,000, to be used for house repairs. This averages out to

\$66,000 per year for each year of the five year housing program (1971-76 ).

b ) New Houses

The Band will require 14 houses per year, or \$224,000 per year, just to accommodate new family formations. If in addition to this, a few of the existing houses are to be replaced by new houses, the Band will need approximately \$300,000 per year just for new house construction.

4. A re-evaluation of house design should be implemented.

a ) Construction of Bi-level (split-entry houses) where appropriate, should be considered. The present three-bedroom units are often too small to accommodate the occupant family and development of the basement is not undertaken because most basements are damp (caused by cracked and unrepaired foundations ) and are poorly lighted. In a bi-level home, with a large window area in the basement, the family could develop the lower level to good standards, and have nearly twice the liveable floor area for an initial capital cost which is very little more than for a bungalow.

b ) Entries with vestibules should be incorporated into the house design.

A place is needed in the homes for the removal of outdoor foot-



wear and clothing. Without such areas mud and snow are easily tracked throughout the house. This would also provide a second defense from draughts around door areas.

5. Greater care should be taken in the planning and construction of additions to houses. It was frequently found that where additions had been constructed to relieve overcrowding, poor planning and/or poor construction nullified the intended purpose. The additions were often poorly heated and unusable in the winter. The jointing and sealing of the new addition to the older part of the house was frequently poor, so that draughts and leakage of rain water occurred. Where a second door, to be used as a fire exit, was required to meet CMHC standards, the door was often located in a bedroom. In many cases the doors were not air-tight and cold draughts have forced the family to board up the door.
6. Improved control over site location for houses is required. Suitable locations should be determined by the access roads available and the proximity of services such as electricity and water supply. Water supply should be determined by drilling a well prior to the start of construction - no water, no house.
7. Improved quality control of construction is required.
  - a ) In many of the houses, including those recently constructed, there is cracking and settling of the house foundation. This results in wet and damp basements, which are largely unusable,

wall cracking, crooked floors etc. Cracked foundations should be repaired.

- b ) An underlay should be placed under the floor tiles to aid in sound-proofing and also as a method of prolonging the life of the floor covering. Presently, protruding nails, cracks in the subflooring, etc, cause rapid deterioration of such surfaces.

8. Although the terms of reference do not ask for an analysis of employment, it is felt that some comment is necessary because the availability of money affects the house repairs and new house construction.

To build a new house a family must assume a mortgage of at least \$8,000. Under normal circumstances this will require the wage earner to have a full-time, or at least a near full-time job. Table 7A of this report shows that 54% of the male population is unemployed and of these 96% are unskilled workers. If these people are to own new homes, and assume the responsibility of mortgages on these houses, they will require regular employment.

This report also shows that most of the houses require repairs and that a lack of money prevents the repairs from being made.

The Band has very little money for repairs, therefore, the home owner must assume this responsibility. If he is unemployed he has no money for repairs and therefore no improvements are made to the house.

Steady employment would enable the families to pay for house repairs.

9. An independent "Housing Authority" is required.

It should be an appointed body which can establish housing priorities without bias or fear of political implications.

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX 'A'

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Part A: The Physical Survey

Part B: The Socio-Economic Survey

## PART A

1. House Number: \_\_\_\_\_

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

6. Construction Type: Frame, Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Size \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. Ft.

7. Total Window Area in House \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. Ft.

(a) used year round

(b) used summers only

( c )    vacant summers

( d ) vacant year round

( e ) unoccupied

( f )      abandoned

9. Foundation:

- (a) full basement
- (b) partial basement
- (c) concrete
- (d) skids or wood sills

10. Exterior Conditions:

	None	New	Minor Repair	Major Repair	Requires Rebuilding
Foundation					
Basement					
Porches/Stairs					
Finish					
Eaves/Trim					
Chimney/Flashing					
Roof					
Siding					
Misc (Specify )					

11. General Exterior Conditions:

Very Good                      Good                      Fair                      Poor                      Very Poor

12. Water Supply:

- (a) source \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) supply \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) distance from dwelling \_\_\_\_\_ Ft.
- (d) quality \_\_\_\_\_

13. Garbage/Refuse:

(a) scattered, (b) piled, (c) burned or buried

14. Site Conditions (Drainage, Upkeep, etc):

15. Insulation:

(a) fully insulated, (b) partial insulation (\_\_\_\_\_rooms)

(c) no insulation

16. Interior Conditions:

	None	New	Minor Repair	Major Repair	Replace
Doors					
Windows					
Floors					
Ceilings					
Woodwork					
Elec. Fixtures					
Bath					
Kitchen Cupboards					
Misc. (Specify)					



17. General Interior Conditions:

Very Good

Good

Fair

Poor

Very  
Poor

18. Number of storm windows required \_\_\_\_\_

19. Number of rooms \_\_\_\_\_ Number empty \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Number of bedrooms used only for that purpose? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Heating:

(a) kitchen stove (b) furnace (c) space heater

(d) stove (e) fireplace

22. Utilities

(a) Gas

i) Does house have natural gas supply? \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Is it in existing service? \_\_\_\_\_

iii) Distance to nearest supply line \_\_\_\_\_

iv) Alternate petrol heating supply \_\_\_\_\_

v) Comments:

( b ) Telephone:

- i ) Does house have a telephone? \_\_\_\_\_
- ii ) Is it in existing service? \_\_\_\_\_
- iii ) Distance to nearest main line \_\_\_\_\_ Ft.
- iv ) Comments:

( c ) Electricity:

- i ) Does house have electricity service? \_\_\_\_\_
- ii ) Is it in existing service? \_\_\_\_\_
- iii ) Distance to nearest supply line \_\_\_\_\_
- iv ) Is wiring 1 ) complete 2 ) partial \_\_\_\_\_
- v ) Is wiring 1 ) concealed or 2 ) exposed \_\_\_\_\_
- vi ) Number of rooms not lighted? \_\_\_\_\_
- vii ) Comments:

23. Sanitary Facilities:

- i ) Bathroom: ( a ) separate room, ( b ) combined room ( c ) none
- ii ) Fixtures: ( a ) bath ( b ) shower, ( c ) hand basin ( d ) hot & cold  
water
- iii ) Lavatory: ( a ) flush ( b ) chemical ( c ) outhouse ( d ) casual

iv ) Is there room or space available for bathroom? \_\_\_\_\_

1 ) Separate room by remodelling \_\_\_\_\_

2 ) Existing separate room \_\_\_\_\_

3 ) In existing room \_\_\_\_\_

24. General Dwelling Conditions:

25. Quality of Construction:

26. Reasons for Condition of Dwelling:

27. Is the floor plan of houses constructed in recent times suited to the need?  
e.g. air circulation, room sizes, and location, eating area, basement access,  
central hallways, general convenience, entries with no vestibule .....

28. Comments on access to house:

PEIGAN INDIAN RESERVE

PART B

Socio-Economic Survey

1. House Number: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Occupant Family(ies):

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Number of Occupants: Total \_\_\_\_\_, "Temporary" \_\_\_\_\_

Family (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_\_

Adults	M	F	M	F	M	F
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

to 5 Years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

6 - 15 Years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
--------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

16+ Years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
-----------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

5. Length of Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs

6. Tenure of Residence: ( circle): Year round, Summers/Winters only.

7. Previous Residence: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Land Ownership:

(a) Does owner of house lease the land that the house is built on? Yes or No

(b) Does owner of house lease land elsewhere? Yes or No

(c) Comments

9. Would second family prefer a home of their own? \_\_\_\_\_ Where?

10. Employment Status

Name	Age	Skills	Employment & Location

11. Would occupant move elsewhere ( on or off the Reserve ) for employment, for a better home, or another reason \_\_\_\_\_ Why?

12. Method of Transportation that is in working condition \_\_\_\_\_

13. Where are groceries obtained \_\_\_\_\_

14. Where else does the family travel? \_\_\_\_\_

How often? \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Will anybody over 16 years be leaving the reserve permanently in the next 5 years for employment? \_\_\_\_\_ Why?

16. Could Brocket be improved? \_\_\_\_\_ How?
17. What would the village need to attract you to live there?
18. What do you think of housing units such as mobile homes, row housing, apartments, etc?
19. Would you consider living in such a unit? Why?
20. What special housing consideration should be given to widows, grandparents or separated or disabled persons with relatives living with them or unmarried mothers with children?
21. Why do you live here?

22. Are you satisfied with your house as it is? \_\_\_\_\_ Why?

23. How could the Reserve be improved?

24. What are the monthly payments on your house?

25. General comments:

APPENDIX 'B'

LIST OF OCCUPANT FAMILIES



OCCUPANTOWNER ( if different )

B-1	Madeline Good Rider	Peigan Handicraft Co-op
* B-2	Mary Storm	
B-3	Frank Halloway Jr.	
B-4	George Big Weasel	
B-5	Robert Red Young Man	
B-6	Samson Knowlton	
B-7	Wilton Knowlton	
B-8	Leander Strikes With a Gun	
B-9	Ben White Cow	
*** B-10		Lester White Cow
B-11	Frank Halloway Sr.	
B-12	Manley Provost	Laura Warrior
B-13	Michael Knowlton	
B-14	Albert Yellowhorn Sr.	
B-15	Ed Many Guns	
B-16	Minnie No Chief	
* B-17	James Bad Eagle	
B-18	Teddy Bastien	Catherine Bastien
B-19	Mickey Crazy Boy	
B-20	Esther Provost	
B-21	Albert Little Mustache Jr.	
B-22	Mark Strikes With a Gun	
B-23	Tom Big Smoke	
B-24	Wilton Big Smoke	
B-25	William Knowlton	
B-26	Billy Red Young Man	
** B-27	Walter Smith	
B-28	Woodrow North Peigan	
B-29	Alphonse Little Mustache	
** B-30	C. B. Grier	
* B-31	Ray Bad Eagle	
B-32	Dan North Peigan	
B-33	June Yellowhorn	
*** B-34	Jim Knowlton	
B-35	Albert Yellowhorn Jr.	
B-36	John Yellowhorn	
* B-37	Clarence Knowlton	
B-38		Community Hall
B-39	Norbert Provost	
B-40	Angeline Provost	
B-41	Mary Weasel Bear	
B-42	Ralph Crazy Boy	
B-43	Hartwell Big Bull	
B-44	Jim Plain Eagle	
B-45	Laura Ann Buffalo	
B-46	Norman Big Smoke	

B-47	Emil Wolf Tail	
B-48	Guy Yellow Wings	
B-49		Sokaps Store
B-50	Rod North Peigan	
B-51	Gerald Smith	Band
B-52	Mary Meat Face	
B-53	Jack Crow	
B-54	Annie White Owl	
*** B-55		Pete Crow Eagle
B-56	Beatrice Cross Child	
* B-57	Beatrice Cross Child	
B-58	Ernest North Peigan	
B-59	Mike One Owl	
B-60	Fred North Peigan	
B-61	Bill North Peigan	
B-62	Hartwell North Peigan	
* B-63	Francis Crow Eagle	
* B-64	Alfred Crow Eagle	
B-65	Don Stump	
B-66	Leonard Little Mustache	
B-67	Clara Iron Shirt	
B-68	Clyde Prairie Chicken	
B-69	Allan Prairie Chicken	
B-70	Tom Little Plume	
B-71	Victor North Peigan	
B-72	Hugh Crow Eagle	
B-73	Joe Smith	
B-74	Clifford Provost	
B-75	Sam Yellow Face	
B-76	Willie Big Bull	
B-77	Ralph Grier	
B-78	Jane Big Bull	Roy Big Bull

1	Augustas Weasel Bear
2	Isadore Pard
3	Martin McDougall
4	Jim Crowflagg
* 5	Leo Pard
6	Ernie Grier
7	Elmer Bastien
8	Delbert Yellowface
9	Ben Buffalo
10	Percy Smith
11	Floyd Smith
12	Tyrone Potts
13	Melvin Potts
14	Peter Potts
15	Jack Bastien

16	Morris Smith	Peigan Band Ranches
17	Gerry Potts	Peigan Band Ranches
* 18	Ray Cross Child	
19	Roy Big Bull	Peigan Band Ranches
*** 20		Peigan Band Ranches
* 21		Peigan Band Ranches
22	Nelson Small Legs	
23	Robert Small Legs	
24	Allan English	
25	Julius English	
26	William David	
27	Jim Wolf Tail Sr.	
28	John W. English	
29	Louis Smith	James Knowlton
* 30	Louise English	
* 31	Ted Provost	
32	Wilfred Yellow Wings	
33	Ken Luther	Maurice McDougall
34	Maurice McDougall	
35	Dave Grier	
36	Charles B. Grier	
37	Ed Four Horns	
38	Ronald Four Horns	
39	Henry Henault	
40	George Henault	
41	Archie Big Swan	
42	Nick Smith	
** 43	Nick Smith	
** 44	Gerald Smith	
45	George Little Mustache	
46	Dennis Paid	
47	George Bastien	
48	Eddy Provost	
49	Willard Yellow Face	
50	Jim Smith	
** 51	Paul Smith	
52	Arnold Smith	
53	John Little Mustache	
54	Albert Little Mustache	
55	John Prairie Chicken	
56	Urban Yellow Wings	
** 57	Charles G. Provost Jr.	
58	Charles G. Provost Jr.	
* 59	Morris Smith	
60	Andrew Small Legs	
* 61	Martha Small Legs	
62	Rosa Many Guns	
63	Ben Many Guns	
64	Charles Crow Eagle	

65	Doris Many Guns	
66	Steve Wolftail	
67	Matthew One Owl	
68	Alvin Yellow Horn	
69	Jim Small Legs	
70	Eldred Small Legs	
71	Marie Small Legs	
72	Joe Grier	George Gallant
73	Pat Plain Eagle	
74	Jack Little Leaf	
75	Tom Yellowhorn	
76	Blanche Sharpe Adge	
77	Arthur Crow Shoe	
*78	Larry Provost	
79	Billy Strikes With a Gun	
80	Dick Pard	
81	Sam Good Rider	
82	Stanley Good Rider	Madeline Good Rider
83	Charles P. Provost Sr.	
*84	Guy Provost	
*85	Eddie Bad Eagle	
86	Arthur Bad Eagle	
***87		Arthur Bad Eagle
***88		James Bad Eagle
89	Walter Bastien	
**90	Walter Bastien	
91	Andrew Provost	
*92	Wesley Scott	
93	Kenneth Potts	Indian Dept Ranch House
94	Albert Pard	
95	Stanley Pard	
96	Joe Pard	
97	Walter Smith	Jerry Potts
*98	Pete Warrior	
99	Jim Morning Bull	
100	Hector Jackson	
101	William Strikes With a Gun	
102	Tony Gunn	
***103		Joe Crow Shoe Sr.
**104	Joe Crow Shoe Sr.	
105	Joe Crow Shoe Sr.	
106	Mervin Crow Shoe	
107	Joe Crow Shoe Jr.	
108	Jackie Crow Shoe Jr.	
*109	Jackie Crow Shoe Jr.	
110	Francis Crow Shoe	
*111	Romeo Yellowhorn	

\*\*\* 112

Tom Yellowhorn

113 Edward Crow Shoe

114 Jack Crow Shoe Sr.

\*\* 114B Jack Crow Shoe Sr.

115 Edward Yellowhorn

116 Ken Yellowhorn

117 Victor Yellowhorn

118 Eleanor Warrior

119 Jack Buffalo

\*\* 120 Tom Bullpen

121 Tom Bullpen

\* 122 Leo White Cow

123 Henry Potts

124 Maggie Provost

125 Thomas Yellowhorn

126 Richard Crow Shoe

127 Jim Little Leaf

Note

\* Vacant House

\*\* New House

\*\*\* Abandoned House, Unoccupied, unfit for habitation

- The "B" in front of a house number indicates that  
the house is located in the Village of Brocket