

# CANOMA

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## CHIEF GEOGRAPHER'S PLACE NAME SURVEY

1905-1909

### I. BRITISH COLUMBIA

H. Kerfoot and W.B. Yeo

## ÉTUDE TOPONYMIQUE DU GÉOGRAPHE EN CHEF

1905-1909

### I. COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

H. Kerfoot et W.B. Yeo

#### INTRODUCTION

James White (1863-1928) was appointed to represent the Geological Survey on the Geographic Board of Canada in 1898, the year after the Board's establishment. He was a member of the Board until his death, and served as chairman in 1927 and 1928.

White published several works on Canadian toponymy; among them were three studies included in the Ninth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1910. In the introduction he remarked:

*When Chief Geographer of the Department of the Interior, the writer was impressed with the desirability of a compilation of the derivations of the Place-Names of the Dominion, and, in 1905, made a beginning by sending out circulars to each postmaster in Canada. While much valuable material was obtained, the results were, in many respects, disappointingly inadequate. Many circulars were unanswered, and many were returned with information not germane to the enquiry.<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> White, James (1910): *Place-Names in Quebec*, Part II of Ninth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada 1910 (Sessional Paper No. 21a, 1910), p. 154.

#### INTRODUCTION

James White (1863-1928) a été nommé à la Commission géographique du Canada en 1898, pour représenter la Commission géologique, soit l'année suivant la création de la Commission. Il a été membre de la Commission jusqu'à sa mort et a agi en qualité de président en 1927 et en 1928.

White a publié différents ouvrages sur la toponymie canadienne; on peut citer entre autres trois études figurant au Neuvième rapport de la Commission géographique du Canada, 1910. Dans l'introduction, il déclare:

*When Chief Geographer of the Department of the Interior, the writer was impressed with the desirability of a compilation of the derivations of the Place-Names of the Dominion, and, in 1905, made a beginning by sending out circulars to each postmaster in Canada. While much valuable material was obtained, the results were, in many respects, disappointingly inadequate. Many circulars were unanswered, and many were returned with information not germane to the enquiry.<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> White, James (1910): *Place-Names in Quebec*, partie II du neuvième rapport de la Commission géographique du Canada, 1910 (document sessionnel no. 21a, 1910), p. 154.

Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF GEOGRAPHER

Ottawa, AUG 17 1905

DEAR SIR,

I wish to obtain information respecting the derivation of the place-names of Canada—of the names of the villages, towns, cities and of the natural features, such as rivers, lakes, capes, bays, mountains, etc.—and shall be much obliged if you will give me any information that you may possess or can procure, respecting the below-mentioned name and also respecting the names of any other features in the vicinity of your residence concerning which you have knowledge.

In many localities, the older generation is passing, or has passed away, and unless steps are taken to collect this information, it will, in many instances, be too late. In most communities there are persons who take an interest in things of this nature or that have been connected with the early settlement of the locality. If there are any such in your neighbourhood, will you kindly submit this to them.

Below I have indicated the lines along which I desire information and also the commoner derivatives of place-names in Canada :—

(1.) Whether named after a village, town, or city, or natural feature in any other province or country; if so, the name of province or country in which the original locality is situated.

(2.) Whether named after a person; if so, the person's name, occupation, spelling of name as rendered by the person and any details of interest respecting him (or her) such as (a) Whether alive or, if dead, approximate year of death; (b) Whether at any time a resident of the locality and, if so, whether still living there.

(3.) Whether named after a natural feature; if so, any details respecting the origin of the name as applied to the feature and the geographical position of the latter.

(4.) Whether the town, village or city ever had any other name or names; if so, at what dates, approximately, and the origin of these obsolete names.

Any information bearing on the above will be deemed a courtesy.

Yours truly,

JAMES WHITE,  
*Geographer.*

Kindly write your reply on the attached sheet.

To ensure free transmission of your reply I enclose herewith an addressed envelope which will come free of postage.

Circular sent by James White to Canadian postmasters (1905).

Lettre circulaire de James White aux maîtres de poste (1905)

The returned circulars for Eastern Canada came into the possession of the Toponymy Division, EMR, in 1965, and were subsequently incorporated into the appropriate map files. Replies from the provinces west of Ontario were presumed lost until January 1977, when additional circulars were discovered in another division. It is not known what exactly happened to these documents after 1909, when White resigned as Chief Geographer. What plans he had for the information, or whether Robert Douglas (as Secretary of the

La Division de la toponymie de l'EMR a pris possession en 1965 des formulaires de l'est du Canada et les a par la suite incorporés aux dossiers de cartes appropriés. On pensait avoir perdu les formulaires de réponses des provinces situées à l'ouest de l'Ontario alors qu'en janvier 1977, on découvrit d'autres formulaires dans une autre division. On ne sait pas exactement ce qui est arrivé à ces documents après 1909, lorsque White a donné sa démission en tant que géographe en chef. On s'interroge toujours sur ce qu'il avait l'inten-

Board from 1916 to 1930) had access to any of this material for compilation of *Place-names of Alberta* (1928) and *Place-names of Manitoba* (1931) remains open to question.

Despite White's generally negative assessment of the results of his survey, toponymic researchers are usually overjoyed when they find a surviving circular which sheds light on a name in question. Of course some survey results are disappointing and there are a great many places for which White received no replies.

There are in the collection letters from postmasters at places long since abandoned. In fact, the survey was conducted before the 1908-09 introduction of rural mail delivery, which brought about the closing of many smaller post offices. In Prince Edward Island rural mail delivery began in 1913. By 1914 the number of post offices had dropped to less than 200, in contrast to 1910 when there had been 460 post offices, or about one for every three miles of road on the island.<sup>2</sup>

In the Prairie Provinces the situation was similar. The peak year for arrival of immigrants was 1913, and land was being settled quickly. The quarter section farm was the rule and a post office every few miles a necessity. These offices were frequently operated from the postmaster's home or business, thus when the postmaster changed so did the location of the office. Sometimes the move of half a mile or so to a new location also meant a change in name. This was the cozy pre-war world of the post office that James White set out to investigate.

Selections will be made from the replies James White received from the postmasters, and from time to time these will be included in CANOMA.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Among the replies indicating a name of ethnic origin was the letter from the assistant postmaster of SOINTULA, located on Malcolm Island off the northeast coast of Vancouver Island:

*Sointula is a Finnish word, which contains the idea of 'a home of harmony'. In the year 1901 here was a communist colony founded by Finlanders, but the scheme did not prove a success. The living is at present placed on individual basis and the inhabitants*

<sup>2</sup> Murray, G. Douglas, *Prince Edward Island, Post Confederation*, The Postal History Society of Canada Journal, No. 15, p. 11.

tion de faire de ces renseignements ou alors si Robert Douglas (en sa qualité de secrétaire de la Commission de 1916 à 1930) a eu accès à ces documents lorsqu'il a fait la compilation de *Place-names of Alberta* (1928) et *Place-names of Manitoba* (1931).

En dépit de l'évaluation généralement négative que White a faite des résultats de son étude, les chercheurs en toponymie sont habituellement ravis lorsqu'ils découvrent un vieux formulaire qui jette la lumière sur un nom en particulier. Évidemment, certains résultats sont décevants et White, pour un bon nombre d'endroits, n'a rien reçu.

Dans la collection, on retrouve des lettres qui émanent de maîtres de poste stationnés à des endroits qui sont abandonnés depuis longtemps. En fait, l'enquête a été menée avant la création du service postal rural en 1908-1909, qui a amené la fermeture d'un bon nombre de petits bureaux de poste. Dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le service postal rural a débuté en 1913. En 1914, le nombre des bureaux de poste était tombé à moins de 200, comparativement à 460 qu'il était en 1910, soit environ 1 bureau pour chaque 3 milles de route dans l'Île.<sup>2</sup>

Dans les provinces des Prairies, la situation était comparable. L'année 1913 a été celle où déferla sur le pays une vague d'immigrants, ce qui contribua à le peupler rapidement. La ferme d'une superficie d'un quart de section était la règle et le bureau de poste à quelques milles de distance une nécessité. Ces bureaux étaient souvent situés à la résidence ou au lieu de travail du maître de poste; lorsque ce dernier déménageait, il en était de même pour le bureau de poste. Ce déplacement d'un demi mille ou plus vers un autre endroit se traduisait quelquefois par un changement de nom. C'est ce monde feutré du bureau de poste d'avant-guerre que James White a cherché à étudier.

On procèdera à un échantillonnage des réponses qu'a reçues James White des maîtres de poste et, de temps à autre, elles paraîtront dans CANOMA.

#### COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Parmi les réponses qui indiquaient un nom d'origine ethnique, on peut citer la lettre émanant de l'adjoint au maître de poste de SOINTULA, situé dans l'Île Malcolm, au large de la côte nord-est de l'Île Vancouver.

<sup>2</sup> Murray, G. Douglas, *Prince Edward Island, Post Confederation*, The Postal History Society of Canada Journal, no. 15, p. 11.



are spreading along the island, there they have taken up farm lands. About 50 families will permanently be settled at Sointula, engaged particularly in lumbering business.

Yours truly  
Austin M. Kela  
Asst. P. M.

Reply to circular: from Sointula

Réponse à la lettre circulaire: de Sointula

From Kaslo, a community on the west side of Kootenay Lake, White received a letter from William Cockle of the Kaslo Board of Trade. His information indicates that subsequent confusion may have arisen between the origins of KASLO and nearby Lardo (now LARDEAU).

De Kaslo, collectivité située sur la rive ouest du lac Kootenay, White reçut une lettre de William Cockle, de la Chambre de commerce de Kaslo. D'après ces renseignements, une certaine confusion se serait produite entre les origines de KASLO et celles de la localité avoisinante, Lardo (maintenant LARDEAU).

Kaslo, according to Armstrong: <sup>3</sup>

Selon Armstrong, les origines de Kaslo seraient les suivantes: <sup>3</sup>

...was named in 1890 after the river of the same name.... The postmaster, D.P. Kane, states that the river was named after himself by a Frenchman, John Kaslo, who came up the Kootenay Lake to the head looking for placer gold....

...was named in 1890 after the river of the same name.... The postmaster, D.P. Kane, states that the river was named after himself by a Frenchman, John Kaslo, who came up the Kootenay Lake to the head looking for placer gold....

Akrigg and Akrigg <sup>4</sup> indicate that Kaslo was an English spelling of Kasleau, i.e. John Kaslo. (The settlement had also been referred to as Kane's Landing).

Akrigg et Akrigg <sup>4</sup> indiquent que Kaslo était l'appellation anglaise de Kasleau (c'est-à-dire John Kaslo). (La colonie était également connue sous le nom de Kane's Landing).

On the other hand, Mr. Cockle in his letter of August, 1905, gave a very different interpretation of the origin of the name Kaslo, (see letter, p. 5).

D'autre part, M. Cockle, dans sa lettre d'août 1905, donne une interprétation très différente de l'origine du nom Kaslo, (voir lettre, p. 5).

Perhaps Armstrong's (and subsequently Akriggs') interpretation of Kaslo has become intertwined with that of Lardo/Lardeau, a little farther north on Kootenay Lake. According to the letter of Chris McDonald, postmaster 1900-1909, Lardo, as far as he could ascertain stemmed from John Lardo, a prospector.

L'interprétation d'Armstrong (et par la suite celle d'Akrigg) de Kaslo s'est sans doute inspirée de celle de Lardo/Lardeau, situé un peu plus au nord sur le lac Kootenay. Si l'on croit la lettre de Chris McDonald, maître de poste de 1900 à 1909, Lardo, selon lui, était tiré du nom de John Lardo, prospecteur de son état.

Correspondence from W.F. Robertson to A.H. Whitcher <sup>5</sup> (now in the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names files) notes that Lardo was a "corruption of the prospector ... of Lardeau". Early in the century controversy

Dans la correspondance échangée entre W.F. Robertson et A.H. Whitcher <sup>5</sup> (maintenant déposée aux dossiers du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques) on note que Lardo est une déformation du nom du prospecteur Lardeau. Au début

<sup>3</sup> Armstrong, G.H. (1930): *The origin and meaning of place names in Canada*. The Macmillan Co., Toronto.

<sup>3</sup> Armstrong, G.H. (1930): *The origin and meaning of place names in Canada*. The Macmillan Co., Toronto.

<sup>4</sup> Akrigg, G.P.V. and Helen B. (1969): *1001 British Columbia place names*. Discovery Press, Vancouver.

<sup>4</sup> Akrigg, G.P.V. et Helen B. (1969): *1001 British Columbia place names*. Discovery Press, Vancouver.

<sup>5</sup> Letter from W.F. Robertson, Member of the Geographic Board of British Columbia to A.H. Whitcher, Secretary, Geographic Board. Dec. 10, 1901 (OBF 2333-12), Dec. 14, 1901 (OBF 0015), and May 27, 1915 (OBF 0015).

<sup>5</sup> Lettre de W.F. Robertson, membre de la Commission géographique de la Colombie-Britannique à A.H. Whitcher, Secrétaire de la Commission géographique. Le 10 décembre 1920 (OBF 2333-12), le 14 décembre 1901 (OBF 0015), et le 27 mai 1915 (OBF 0015).

arose over approval of the name Lardo, as its registration under this name was turned down by the British Columbia Government, "on the ground that it was too similar to Lardeau on Arrow Lake". This latter community, according to W.F. Robertson, existed only during 1901 and 1902, when a divisional mining recorder's office was located there. In 1902 Lardo on Kootenay Lake was approved by the Geographic Board of Canada as "Lardeau", but not until 1947 did the Post Office adopt the same spelling.

du siècle s'est élevée une controverse sur l'approbation du nom Lardo; en effet, l'enregistrement sous ce nom a été refusé par le gouvernement de Colombie-Britannique qui invoquait le fait qu'il ressemblait trop à Lardeau, situé sur le lac Arrow. Selon W.F. Robertson, cette dernière collectivité n'a existé qu'en 1901 et 1902, là où était situé un bureau d'enregistrement de concessions minières. La Commission géographique du Canada a accepté en 1902 l'orthographe "Lardeau" pour la localité située sur le lac Kootenay, mais ce n'est qu'en 1947 que le ministère des Postes a adopté cette orthographe.

The name Kaslo.  
According to the evidence of an old  
Kootenay Indian named Sebastian  
who claims that his grandfather  
told him the name of the stopping  
camps on Kootenay Lake is derived  
from the word Jassaloe. a blackberry.  
The affix a to this denotes a place  
where blackberries grow. This when  
modified by use results in the word  
Ah. Kas. loe by which name the place  
was known to the Indians -  
= Kaslo The place where blackberries grow.

William Cook  
Kaslo, B.C.

Reply to circular: from Kaslo

Réponse à la lettre circulaire: de Kaslo

Some answers to James White's enquiries came from now long-abandoned settlements. Like many mining towns in the British Columbia interior, CARBONADO had a short life.

Certaines réponses aux enquêtes de James White provenaient de colonies maintenant depuis longtemps abandonnées. A l'instar de plusieurs villes minières, à l'intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique, CARBONADO a connu une existence éphémère.



Carbonado so called from the Latin Carbon or Coal is a small Mining Camp part of the works of the Crown's West Pass Coal Co. It was formerly called Yorkville after the then Genl Supt of the Co. It now lies down in New Jersey. The Co applied to the Government to have name changed which they did calling the place Carbonado. There is also a Carbonado in Washington D.C. a Mining Camp. A grand chain of Mountains enclose this place part of the Great Rockies. The Elk River runs close to here good fishing and shooting in this locality.

Postmaster

Reply to circular: from Carbonado

Réponse à la lettre circulaire: de Carbonado

According to a Department of the Interior map of 1925 <sup>6</sup>, Carbonado was located on Morrissey Creek, a tributary of the Elk River below Fernie. Carbonado, however, does not appear on the British Columbia - Alberta Sectional maps

Si l'on en croit une carte du ministère de l'Intérieur de 1925 <sup>6</sup>, Carbonado était situé sur le ruisseau Morrissey, tributaire de la rivière Elk, en aval de Fernie. Carbonado n'apparaît cependant pas sur les cartes de section de

<sup>6</sup> Canada, Department of the Interior, Natural Resources and Intelligence Service. *British Columbia and Alberta - Calgary Sheet*. Scale 1:500,000, 1925.

<sup>6</sup> Canada, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ressources naturelles et Service de l'Intelligence. *British Columbia and Alberta - Calgary Sheet*. Échelle 1:500,000, 1925.

of 1916, but a Geological Survey map of 1902 <sup>7</sup> shows the Great Northern Railway line through Crowsnest Pass had a spur into this locality.

Post office records seem to indicate a succession of short-lived mining centres in Morrissey Creek valley, rather than a straight change of name as indicated in the postmaster's letter. Between May 1, 1903 and April 18, 1906, the postmaster, W.J. Moore, saw the demise of three post offices in this locale. Initially the office opened at Morrissey Mines, five months later this closed in favour of Tonkin a few miles away, and on August 1, 1904 nearby Carbonado was opened to replace Tonkin. In 1906 Carbonado also closed and the settlement was on its way to becoming a ghost town.

Another community dating from the early years of the century is CASTLEGAR, at the confluence of the Columbia River and Kootenay River. It has been recorded that the town was named after Castlegar country seat in County Galway, Ireland. However, the reply White received in 1905 from the postmaster, W.J. Farmer, certainly indicates a different origin.

1916 de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Alberta, mais une carte de 1902 <sup>7</sup> de la Commission géologique montre que la voie ferrée de la Great Northern Railway qui passait par le col du Nid-de-Corbeau avait un embranchement qui desservait cette localité.

Les registres des Postes semblent indiquer une succession de centres miniers éphémères dans la vallée du ruisseau Morrissey, plutôt qu'une simple modification de nom, comme l'indique la lettre du maître de poste. Du 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1903 au 18 avril 1906, le maître de poste, W.J. Moore, a assisté à la fermeture de trois bureaux de poste dans cette localité. Le bureau a d'abord été établi à Morrissey Mines, pour ensuite être fermé cinq mois plus tard en faveur de Tonkin, à quelques milles de distance; le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1904, on ouvrait un bureau près de Carbonado pour remplacer celui de Tonkin. En 1906, celui de Carbonado a également été fermé, la colonie étant sur le point de devenir un village fantôme.

CASTLEGAR est une autre collectivité qui date des premières années du siècle; elle est située au confluent du Columbia et de la rivière Kootenay. On rapporte que le village a été nommé d'après le château de Castlegar, situé dans le comté de Galway en Irlande. La réponse qu'a cependant reçue White en 1905 du maître de poste, W.J. Farmer dénote certainement une origine différente.

August 29 1905

The place called Castlegar, was called into existence some 2 years ago, by the C.P.R. Co., who made a Junction here, previous to which time, there was no settlement here. From what I can gather, the name originated, from some ~~old~~ building which was erected at the time of

<sup>7</sup> Canada, Geological Survey. Geological and Topographical map of Crows Nest Coal-fields, East Kootenay District, B.C. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch. 1902.

<sup>7</sup> Canada, Commission géologique. Geological and Topographical map of Crows Nest Coal-fields, East Kootenay District, B.C. Echelle, 2 milles au pouce. 1902.



railway construction, & resembled in some way the structure called Castle Garden, where emigrants land in New York; anyway I fear that from an historical point of view, Castlegar is far too new to interest anyone.

W. J. Farmer  
P. M.

Reply to circular: from Castlegar

Réponse à la lettre circulaire: de Castlegar

Castle Garden in New York City was once on the site where Battery Park is today. In 1807 the fortification called Castle Clinton was constructed at this location, but later remodelling was undertaken in 1845 to establish a concert hall, known as Castle Garden. During 1859 the building became the immigrant landing depot, and it continued to serve this function until the facility was transferred to Ellis Island in 1890.

Castle Garden, dans la ville de New York, était situé à l'emplacement où se trouve aujourd'hui le parc Battery. En 1807, on y a érigé les fortifications appelées Castle Clinton, mais on les a refaites en 1845 pour y établir une salle de concert, connue sous le nom de Castle Garden. Au cours de l'année 1859, l'immeuble a servi à accueillir les immigrants, et il en a été ainsi jusqu'à ce que les installations soient déplacées à l'île Ellis.

Some replies contained much information about the life of individuals who contributed to the creation of settlements in British Columbia. From LADNER, in the Fraser Delta, White received a reply which included details of William Ladner settling at the site in the 1860s.

Certaines réponses contenaient une foule de renseignements sur la vie des particuliers qui ont contribué à l'établissement de colonies en Colombie-Britannique. De LADNER, dans le delta du Fraser, White a reçu une réponse qui mentionnait les détails de l'établissement de William Ladner au cours des années 1860.

Transcript of W.H. Ladner's letter:

Copie de la lettre de W.H. Ladner:

Dominion Short Horn Breeders Association,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto.

Dominion Short Horn Breeders Association,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto.

Jas. White Esq. Ladner, B.C. August 28, 1905  
Geographer

a/s de Jas. White. Ladner, C.-B. Le 28 août 1905  
Géographe

Dear Sir:

Monsieur:

Place named after Wm H. Ladner, Farmer, native of West Cornwall England still alive & healthy in his 79<sup>th</sup> year. Immigrated to Wisconsin U.S. 1848 crossed the plains to California with his Brother Tho<sup>s</sup>. E. in 1852, came to B.C. 1858 in first (May) rush of Gold excitement of Fraser River, was engaged in packing Merchandise, at 50¢ per lb gross weight, from Fort Yale to Carriboo from 1859 to 1865, then followed rush to Big Bend with his Pack Train, being the first to take a pack train from the waters of Fraser to the Columbia, across that portion of the Selkirk Mountains West of the Columbia River, in 1868 preempted 160 acres of Land on the south of Fraser, near its mouth, where village now stands, which at that time was subject to overflow of Fraser,

L'endroit a été baptisé en l'honneur de William H. Ladner, cultivateur, de West Cornwall, Angleterre, qui est toujours bien vivant à 79 ans. Après avoir émigré au Wisconsin, E.-U. en 1848, il a traversé les plaines en direction de la Californie avec son frère Thos. E. en 1852 et est venu s'établir en C.-B. en 1858. A l'occasion de la première ruée vers l'or du Fraser, il s'est lancé dans le transport des marchandises, à 50¢ la livre, poids brut, de Fort Yale en direction de Caribou, de 1859 à 1865; il a ensuite participé à la ruée vers Big Bend avec son convoi de marchandises. Il a été le premier à acheminer un convoi de marchandises entre le Fraser et le Columbia, en empruntant les hauteurs des monts Selkirk à l'ouest du Columbia; en 1868, il occupe une terre de 160



in June, and from Gulf of Georgia in Nov<sup>r</sup> or December in each year, oftimes to the depth of 3 or 4 ft, which has now been reclaimed by an extensive dyke, built by steam dredges for a length of about 25 Miles, at a cost of about \$125,000<sup>00</sup> which is borne by a Tax on about \$50,000<sup>00</sup> acres Land<sup>8</sup>, which was accomplished successfully in 1883 & 1886, it is an alluvial deposit of Fraser, the Land is highly productive and produces the best crops that can be grown north of the 49th Parrel of Latitude which is only 6 miles south, it was called Ladners Landing for some time but recently the Land- ing has not been used by Post Office or Telegraph.

W.H. Ladner  
Breeder of SHORT HORNS  
Ladner, B.C. Can.

acres au sud du Fraser, près de son embouchure, où se situe actuellement le village, qui, à cette époque, était soumis chaque année aux crues du fleuve en juin, et du golfe de Géorgie en novembre ou en décembre, alors que les eaux s'éle- vaient de trois à quatre pieds; cette terre a maintenant été récupérée grâce à une grande digue, construite à l'aide de dragues à vapeur sur une distance d'environ 25 milles, et au coût d'environ 125,000 dollars et qui a été assumé à l'aide d'une taxe sur 50,000 acres de terre; les travaux ont été ac- complis avec succès en 1883 et 1886. La terre est constituée de dépôts alluviaux du Fraser et elle est très productive; elle donne les meilleures récoltes au nord du 49<sup>e</sup> parallèle de latitude qui n'est situé qu'à 6 milles au sud; à une épo- que, on l'a baptisée Ladners Landing; mais récemment, le mot Landing n'était plus utilisé par le bureau de poste ou le té- légraphe.

W.H. Ladner  
Breeder of SHORT HORNS  
Ladner, C.-B. (Canada)

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT  
W. G. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.



Jas. White Esq  
Geographer  
Eden St

Ladner B.C. August 28 1905

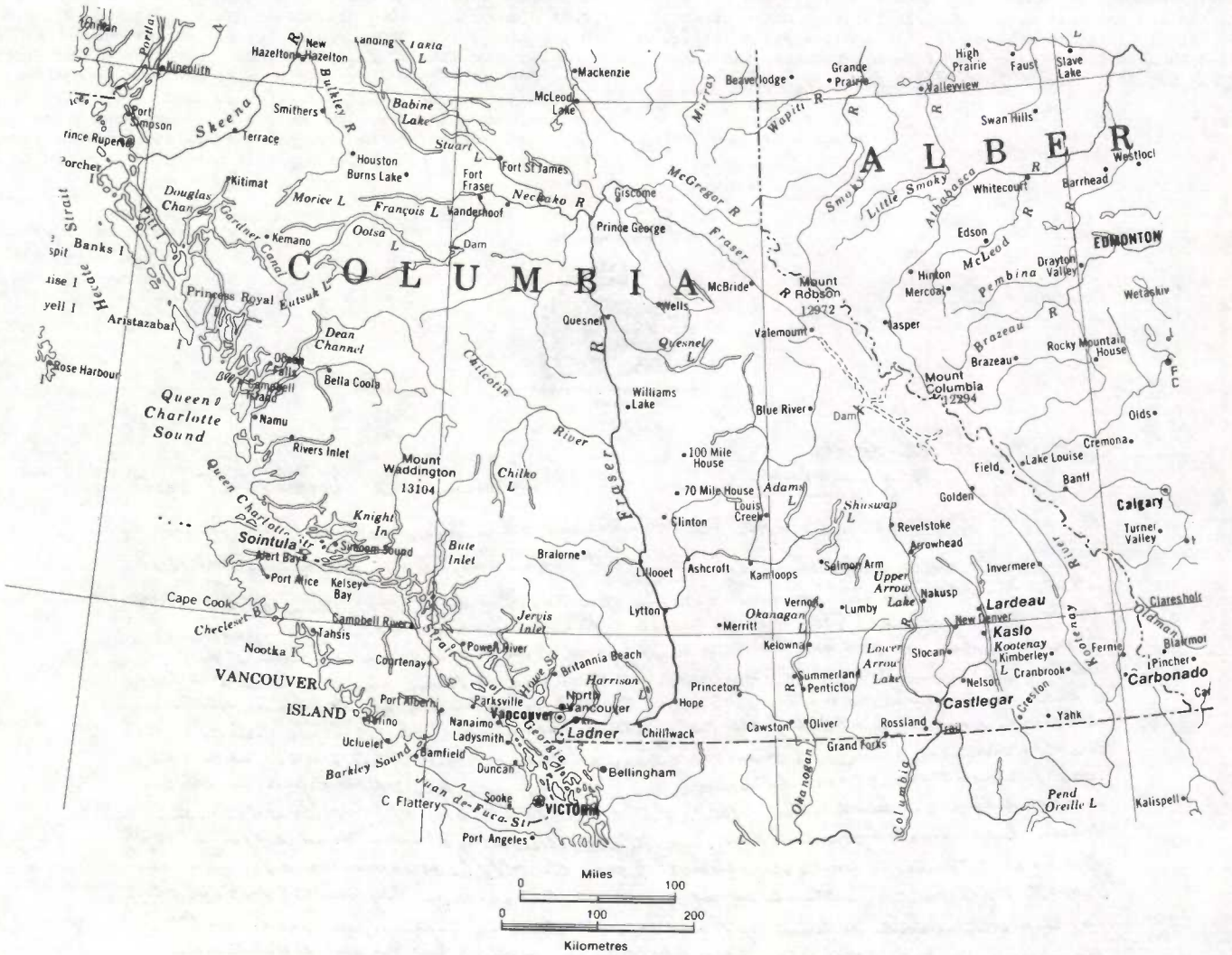
Place named after Mr. W. Ladner, farmer, native of West Cornwall England still alive healthy in his 79<sup>th</sup> year. Emigrated to Wisconsin W.S. 1848 crossed the plains to California with his brother Geo. E. in 1852. Came to B.C. 1858 in first (May) rush, for settlement of Fraser River, was engaged in packing Merchandise, at 50¢ per lb for the trip, from Fort Yukon to Cariboo from 1858 to 1865, then followed rush to B.C. with his Pack Train, being the first to take a pack train from the waters of Fraser to the Columbia, across the Salish Mountains West of the Columbia River, in 1868, 160 acres of land on the south of Fraser, near its mouth, where villages now stand, which at that time was subject to overflow of Fraser, in June, & from Gulf of Georgia in October or December in each year, oftimes to the depth of 3 or 4 ft, which has now been reclaimed by an extensive dyke, built by Steam Dredges for a length of about 25 Miles, at a cost of about \$125,000 which is borne by a tax on about \$50,000 acres land, which was accomplished successfully in 1883 & 1886, it is an alluvial deposit of Fraser, the land is highly productive and produces the best crops that can be grown north of 49<sup>th</sup> Parrel of latitude which is only 6 miles south, it was called Ladners Landing for some time but recently the landing has not been used by Post Office or Telegraph

W. H. LADNER.  
Breeder of SHORT HORNS.  
Ladner, B. C. Can.

Reply to circular: from Ladner

Réponse à la lettre circulaire: de Ladner

8 Presumably 50,000 acres of land.



Southern British Columbia: including communities for which replies to James White's circular are discussed.

Partie sud de la Colombie-Britannique: montrant les collectivités pour lesquelles sont incluses les réponses aux lettres circulaires de James White.