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# WHY THAT NAME?

Place names of Kamloops district



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Mary Balf, Kamloops Museum, 1978



## INTRODUCTION

Probably the commonest queries we receive concern the origin of names for places and geographic features. Professor and Mrs. Akrigg's book for the whole of British Columbia has proved very popular, but there is a demand for more detailed coverage of our own area, to judge from the response to recent articles in the Kamloops News.

By its constitution Kamloops Museum and Archives is concerned with the Thompson River drainage basin, but this has always been somewhat loosely interpreted, with the accent on places nearest Kamloops. Occasionally we overstep our bounds slightly, since, for instance, Tete Jaune Cache and the lower Cariboo were historically linked with us in transportation routes.

Obvious names such as Badger Lake, Mad River and Greenstone Mountain have been omitted. So also, sadly, have some few names where we have had no success in tracing their etiology. Further data from readers would be very much appreciated!

Research material is often scanty, with very limited coverage in our newspaper index for very early or remote settlers. B.C. Directories and Voters' Lists, early surveys and H.B.C. records have proved useful, and a few of the many Shuswap words are found in geologist G.M. Dawson's 1894 report or in James Teit's and Father Le Jeune's writings.

Many thanks are due to those who have aided with certain names, including Pat Lean, Roland Neave, Kenna Cartwright, Les Edgar, the late Nels Mitchell and - most particularly - William Philip, who provided extensive help. The publication is really a community effort.

**Adams Lake and River.** Chief Sel howt kan of the Upper Lake was re-named Adam by the fur-traders, and praised as a fine man and assiduous hunter. He is last mentioned in the HBC Journal in April 1862, so probably died in the dreadful small-pox epidemic.

**Adelphi.** In 1895 Walter U. Homfray built a hotel in Grande Prairie, grandly naming it the Adelphi; its empty shell still remains. He added a P.O. in 1900 with the same name, much to

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the disgust of earlier settlers who preferred the old designation. The matter was finally settled by the National Geographic Board in 1926, when the village was named Westwold, despite protests from old-timers.

**Agate** (Nicola Valley) - for E.T. Agate, CPR District Engineer.

**Albreda River and Station** - named in 1863 by our first tourists, Dr. Cheadle and Lord Milton, for the latter's aunt, Lady Albreda Lyveden. Milton was addicted to putting names on the map!

**Anderson Creek** (south of Knutsford) - used freely in the 1880s, but there was then no settler of that name. Perhaps it honors Chief Trader A.C. Anderson, responsible for the fur brigade trail nearby.

**Anglesey.** The Marquis of Anglesey linked his fortunes with the attempted revival of Walhachin in 1917, building a fine home and swimming pool a mile west of the bridge. Eventually his money and enthusiasm ran dry and he returned to Britain, but his name survived on the railway. The site is now a feed lot.

**Angushorne** - for a very able prospector of the North Thompson area.

**Anstey Arm, Mountain and River.** Francis Senior Anstey, a highly educated Englishman, reputed to be a descendant of the Black Prince, came to B.C. in the early 1860s. After working for the HBC he became the first large-scale lumberman of the district. During the latter 70s and 80s he ran several Shuswap logging camps, rafting timber to the Shuswap Mill in Kamloops. He died in 1922, aged 92.

**Armour Creek.** Samuel Armour settled ten miles up the east side of the North Thompson in 1881, and used this area as summer range. The family moved to Kamloops in 1906, and then established a second farm at Louis Creek. He died in 1932.

**Armstrong** - for Heaton Armstrong, an English financier for the Shuswap-Okanagan Railway construction in 1891. Many settlers wished to call it Aberdeen for Governor-General Lord Aberdeen, who that year bought the Vernon brothers' ranch near modern Vernon.

**Arrowstone Hills** (near Cache Creek) - for the fine black basalt from which the Indians of this district made their hunting points.

**Arthur Seat** - named by John Murray for an imaginative resemblance to the massive rock formation in Edinburgh.

**Ashcroft.** The CPR station was named in 1885 for nearby Ashcroft Manor, the roadhouse built by C.F. and H.P. Cornwall. They had settled in 1862, using the name of the English village in Gloucestershire where their father was vicar. Most people, however, called it Cornwall's.

**Assiniboine Bluffs** - for the valiant Assiniboine, Louis Patneaux, who with his wife and young son accompanied Cheadle, Milton and the parasitic O'Bryne on their hazardous trip down the North Thompson in 1863. He was very able - an essential for survival with them!

**Avola** - named in 1913 for a Sicilian town by the CNR. For fifty years previously it had been Stillwater Flats, for the pleasant interlude in North Thompson turbulence.

**Barnes Creek and Lake.** J.C. Barnes settled on the bench above modern Ashcroft in the late 1860s. He became a leading light of the Interior Agricultural Association of the 1890s.

**Barnhartvale.** Peter Barnhart was conductor on the first CPR train in 1886, but retired during the 1890s to run a hotel in Kamloops. In 1905 he settled a short distance up Campbell Creek and opened a P.O. to which he attached his own name - to the disgust of early settlers!

**Barriere.** The mouth of the river was so-named by 1828, when Archibald McDonald achieved our first map. Rocks at that site were an impediment to navigation, and French was the fur-traders' language.

**Basque.** Antoine Minaberriet settled near Ashcroft in the early 1860s. He developed an excellent ranch, naming it for his homeland, and provided winter pasture for many Cariboo packers. In 1883 he sold to Walter Langley, and returned to France.

**Batchelor Hills** - named early in this century for Owen Salisbury Batchelor, having previously been known as Garde Laffertie for the man in charge of the HBC horse range. Batchelor had farmed the upper Salmon River valley in 1885, but moved to Kamloops ten years later, and became jailer until succumbing to Klondike fever. On his return he ran several mining ventures, including the erection of a stamp mill just below these hills. He died in 1933. His son commented that the family fortune would have been made had Dad saved the money spent on staking claims throughout the district!

**Battle Bluff.** During railway construction much blasting was necessary here. The Shuswap word for a loud noise is the same as that for a battle, it is reported, and the name arose from this misunderstanding. There is absolutely no evidence for imaginative tales of a gory Indian massacre here.

**Battle Mountain** (Wells Gray Park) This, however, commemorates a bloody clash between Shuswap and Chilcotin tribes over hunting rights; many artifacts have been found.

**Beak Creek.** C.M. Beak, a very successful Cariboo packer of the 1860s, settled near the end of Nicola Lake and amassed huge herds of cattle. He was later active in establishing Douglas Lake Cattle Company.

**Beaton Creek and Lake.** Alex Beaton and sons Neil, Angus and John settled in the Otter valley in the 1880s. A few years later Neil established his own successful ranch on Cherry Creek, with summer range extending up to the lake.

**Beresford** - for Lord Beresford, one of the absentee English financiers who promoted agricultural settlement in this area, despite its low rainfall for raising crops. Most later reverted to cattle ranching.

**Bessette Creek** - for the owner of a large Shuswap lumber operation.

**Bester Creek** - for Herman Bester who ranched near Clearwater about 1910. He also ran the Blackpool ferry, having a narrow escape in 1918, when the cable broke at high water.

**Bestwick** (south-east of Kamloops). Ralph Bestwick opened the P.O. in 1911, in addition to ranching. There was also a school.

**Blackloam** is a deliberate misnomer, given about 1910 by land developers to part of the Rose Hill area in the attempt to induce settlers to populate the dry belt. Neither the name nor the arable farmers persisted; the land reverted to cattle.

**Blackpool** - named by J. Miller for the English seaside resort.

**Blair Creek** (north of Falkland). This is probably a misprint for Matthew Blais, who settled about 1890 with his brothers Paul and Joseph. He was declared insane in 1898; there was prolonged litigation over his estate, with Paul eventually victorious.

**Bleeker Creek and Lake.** John L. Bleeker established a ranch on the Trapp Lake range in the 1870s. In 1908 he sold to Joe Bulman, but retained his lakeside cabin and worked as a trapper. He was a delightful eccentric, with a unique philosophy based on his love of animals. He died in 1922.

**Blucher Hall.** Donald Fraser, who worked as a boy in CPR construction, settled in 1895 on Forrest Lake, naming his farm in honor of an estate he inherited in Britain - but never claimed.

**Boat Encampment.** This was of great importance to the Northwest Fur Company, being a vital link on the overland route to the east. It is now sadly lost to the Mica Dam.

**Bolean Creek** (near Falkland). This is "Riviere Boleau" (birch) on Samuel Black's 1835 map, and indicates the importance of birch in making furniture and pack saddles. Probably in the later English-speaking era someone misread the last letter. Nearby Bouleau Mountain is another reference.

**Bonaparte River and Lake.** This was named in Archibald McDonald's 1827 map, probably christened by an admirer of the great Napoleon. One of the Kanakas (Sandwich or Hawaiian Islanders) brought in by the HBC as laborers was nick-named Bonaparte, but there is no evidence linking him with the river and lake.



**Bongard Creek** (Shuswap) - possibly another relic of the French era - "Take good care!" More probably it honors E.S. Bongard, early CPR man.

**Borthwick Mountain** - for George A Borthwick, who started the flourishing Inland Cigar Factory in Kamloops in 1895. The family moved to the coast in 1908, but in 1910 returned to ranch at the mouth of the Barriere River. He died in 1927.

**Bose Hill.** William H. Bose started a Cariboo freight business in the 1870s, and settled in Ashcroft when this became the supply point upon completion of the CPR. The mountain marks his summer range for pack animals. He died in 1936.

**Botanie Creek and Lake** (near Lytton) is a botanist's paradise, with a wide range of rarer flowers, so that it has been falsely claimed as the reason for the name. Actually it is an Indian word, which G.M. Dawson translates as a perpetual root place, although others claim it means clouds. Poohtanie was a traditional Indian meeting place for trade and sports, and in 1882 Bishop A.W. Sillitoe joined them there for his Anglican Mission, rejoicing in its beauty.

**Brennan Creek.** John Brennan settled here about 1907; he died in 1920. During the heyday of the Adams River Lumber Company there was a large lumber camp at the mouth, and even a school.

**Bridge Lake.** In the early fur trade era the brigade trail to Fort Alexandria went up the North Thompson to the present Little Fort, and across by Bridge Lake to Green Lake and Lac La Hache. Possibly some kind of bridge was erected across a marshy spot; more probably the name refers to the long land bridge between the North Thompson and Fraser River systems.

**Brigade Lake** is on the fur brigade trail south of Kamloops - an excellent camping spot with fine pasture for horses.

**Broom Creek** (tributary to Guichon). This is a contraction for J.W. Broomhead, a miner of the 1890s who promoted the Aberdeen claim here.

**Brousseau Lake** - for Louis Brousseau, who left the HBC about 1862 to start his own farm at Boute du Lac (Savona).

**Bull Lake.** One would enjoy speculating that a particularly fierce bull took possession here, but maybe it was just a bull-frog haunt! During Walhachin development it was tapped to give the village water - a much more reliable supply than that provided on the north by shaky flumes from Snohoosh Lake.

**Bulman Lake** - for Joe Bulman, who arrived to work for W.J. Roper at Cherry Creek in 1887; in 1907 he bought the Willow Ranch on the Nicola road. The lake served his summer range. He later achieved great success in cattle breeding on his Westwold ranch; he died in 1935.

**Buse Lake and Hill.** William and George Buse started ranching at Hidden Vale, Campbell Creek, in the 1880s. George later moved to the prairies for some years, but returned to Campbell Meadows.

**Cache Creek.** There are various wild and woolly stories about Cariboo stage robbers hiding their loot here, and of Donald McLean caching gold in the hills before leaving for the Chilcotin "war" and his own death. In actual fact, however, it was already named on Black's 1835 map, long before gold was discovered. It probably marks the collection point for furs bound for Thompson's River Post (Kamloops) when French was the traders' language.

**Cahilty Lake** - for Robert Cahilty, who settled in the upper Louis Creek valley in the late 1890s, developing a good ranch.

**Cambie** (near Sicamous) - for Henry J. Cambie, who was in charge of this section of CPR construction.

**Camp Creek** marks the site of one of the bigger CNR construction camps, near Clearwater. Another creek of the same name on North Barriere Lake probably indicates a lumber camp for cutting ties.

**Campbell Creek and Lake.** Lewis Campbell, an American cattle drover, settled here in 1862, eventually establishing a very profitable ranch, with summer range around the lake. His home was at the creek mouth, now the Wildlife Park. He died in 1911.

**Campbell Hill** - for James Campbell, who ranched and built Cache Creek hotel, store and telegraph office in the 1870s. They were destroyed by fire in 1886; he sold the ranch to C.A. Semlin in 1893.

**Canford** - named in 1907 by Theophilus Hardiman, first post-master, for his English home.

**Canim Lake.** This is the Chinook word for canoe.

**Canoe Creek** (Big Bend) was used by the Norwesters in shipment of furs to the east overland. A.C. Anderson claimed it was used by Simon Fraser in 1808 to cache his canoe before his historic trip down the Fraser River. It continued important as a western pass through to the North Thompson at the present Valemount. This particularly beautiful valley has been completely lost to the Mica dam.

**Canoe Creek** (near Fountain) is said to be a place where spruce bark canoes were made, in contrast to the standard dug-out.

**Canoe** (Shuswap) is a natural landing place for Indians, and became useful to miners during the brief Big Bend gold rush.

**Cardew Hill** - for Harold W. Cardew, who settled at the end of Shumway Lake in 1890. He married in 1892, but his wife eventually found the remote life with a young family was too nerve-wracking, so they moved to Victoria in 1899, and later returned to England, selling the ranch to their neighbour, William McLeod.

**Cargile** is sometimes erroneously rendered Carquile. In 1881 William Cargyle, earlier of Dog Creek, bought the Hat Creek ranch and ran a good road-house, which still survives.

**Carlin** - for Mike Carlin, who bought the J.P. Shaw ranch in 1907. In the next few years his brothers John, James, Frank and C.J. settled to farm in the area between Chase and Tappen.

**Castillou Creek.** Joseph Castillou settled on Coldwater Creek in the 1880s, and his family developed a good ranch.

**Cayoosh Creek and Lake.** This is an Indian word for horse, perhaps to designate good pasture, or to commemorate an accident. In the period 1858-60 the name was also applied to the village of Lillooet.

**Celista** (also Celesta Creek nearby and Chelista Creek on Seymour Arm). When Nicola, paramount Chief of the Okanagans, died about 1860, the easterly part of his domain was inherited by his nephew, whose name is variously rendered as Tselaxitsa, Sillakeetsah, Chilliheetza and Celsta. There were many descendants; Celeste continues as an Indian surname.

**Chapperon Lake.** Francois Chapperon was a packer who settled in 1860 on the east side of the North Thompson ten miles above St. Paul's home, and married one of his daughters. He later took over Rev. James Turner's abandoned claim near Douglas Lake for his pack animals; this was sold to C.M. Beak in 1883, and so eventually became part of the Douglas Lake Cattle Company. The lake was an important spring time Indian fishery.

**Chartrand Creek** (south of Savona) - for the French Canadian Archele (Jack) Chartrand who settled in the 1890s. In 1922 he was murdered for no apparent reason by his neighbour George McLure, judged insane.

**Chartrand Lake** (north of Savona) - for a railway belt surveyor in 1916.

**Chase.** Whitfield Chase had come west from New York state in 1849, and worked as a carpenter in Victoria and Oregon in the 1850s. He then tried his luck on the Fraser River gold bars, and eventually started work for the HBC in Kamloops in 1863. Two years later he established his ranch, partly to serve the Big Bend gold miners. He developed an excellent property, and died in 1890, leaving a large family. When the Adams Lake Lumber Company built its "instant town" in 1908 the first settler's name was given to the village.

**Cherry Creek and Bluff.** The profusion of choke-cherries was noted by the fur-traders, who named the stream Riviere en Cereise. It marks the site of our first independent farms, started in 1860 by Donald McAulay and John McIver, both previously HBC servants.



**Chinook Cove** presumably refers to a sheltered spot where Chinook mildness has welcome effect in winter.

**China Valley.** This is said to provide good china clay; the creek is named Charcoal Creek; perhaps there was a small cottage industry.

**Chuwels Mountain.** This is an appropriate Indian word, meaning "with many gullies", as described by Dawson.

**Chu Chua** - often said to mean running water, but Dawson and Teit both give tsuk kwalk as meaning a red place.

**Christian Creek** (Shuswap) - perhaps named for Joseph Christian, the Okanagan rancher, who used the pasture on his many cattle drives. His home site is now part of Kelowna airport, but the fine house was salvaged for Father Pandosy Mission. The family moved to Savona.

**Cinnemoosin Narrows** - a Shuswap word, said to mean "bend".

**Clapperton Creek.** John Clapperton started work in the Cariboo in 1862, and then ran Spence's toll bridge. He finally settled at the end of Nicola Lake about 1872, serving as J.P. until his death in 1913.

**Clark Creek** (tributary to Clapperton) - probably for John Clark who settled in the 1880s to ranch and run a hotel.

**Clearwater.** This was early known as the Clear Water for the contrast of its water with opacity from glacial silt in the North Thompson.

**Clemes Creek** (north-west of Savona) - for an eccentric Indian named Klamas who hunted here - and was notable for wearing a sword! The spelling was apparently confused with Archie Clemes of Spences Bridge.

**Clemina.** Mrs. Clemina Buckell was one of the very few women to face primitive conditions when her husband worked on CNR construction. They gave their daughter the pretty local name of Albreda.

**Clinton** - named in 1863, when the Cariboo road was completed, to honor Lord Clinton, then Colonial Secretary. Earlier it was "The Junction" (of the two routes to Cariboo).

**Cold Creek** (tributary to Paul Creek). Old timers found it worth while to ride an extra mile or so to enjoy its notable cold water.

**Collett Creek.** Joseph Collett settled on the site of Merritt in the 1880s, where he developed a fine ranch before coal-mining days.

**Copper Creek.** Native copper was found here and used as ornaments by the Indians. There are stories of large pieces, but no confirmation.

**Copper Island.** Here too copper has been found. Indian names were Cumtats or Metatsqua, meaning unknown. It is now a bird sanctuary.

**Cornwall Creek, Hills and Lake.** The brothers C.F. and H.P. Cornwall settled here in 1862. They were relatively wealthy and could hire labor; they consequently prospered as ranchers and in running a roadhouse, which still survives. Clement became Lieutenant-Governor.

**Coutlee's.** Alexander Coutlie mined in California and then B.C. He settled in the Nicola valley in 1873, running a hotel and store as well as ranching. For many years this settlement was larger than others in the valley.

**Criss Creek** - for Christopher Pumpmaker, who settled just above the Deadmans Creek Indian Reserve in 1869, growing the best hay in the district. He died in 1877, and Chris' Creek became corrupted.

**Cultus Lake** (north of Savona.) This Chinook jargon word means "useless", referring to the absence of fish, since it is too shallow for winter survival.

**Dairy Creek.** In 1860 the HBC ran an "experimental farm" on the west side of the North Thompson, and the first butter was made by Donald McAulay and Baptiste. The farm failed in an unusually chilly and damp year, and the dairy was moved nearer the Post.

**Darfield** - suggested in 1937 by Hubert Janning for the P.O., as an anglicized version of his German home Darfeld, and for the nearby Darlington Creek, origin unknown.

**Dawson Falls** - For Dr. George M. Dawson, Dominion Geologist, who surveyed the Upper Clearwater in 1877 and 8. It is well-deserved!

**Deadman Creek.** In 1817 Pierre Charette, Norwester, was killed by his travelling companion in a quarrel over the campsite. In 1828 McDonald named it Chivrette R. and in 1835 Black used Knife R., but it soon achieved its present designation. Dawson found the Shuswap name had been Hai in wohl, meaning a circle or detour.

**Devick Lake** - for Henri Louis Devick who came from Switzerland in 1904 to settle west of Heffley Creek. He died two years later, but his sons Alfred, Harry and William developed an excellent ranch.

**Disdero Lake.** Constanz Disdero settled on Robbins Range in 1890, and ranched successfully until his death in 1912.

**Dodds Lake.** William Dodds settled in Aspen Grove in 1897.

**Dominic Lake** - for Avosti Domenico, who settled in the 1880s.

**Dot** - for Dalton (nick-named Dot) Pemberthy Marpole, son of Richard, superintendent of the Pacific Division of the CPR. The son grew up in Kamloops, and then settled to farm in the Nicola valley in 1904. He died in 1908, when his house burned down.

**Douglas Lake** - for John Douglas who started his ranch in the early 1870s, later selling to C.M. Beak.

**Drynoch.** There was a large CPR construction camp here in 1882-4, in charge of a man named McLeod, who named it in honor of his Skye home.

**Duck Range.** In 1862 Jacob Duck settled with Alex Pringle on the South Thompson at Monte Creek, but sold the excellent ranch in 1888 to Hewitt Bostock, and returned to England. The

P.O. was "Ducks" until then, and so continued long afterwards in common parlance. The station was Ducks Meadow, but now the only relic of this pioneer is his upland summer range. For many years this boasted a school.

**Dufferin.** In 1876 Governor-General Lord and Lady Dufferin visited, and he sketched the view from the hill, which was therefore given his name. Much later, when the municipality south-west of Kamloops was formed, the museum supplied a suitable name.

**Duffy Lakes** (one near Lillooet and the other above Cherry Creek). Patrick Duffy came to the Cariboo from California in the late 1850'; then ran Lillooet saloon; then settled at Copper Creek with Hugh Morton in 1871, and a few years later at Cherry Creek on his own. He sold to W.J. Roper in 1896 and moved into Kamloops, where he died in 1904, aged 70.

**Dunn Lake and Peak.** J.F. Smith, early North Thompson prospector, reported that James Dunn had mined gold with a rocker "above the North River Indian village" about 1888. He became sick and went to California - and was never heard of again.

**Dupuis Creek** (near Mamette Lake). Jean Baptiste Dupuis and his son Louis worked for the HBC until 1861, and then mined in Cherry Creek, the North Thompson and - with considerable success - in the Big Bend. It is possible that one of the family then settled here.

**Durand Creek** (north of Savona) was called Three Mile Creek until the 1920s, when it was named for the surveyor.

**Dutch Lake** (Clearwater) - a corruption of Deutsch, referring to an early German settler, perhaps Herman Bester.

**Eakin Creek.** Oliver B. Eakin settled with his son Clarence to ranch near Mount Olie (Little Fort) in the early 1900s.

**Edith Lake.** This is Humphrey territory; James had settled in 1887 with his sons T. Charles, Fred and James. Fred had a daughter Edith, but the name is earlier, so was perhaps also the name of her grandmother.



**Edwards Creek** (tributary to Heffley). In 1872 John T. Edwards, a successful Cariboo miner, bought the estate and stock of Adam P. Heffley, and later added neighbouring land. For a while he took over the name of the main creek as well, but in 1898 moved to Kamloops, and the name reverted to the original settler.

**Eight Mile Creek.** John Wilson left Yorkshire in 1849; after sampling gold mining in California, the Fraser and Cariboo he wisely decided it would be more profitable to drive cattle from the States to feed hungry miners. This led to establishment of a ranch, eventually to include most of the land around Savona and a huge spread at Grande Prairie. He was dubbed the Cattle King, with his headquarters for many years at Eight Mile Creek - perhaps so named because it was eight miles long, or because it was eight miles from Cache Creek. The old house was demolished about 1970; only large root cellars mark the site now.

**Enderby** (earlier Spallumcheen and then Belvidere). The story goes that a tea-party in 1887 included ballads, and that the ladies so loved "The Brides of Enderby" that they wanted the name for their new P.O. Perhaps the English exiles were homesick!

**ExLou** - a contrived and ugly name indicating nearness to Louis Creek.

**Face Lake** - for its mirror-like clarity. The Shuswap name Ski kloosha has the same meaning.

**Fadear Creek.** Charles Fadear arrived in 1884 as a carpenter in Kamloops, and a few years later settled to ranch in the upper Louis Creek valley until his death in 1930.

**Falkland** - for Colonel Falkland Warren, who settled here in 1893, when it was regarded as part of Grande Prairie. He moved to the coast four years later, but the village was later named for its first landowner. Warren Creek is also named for him.

**Fehr Mountain.** Albert C. Fehr was bookkeeper and manager for Wilson's cattle empire, and later married his widow Nancy, thus inheriting the Indian Gardens and Savona portions of the estate.

**Fennel Creek and Mountains.** George Fennell, after a few years spent prospecting, settled at Chu Chua in 1903 and developed a fine ranch, P.O., store and sawmill. He died in 1935.

**Finley Creek** - for Hyde Finley who settled near Vavenby prior to WW1.

**Fish Trap Creek** - probably dating from the HBC practice of using "varvoux" to trap salmon as they ascended river to spawn. It was, of course, merely an adaptation of the highly efficient Indian methods of obtaining their basic essential food.

**Flour Mill Creek** (upper Clearwater) - a disconcerting name in the back of beyond! It is apparently a humorous corruption of Four Mile, for its length. Another version states that fine flour gold was obtained from sluice boxes built here.

**Forster Creek** (near Barriere). H.E. Forster built the small sternwheeler Selkirk in 1895 for traffic up the North Thompson, so it is possible the creek is named for him. He later moved to the upper Columbia - and took the Selkirk with him!

**Forrest Lake** (east of Louis Creek). George Forrest was the first settler here, in 1891.

**Fortune Creek.** A.L. Fortune, quite unrelated to "our" William, was one of the Fraser River Overlanders, and later farmed in the Spallumcheen.

**Fountain** (near Lillooet) - a natural water-spout, since collapsed.

**Fredwells Creek** (upper Clearwater). Fred Wells was a noted prospector of the 1920s here, in the Kootenays and Omineca. He then founded the gold-quartz company at Wells, near Barkerville.

**Frederick Siding.** This was a CNR halt near Tranquille, named for C.B. Frederick, who died in 1940 after serving as patrolman for 22 years. Earlier he had a small copper mine in partnership with William Philip; a shipment of ore was made when the railway was completed. Among the railwaymen he is remembered for having three beautiful daughters!

**French Creek** - the most productive stream of the brief Big Bend gold rush. It was worked steadily by some French Canadians who had served the HBC, including Joseph La Fleur and Jean Baptiste Dupuis.

**Friskin Lake** - for James Friskin, who settled near Stump Lake in 1887, and developed a fine ranch. He sold in 1912, but returned in 1916 as manager for the new owner, the absentee Duke of Portland. He retired to Kamloops in 1928, and died in 1945, aged 86.

**Gannet Creek** (north of Adams Lake) - earlier Garnet, which was very reasonable. It was apparently later corrupted to Gannet, which is not, as these sea birds never reach the interior.

**Garrison Mountain** (east of Barriere) - a striking rock formation, giving the impression of fortifications.

**Gatcombe** - named by W.C. Ricardo for the tiny village on the Severn estuary. There is no apparent resemblance.

**Genier Hills and Lake.** Gilbert and Napoleon Genier came to B.C. to work on CPR construction; the latter soon moved away, but Gilbert became engineer for the McIntosh and Saucier's Electric Light Company, so continuing when the City took over operation. He then moved to Barriere to ranch. He died in 1938, leaving many descendants here.

**Gilead Island.** Frank A. Rushton arrived in 1889, opening a gunsmith's in Kamloops, and starting a ranch 20 miles up the west side of the North Thompson. This included an island which he christened for the plentiful balm of Gilead (cottonwood). He also found time to serve several terms as alderman. His island is now known as Jensen's.

**Gisborne Lake** (Tranquille district) - for Frank Gisborne, who worked here as Dominion Forester in the 1920s. He later served as constable at Canford, when he was killed in 1934 by the George brothers.

**Gladwin** (near Lytton) - for Walter D. Gladwin who kept a Cariboo roadhouse here until his death about 1880. His widow married famous stage driver Emile La Forrest.

**Gleneden** (near Salmon Arm) - concocted by settlers for its beauty.

**Glenemma** (near Salmon Arm) - similarly contrived, honoring Emma, wife of early settler Ken Sweet.

**Gnawed Mountain** (Nicola) - for its shape. It is a direct translation of the Shuswap Skutl heh til, meaning "eaten to the bone."

**Goodwin Creek** (near Salmon Lake). Alfred R. Goodwin and his brothers Frank and C.A. settled here about 1890. Alfred was accused of cattle rustling in 1908; after two trials he was somehow acquitted. He later moved to Monte Creek, west of the Bostock property.

**Goose Lake** (near Knutsford) This is not listed in the Gazetteer, but must be included, as it is the delight of bird-watchers. There are many varieties of duck, and we all enjoy the raucous yellow-headed blackbird. In the fall it is the haunt of geese and sandhill cranes.

**Gosnell** (Albreda River mouth) - for R.E. Gosnell, first Provincial Librarian and Archivist and author of an early history of the province, but never a resident of the interior.

**Grande Prairie.** This large area of meadow land was named by the early French-speaking fur-traders, who used it as their horse farm at the courteous invitation of Chief Nicola. Part later became Adelphi, and in 1926 the National Geographic Board insisted on Westwold, as both other names were used elsewhere. A pity!

**Griffin Lake.** Frederick Griffin came to work for the HBC in the late 1860s, and pre-empted land west of the North Thompson in 1877, using the lake as summer range. In 1891 he moved away. A second Griffin Lake at Three Valley Gap is of unknown origin; when mild winters precluded the CPR ice harvest in Kamloops they used this lake.

**Grindrod** - for Edmund H. Grindrod, first CPR telegrapher here. The village had previously been called North Enderby.



**Guerin Creek** - earlier called Hudson's Bay Creek. James F. Guerin mined in the Cariboo, tried his luck in the Big Bend, and then developed a mine shaft on Jamieson Creek. In 1883 he took up land southwest of Kamloops, as well as running a blacksmithy in town. The family found coal on the ranch (Coal Hill), and then copper and some gold. Most of the location is now lost in land-fill, following long City usage as garbage dump.

**Guichon Creek** - The brothers Laurent, Joseph and Pierre Guichon came from France in 1861 to mine in the Cariboo, and then settled in various parts of the Nicola valley in the early 1870's. Laurent sold his Douglas Lake ranch in 1883 to C.M. Beak, and started afresh in the Fraser valley; Port Guichon marks his success. Pierre died young. Joseph's original Mamette Lake ranch gave the creek its name; there were many additions, with home, store and hotel at Quilchena.

**Gulliford Creek** - for R. Gulliford, who farmed at Aspen Grove around 1910.

**Gwen Lake** (near Merritt) - for Gwen Haworth, later Mrs. Chambers.

**Hagen Mountain** - Ole S. Hagen settled at Chinook Cove about 1895, and both this mountain and Mount Olie honor him. He was sadly killed in 1931 when a log crushed him.

**Haines Creek** (Salmon River) - Jim Haines trapped in this district, finally settling about 1910.

**Hallamore Lake** (east of Little Fort) - C.W. Hallamore managed the Bank of Commerce in Kamloops during the first decade of this century, and it may be he made mineral claims here - but we have no record.

**Halston** - was originally named Mytton for B.C. Fruitlands manager H.P. Mytton. It later became Halston, apparently for his English home.

**Hamilton Creek** - Robert Hamilton was one of the earliest and most competent ranchers in the Nicola valley; he sold much of his property in 1882 to the Van Volkenburgh brothers, hoping to devote his energies to mining coal he had discovered on his land, but had insufficient capital.

**Hardie Hill.** Alex Hardie went to the Fraser River gold rush in 1858, after a few years' similar effort in California. He then moved on to the Cariboo, and ran a hotel which was lost in the Barkerville fire. In 1869 he settled at Savona, first at Indian Gardens and then at Copper Creek to ranch and mine for cinnabar. He died in 1917.

**Harmon Creek.** In 1892 land in the Merritt district was surveyed for S.M.D. and W.H. Harmon. The Kamloops blacksmiths appear to be unrelated.

**Harper Mount** (northeast of Kamloops). In 1861 Jerome and Thaddeus Harper established the ranch that still bears their name, following cattle drives from the States to the Cariboo. They soon developed a huge empire which included the Gang Ranch and land at Clinton and Kelly Lake. Jerome died in 1874, and Thaddeus went bankrupt in 1889.

**Harrison Creek** - for William Harrison who came to the district in 1893, and developed a fine sheep farm at Pritchard. He served a quarter century as president of the B.C. Sheepbreeders Association.

**Hat Creek** (tributary to the Bonaparte). This was dubbed Riviere au Chapeau by the French fur-traders, apparently because of a hat-shaped rock near its confluence. Donald McLean was the first settler here.

**Heffley Creek and Lake.** Very early records show Bourdignon Creek, for the rough ice ridges of the winter state of the powerful riffle at its mouth. Adam P. Heffley came to B.C. in 1858, achieving some success in mining and packing. He settled on the east side of the North Thompson about 1865, and soon built up a fine ranch and horse farm. He died in 1872, and J.T. Edwards bought land and livestock at the subsequent sale.

**Helmcken Falls** (near Clearwater) were discovered by R.H. Lee in 1913, and he suggested they be named for Richard McBride. Instead they honor Dr. J.S. Helmcken, who arrived to work for the HBC in Victoria in 1850, and later became an active politician of the infant colony. He certainly deserves his name on the map, but it is odd that this location was chosen, as he apparently never visited the interior.

**Highland Valley** (northeast of Ashcroft). The first gold and copper claims here were located in 1905, but the area retained its natural beauty until recent years, when Bethlehem Copper has quite literally moved mountains.

**Hihium Lake** (northwest of Savona). Father Le Jeune lists hiawm as meaning a dipping net, but it was also generally used for trout. When reserves were established small fishing stations were allocated at each end of the lake. They were particularly valuable in early spring, and open to all bands, who agreed to meet in friendship. Hatheume Lake (near Pennask) probably has the same origin.

**Hilliam** - for Edward Hilliam, Boer War veteran, who settled near Scotch Creek prior to W.W.1; he was promoted Brigadier-General in 1917.

**Hobson Lake** (upper Clearwater) - for J.B. Hobson, a noted mining engineer who was particularly active in the Bullion hydraulic mine.

**Hockin Landing** - for Mrs. J. Hockin, who opened the first P.O. at Hilliam in 1915. The wharf served ferries of the 1920s.

**Hole-in-the-wall** - for a notable geographic formation in the pass between the North Thompson and Raft Rivers.

**Holland Creek** (tributary to Paul Creek). John Holland worked as a packer during the latter 1860s, and settled about 1870 on land held previously by J. Scheidam. He later sold part to the Harpers, while the remainder became part of the Indian Reserve.

**Hughes Lake**. James L. Hughes started his Cherry Creek ranch about 1880, after mining, and government service at Clinton; he later sold to Henry Cornwall. His name is sadly erased, with the lake, by Afton Mines.

**Hull Lake**. John R. Hull arrived in 1873 to work for his uncle W.J. Roper, and soon established his own fine horse and cattle enterprise. His brother William was partner at first, but in 1895 moved to Calgary to become a cattle magnate.

**Humamilt Lake** (near Celista). This Shuswap word means "little fish", as distinguished from the vital food provided by salmon and trout.

**Hupel** (Shuswap River). H. Hupel was the first postmaster in 1910.

**Hyde Mountain** (Jamieson Creek). Ed Hyde worked on the staff of the Provincial Home in Kamloops from 1899 to 1907, and started Mountain View ranch. The mountain was named for his summer range; he later moved to Westsyde.

**Ingram Creek** . Henry Ingram came from the U.S. about 1860 as a Cariboo packer, and - after an unsuccessful interlude with Frank Laumeister's camels - became the first Grande Prairie settler in 1865. He founded a good ranch and horse farm, even starting a popular race meet in 1873. He died in 1879, but descendants continue in the district.

**Inkikuh Creek** (near Spences Bridge). Dawson says this means "sometimes dry" - which is common enough in that desert terrain!

**Inks Lake** (southwest of Kamloops). J.F. Inks ranched near the Iron Mask Mine for a few years, but sold out in 1917 in favor of a real estate business in Vancouver. His holding was too small to be viable.

**Inskip Lake** (west side of the North Thompson). Percy C. Inskip settled here at the beginning of this century and developed a fine ranch.

**Ironmask Hill** (southwest of Kamloops). This honors Kamloops' most successful mine among the many claims in the vicinity - and it was for copper, despite its name. It worked on and off under various owners from 1896 until bankruptcy in 1924, and was then revived by manager A.W. Wallender until final closure in 1931.

**Irvine** - for John L. Irvine, CNR engineer, who was killed in an accident 150 miles up the North Thompson in 1911.



**Jackson Lake** - for Francis William Jackson, who worked for the Douglas Lake Cattle Company and other Nicola valley ranches.

**Jacko Lake** (sometimes rendered Jocko). Alex Jacko is a rather shadowy figure, a half-breed who sometimes worked for the HBC, and was very probably descended from James Finlay (Jacques, or Jaco in later generations). By 1855 he owned a considerable number of horses, and pastured them south of the river junction. He died in 1863, but his son Philip pre-empted the family horse range in 1866, extending from the lake to the creek mouth. The lower portion was bought in 1875 by John Peterson, who married Alex's daughter Nellie - and eventually took over the name of the creek.

**Jamieson Creek.** In 1871 John Jamieson pre-empted land on Twelve Mile Creek, on the west side of the North Thompson. In the fall of 1873 the Sandford Fleming railway planning expedition noted that he was erecting a sawmill at the creek mouth. This ran for several years, and the creek acquired his name. During the 1880s he, or his son, apparently turned to charcoal burning. Another unrelated John Jamieson served as farm manager and then superintendent of Fruitlands in the period 1916 to 1931. Once again the name was appropriate, as the site of the irrigation dam.

**Joe Ross Creek** (tributary to Deadman's Creek) - for Joseph E. Ross, who was Dominion Land Surveyor 1907-12, having come to Kamloops in 1890. He died in 1944.

**John Frank Lake** - for a settler on Campbell Range from the 1890s until his death in 1944.

**Johnson Creek** (Shuswap) - probably for A.W. Johnson, Dominion Land Surveyor 1902-14, who was killed in action in 1917.

**Johnson Lake.** Gus Johnson ranched at Blucher Hall on the Skwaam Bay road during the early 1900s, and this was his summer range.

**Johnston Creek** - for William Henry Johnston, who settled near Vavenby prior to W.W. 1; he died in 1932, leaving descendants in the district.

**Joseph Creek.** This was also called Boulder Creek. It may be the nickname of a Chu Chua Indian, or possibly honors their church, as does Mount St. Joseph nearby.

**Jules Lake** (Criss Creek). This is the French name given to Ceci asket, Chief of the Deadman Creek Indians in the latter 1860s. They had originally been given land at Savona, but were forcibly ousted by the white settlers. There are many Jules descendants.

**Kamloops.** It is particularly sad to be ignorant about our own home. Present popular belief seems to be that "Cumcloups" means "meeting of the waters", but there is very little evidence for this.

The trouble started with Alexander Ross, who arrived here in 1812, and in 1849 published his recollections. It reads "a place called by the Indians Cumcloups", and it is the only primary reference for this version. All other early writers give a three-syllabled word, most commonly rendered "Kam-a-loops".

It seems probable, although not capable of proof, that Ross actually wrote "Cumeloups" in his copper-plate manuscript, and that the printers mistook the middle syllable for a "c".

The next primary source is John Tod, in charge here 1841-50, who dictated his reminiscences in about 1880. He said, "The Indians called the place 'Kahm-o-loops', meaning the 'meeting of the waters', and we, less poetically, called it 'Forks of the Thompson'."

Tod's memory at this stage was a little hazy - even to the degree of forgetting his wife's name! - and he was given to considerable embellishment of his stories, which bear little relation to his journal made at the time. One therefore must take his statements with several grains of salt, especially as he apparently never learnt the Shuswap language very fully.

G.M. Dawson's opinion, however, is worthy of great respect, and he designated Kam-a-loo-la-pa as the point between two rivers. Neither Father Le Jeune's vocabulary nor elderly Indians we have asked can offer any words to confirm this meaning; the standard word for water is kwa, used in various composite forms for lake, river, rapids and springs. One knowledgeable Indian suggested it might mean meeting place of people rather than of rivers - a trading campsite.

During the fur-trade the name was reserved for the Indian settlement; the white man's establishment was Thompson's River Post until the HBC replaced it with a general store in 1884.

When a tiny village began to grow in the early 1870s, following confederation and the promise of a railway, the Indian name was gradually adopted.

One theory, popular in the 1890s, must be mentioned only to discard it - "camp des loups". All primary sources agree that the name is Indian, pre-dating the fur trade. The only indication of wolves in the district is a very dubious Tod story; other references comment on the lack of larger animals. Indeed our dry belt is not a natural habitat for wolves. Another wild suggestion is the Chinook Kamooks, meaning dogs, since these small beasts of burden and food were numerous here. But Chinook was not used in pre-contact days.

The problem was neatly summed up in a letter in the Inland Sentinel of 1897, from J.N.J. Brown, a very knowledgeable man who had arrived in 1884. All our later research has added nothing useful, so it seems appropriate to let him have the last word 80 years later.

"In glancing back over the primitive ages, we hear that Kamloops was called "Camp des Loups" which means camp of the wolf. This is one authority for the name. But from personal enquiry among the Indians I find that they always called the place Tkum-loops. Some writers have signified the meaning of Kamloops is 'The Point', so-called because of the point formed at the junction of the two rivers. I have often enquired of the Indians of the meaning of the word, but never yet received any satisfactory answer. Suffice it to say that the word Kamloops is simply an ancient name."

**Kimble Creek** - for Mrs. Elizabeth Kimble, whose brand was registered for Voght valley in 1916.

**Kingsvale** - probably for Dell King, who took up land near Merritt in 1906.

**Kirby Creek.** Stanley Kirby first settled in the Okanagan valley, but in 1895 built a fine hotel in Nicola village, running it for 20 years.

**Kwilakwila Lake** (near Cherry Creek). Dawson states this is Shuswap for green stone; hence the English name of the adjacent mountain.

**Knouff Lake.** James Vincent Knouff settled near Louis Creek in the 1860s, after packing in the Cariboo. He sold out in 1892 to retire to California, but soon returned until his death in 1904.

**Knutsford.** R. Begbie Longridge settled here in 1912 and, with his friend J.S. Jones, built a store and P.O. which he named for his Cheshire home.

**Kualt** - the Shuswap word for red, presumably for rocks or red ochre.

**Lac Des Roches.** This was on the first fur brigade trail from Fort Alexandria to Kamloops through the present Littlefort. The route was changed to one through Copper Creek long before the invasion of English-speaking miners; therefore it retained its French designation.

**Lac du Bois.** The Shuswap name was Hlooleu, meaning a diver, since these birds are common here. To the fur traders it marked the nearest source of good wood when Thompson's River Post was on the North Kamloops site, and was also the centre of open bunch-grass pasture for the horse farm, giving welcome protection in winter. It was always Lac le Bois until teacher Allan Mathews decided to improve on the fur traders' French!

**Lambly Creek.** Thomas B. Lambly and his brother Robert settled in the Spallumcheen in 1877, ranching on the present site of Enderby. He later became Government Agent for the district.

**Lanes Creek** - for prospector William Lanes, who had been a packer on the Cariboo road in the early 1860s. He then ranched at Sumas for a few years before settling west of the North Thompson. He died in 1898.

**Langley Lake.** Walter Langley, a relatively wealthy Englishman, bought the fine Basque Ranch from Antoine Minaberriet in 1883; the lake marks his summer range. In 1887 he was fined by Magistrate Cornwall for repeated damage to "Oregon Jack" Dowling's irrigation dam, but for some obscure reason Judge Walkem quashed the conviction.

**Larch Hills** (near Salmon Arm) - an obvious name, but worth noting, since it is the only place in the interior where larch grows, with many fine specimens of this deciduous conifer.

**Lauder Creek.** Joseph D. Lauder settled on this branch of the upper Nicola in 1876, ranching until his death in 1913. He also had a home in Kamloops, even serving as alderman. He was one of the very few to resist blandishments - and sometimes stronger pressure - of the Douglas Lake Cattle Company's attempt to buy all property in the area.

**Lee Creek (Shuswap).** In March 1886 prospector William Lee was severely injured here in a brawl with his partner Charles Arbuckle.

**Leighton Lake.** James Buie Leighton had been brought to California as a child in 1854; when his father died he was raised by his uncle in Victoria, and then ran his store in Barkerville. In the 1870s he settled at Savona to ranch, hold the mail contract, serve as ferryman and freighter. In 1909 the family developed a huge irrigation system by erecting a dam on Tunkwa Lake, part of their summer range and creating Leighton Lake by building a second dam. Leighton died in 1945, aged 94.

**Lac Le Jeune.** To old timers this is still Fish Lake, a beloved holiday site. In 1926 The National Geographic Board wanted a distinctive name, and it was agreed to honor Father Le Jeune, well-loved priest of the Indian population since 1880. His "WaWa" in a shorthand version of Chinook provided them with their first reading matter. There is now a government campsite in addition to many private homes and the lodge. There are currently plans for a large housing development, which may finally destroy the wilderness atmosphere.

**Littlefort.** In 1850 Chief Trader Paul Fraser, in charge of Thompson's River Post, established a cabin here under Antoine Lampreau, providing a subsidiary trading post for this very rich fur district. It was abandoned after two years, as fairly frequent trading trips from Kamloops were found to be equally effective.

**Logan Lake.** Tslakan, corrupted into Logan by the traders, was a "Boute du Lac" (Savona) Indian who traded many furs during the 1860s, and established a good horse farm. He apparently intensely disliked the white influx and maintained great pride in being an Indian, even insisting on the prefix "Mr." as for white men. His daughter is remembered in Mount Anne nearby; she too was a skilled trapper until her death in 1934. Her husband

Gabriel had been killed in an accident 1905, and she raised the children single-handed.

**Lolo Creek, Lake and Mount.** Jean Baptiste Lolo was an Iroquois-French Canadian half-breed who had come west with the fur-traders, serving in various parts of New Caledonia. By the 1840s he had settled in Kamloops, alternating HBC work with his own varied private enterprises. He was a very able intermediary between local Indians and the Company until his death in 1868, when his personal domain became part of the Indian Reserve. In Chinook Lolo means to carry or lead, appropriate enough for this dominant character. He later adopted the name St. Paul.

**Louis Creek.** Louis Barrie and Francois Lavieure prospected here in 1860, finding some gold, so that the stream became known as Louis' or Frenchman's Creek. Later the village assumed this old name.

**Louis Lake.** Hli hleh kan, named Petit Louis by the HBC, was Chief of Kamloops Band from about 1855 until his death in 1915. This was a difficult - and often tragic - transitional period for the Indians, but Chief Louis handled it with consummate skill, negotiating with all levels of government for improvements in the miserable conditions of his people.

**Loveway Mountain.** Xavier Loveway settled at Mount Olie about 1898, farming until his death in 1940.

**Lumby.** Moses Lumby came to B.C. as a miner in 1860, and later ranched on the South Thompson with Preston Bennett. In 1870 they moved to the lush meadows of the Spallumcheen. Lumby later became Government Agent at Vernon, dying in 1893.

**Lundbom Lake** - for R.W. Lundbom who settled at the end of Nicola Lake.

**Lusk Lake** (near Mabel Lake). David Lusk was mining in the Stickeen in 1862, and then prospected in various areas, so that it is possible that the lake was named for him. In 1895, with Robert Cowan, he opened the first "Hotel" for the patronage of fishermen at Lac Le Jeune.

**Lyons Lake.** Robert H. Lyon came to work for Hull brothers, ranchers and butchers, but by 1895 established his own ranch near Heffley Creek. Later he ran a Kamloops freight company.

**Lytton.** During the early days of the young mainland colony of B.C. there was great dependency on the British Government. It was therefore very politic of Governor James Douglas to name this important point on the Cariboo Road in honor of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Secretary of State. It had previously been Kamcheen, and The Forks.

**McAbee.** This railway halt west of Walhachin, now abandoned, honors Marcus Lafayette McAbee. He came to the district in the early 1880s, working as a cowboy and a butcher. He married Kitty Wilson, who inherited the Eight Mile Ranch of her father's massive estate, which they ran successfully. McAbee died in 1936, aged 81.

**McCracken** (halt east of Kamloops) - for E.S. McCracken, CPR superintendent at Revelstoke.

**McLennan Mountain and River** (upper North Thompson). Surveyors Alex and Roderick McLennan both worked for the first railway planning expedition of 1871. John McLennan next year took charge of the depot in Kamloops, while Roderick ran subsequent survey parties in the north.

**McConnell Lake.** Archibald McConnell came to B.C. in 1862. He worked awhile in the Cariboo as a blacksmith, and then settled near Knutsford to ranch. Horses were his delight; he imported fine bloodstock, and won many races at all meets, including the "B.C. Derby" in Victoria in 1892, when he was his own jockey, aged 65! In 1899 he shot himself in a sad accident at home; this was therefore known to generations of Kamloops children as "the haunted house". It still stands as a gaunt skeleton just beyond Knutsford.

**McGillivray Creek** - for Archie McGillivray, who settled to ranch near Pritchard early in this century, and was active in racing circles.

**McGregor Hill** - for Lemuel C. McGregor, who arrived in 1875 to work for the Harper Ranch. He later farmed briefly on the North Thompson, and then established the family ranch at Pinantan. He died in 1925, aged 80.

**McKnight Creek.** David and James McKnight settled near Cahilty prior to WW1 to ranch. Some of the family later moved to North Kamloops.

**McLean Lake.** In 1860 Chief Trader Donald McLean left the HBC to develop a fine ranch at the Hat Creek-Bonaparte River Junction, and to run a "restaurant". McLean himself was killed in the Chilcotin "war" of 1864, but his widow Sophia and some of the family continued there for a few years. The lake marks their summer range. It was later named Grace Lake, for reasons unknown.

**McLeod Lake** - for William McLeod, who arrived in 1876 for CPR survey work, and then for Peter Fraser at Stump Lake. In 1878 he started his own sheep farm on the Nicola road. He died in 1939, aged 94.

**McLure.** John M. McLure started his ranch near Louis Creek in 1906, maintaining it until his death in 1933, aged 84. The railway halt took his name, and later so did the ferry and small village.

**McQueen Lake.** Isaac Brock McQueen, a Fraser River Overlander, came to the district in 1865 as our first lumberman, cutting lumber for the S.S. Marten at Chase. Next year he took up Westsyde land, running his cattle up to the lake, until his death in 1894. It has recently become well-known as the Environmental Centre for the Schools.

**Mabel Lake.** This is said to honor the daughter of Chief Trader William Charles, in charge here 1865-70, and then promoted to Victoria.

**Magna Bay.** The Latin designation of this large bay seems to have been adopted in 1920, with the opening of a P.O.



**Mahood Lake.** James Mahood took charge of the CPR surveyors in this area in 1872, when the Yellowhead Pass was in favor, and routes thence to the coast were being considered.

**Maiden Creek.** Two hillocks near its junction with the Bonaparte are supposed to represent breasts, and there are varying legends of an Indian girl who died there.

**Malakwa** - the Chinook word for mosquito, presumably derived from the French "bad" and the Shuswap "kwa" - an indication of the stagnant water where mosquitoes breed.

**Mamette Lake.** Mamit is the Shuswap word for whitefish; it was probably Frenchified by the first settlers, the Quinville and Reys from France. The English tried unsuccessfully to convert it to Marmot.

**Mann Creek** - for Alfred Mann, who settled to ranch near Blackpool in 1905. There is another Mann Creek near Glenemma of unknown origin.

**Manning Creek** - for John Manning who settled at the 21 Mile Ranch in the lower Nicola valley in 1897.

**Mara Lake** (Spallumcheen) and **Mountain** (northwest of Kamloops) - for John Andrew Mara, who came to the country in 1862 as one of the Fraser River Overlanders. He achieved prominence as a merchant during the Big Bend gold rush, and was first elected to the legislature in 1871. In addition to much political activity until his defeat in the 1896 federal election, he ran a Kamloops store and invested very successfully in paddlewheel steamers here and in the Kootenays, and in land speculation locally. Perhaps the lake was named as a political gesture. Eventually he retired to Victoria, dying in 1920, aged 80.

**Marquart Creek and Lake.** John and Peter Marquart settled to ranch near Merritt sometime in the 1870s.

**Martel.** Eli J. Martel started a fine fruit farm here around 1910.

**Martin Mountain and Prairie** - for George Bohun Martin, an English admiral's son, who arrived in 1862 as a clerk for the HBC. In 1865 he took over James Todd's South Thompson pre-emption, later adding those of Bennett and Lumby. He developed an extensive ranch, but when Preston Bennett died in 1882 he succeeded him as MPP until defeat in 1898. He remained in Victoria until his death in 1933, aged 92.

**Martley Mountain** - for Captain John Martley, who settled in 1863 with a military land grant at Pavilion.

**Mellin Lake** (upper Nicola.) Jerry Mellin earlier lived at Aspen Grove, then here, and finally just north of the Lower Nicola Indian Reserve.

**Menanteau Lake.** August Menanteau came west from France in 1856, after being a sailor. He worked as a boatman in the Big Bend gold rush, and then ranched southwest of Kamloops in 1874, the lake marking his summer range. He also ran various local steamers at different times. He died in 1905, aged 66, in an accident on the ranch.

**Menzies Lake.** J.A. Menzies ran Nicola planing mill, which burned in 1908; the lake perhaps honors him and his timber limits.

**Merritt.** In 1906 Forksdale was re-named in honor of William Hamilton Merritt, who promoted the Nicola Valley Railway. This made possible the coal-mining boom, which in turn created the town.

**Messiter** (North Thompson halt). Possibly this was another of Milton's christenings, for their travelling companion on the earlier stage of their trip. We have, however, no confirmation.

**Mica Mountain** (southwest of Tete Jaune Cache). In 1883 James McKinlay found a considerable quantity of fine mica here, and brought out excellent samples. In 1888 John Fremont Smith made the first of many trips there. However the problem of transport defeated these prospectors, and by the time the CNR was completed demand was low. The deposits remain there still.

**Mica Creek.** There was much mica, apparently just as small flakes, in the vicinity, now engulfed in the massive hydro dam project.

**Middlesborough** (near Merritt). A P.O. opened in this mining settlement in 1908, closing in 1920. It was named for the English town.

**Minaberriet Creek** (near Ashcroft) - for Antoine Minaberriet, who settled here in 1860s, developing his fine Basque Ranch.

**Minnie Lake** (above Douglas Lake) - for Minnie, daughter of the first settler here, Byron Earnshaw. She was born in 1873 at Canford.

**Moilliet Creek.** John Lewis and Theodore Albert Moilliet settled in 1906 in Vavenby, raising sheep. J.L. died in 1918, and T.A. in 1935.

**Monte Creek and Lake.** During the fur trade era French was used; La Montee was the place where the pack trains began the steep climb to the divide, before the gentle trail through Grande Prairie to the Okanagan. Later stories invented a mythical Mexican to account for the name, when the use of French was quickly forgotten by miners swarming into the country. For many years the lake was known as Summit Lake.

**Montigny Creek** (near Littlefort) - probably for Edouard Montigny, who worked for the HBC in the 1840s, when the brigade trail to New Caledonia went up the North Thompson and across the Bridge Lake to the north.

**Moore Creek.** Joseph C. and Samuel Moore settled at the end of Nicola Lake in 1867, having arrived to mine in 1859 by a southern overland route. They were joined by brothers John and Benjamin B. and their father John, and developed the fine Beaver Ranch. Frogmoore Lake, a derivative name, feeds the creek.

**Mount Olie.** Olie Olesen settled near Littlefort early in this century, and both village and hill were named for him. Later the village reverted to its earlier name, honoring the HBC cabin built there.

**Mowich Lake** (Deadmans Creek). This is the Chinook word for deer.

**Munro** (near Savona) - for George Munro, in charge of this section of the CPR in 1886. He then became yardmaster in Kamloops, retiring to Victoria in 1910. He served as one of the City's first aldermen.

**Murchison Rapids.** In 1863 Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle named this fearful hazard on the North Thompson; we do not know why. It culminates in Little Hell's Gate to distinguish it from the Fraser River rapids - but there is in fact nothing little about it!

**Murray Mountain.** Jonathan Murray settled at Spences Bridge in the 1860s, running a store, hotel and P.O., and planting a very fine vineyard and orchard, probably the first in the interior. He died in 1896, but his nephew James A. Teit, the famed Indian historian, stayed here.

**Murtle Lake and River** - named by surveyor Joseph Hunter for his home in Scotland. Many attempts were made to "correct" it to Myrtle!

**Napier Lake** - for Charles Napier McDonald, Dominion Land Surveyor.

**Neds Creek.** Edouard de Champ, generally known as French Ned, settled on the South Thompson, apparently as a squatter, in the late 1860s. In 1873 his cabin somehow caught fire, and he was incinerated. There were rumors that he was wealthy from prospecting, but nothing was ever found. Jacob Duck took over the property.

**Nelson Creek.** Charles A. Nelson settled near Chinook Cove until his sad death in a sawmill accident in 1934, when he was aged 63.

**Nesbitt Lake.** Robert Nesbitt ranched near Ashcroft in the 1870s.

**Nicoamen River** (near Lytton) - an early Indian trail, meaning unknown. Later the HBC attempted to make a brigade trail in the vicinity, but the terrain was too steep. During CPR construction it was a busy campsite, complete with a good hotel, but now it is noted only as a halt to view the magnificent falls.

**Nicola Lake and River.** Hwistesmetsequen was born about 1780, and became paramount Chief of the Okanagans. He was the dominant Indian locally in the early fur trading days; they nicknamed him Nicholas. Despite John Tod's imaginative stories of outwitting his war threats, Nicola did much to promote a happy relationship with the white newcomers - and was certainly as able as any! He died about 1859, and the huge Okanagan domain was divided, with his nephew Chillihetza becoming chief of the Nicola valley portion.

**Niskonlith Lake.** Neskainilth (with varied spelling) succeeded his father Gregoire as chief of the upper Shuswaps in about 1860. He was notably active, with Chief Louis of Kamloops, in protesting the gross reduction of reserves in 1865 and subsequently, as settlers arrived.

**Noble Creek.** Andrew Noble came to B.C. in 1882 as contractor for erecting CPR stations and other buildings. When he finished in Kamloops he took up land on the west side of the North Thompson. He sold out in 1904, resuming construction in Kamloops and serving as alderman. He died in 1929, aged 84.

**North Kamloops.** This name came into usage soon after WW1; prior to this Fruitlands, the major orchard development and irrigation company, was used to designate the whole north shore, including Brocklehurst and Westsyde.

**O'Keefe** - for Cornelius O'Keefe, who came to the Cariboo in 1862, and then settled in the northern Okanagan with partner Thomas Greenhow in 1867. They established a good ranch, now a museum. He died in 1919, aged 78.

**Oregon Jack Creek** - for Jack Dowling, who ranched and kept a somewhat unruly roadhouse here.

**Painted Bluffs.** These are plainly visible across Kamloops Lake from the highway, and are caused by a variety of mineral deposits in the dry exposed cliffs. Most notable is mercury; cinnabar mines were worked from the 1890s until about 1910 on Alex Hardie's ranch. There is also the Painted Chasm on the old highway near Clinton.

**Pass Lake** is a link between the watersheds of the North Thompson and Deadmans Creek, probably an ancient river course.

**Pass Valley** is a link between Deadmans Creek and Bonaparte valleys, still a delightful, although rough, trip!

**Pasulko Lake** (near Lytton) Pesellkwa is the Shuswap word for a lake.

**Paul Lake and Mount Paul.** Earlier these were St. Paul's, for the fur-traders' nickname for Jean Baptiste Lolo.

**Pavilion Lake and Mountain.** The French word "pavillon" can mean either tent or flag; one version ascribes the name to an Indian grave bedecked with a flag; another would indicated a fishing camp. In 1862 the HBC Journal notes the arrival of Le Grand Pavillon, so that the place name was also applied to the Chief of the band.

**Paxton Creek** (near Monte Lake). The Indian name was Pinnikintan, of unknown meaning. Samuel Paxton came to B.C. in 1858 for the gold rush, and in 1872 settled to ranch here. He retired to the States in 1892, dying five years later, aged 67.

**Peavine Flats.** This is now Vavenby, but was named during the early CPR explorations. The existence of good pasturage was vital for pack-trains, since the prevalent dense forest of the North Thompson district is of little use to hungry horses.

**Peddie Creek** - for Harward Peddie, who took up land near Blackpool and also worked as a teamster in Kamloops about 1912.

**Pemberton Range.** Arthur Gore Pemberton came to B.C. in 1859, and in 1865 settled to ranch on the north side of the South Thompson, later becoming sheriff. He died in 1907, aged 66.

**Pendleton Creek** - George E. Pendleton took over Donald McAulay's Cherry Creek ranch about 1867. In 1888 his home was destroyed by fire, and he seems to have left the district soon afterwards.

**Pennie's.** After packing in the Cariboo for several years Charles Pennie settled on the south side of the Thompson below Savona in 1868, establishing a fine ranch and planting an orchard. He died in 1901, aged 61; the property was later bought by Walhachin developers, and, when their scheme collapsed, reverted to ranching under Harry Ferguson.

**Peter Peak.** This partners Mount Paul on the impressive skyline view from the old city. One story states that it was named for just this reason - for a Peter-Paul nursery jingle. Another version ascribes it to religious fervor, because St. Peter was greater than St. Paul. More probably it honors Shinpoo Chief Tenemasket, named Peter by the traders; he visited frequently with a good haul of furs. He died in the dreadful smallpox epidemic of 1862, together with over half his people.

**Peterhope Lake** - for Peter Hope, prospector, who came to the interior in 1863; his Nicola property was surveyed in 1889. He claimed to "know every inch of the country between the Palmer ranch and Salmon Arm divide", and was willing to act as guide - but never made his own fortune! The lake was famed for big fish in the 1930s.

**Peterson Creek (Barriere)** - for Herman Peterson, who settled about 1905, selling to Northern Construction in 1918, when a flume for log transport was built. He later farmed at Darfield until dying in 1930.

**Peterson Creek (Kamloops).** John Peterson pre-empted land east of the creek in 1868, adding that of Jacko to the west in 1875, and more from G.W. Jones in 1878. He sold in 1884 to the New Township Syndicate for "East Kamloops", and bought Willow Ranch on the Nicola road. He died in 1908, aged 83. The waterway had earlier been Jacko Creek, but Peterson adopted it when he built his home at the mouth.

**Pinantan Lake.** This is said to be an Indian word for moccasin, describing the shape of the lake, but no confirmation can be found. In 1913 Antonio Pene, who had come to Kamloops in 1887 as a CPR man, started the first fishing camp here; his ads made a pun on his own name by calling it Penentan Lodge!

**Porcupine Ridge** - a direct translation of the Shuswap pisitsoolsia, since these animals are particularly numerous here.

**Pringle Creek.** John Pringle settled at Grande Prairie in 1873, and developed a good ranch until his death in 1894. Leslie Pearse was responsible for an excellent irrigation system from the small creek to ensure water for this and neighbouring ranches.

**Pritchard** - for Walter P. Pritchard who arrived early in this century to drive the Okanagan stage. In 1905 he settled to ranch in the South Thompson as well, and in 1912 built a fine hotel, recently demolished. He died in 1950.

**Puckett Creek** (near Ashcroft). This was earlier known as Nelson or Barnard Creek, being used by Uriah Nelson and F.J. Barnard for winter pasturage of their Cariboo freight animals. Later Dan Puckett caught and trained wild horses in the neighbourhood.

**Queen Bess Ridge.** In England every other village has a house where Good Queen Bess is said to have stayed, but here the name is much less romantic. The Queen Bess mine near Blackpool started operation in 1921, becoming bankrupt in 1932. Production had been scanty.

**Quenville Creek.** Louis Quenville settled at Mamette Lake in 1885 with Jean Rey. He later moved north of the lake.

**Quilchena** - the Shuswap word for lakeside flats.

**Raft River.** One can speculate that the North Thompson Overlanders had trouble with a raft here; more probably it marks a site of raft construction during CPR surveys; they had a supply depot here.

**Ramage.** William Ramage Davis settled here in 1920, and about 1930 it is said that the CNR named the station for him, to serve the new ferry 22 miles north of Kamloops. Roderick, Robert, Charles and Stephen Ramage were also in the district.

**Ratchford Creek** (Seymour River). Joseph Ratchford came to the district before 1871, when he had the mail contract for the CPR surveyors. It seems probable that he had earlier worked with



the Big Bend gold rush; hence the name. He later ran the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Kamloops, became first superintendent of the Provincial Home in 1894, and then ran a general store until his death in 1918.

**Rayleigh Mount** - named by Mrs. R. B. Homersham in 1914 for resemblance to an English hill near her old home; the village later took the name.

**Rennie Creek** (near Blackpool). J. Rennie was apparently a lumberman, who hit the headlines in 1905 when he made a canoe trip from Raft River to Kamloops.

**Revelstoke.** This was earlier Farwell, for A.S. Farwell, who surveyed the land prior to CPR construction and later settled in Nelson. It was changed in 1886 to honor financier Lord Revelstoke.

**Rey Creek.** Jean Rey settled at Mamette in 1885. the ranch was later taken over by his younger brother Francois.

**Robbins Range.** Cyrus S. Robbins settled south of the South Thompson in the late 1860s and developed a good cattle and horse farm, which he sold to Albert Duck in 1900 before returning to the States.

**Roberts Creek.** L.M. Roberts settled near Merritt in 1889 to ranch.

**Robins Lake** - for Robin, son of L. McGregor, first rancher in Pinantan.

**Roper Hill.** William James Roper came from England to Victoria in 1862, running a clothing store for a few years, mining in the Kootenays, operating a Cariboo roadhouse, working for the HBC as a teamster, and finally establishing a ranch at Cherry Creek in 1872. This gradually became one of the best in the interior, matching the reputation of its owner. Roper promoted the introduction of Herefords, and helped many newcomers to start their own farms. He sold out in 1910, dying six years later in Victoria.

**Rose Hill** (south of Kamloops). Wild roses bloom profusely in this area, but the name honors Rose Anderson. She and her husband John G. were the first settlers here in 1903; he died in 1911 and she in 1932. The honor was richly deserved; she raised 17 children in very primitive conditions, with no modern labor-saving devices!

**Ross Creek.** Joseph E. Ross arrived in 1890 as Dominion Land surveyor, continuing until retiring to Salmon Arm in 1912; he died in 1944, aged 83. Much of his work was done in the Shuswap area.

**Rumball Creek.** Norman and Samuel J. Rumball settled to farm near Salmon Arm in the early 1900s, when this area developed apace.

**Rushton Creek.** Frank A. Rushton came to Kamloops in 1889, dividing his time between farming his Isle of Gilead on the North Thompson and running a gunsmithy in town. He died in 1915, aged 58.

**Sabiston Lake.** James Sabiston, an Orkney Islander, arrived in 1860 as an able clerk for the HBC, including service on the Big Bend. In the 1870s he took charge of their warehouse at Savona's Ferry, but was discharged for incompetence and intemperance, and was twice in trouble with the law for assault. His ranch included the lake as summer range.

**Sahali.** This is a Chinook word, usually rendered "saghalee", meaning heights, either the heavens above or more mundane hills. Therefore the developers' "Sahail Heights" achieves the height of redundancy!

**Salstrum Lake** - a mis-spelling for A. Sahlstrom, who farmed in the Westsyde section of Fruitlands in the 1920s.

**Sands Creek** - for Frank Sands, who settled to raise Angus cattle in about 1920 near Clearwater. He later retired to Valleyview.

**Saul Lake** - for Saul Thoma, who worked at Tranquille for the Cooney ranch and then the Government Farm; this was his favorite hunting and fishing district.

**Savona.** Francois Saveneux settled here on the south shore in 1858 to run a cable ferry across "Boute du Lac", catering to miners who were then swarming into the country, mostly from the States. It seems to have been a profitable enterprise, and was run in conjunction with the HBC wharf and warehouse on the north shore, where a tiny village grew. Saveneux died in 1862, but his wife continued the ferry for a few years, and in 1870 it became a government operation. Following CPR construction the village moved to the south shore, and was known briefly as Van Horne. That CPR dignitary apparently regarded such a small place as beneath his worth, so the name reverted to Savona's Ferry, contracted to Savona about 1910.

**Scheidam Flats.** A Dutchman of this name settled on Paul Creek very early as a squatter, with no land title. By 1870 it had been taken over by John Holland, who later sold part to the Harper Ranch, the remainder becoming part of the Indian Reserve. Annual CPR picnics were held here, and in the 1960s the Mika Nika Club similarly enjoyed it, with children's races, baseball and lehal.

**Scottie Creek** (Bonaparte tributary). William Donaldson, nicknamed Scotty, settled here early in the 1860s to run a rowdy roadhouse; it appears he spent much of his time sampling the liquid refreshment! Scottie Bill Meadows higher up higher up are also "his", and so is an Okanagan creek for his later home - where his reputation continued dubious!

**Scuitto Lake** (upper Campbell Creek). Giovanni B. Scuitto ran a fruit store in Yale when CPR construction started. In 1884 he moved it to Kamloops, also running a pack train and the stage to Savona. In 1886 he bought Shumway's ranch, presumably as winter pasturage for his stock, but in 1891 moved to Vancouver.

**Semlin Valley.** Charles Augustus Semlin arrived in 1864, and soon established his Cache Creek ranch and roadhouse, gradually adding more land. He was elected M.P.P. in 1871, and was responsible for the selection of Cache Creek for the first school in the interior. He was defeated in the next two elections, but succeeded again in 1882, and became Conservative premier in 1898 to 1900. He continued active in ranching circles until his death in 1927, aged 91.

**Separating or Separation Lake** (there are several). These all mark the height of land, but were named for the separation of cattle under the Overseers at the round-up, thus reducing rustling.

**Seymour Arm** - for Frederick Seymour, Governor of the mainland colony of British Columbia 1864-9. Seymour City (sometimes called Ogden for the HBC officer) at the head of the Arm flourished very briefly 1865-7 during the abortive Big Bend gold excitement, but was soon utterly deserted, and destroyed in a forest fire.

**Shumway Lake.** Ammi Warren Shumway was a New York Mormon who moved to Salt Lake City in 1851, after persecution elsewhere. His wife died in 1863, and he then moved north to become a packer on the Cariboo road. In the 1870s he took up land in the upper Nicola valley to winter his pack animals and those of other freighters, and in 1879 was active as a guide in the search for the McLean outlaws. He died in 1889, aged 60.

**Shuswap Lakes.** This ancient Indian name is said to mean spider or insect, for its sprawling limbs. The Shuswap people had no written language, but it elicited many varied spellings from the traders.

**Sicamous** (Shick-a-mouse in early records) - a Shuswap composite word for a place cut through - apposite enough!

**Silwhoiakun Mountain** (west of the North Thompson) - the Shuswap word for caribou, once plentiful here.

**Skoatl Mountain** (Bonaparte) - Shuswap for pointed or needle-like. It is according to Dawson, a dead volcano.

**Skwaam Bay.** The Shuswap Tsqum means hills, marking the surroundings.

**Smith Lake** - probably for J.F. Smith, who did a great deal of prospecting in the North Thompson district, when the family ran Louis Creek store.

**Snohoosh Lake.** This is Shuswap for having no head, and refers to a grisly story. It seems some American drovers about 1860 believed an Indian had stolen cattle, and strung him up. He was rescued by his people, but never recovered mentally, and shot himself, destroying half his face. Again he survived, but so disfigured that he retreated to this lake, where he lived alone with this sad nickname.

**Sorrento.** When the townsite was laid out it was thought to resemble the Italian Sorrento, with Copper Island the equivalent of Capri. And tourists were already regarded as a desirable commodity!

**Spahomin Creek** (Douglas Lake) - a Shuswap word meaning scraped.

**Spatsum** (near Ashcroft). Spitsum is the Shuswap word for hemp, which grows freely there. By extension it also became the word for rope.

**Spences Bridge.** Thomas Spence built the first bridge here in 1865, and was in part paid by being permitted to charge a toll. Previously it was Cook's Ferry, as Mortimer Cook ran a ferry from 1862 for miners and supplies heading for the Cariboo. The ferry was again called into service in 1894, when all bridges below Kamloops were swept away in the mighty flood of that record year.

**Squilax.** The Shuswap word for bear is Skwlax; they are still common.

**Stake Lake** - probably named for submerged tree stumps.

**Steffens Creek** (tributary to Guichon Creek). Rupert and James Steffens ranched here prior to WW1, and Eight Mile Creek took their name. Sophia Lake honors their sister.

**Stein River.** The Shuswap is Sta i in, but we have no record of the meaning. The area is notable for very fine pictographs as well as natural beauty; it is now threatened by logging and development.

**Stoddart Meadows** (Tranquille). There was a notorious horse-thief of this name; perhaps this was his sanctuary.

**Strawberry Hill.** Before WW1 some few farmers attempted to scrape a living on the uplands between Paul and Heffley Creeks, which real estate promoters had named attractively. A few scattered decayed buildings are their only memorial, as the land reverted to ranching.

**Struthers Creek** - for James Struthers, who settled in the Sullivan valley in the 1890s, developing a good ranch.

**Stump Lake.** Early record note huge numbers of tree stumps in the lake, indicating its relatively recent formation, possibly as a result of earthquake or minor land tilt, blocking the creek exit. Samuel Black named the lake on his 1935 map, and Indian tradition remembers an extensive spruce swamp which filled after a very wet year. Geographers have estimated the date of formation of the lake as 1700-50. Even in the 1870s the creek ran a water wheel at the William Palmer ranch; now there is no flow.

**Sugar Loaf Hill** (near Kamloops). This dates from the period when sugar lumps were conical, instead of the modern easy-pack cubes.

**Sullivan Lake.** Michael Sullivan came to the Cariboo mines in 1862, and by 1868 had settled on the North Thompson to ranch in partnership with J.T. Ussher, who moved to Kamloops in 1874 as Government Agent. In 1888 Sullivan also bought a Shuswap ranch, and owned considerable property in Kamloops, mostly acquired through mortgages. He later moved to Notch Hill to run a hotel in that busy CPR community.

**Sunnyside** (north of Pritchard bridge). This was one of J.T. Robinson's big development plans, on the old A.G. Pemberton ranch. In 1907 it was surveyed for fine orchards, and full-page advertisements were carried here and much farther afield. However, water rights had lapsed, and not even the wild optimism of that era could tempt buyers - so the land quietly reverted to ranching until recent subdivision.

**Surrey and Sussex Lakes.** Walter U. Homfray settled on Meadow Creek in the 1930s, after various activities in Grande Prairie and Kamloops for half a century. He started a guest ranch, and apparently bestowed these names to honor his youth in England.

**Sydney Lake** (north of Tranquille) - apparently named as a mark of adulation for Sydney Maynard, a spectacularly beautiful girl of B.C. Fruitlands.

**Sylvestre Creek** (north of Tranquille). John Sylvestre settled near Criss Creek, becoming J.P. for that area. He was killed in 1928, aged 68, in a car accident.

**Tappen.** In 1884 the contract for laying the CPR line east of Chase was awarded to T.F. Sinclair and Tappan, under Andrew Onderdonk, in charge of the whole Pacific slope.

**Tete Jaune Cache.** The fair-haired man honored here and in the Yellowhead Pass has been variously identified as Francois Decoigne or even Jasper Hawse, but J.G. MacGregor's book convincingly shows that he was Pierre Hatsinaton, blond Iroquois employed by the North West Company prior to amalgamation with the HBC. It seems he cached furs here when travelling to trade with more remote Indian bands.

**Thompson River.** When Simon Fraser made his historic trip down "his" river in 1808 he named the large tributary in honor of his friend and fellow explorer David Thompson; both worked for the North West Company, attempting to extend their trade west of the Rockies. Thompson himself was concerned with the Columbia, and never visited our area.

**Thuya Lake** (near Littlefort). Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*) is a dominant species in the moister parts of our district.

**Tobacco Creek** (Deadmans Creek). Wild tobacco is said to have grown in the district in prehistoric times, but perhaps the name indicates the loss of some fur-trader or prospector's precious pouch!

**Tod Mountain** - for John Tod, clerk and then Trader in charge of the HBC post here from 1842 to 1850 - a man of many legends, many created by himself in his old age. He was certainly not unduly modest, and would be delighted to learn the highest local peak is "his"!

**Todd Hill and Lake** (Barnhartvale). James Todd came to the district in 1862 to work as a packer for the HBC - and for some mysterious reason his accounts were all in pounds, shillings and pence, whereas everyone else had adopted the dollar system! In 1865 he settled to ranch near Pritchard, soon selling to G.B. Martin. He then tried land northeast of Kamloops, but sold this to Harpers about 1870. Finally he established a fine ranch on Campbell Creek. He died in 1904, aged 76.

**Tommy Lake** (near Quilchena). Half-breed children of the fur-trade era usually adopted their father's first name as their surname; it may be that this honors one of them. Most surnames now rendered Tom or Thom relate to an English-speaking ancestor, while Toma or Tomma seem to indicate the pronunciation of a French Thomas.

**Tranquille.** Chief Pacamoos, nicknamed Tranquil by the fur-traders, was noted by Archibald McDonald in 1827 as head of the lower Shuswap tribe, and seems to have been on very friendly terms with the white men. But when he died in camp at Pavilion in 1841 his nephew Kiskowskin was for some reason induced to kill Chief Factor Samuel Black - the saddest event in the generally happy Indian and HBC history here.

**Trapp Lake** - for Thomas J. Trapp, who came from England in 1872, soon moving to Victoria. In 1874, in partnership with W.R. McDonald, he took up land on the Nicola trail, where they were soon joined by his brother Samuel. He took a pack train to Tete Jaune Cache for the CPR surveyors in 1876, overwintering at the Athabasca depot. The ranch suffered heavy losses in the vicious 1879-80 winter, and Trapp soon afterwards moved to New Westminster and a profitable hardware store. He died in 1933, aged 90.

**Tsotin Lake** (near Cache Creek). This is the Shuswap word for rattlesnake - a common creature in the dry belt.

**Tunkwa Lake.** This is Shuswap for goose.

**Tupper Lake** - for Jim Tupper, a Forestry official prior to WW1.

**Uren Mountain** (near Savona). James Uren left Cornwall in the 1850s for the States, and came north in 1859 for the Fraser River gold rush. He worked as a freighter on the Cariboo road until 1870, when he moved to Savona to run the ferry and build a fine hotel, made famous by his wife's cooking. She died in 1883, and he in 1886. They were the first to record brands in B.C., but the name may pertain to their son James, who ranched in the upper Deadmans Creek valley.

**Ussher Lake** (southwest of Kamloops). John Tannatt Ussher came to the district in the late 1860s, farming with Michael Sullivan. He moved to Kamloops in 1874, farming on what later became the site of the Provincial Home, and partnering his brother-in-law James McIntosh in the Shuswap Mill, now Riverside Park. In 1876 he was appointed Government Agent, and in 1879 was killed by the McLean Brothers and Alex Hare when he attempted to arrest them for horse theft. The lake marks the site of his death, and a cairn has been erected.



**Valemount.** This was concocted by the CNR for their station in the broad valley surrounded by mountains - a glorious site! Earlier names were Cranberry Lake and Swift Creek.

**Valleyview.** After WW2 this V.L.A. settlement was unimaginatively named.

**Van Winkle Flats.** The early Van Winkle Mine lay north of Lytton; we have no record whether Flats or mine was named first, or why.

**Vavenby.** When a P.O. was opened here in 1910 settlers chose Navenby for the Lincolnshire home of one of them. Handwriting offers problems, and the authorities unwittingly transformed the initial letter.

**Veasy Lake.** Michael and John Veasy came to B.C. in the latter 1860s, and soon settled on separate ranches near the Hat Creek-Bonaparte River junction. By 1890 a third ranch had materialized to the north, run by John's wife, daughters and son. John died in 1905, aged 82, and Michael in 1890, leaving twelve children.

**Venables Valley.** Captain Cavendish Venables came to the country in 1861 under the Military Land Grant scheme. He settled on the old Cariboo trail, apparently planning to run a road-house, but the new road bypassed this back valley, and he left the country in 1864.

**Vicars Mountain.** John R. Vicars came to Kamloops in 1892 as a land surveyor, and became warden of the Provincial Jail when it was built in 1897, also serving as alderman and as Colonel of the R.M.R. After WW1 his sons Desmond and Hugh ranched on Campbell Range, and were joined by their father until his death in 1929, aged 75. The mountain marks their summer range as well as honoring the surveyor.

**Vidette Lake.** This was the French term for a horse guard - an indication of the large area occupied by HBC horses. It was also the name of the best of the HBC stallions in the late 1860s, perhaps secondarily. In the 1930s it became the site of an active gold mine.

**Vinsulla.** The CNR apparently found itself hard-pressed for names; in this case imagination could do no better than an anagram of Michael Sullivan, who already had a lake named for him.

**Voght Creek.** William Henry Voght settled in the Nicola valley in 1873, after gold mining and farming at North Bend; he died in 1911, aged 75. The townsite of Merritt was surveyed on his land.

**Walhachin.** Developers were never noted for integrity; the brochure advertising this orchard paradise used Okanagan apples to show its quality. They also gave the Indian name as meaning "land of plenty"; this was patently ridiculous, as it was a dry and barren country until irrigation was added by the white man. In fact it mean "round rocks" - an apt description of the beach.

**Walker Lake.** Donald Walker left England in 1849 to work for the HBC, and spent most of his service years in New Caledonia. When gold was discovered he tried his hand at mining, but soon adopted the more lucrative trade of packer. In 1865 he started ranching in the Shuswap, but a decade later moved to Campbell Creek, with the lake as summer range. He died in 1912.

**Wallender Lake** (southwest of Kamloops) - for A.W. Wallender, who arrived in 1910 as manager of the Iron Mask Mine, a position he held until 1928. He achieved greater success than had ever been managed by other local mines. He was one of a chorus of businessmen advocating a smelter in Kamloops, but we were then spared that fate.

**Watching Creek.** This is a direct translation of a Shuswap word; it marked the place where they watched for deer to come down in the fall. It continued a rewarding spot for white hunters in later years.

**Wentworth Lake** (west of the North Thompson). Wentworth F. Wood came to the area in 1887 as assistant in J. A. Mara's store, later owning it until bankruptcy. He later served as Indian Agent and sheriff, but his prime delight was prospecting, an enthusiasm shared by his son W. Wentworth Wood, generally known as Worthy. Probably the name marks one of their mining claims.

**Westsyde.** This unimaginative name with coy spelling was concocted in 1920 when a small settlement in the northern portion of Fruitlands warranted a school, and there was already a Fruitlands school in the north Kamloops portion. It was not applied to the village itself until the 1950s, when it began to be a dormitory for Kamloops workers.

**Westwold.** Another dull name! The whole area had earlier been Grande Prairie, with two portions becoming Adelphi, with P.O. and hotel, and Falkland. In 1926 the new name was imposed to prevent duplication.

**Wilcox Creek.** William J. Wilcox farmed at Salmon Arm in the early 1900s.

**Wild Horse Mountain** (upper Nicola). Horses frequently escaped from HBC farms in the fur brigade era, and later packers lost or abandoned some. Perhaps A.W. Shumway lost some here, or was able to capture some already running wild. The McLeod family certainly caught some here.

**Wire Cache** (near Avola). In 1874 F.J. Barnard was awarded the contract to build a telegraph line from Cache Creek to Edmonton, as part of a transcontinental communication system. Next year, however, work was halted, and Barnard was stranded without payment. The wire in hand was just abandoned in huge quantity at the point reached.

**Witches Brook** (southwest of Savona). There should be a good story here! All we know is that the water and the trout therein are abnormally dark. This is presumably related to its mineral content.

**Wright Lake** (Seymour Arm) - probably for Gustavus Blin Wright, one of the province's earliest and best road builders. He superintended the construction of our first steamer, the Marten, at Chase early in 1866, and built the Eagle Pass road in 1884. Either could explain the name.

**Wyse Lakes** (southwest of Kamloops). David Wardrop Wyse arrived in 1904 as a blacksmith. He died in 1932, having latterly lived in North Kamloops, but perhaps earlier ran stock near these lakes.

