

George & Norval Butchart — Early Pioneer Settlers of Port Moody

Researched and written by [Ralph Drew](#), Belcarra, BC, December 2023, Updated May 2024.

On October 4th, 1879, an order-in-council by the 'Dominion Government of Canada' announced that 'Port Moody' would be the 'Western Terminus' of the long-promised 'Canadian Pacific Railway'. ⁽¹⁾ In no time at all, the land along the waterfront east of 'North Road' was in the hands of speculators. At first no more than a cluster of tents, 'Port Moody' began to grow and, by 1880, lots were being created and sold. ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ In March 1882, former Lance-Corporal John Murray, RE, and a survey party arrived at 'Port Moody' by scow from New Westminster and began to survey District Lots 201 and 202 in the 'Port Moody Townsite'. ⁽⁴⁾ Also in early 1882, George Butchart and his oldest son Norval immigrated to British Columbia. ⁽⁵⁾ The Butcharts were pioneer settlers in the Port Moody area, and left a legacy known today as 'Old Orchard Park'.

Early 19th-century Britain was in a state of profound socio-economic upheaval with the technological revolution unable to keep pace with rapid population growth. Ireland and Scotland were particularly affected, with the solution for countless thousands of people being migration, either to the expanding industrial centres elsewhere in Britain or overseas; in particular, to North America. The British government also sponsored numerous emigration schemes within the Empire intended for agriculturalists with little or no capital.

George Butchart (1815–1905) ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾ was born in Scotland to Alexander Butchart (1797–1890) ⁽⁸⁾ and Elizabeth Webster (1796–c.1871). ⁽⁹⁾ In 1825, when George was 10 years old, George's parents were part of an agricultural and colonizing expedition to Venezuela. They worked with other Scottish families with limited resources to try their best at farming and establishing a colony in a place called 'Caracas' in northern Venezuela. It didn't go well and many were very malnourished when they arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1827. The Scottish families originally wanted to go home to Scotland, but the company that sent them to Venezuela wouldn't entertain the idea, so the Scottish families went to Philadelphia where they were given land by the 'Canada Company' in Guelph, 'Colony of Upper Canada' (today 'Ontario'). ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾

In 1837, George and his father Alexander fought in the 'Mackenzie Rebellion' (see Appendices 'A' and 'B'). ⁽⁵⁾ In the late 1840s (prior to 1851), George moved from Guelph to Southampton, Ontario, where he opened a hotel and steam powered sawmill. ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾ In 1850, George Butchart (age 35 years) married ⁽¹⁴⁾ Irish-born Sarah James Orr (1813–1899). They had three children: Anne (b.1839) ⁽¹⁵⁾, Norval (b.1842) ⁽¹⁵⁾ and James Benjamin (b.1851). ⁽¹⁶⁾ In 1856, George bought a large section of land ⁽¹⁷⁾ with the intention of establishing a village called 'Port Bruce'. However, after growing to a population of around 150, the village, and its neighbouring village of 'Malta', were burned to the ground in the summer 1862. ⁽¹⁸⁾

In 1868, George Butchart and family emigrated to California and set-up the 'Caledonia Inn' in San Miguel, San Luis Obispo. ⁽¹⁹⁾ In 1871, George and his sons applied for citizenship. ⁽¹⁰⁾ In 1879, George Butchart moved to 'Lompoc' and operated 'Lompoc Hotel' bought by his brother-in-law James Orr. ⁽²⁰⁾ In 1880, Norval Butchart (age 37 years) "took sick" and George (age 65 years) "had to take him to the Springs in California" to recuperate ⁽⁵⁾ which was documented by the 1880 Census for the 'State of California'. ⁽⁶⁾ In 1881, George Butchart moved to San Diego. ⁽²¹⁾

The earliest documentation of George Butchart residing in British Columbia is the 1882–84 'B.C. Voters List' in which George is recorded as being a "Farmer" living in New Westminster and his son Norval is shown as a "Farmer" living in Port Moody. ⁽²²⁾ This was followed by British Columbia order-in-council 0307-1883 on December 27th, 1883, ⁽²³⁾ which appointed George Butchart (age 68 years) as a 'Justice of the Peace' (J.P.) for New Westminster District.

In the 1884–85 'British Columbia Directory', ⁽²⁴⁾ George Butchart, J.P., is recorded as "living opposite Port Moody" on the North Shore of 'Port Moody Arm'. From a letter written to Prime Minister John A. Macdonald dated 19th June 1883, ⁽⁵⁾ George Butchart confirmed that he and his sons settled in the Spring of 1882 (see Appendix 'C' ⁽²⁵⁾) on the North Shore where 'Old Orchard Park' is located today (see aerial photograph below):

"Myself and sons settled on a tract of land which is called the Moody Mill Co. [*sic.* Moodyville Sawmill Co.] leased lands [Timber Limit] over a year ago [Spring 1882] and we now have good improvements on the same on Burrard Inlet. ... They [Moodyville Sawmill Co.] have abandoned this land near a year ago [in 1882] as they got all the valuable timber off, but there is eight years for the lease to run yet before it expires [in 1891]."
– **George Butchart, 19 June 1883 (see Appendix 'A').** ⁽⁵⁾

In 1870, the 'Colony of British Columbia' leased Timber Limit 'D' on 'Port Moody Arm' to 'Moody Nelson and Company' (a.k.a. 'Moodyville Sawmill Co.') for a period of 21 years (see 1876 map below). As a result, George Butchart and his neighbour Allan Noon were essentially squatters on Federal Crown Land known as the 'Railway Belt' which had been transferred by the 'Province of British Columbia' to the 'Dominion Government of Canada' as a condition of having the C.P.R. railway built. Consequently, Butchart and the other settlers were feeling insecure:

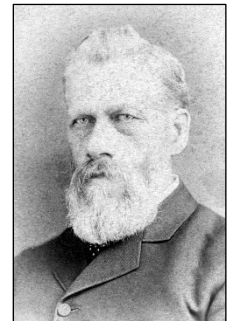
"We are getting uneasy and this is the cause of me writing. We have spent all we had on the land and we are not able to compete with money men [if the former Timber Limit lands were put-up for auction to the highest bidder]. Would you be kind enough to let me now if that will be the case and also if the leased lands will be thrown open [for homestead]."
– **George Butchart, 19 June 1883.** ⁽⁵⁾

Squatters' Claims

On July 21st, 1883, the 'British Columbian' newspaper published an editorial titled "The Railway Lands" which summarized the situation at that point in time: ⁽²⁶⁾

"Mr. J.A.R. Homer, M.P. for this district [New Westminster Electoral District, 1882–1887], and Mr. F.J. Barnard, M.P. for Yale district, and others, are decidedly of the opinion that persons who squat on public lands within the railway belt on the mainland, with the intention of becoming actual settlers, will have their rights respected. The opinion of these gentlemen should certainly carry some weight. In general, the practice of the Dominion Government has been to respect the rights of squatters who are in possession for the purpose of actual settlement. ... In the case of the mainland railway belt, there are certainly many strong reasons why intending settlers should be allowed to squat. The lands have been held-back for many years, and the progress and development of the country have in this way been greatly retarded. Everybody expected that this year, these lands would be formally opened and placed on the market. But through a mis-understanding between the two governments, it seems very doubtful if that expectation will be realized."

– **British Columbian, 21 July 1883.**



J.A.R. Homer
(CVA Port P228)

On Monday, December 17th, 1883, a meeting was held at the Caledonia Hotel in Port Moody ⁽²⁷⁾⁽²⁸⁾ "to consider what steps should be taken towards having the Dominion railroad lands [Railway Belt] put into market on terms most advantageous to the squatters who have already made valuable improvements [homesteading]." Port Moody residents attending the meeting "spoke eloquently in favour of an organization on the part of the so-called squatters for their mutual protection... Mr. [George] Butchart advocated petitioning the Dominion Parliament, through the District Representative, in favour of such claims of such settlers."

Newspaper editorials ⁽²⁹⁾⁽³⁰⁾ followed which spoke of the "land grabbing" nature of the 'Railway Belt' in British Columbia and the "plethora of [legislative] enactments [that] has been brought about in the interests of the large land-grabbers" contrary to the legitimate interests of *bona fide* settlers."

On Saturday, June 7th, 1884, an adjourned meeting of squatters was held at 'Temperance Hall' in Port Moody. ⁽³¹⁾⁽³²⁾ There were "vigorous speeches in advocacy of squatters' claims," after which it was moved by George Butchart, seconded by Allan Noon, and carried:

"Resolved, that the Chairman [Dr. Heslop], Secretary [Col. P.S. Hamilton], Mr. [James] Orr and the mover [George Butchart] be a committee to prepare a brief circular memorial to the Dominion Government, of which the Secretary will procure the printing of 2000 copies, and the distributing of same throughout the various squatter settlements of the Province, together with money subscription lists with a view to meeting the expenses necessarily incurred in endeavouring to procure the recognition by the Canadian Government of squatter's rights." – **Port Moody Gazette, 14 June 1884.**

In March 1885, the Federal Government revised its "Regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia" by order-in-council 1885-0529. ⁽³³⁾ However, those "revised regulations" were determined by the Government of British Columbia to be unsuitable and were subsequently rejected by British Columbia order-in-council 0110-1885 dated April 20th, 1885, and adopted on May 28th, 1885: ⁽³⁴⁾⁽³⁵⁾⁽³⁶⁾

"The committee regret to observe that these regulations, by reason of cumbersome and vexatious provisions and excessive imposts, are altogether unsuitable to the wants and conditions of this province [British Columbia]; that they are in some respects inconsistent with the spirit, if not a violation of the letter, of the agreement arrived at between the two governments, and it is believed that any attempt to enforce them would be prejudicial to the best interests, if not dangerous to the peace, of the community."
– **British Columbian, 26 June 1886.**

On Monday, May 19th, 1885, a meeting was held at 'Williams Hall' in Port Moody with Allan Noon elected as Chairman. ⁽³⁷⁾ The following resolution was introduced by Samuel Lehman, seconded by John Fraser, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas at least 1500 heads of families have settled on Dominion Lands in British Columbia; and
"Whereas these people have settled upon these lands, many of them years ago, with the assurance that the same should be placed in the market without delay, at the uniform price of one dollar per acre; and
"Whereas incalculable injury has been done, and is being done, our Province through the painful suspense in which settlers have been placed by keeping the lands locked-up, thereby discouraging the settlement of the country, besides proving ruinous to individual settlers;
"Be it therefore Resolved, that it is essential to the welfare of this Province that the terms of the 'Settlement Act' between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, be forthwith complied with, so far as it relates to the claims of settlers on Dominion Lands."
– **Port Moody Gazette, 23 May 1885.**

The foregoing was followed by a second resolution, moved by Norman Fraser, seconded by John Shennan, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it is obvious that the 'Dominion Lands Act, 1883' is wholly inapplicable to British Columbia and never could have been intended to apply to it; and
"Whereas settlers upon Dominion lands in this Province have been led to believe that amendments would be made to that Act especially applicable to British Columbia, but cannot learn that any movement has yet been made with that end;
"Be it therefore further Resolved, that it is indispensable to the welfare of this Province and the interests of its settlers upon the Railway Belt, that such 'Dominion Lands Act' be forthwith duly amended." – **Port Moody Gazette, 23 May 1885.**

Again, the foregoing was followed by a third resolution, moved by Thomas Pogue, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the settlers upon Dominion lands within this Province, have repeatedly and respectfully petitioned the Dominion Government to confirm the claims upon the land they occupy, but have never yet received any definite or satisfactory reply;

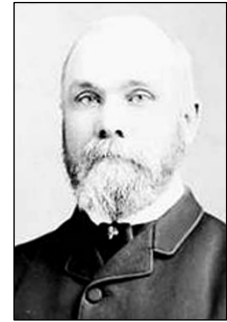
“Be it therefore Resolved, that we, representing as we feel assured, the whole body of the settlers on the Railway Belt, now, still respectfully, but firmly, demand and immediate confirmation of our rights as such settlers.” – **Port Moody Gazette, 23 May 1885.**

At its conclusion, the meeting participants put forth a final resolution, moved by Mr. E. W. King, seconded by Mr. D. Lake, and further:

“Resolved, that these resolutions be immediately transmitted by telegraph, through James Reid, M.P. [Cariboo Electoral District, 1881–1887], to the British Columbian representatives in the Senate and House of Commons now in session in Ottawa.” – **Port Moody Gazette, 23 May 1885.**

In June 1885, the Dominion Government made some concessions to partially address the squatters’ complaints: ⁽³⁸⁾

“In view of the act of general discontent prevails amongst settlers on Dominion Lands in the 40-mile belt [Railway Belt] by reason of inaction in the matter of opening-up the lands to purchase by settlers as fast as they are surveyed, and in view of the further fact that some have abandoned their holdings, and many others seriously contemplate such action on account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs, we give below the law enacted last session for squatters on the railway land in B.C. — ‘Every person who squatted on any of the said lands prior to the nineteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three [December 19th, 1883] and who has made substantial improvements thereon, shall have a prior right of purchasing the lands so improved, at the rates charged to settlers generally.’ We advise our friends to hold the fort.” – **Port Moody Gazette, 6 June 1885.**



James Reid
(LAC PA-033700)

On July 6th, 1885, Senator Thomas Robert McInnes gave a speech in the Canadian Senate regarding the impact of the Railway Belt lands on settlement in British Columbia: ⁽³⁹⁾

“Five years ago [1880] ... the Federal Government reserved this railway belt — withdrew it from the market so that it could neither be bought, homesteaded or pre-empted — and I am sorry to see that those lands still remain locked-up ... to the great detriment of the province [of British Columbia] ... I certainly think the [Federal] Government are to blame that they did not do what they agreed to do years ago — to have those lands surveyed and in a condition that immigrants could go and settle upon them.”
– **Senator McInnes, 6 July 1885.** ⁽³⁹⁾



T. R. McInnes
(LAC PA-028291)

Later in his speech, Senator McInnes spoke of the impact of the “locked-up” Railway Belt lands on the *bona fide* settlers who had been waiting to file applications for homesteads: ⁽⁴⁰⁾

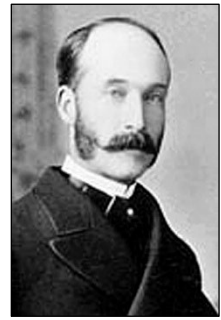
“When I had the honour of occupying a seat in the other branch of Parliament [House of Commons], representing New Westminster District in 1879, when these lands, as I have said before, were reserved and locked-up and could not be dealt with, I feared that some difficulty or disputes or hardships would arise between the squatters and the Government, and I thought that then was the best time to get a definitive statement from the Government as to what their policy would be with respect to those squatters.”
– **Senator McInnes, 6 July 1885.** ⁽⁴⁰⁾

Senator McInnes went on in his speech to impress upon the Senate the magnitude of the issue regarding scope and number of people that were being impacted by the situation: ⁽⁴⁰⁾

“People from every Province in the Dominion have invested large sums of money there [Port Moody] on the strength and the faith of the Government announcement [that Port Moody would be the railway terminus] — hundreds who never saw Port Moody or the ‘Province of British Columbia’ have invested, some of them, their all, in property there. Surely the Government do not think of breaking faith with these people who have been led on year-after-year to believe that Port Moody was the fixed and indisputable terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway!” – **Senator McInnes, 6 July 1885.** ⁽⁴⁰⁾

On Saturday, October 17th, 1885, a meeting was held at 'Gilbert's Hall' in Port Moody with Col. P. S. Hamilton acting as Chairman.⁽³⁰⁾ The purpose of the meeting was "to consider the matter of presenting a memorial of the grievances of settlers on Dominion lands to Governor-General Lansdowne before he returns to Ottawa." Messrs. George Butchart, John Shennan, Cote, John Fraser and others addressed the meeting, all agreeing on the propriety of memorializing. As a result, it was moved by John Shennan, seconded by George Butchart, and unanimously passed:

"That a copy of the memorial framed by the settlers on Dominion lands in this district and forwarded to the Governor-General in June, 1884, and a copy of the resolutions adopted at a 'squatters' meeting' held in Port Moody on the 19th of May last, together with a brief memorial presented by Mr. Elson at this meeting, be placed in the hands of the Governor-General prior to his return east." – Port Moody Gazette, 17 October 1885.⁽⁴¹⁾



**Governor-General
Lansdowne**
(LAC C-00330)

The 'Port Moody Gazette' editorial of the same date, outlined the current situation of the "squatters" on the Dominion lands of the Railway Belt:⁽⁴²⁾

"The poor people who took-up the lands on the strength of this baseless assertion, are, after two years of toil and patient waiting, as far from any prospect of obtaining titles to their holdings as they were two years ago." – Port Moody Gazette, 17 October 1885.⁽⁴²⁾

Correspondence dated 29th December 1886,⁽⁴³⁾ to the 'Commissioner for Dominion Lands' in Winnipeg from the 'Dominion Lands Agent' in New Westminster, Mr. H.B.W. Aikman, delivered documentation from a number of "squatters" regarding their claims of settlement on Dominion lands in "the Port Moody area"; actually, the combined pre-incorporation areas of Port Moody and Coquitlam. (See map in Appendix 'C'.) Reference was also made by the 'Dominion Lands Agent' to the homestead claims made by George and Norval Butchart that had been submitted in writing to the 'Dominion Lands Office' in New Westminster on September 17th and 18th, 1886.

A 'British Columbian' newspaper editorial dated 16th April 1887, once again criticized the lack of action on the part of the 'Dominion Government of Canada' to address the complaints of the *bona fide* settlers on Railway Belt lands:⁽⁴⁴⁾

"When the Dominion land office was opened in this city [New Westminster], and the administration of the lands was placed in the hands of such an efficient officer as Mr. Aikman, it was hoped that there would be no further cause for complaint. But this hope has not been realized. Mr. Aikman is doubtless doing the best he can under the regulations which have been laid-down for his guidance, but many complaints still come from the settlers and from those who wish to take-up land for themselves..."

"In conversation the other day, Mr. George Butchart, of Port Moody, stated that during the past year or so, he had induced at least 25 Canadians settled in the United States to come out to this province for the purpose of taking-up land. But, he said, after these persons had been restored to British citizenship, and many of them had found locations, the doubts and uncertainties still surrounding the land question seemed to have presented an aspect so discouraging that he began to be disheartened. There are many other Canadians, drifted away to the United States, who would be glad to return to Canada and settle in British Columbia if the land policy were more liberal and inviting."

– British Columbian, 16 April 1887.

Port Moody's Homesteads

The 'Dominion Lands Act' of 1872⁽⁴⁵⁾ outlined the provisions for granting homesteads to settlers, and that legislation continued in use (*albeit* amended) until 1918. The Act's purpose was to encourage settlement by European and American pioneers, as well as settlers from Eastern Canada. The Act granted 160 acres for free (\$10 administration fee) to any male person over 18 years of age who agreed to clear and cultivate a portion of the land, and to build a permanent

dwelling within three years. In May 1885, the land acquisition cost was subsequently increased to \$1.00 per acre for new homesteads. ⁽⁴⁶⁾

Around 1887, Timber Limit 'D' at the east end of 'Port Moody Arm', issued in 1870 by the 'Colony of British Columbia' to 'Moody Nelson & Co.', reverted to the 'Dominion Government of Canada' which, in 1887, owned and managed all Crown Lands within the 'Railway Belt' due to construction of the 'Canadian Pacific Railway'. In 1889, the Dominion Government permitted subdivision of the old Timber Limit into four 'Homestead' parcels; namely, Lots 347, 348, 349 and 350 (see maps below). The registered homesteaders (see Appendix 'D') of these land grants were:

Lot 347 (153 ac.), 1891, Allan Noon (age 48)

Lot 348 (160 ac.), 1901, Robert Williamson Ross (age 61)

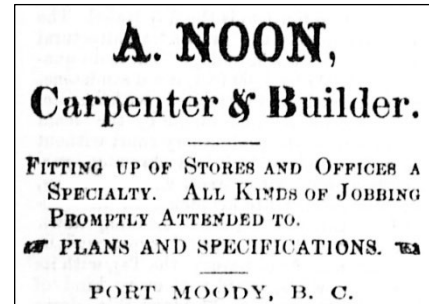
Lot 349 (174 ac.), 1889, George Butchart (age 74)

Lot 350 (163 ac.), 1891, Norval Butchart (age 49)

Allan Noon (Lot 347)

Allan Noon was born in 1843 in England, and the 1891 Canada census recorded his occupation as "carpenter". Noon and his English-born wife Martha (*b.*1844) had four children: Agnes (*b.*1872), Alice (*b.*1875), Allan Jr. (*b.*1878), and Bertha (*b.*1880). ⁽⁴⁷⁾

Noon had occupied his homestead site since June 1882 (age 39 years), had applied for his homestead land grant in June 1885, and received possession of his homestead (No. 723) in September 1891 (FIAT 47212). See Appendix 'D' — B.C. Homestead Grant Register. ⁽²⁵⁾



**Advertisement —
Port Moody Gazette, June 1884**

In 1885, Noon helped build the schoolhouse in the newly created 'Port Moody Townsite', and in the late 1890s also helped build St. John's Anglican Church. Allan Noon's name last appears in the 1899 B.C. Directory ⁽⁴⁸⁾ and is absent from the 1901 Canada census. 'Noon's Creek', which runs through Lot 347, was named after Allan Noon. ⁽⁴⁹⁾

Robert Williamson Ross (Lot 348)

Very little is known about Robert Williamson Ross (1840–1902). A B.C. Archives Genealogy Search shows that Robert died in New Westminster in 1902, just one year after receiving his homestead land grant at age 61. Ross is earliest documented on the 1882-84 B.C. Voters' List ⁽⁵⁰⁾ as a "hotel keeper", recorded in the 1884-85 B.C. Directory ⁽⁵¹⁾ as "manager, Johnston Hotel, North Road", and again recorded in the 1891 B.C. Directory ⁽⁵²⁾ as a "hotel keeper". As a point of reference, the 'Johnston Hotel' burned-down in April 1897. ⁽⁵³⁾

Robert Ross had occupied his homestead site since June 1883 (age 43 years), presumably had applied for his homestead land grant in 1885 along with the other homestead settlers, and received possession of his homestead (No. 725) in November 1901 (FIAT 83673), which was 10 years after the others. See Appendix 'D' — B.C. Homestead Grant Register. ⁽²⁵⁾

George Butchart (Lot 349)

George Butchart (1815–1905) had occupied his homestead site on the North Shore of 'Port Moody Arm' since May 1882 (age 62 years). He applied for his homestead land grant in May 1885, and received possession of his homestead (No. 721) on 30th January 1889 (FIAT 38961). See Appendix 'D' — B.C. Homestead Grant Register. ⁽²⁵⁾

Following his appointment as a 'Justice of the Peace' (J.P.) for 'New Westminster District' in December 1883, George Butchart was active in the early development of Port Moody, both in his professional role as J.P. ⁽⁵⁴⁾⁽⁵⁵⁾⁽⁵⁶⁾⁽⁵⁷⁾ and, as noted above, as a civilian member of the community.

In August 1885, it was reported that George Butchart was intending to plant a large orchard on his North Shore property: ⁽⁵⁸⁾

“Mr. C. L. Hanson, agent of ‘Jewel Nursery Co.’, Lake City, Minn., has perfected arrangements to plant a large orchard on the north side of the bay, on the Butchart estate. The location is admirable, and we are most sanguine in the prediction of a high degree of success for the worthy enterprise.” – **Port Moody Gazette, 29 August 1885.**

Federal Timber Berths 36, 52, 58, 69 and 94 are located east of Sasamat Lake across the North Shore of ‘Port Moody Arm’ (see maps below). On 26th September 1888, George Butchart made application for Timber Berth 36 which was granted on 6th October 1888.⁽⁵⁹⁾ Similarly, on 9th June 1888, George Butchart made application for Timber Berth 58 which was granted on January 18th, 1890.⁽⁶⁰⁾

In November 1888, an informative article appeared in the ‘British Columbian’ newspaper:⁽⁶¹⁾

“A correspondent informs us that in an interview with Mr. [George] Butchart, proprietor of the shingle mill opposite Port Moody [Tiffin’s Shingle Mill?], he learned that agencies were at work that promised to enliven Port Moody and vicinity not a little by next spring. It would appear that Mr. Rasure, the ‘Cowboy Evangelist’, who is also a capitalist and speculator of no mean pretensions, has taken a fancy to the neighbourhood of Port Moody and [Mr. Rasure] intends to go with Mr. Butchart and establish a sawmill, and also the manufacture of brick by steam power, on the north side of the inlet near the present shingle mill. Work will be commenced next week on clearing the ground for the sawmill, and a two-mile [3.2 km] road will be made into the Timber Limits.” – **British Columbian, 20 November 1888.**

That same month, it was reported in the ‘Vancouver Daily World’ newspaper that Rasure was purchasing Tiffin’s sawmill located at Mossom Creek across from the C.P.R. wharf:⁽⁶²⁾

“It is since learned that he [Rasure] has just about completed his arrangements for the purchase of Tiffin’s Mill [sawmill] at the head of Burrard Inlet and intends to increase its capacity considerably. He is a man of energy and grit and will, it is understood, and will make it one of the best on the inlet.”

“Mr. Rasure will reside in the east end of the city, where he has taken a house and is now moving his family and effects into it. He will also take part in the ‘Salvation Army’ and other services in the city, but as yet, no definite programme has been arranged.”
– **Vancouver Daily World, 2 November 1888.**

George W. Rasure was an interesting person during the nascent years of Port Moody. Rasure came from Kansas where he was known as the ‘Cowboy Evangelist’, and in December 1888 a reward was offered for his arrest;⁽⁶³⁾ however, Rasure was subsequently vindicated of the false accusations:⁽⁶⁴⁾

“\$50 reward will be paid for the arrest and detention of G. W. Rasure, who is wanted for embezzlement in Greenwood County, Kansas. He is about 45 years old; height 5 feet 11 inches; weight about 160 pounds; hair dark auburn; face red, cheeks full; mustache sandy; quick in action and a great talker. Is a member of the M. & E. Church [Methodist Episcopal Church], and of the ‘Knights of Pythias’; preached at times. Operates under a cloak of religion; is a great trader; claims to be wealthy; loves fast horses and women, and gambles. Has a reputation of being a reformed cowboy.” – **British Columbian, 14 December 1888.**

In early 1889, George Butchart (age 74 years) established a brick manufacturing company in partnership with George Rasure, called ‘Butchart & Rasure’.⁽⁶⁵⁾ In April 1890, it was reported that the steam engine and boiler for George Butchart’s brickyard arrived via the C.P.R.:⁽⁶⁶⁾

“A number of Chinamen, also, arrived from Vancouver to work in the yard, and in a short time we hope to see good bricks turned-out.” – **British Columbian, 8 April 1890.**

In August 1889, George Rasure went into the mining business at Yale where he established kilns to produce lime from white marble; lime said to be of superior quality for finishing purposes.⁽⁶⁷⁾⁽⁶⁸⁾

In September 1889, it was reported that George Rasure had “struck it rich” at a placer mine on the Similkameen River in southern British Columbia:⁽⁶⁹⁾

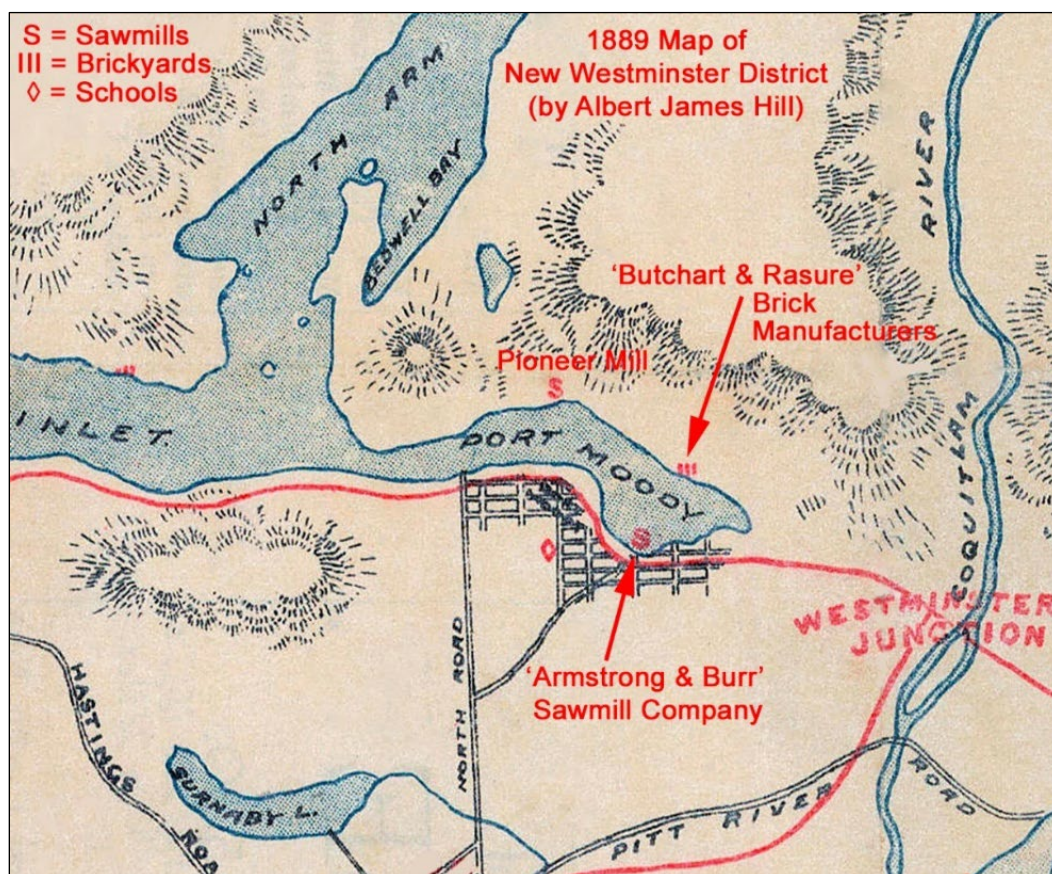
"The claim, which he [Rasure] is about to begin operation upon, is on the south fork of the Similkameen River, seven miles above the mouth. It is a hydraulic mine and as it has 1000 inches of water, there will be no problem as to the washing part of the work. Mr. Rasure took from a small bag a number of nuggets weighing from \$8 to \$15 each; they are fine specimens and were all found the same day and in the same locality, in prospecting. Nine men are at work putting in ditches, etc. There are from 3 to 25 cents [\$1 to \$8 today] in every pan of dirt taken-out. He estimates that the mine will show \$16 [more than \$2,500 today] per man per day." – **British Columbian, 23 September 1889.**

In August 1890, George and Norval decided to sell a large portion of their agricultural property on the North Shore of 'Port Moody Arm': ⁽⁷⁰⁾⁽⁷¹⁾

"...for sale, 300 acres of land, admirably adapted to the growth of fruit, on the water frontage, on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, about a mile [1.6 km] from the Port Moody [C.P.R.] station and wharf. About fifteen [15] acres are cleared and partly under fruit and fenced. Abundance of never-failing water from living springs runs through the property. A considerable quantity of green timber is cedar and fir and valuable for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold at a bargain and reasonable terms. Purchaser can divide the property into one or more [one-] acre blocks." – **Vancouver Daily World, 23 August 1890.**

To facilitate sale of his homestead property (Lot 349, Group 1, NWD), George Butchart had a proposed subdivision plan drawn by Albert James Hill, Provincial Land Surveyor (PLS) in New Westminster, B.C. ⁽⁷²⁾ The plan included a parcel reserved for the 'Butchart & Rasure' brick manufacturing site ('Brickyard') and a parcel designated 'Reserve' (see subdivision plan below).

Due to his advanced age and ailing health, George Butchart moved from Port Moody back to California and died in Los Angeles on September 20th, 1905, at age 90. ⁽⁷⁾



Source: City of Vancouver Archives (CVA Map 235, LEG1325.5).

**'Port Moody Arm' portion of the 1889 map of
'New Westminster District' showing the location
of 'Butchart & Rasure' Brick Manufacturers.**

Norval Butchart (Lot 350)

Norval Butchart (1842–1934) had occupied his homestead site on the North Shore of ‘Port Moody Arm’ since May 1882 (age 40 years). He applied for his homestead land grant in May 1885, and received possession of his homestead (No. 722) on 11th March 1891 (FIAT 46029). See Appendix ‘D’ — B.C. Homestead Grant Register. ⁽²⁵⁾

The 1891 Canada census recorded Norval Butchart’s occupation as “Farmer” and also recorded him as being “married” although his wife and children were not recorded. ⁽⁷³⁾ In 1885, George and Norval Butchart arranged for a large orchard to be planted “on the north side of the bay [Port Moody Arm], on the Butchart estate”. ⁽⁷⁴⁾ Norval was an orchardist, and throughout the 1890s, an active member of the ‘B.C. Fruit Growers and Horticultural Society’. ⁽⁷⁵⁾⁽⁷⁶⁾ As a consequence, in the early decades of the 20th-century, Lots 349 and 350 would become known as ‘Old Orchard’.

The 1901 Canada census recorded Norval Butchart’s occupation as “Fruit Farmer”, and his relationship to the head of the household (George Butchart) was recorded as “Lodger”. ⁽⁷⁷⁾

In September 1902, the ‘Vancouver Daily World’ newspaper reported on the “Port Moody Fruit Growers”: ⁽⁷⁸⁾

“Few people realize the advantages offered to fruit growers in British Columbia. On the North Shore of the Inlet [Port Moody Arm] a farmer [Norval Butchart] sold from his orchard [the same location later called ‘Old Orchard’] last year over a thousand boxes of apples, cherries, prunes and other fruit. The apples brought from \$1.25 to \$1.50 [about \$35 to \$40 today] a box in Vancouver, and the freight rate paid was extremely low, about 5¢ [about \$1.50 today] per box. And this orchard was only a small one, perhaps not five acres.”

– Vancouver Daily World, 26 September 1902.

Norval Butchart (age 63 years) is recorded in the 1905 Henderson’s Gazetteer and Directory, ⁽⁷⁹⁾ but does not appear in subsequent directories. It would appear that Norval returned to California with his father in 1905 as Norval is recorded as dying at Los Angeles in 1934, age 92. ⁽⁸⁰⁾

About the Author

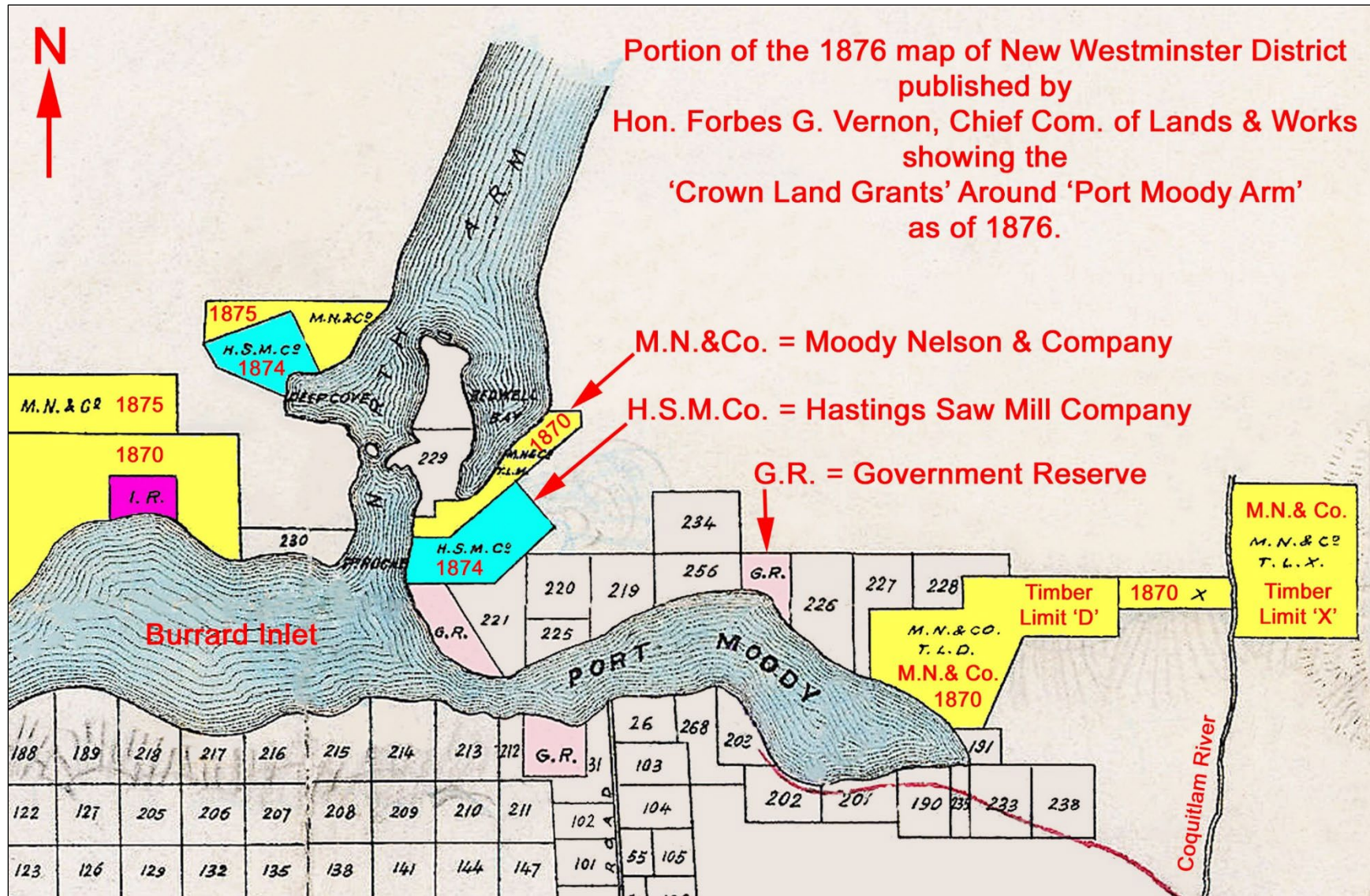
[Ralph Drew](#) is a local historian and self-publishing author who lives in the Tri-Cities community of Belcarra. In 2014, Ralph was awarded first prize in the [B.C. Historical Federation](#) annual book competition, receiving the [Lieutenant-Governor’s Gold Medal](#) for historical writing for his self-published history, [Forest & Fiord: The History of Belcarra](#). In 2016, Ralph was awarded second prize in the [B.C. Historical Federation](#) annual book competition for his second book titled: [Ferries & Fjord: The History of Indian Arm](#). In 2017, Ralph published his third book titled [Townsite Tales: The History of Ioco](#), and his fourth book in October 2018 titled: [Coquitlam Chronicles: Historical Crossroads on the Fraser River](#). In October 2023, Ralph published his fifth and latest book titled: [Terminus Town: Port Moody’s Transition Through Time](#).

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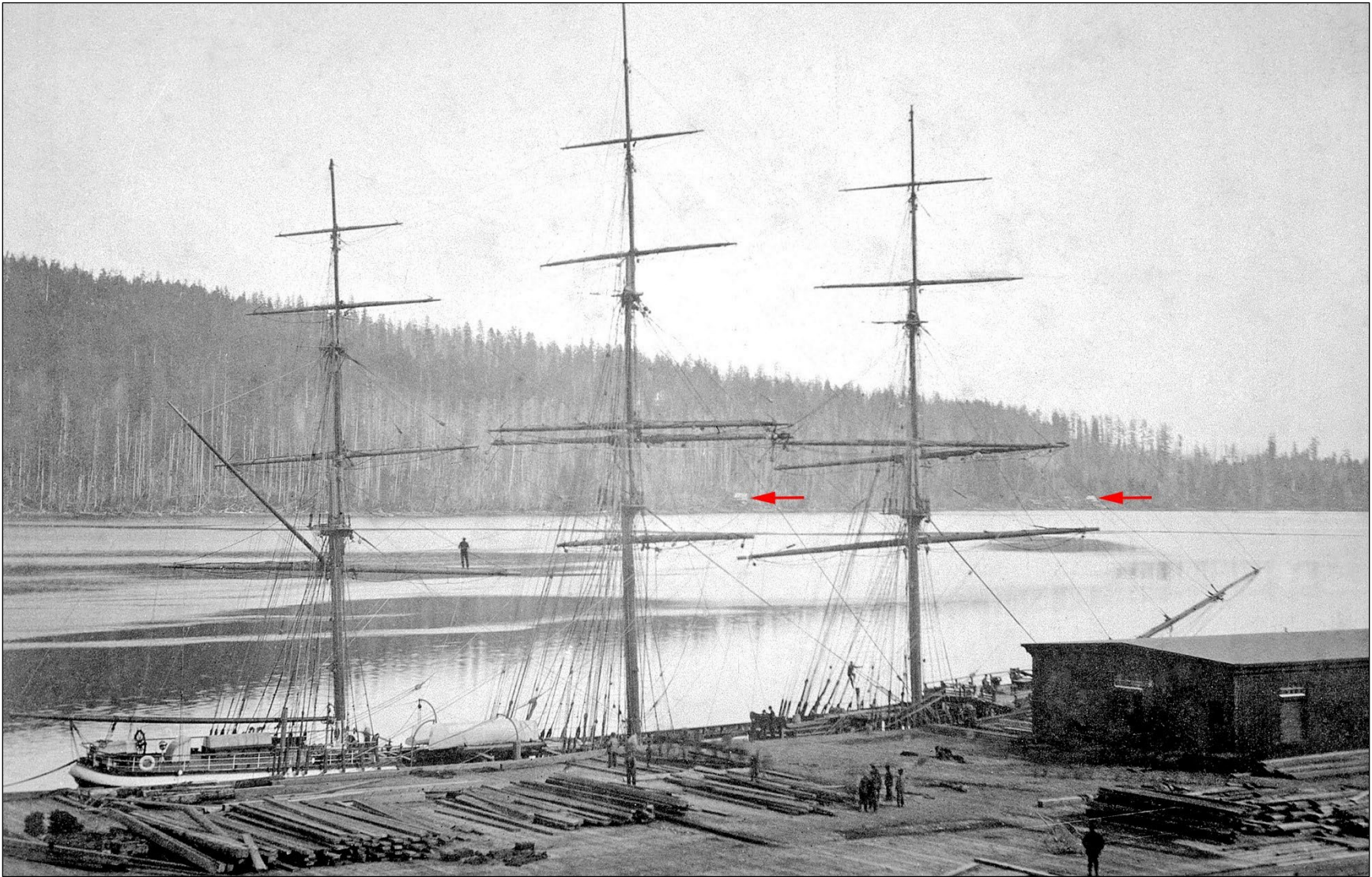
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Source: City of Vancouver Archives (CVA Map 2).

Map annotated by Ralph Drew.

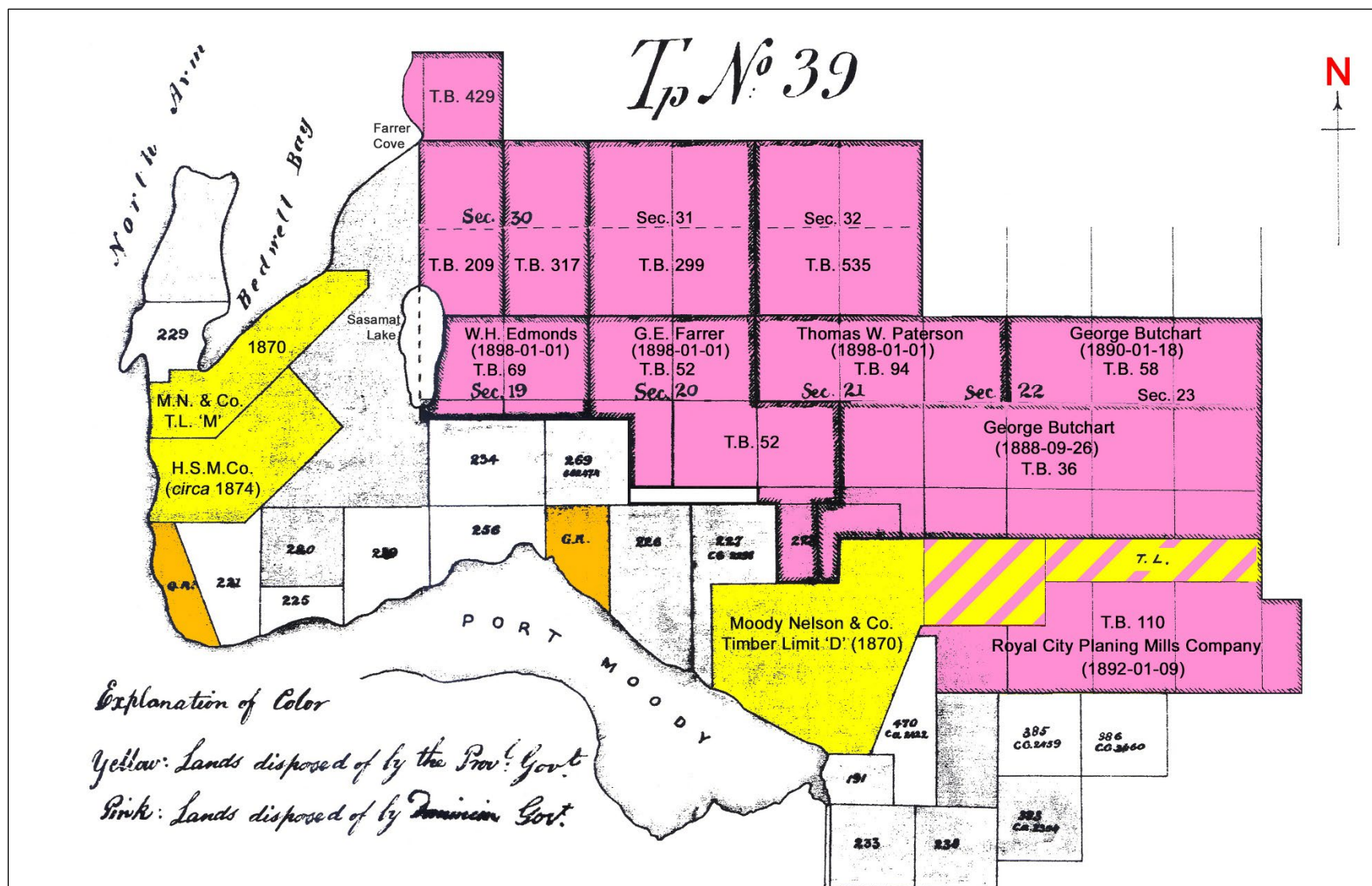
Portion of the 1876 map of 'New Westminster District' published by Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, showing 'Crown Land Grants' and Colonial 'Timber Limits' around 'Port Moody Arm'.



Courtesy of Royal B.C. Museum & Archives (RBCMA A-04596).

Photograph annotated by Ralph Drew.

**Sailing Ship 'Duke of Abercorn' loading lumber at Port Moody, 1883 —
view looking northeast toward the North Shore of 'Port Moody Arm' —
note the absence of development other than two settlers' houses (red arrows),
most likely the homesteads of George Butchart (left) and Allan Noon (right).**



British Columbia Archives, Dominion Admin. Files, Call No. GR-1499, Reel B04572, File No.292, Page 141; and GR-0436, File No.789, Vol. No.1.

Map annotated by Ralph Drew.

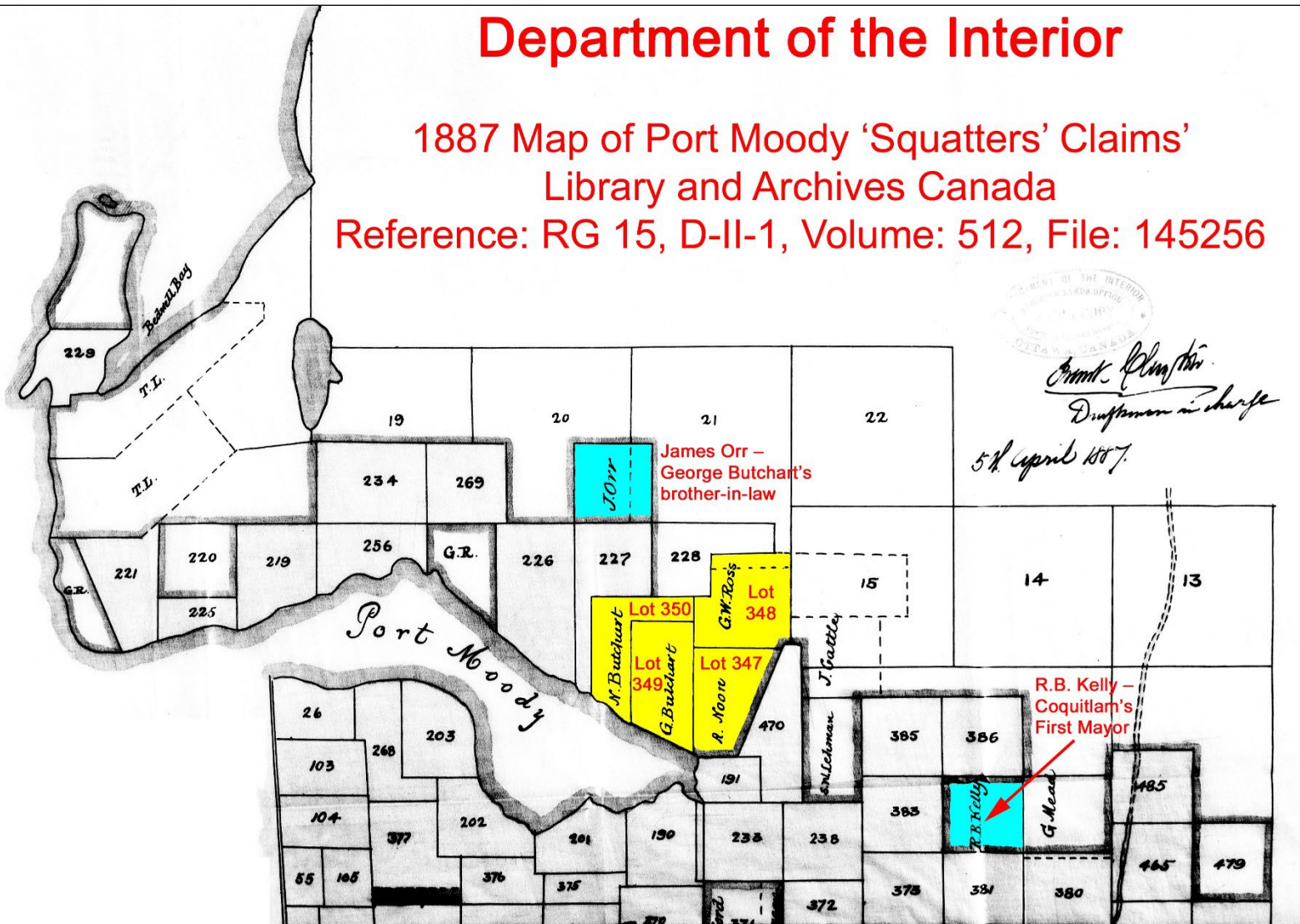
‘Township 39’ logging leases east of Sasamat Lake on the North Shore of ‘Port Moody Arm’ —
Yellow: ‘Timber Limit’ (T.L.) lands disposed pre-1887 by the ‘Provincial Government’; and
Pink: ‘Timber Berth’ (T.B.) lands disposed post-1887 by the ‘Dominion Government’.

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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
NATIVE LANDS DIVISION
COPY
OTTAWA, CANADA

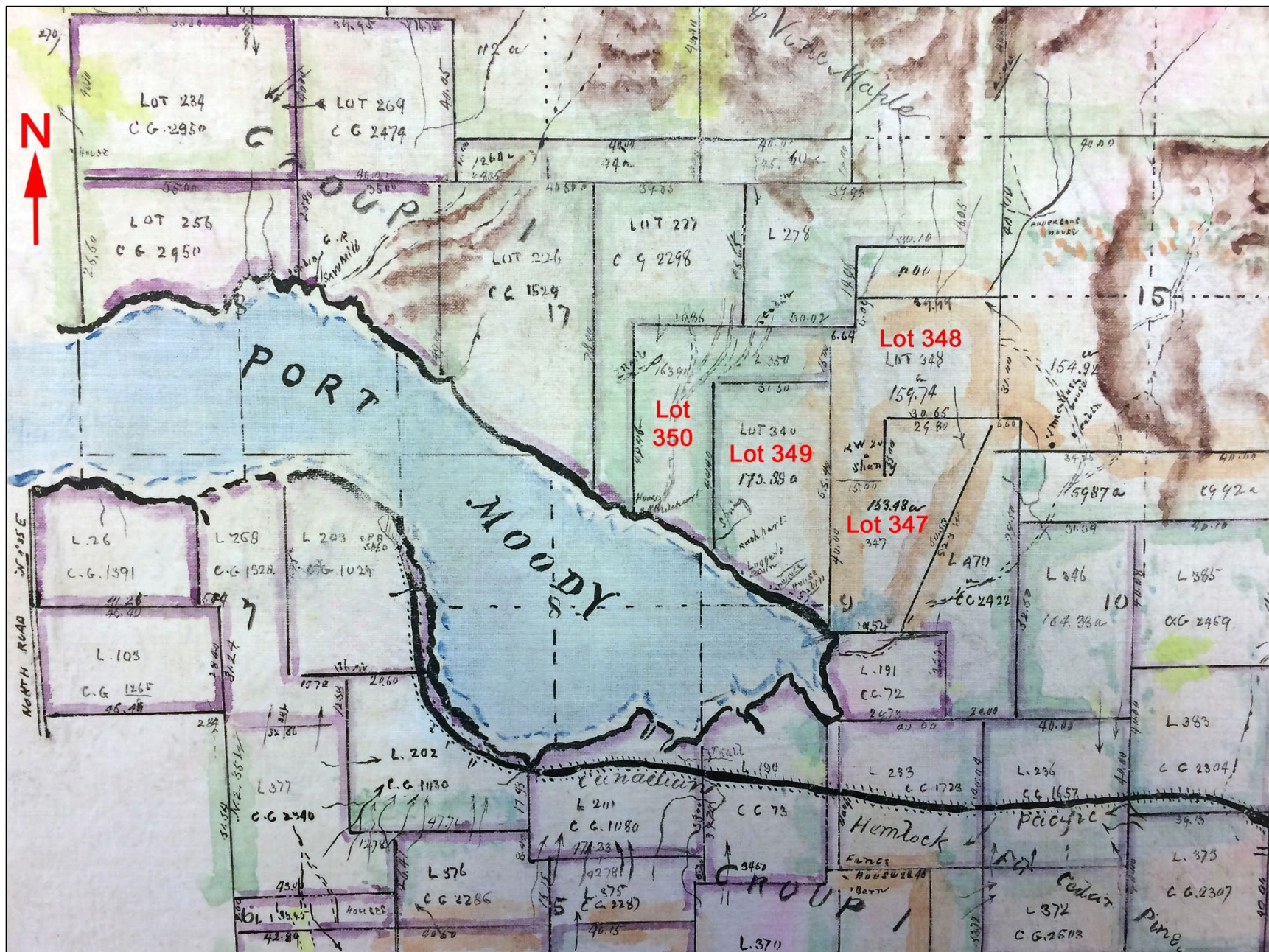
Franklin Clinton
Druggman in charge

5th April 1887.



Map annotated by Ralph Drew.

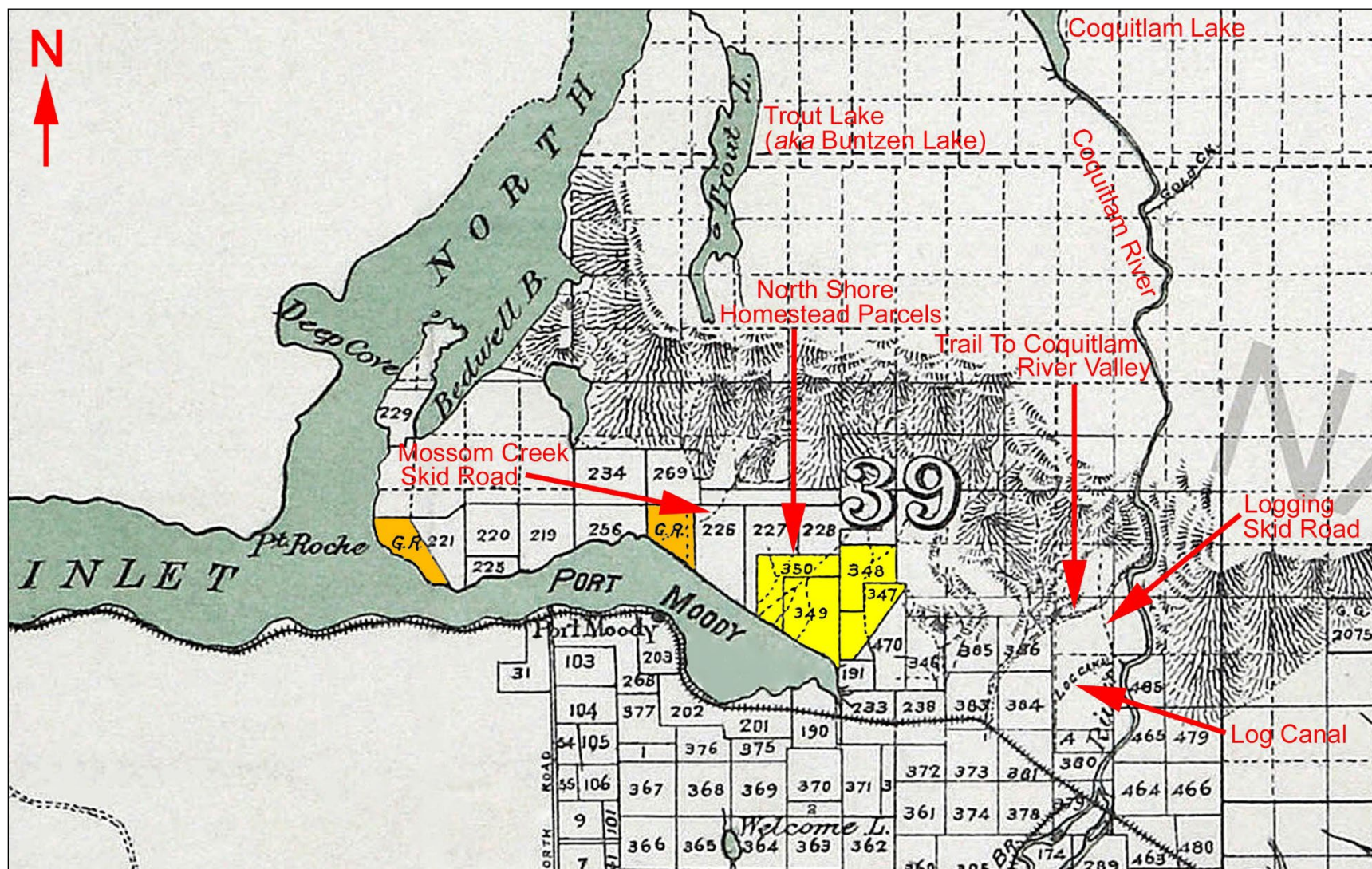
1887 Map of Port Moody 'Squatters' Claims' prepared and drawn by the 'Dominion Lands Office' in New Westminster, 5th April 1887 — note the 'Squatters' Claims' by James Orr and R.B. Kelly (light blue).



Courtesy of Royal B.C. Museum & Archives (RBCMA Item 14872A sh. 9-2A).

Map annotated by Ralph Drew.

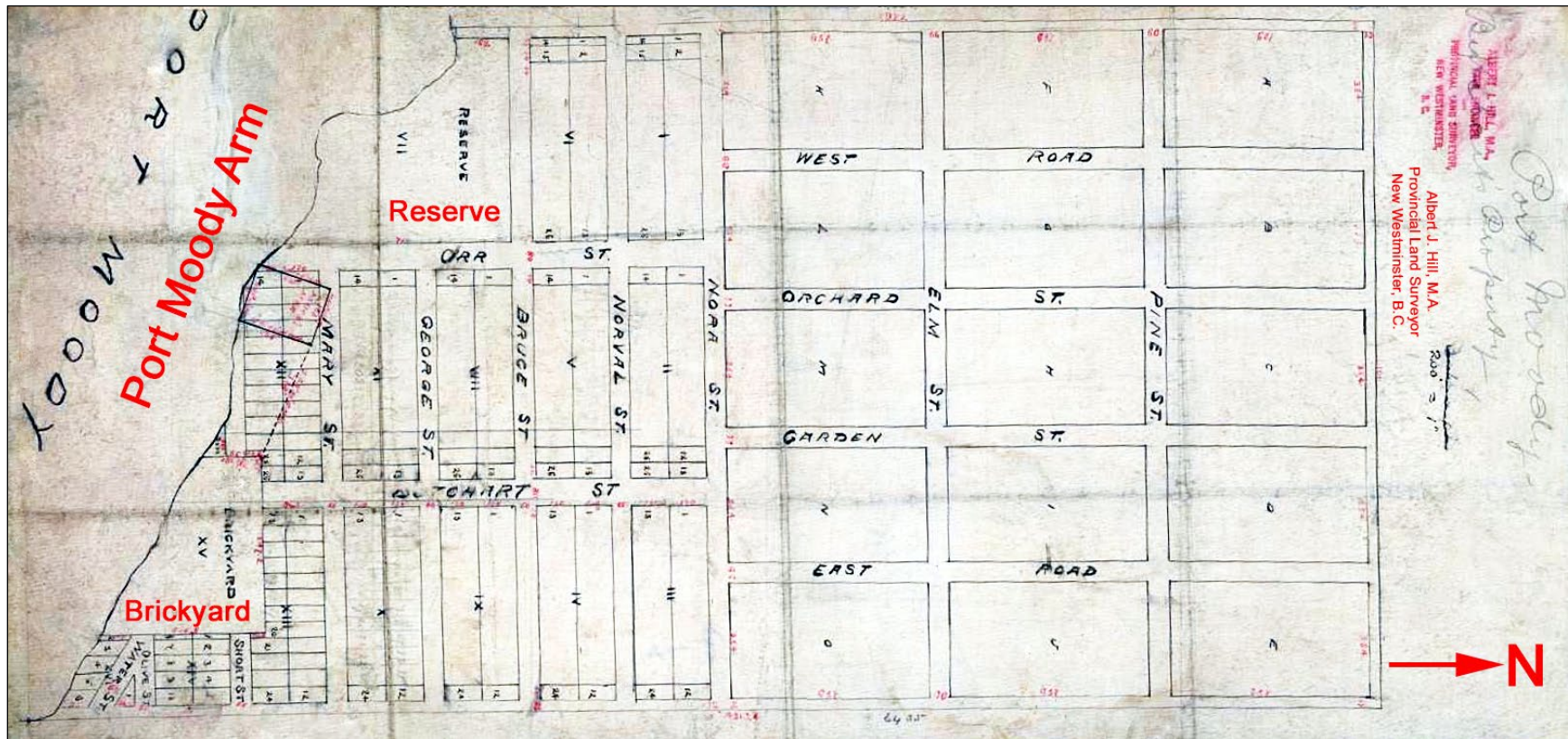
1888 Dominion Subdivision Plan for part of 'Township 39', NWD — earliest map showing the former 'Timber Limit' subdivided into four 'Homestead' parcels: District Lots 347, 348, 349 & 350.



Source: Dominion of Canada, Department of the Interior, 1889 (Library & Archives Canada CO700-British Columbia18).

Map annotated by Ralph Drew.

‘Port Moody Arm’ portion of an 1889 map of the ‘Railway Belt’ in ‘New Westminster District’ — note that the former ‘Moody Nelson & Co.’ Timber Limit at the east end of Burrard Inlet (yellow) was subdivided into four Federal ‘Homestead’ parcels: District Lots 347, 348, 349 and 350 — also note the logging skid roads (dashed lines), and the trail to the Coquitlam River valley.



Source: Burnaby Heritage Museum, Map Collection, Survey & Subdivision Plans (File: [1977_0093_0111_004](#)).

Plan annotated by Ralph Drew.

- Proposed subdivision plan for George Butchart's homestead (Lot 349, Group 1, NWD), circa 1895:**
- The plan subdivides the lot into 16 parcels numbered 'I' to 'XVI' (left) and 15 five-acre parcels labelled 'A' to 'O' (right) along the north shore of 'Port Moody Arm'.
 - Note the parcel for the 'Brickyard' (lower left) and the parcel marked 'Reserve' (upper left).
 - The street names are: Orr, Butchart, Nora, Norval, Bruce, George, Mary, Short Street, Water St., Pine Street, Elm Street, West Road, Orchard Street, Garden Street and East Road.



Source: Google Earth.

Photograph annotated by Ralph Drew.

Aerial view of the eastern end of 'Port Moody Arm' showing the location of 'Old Orchard Park'.

Appendix 'A'

Letters to the Dominion Lands Agent at Victoria (J.W. Trutch) regarding George Butchart, 1884

Source: Library and Archives Canada, Ref. RG 15, D-II-5, Vol. 1176, File 63262.

Department of the Interior
Ottawa, Ontario
February 2nd, 1884.

The Honourable J. W. Trutch, C.M.G.
Resident-Agent of Canada
Victoria, British Columbia

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, to enclose herewith for your consideration and report, copy of a letter dated 19th June last [19th June 1883] addressed to Sir John Macdonald by Mr. George Butchart [1815 to c.1905] of Port Moody, and of my reply thereto.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

John B. Hall, Secretary



Joseph W. Trutch
(RBCMA F-07196)

Department of the Interior
Ottawa, Ontario
18th July 1884.

George Butchart, Esq.
Port Moody, British Columbia

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of the Interior to acknowledge receipt off your letter of the 19th *ultimo* [19th June 1884], and in reply to inform you that the lands in the Railway Reserve [*a.k.a.* Railway Belt] in British Columbia have not yet been transferred by the Government of that Province to the Dominion Government [of Canada] and, at the present, this Department is not in a position to take any action in regard to disputed claims to any of these lands.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

John B. Hall, Secretary

Continued from the previous page...

Port Moody, B.C.
19th June 1883

Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Dear Sir,

Myself and sons settled on a tract of land which is called the Moody Mill Co. [*sic.* Moodyville Sawmill Co.] leased lands [Timber Limit] over a year ago [Spring 1882] and we now have good improvements on the same on Burrard Inlet. Before locating, I went to Victoria to see if there was a provisal [*sic.* provision] in the lease for settlers [such that] the lease gives the settler on this land a right to settle. They [Moodyville Sawmill Co.] have abandoned this land near a year ago [in 1882] as they got all the valuable timber off, but there is eight years for the lease to run yet before it expires [in 1891].

Mr. [Allan] Noon, another settler, went to see the foreman or agent of this Mill Co. but he could not give them [*sic.* him] much information as the head of the Company lived in San Francisco, but he expected that the said lands would be put up at auction and the highest bidder would get the land. Today, Mr. Noon had an interview with Senator McInnes [Thomas Robert McInnes: 1840–1904; Canadian Senator: 1881–1897] and he thought our chances as poor as it is likely to be sold to the highest bidder. We are getting uneasy and this is the cause of me writing. We have spent all we had on the land and we are not able to compete with money men. Would you be kind enough to let me now if that will be the case and also if the leased lands will be thrown open.

I will try and bring myself to your recollection. There was 300 of us left Scotland [*circa* 1820] and old Mr. Gariet settled all of us near Guelph, [at] what was known as 'The Scottish Block'. The only house in Guelph was the Priory, and the market house not finished. My brother Benjamin Butchart was the first-born in Guelph [in 1825], and in the market house.

Some time after I left for Saugeen, now called Southampton, in the 'County of Bruce'. I was the first settler in that County and Joseph Walker was the next. The first-born in the County was my son Bruce [*circa* 1845] and his first acquaintance was the Chief Alexanders wife; not a white woman in all the County. I was the Honourable William Caley's right-hand bower [*sic.* servant] canvassing the 'County of Bruce' and elected him next term. Myself and Dr. Hamilton went with him through the County, but he lost that election. Near that election, I got hurt at a house-raising and my wife drove me four miles on an Ox Sleigh to vote or him.

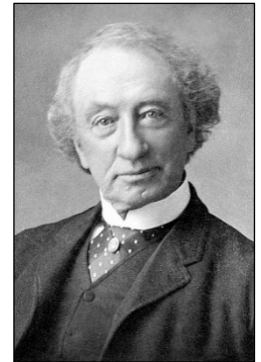
The Government [Province of Canada] sent Mr. Robert Linn to survey a town at Saugeen, and when he came to my improvements, he noted them down and he said he would report them all to the Department [of Crown Lands]. Some time after I went to Toronto to see about my claim [The Rebellion of 1837], and Mr. Cashuen [*sic.* perhaps, Joseph-Édouard Cauchon, Commissioner: 1855–1857] was then Commissioner of Crown Lands and he examined all my papers and said he would see into it and I would be fairly dealt with. Some years after, I went again to see what was done. Mr. Van Koughnet was Commissioner, but he said about the same as the other gentlemen.

Some time afterward, my oldest son [Norval, born 1842] took sick and I had to take him to the Springs in California [in 1880] and since then I have never heard anything about it, all my papers is [*sic.* are] in the Department [of Crown Lands] now, but as it has been so long ago, it will be hard to do anything with it now.

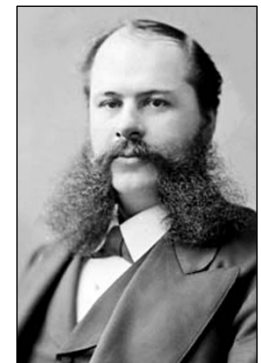
But as I am getting old in years [68 years old in 1883] and find clearing land is too much for me at my years that you might help me to get a Government Situation [*sic.* job] near Port Moody, which is near my home, as this place is new it will give more chances for an opening. Mr. Hill, the engineer at the [C.P.R.] Station House here, says he is likely to be called away at any time and the [Station] House and Wharf would need someone to look after it. Dear Sir, please give me something easier to do than what I am at.

My father [Alexander Butchart, 1797–1890] and I should own loyalty in the 'Mackenzie Rebellion' [of 1837] and there is a copy of my father's discharge in the Land Office [that] shows he fought in the 'Battle of Waterloo' and I have got his extra medal for proof. I was appointed Captain in 1858 for the 'County of Bruce'. I was also appointed Magistrate in 1857 and again in 1863, but that don't help me now.

I remain, Yours most respectfully,
George Butchart, Port Moody, B.C.



John A. Macdonald
(LAC 3218718)



T. R. McInnes
(LAC PA-028291)

Appendix 'B'

Letter from George Butchart of Port Moody regarding the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837

Source: Library and Archives Canada, [Ref. RG 9, II-A-1, Vol. 261, File A12082.](#)

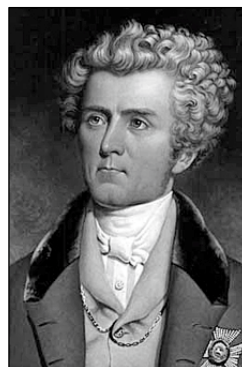
Port Moody, B.C.
June 16th, 1892.

G. E. Corbould, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

Sir,

I would respectfully draw your attention to my claim for compensation on account of my services during the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837.

Governor General Bond Head [*sic.* Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (*a.k.a.* Ontario) during the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837] promised a gift of land to Her Majesty's Loyal Volunteers when the latter were stationed in Toronto. We went there for the purpose of capturing Van Ageman, the Rebel, who was taken prisoner, along with many others, and sentenced to be hanged. I suffered a great many hardships during that period but was comforted with the reflection that it was in the defence of my country [Colony of Upper Canada].



Francis Bond Head
(Ontario Archives)

At the present time, I find myself in reduced circumstances and feel old age creeping upon me.

In view of the above facts, I trust that the Government can see its way to granting me substantial compensation in return for the services which I rendered my country, and in furtherance of the pledge made by the Governor General at that time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'G. Butchart'.

George Butchart

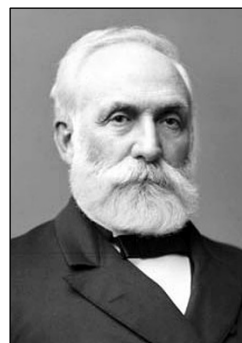
New Westminster, B.C.
July 6th, 1892.

Honourable Mackenzie Bowell
Minister of Militia and Defence
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

My Dear Mr. Bowell,

Would you kindly look into the enclosed letter from Mr. Butchart & let him know how much he is entitled to receive.

Yours truly,
G. E. Corbould, Esq., M.P.



Mackenzie Bowell
(LAC PA-027222)

Continued from the previous page...

Department of Militia and Defence
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
15th July 1892

Gordon E. Corbould, Esq., M.P.,
New Westminster, B.C.

My Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of 6th *inst.* [6th July 1892], with enclosure from Mr. G. [George] Butchart, with reference to compensation for his services in the rebellion of 1837.

The question of compensating the volunteers who served the country during that rebellion has been repeatedly considered by Parliament, but the decision has invariably been that any claim the Volunteers have is against the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec, the services for which they claim compensation having been rendered long before the Confederation of the Provinces of the Dominion.

Yours truly,
M. Bowell



G. E. Corbould
(NWMA IHP0902-02)

Appendix 'C'

Letter from H.B.W. Aikman, Dominion Lands Agent, B.C., regarding Port Moody Squatters

Source: Library and Archives Canada, [Ref. RG 15, D-II-1, Vol. 512, File 145256](#).

Dominion Lands Office
New Westminster, B.C.
December 29th, 1886.

Ref. No. 408

H. H. Smith, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sir,

I have the honour to advise you of having this day transmitted by *Parcel Post* to your address, the papers and documents relating to the claims of the following Port Moody Squatters, *erz*:

Peter Orford	Ref. No. 400	
John Stewart Fraser	" " 401	
Joseph Lyndon	" " 402	
James Orr	" " 403	← George Butchart's brother-in-law.
Allan Noon	" " 404	
Samuel Wells Lehman	" " 405	
Thomas John Pogue	" " 406	
Robert Brenton Kelly	" " 407	← Coquitlam's First Mayor.

These together with the claims of Messrs. George Butchart and Norval Butchart forwarded respectfully under cover of letters of the 17th & 18th September last [1886], Reference Nos. 156 & 157, form the great bulk of the claims of squatters in the vicinity of Port Moody [*sic*. Port Moody & Coquitlam area].

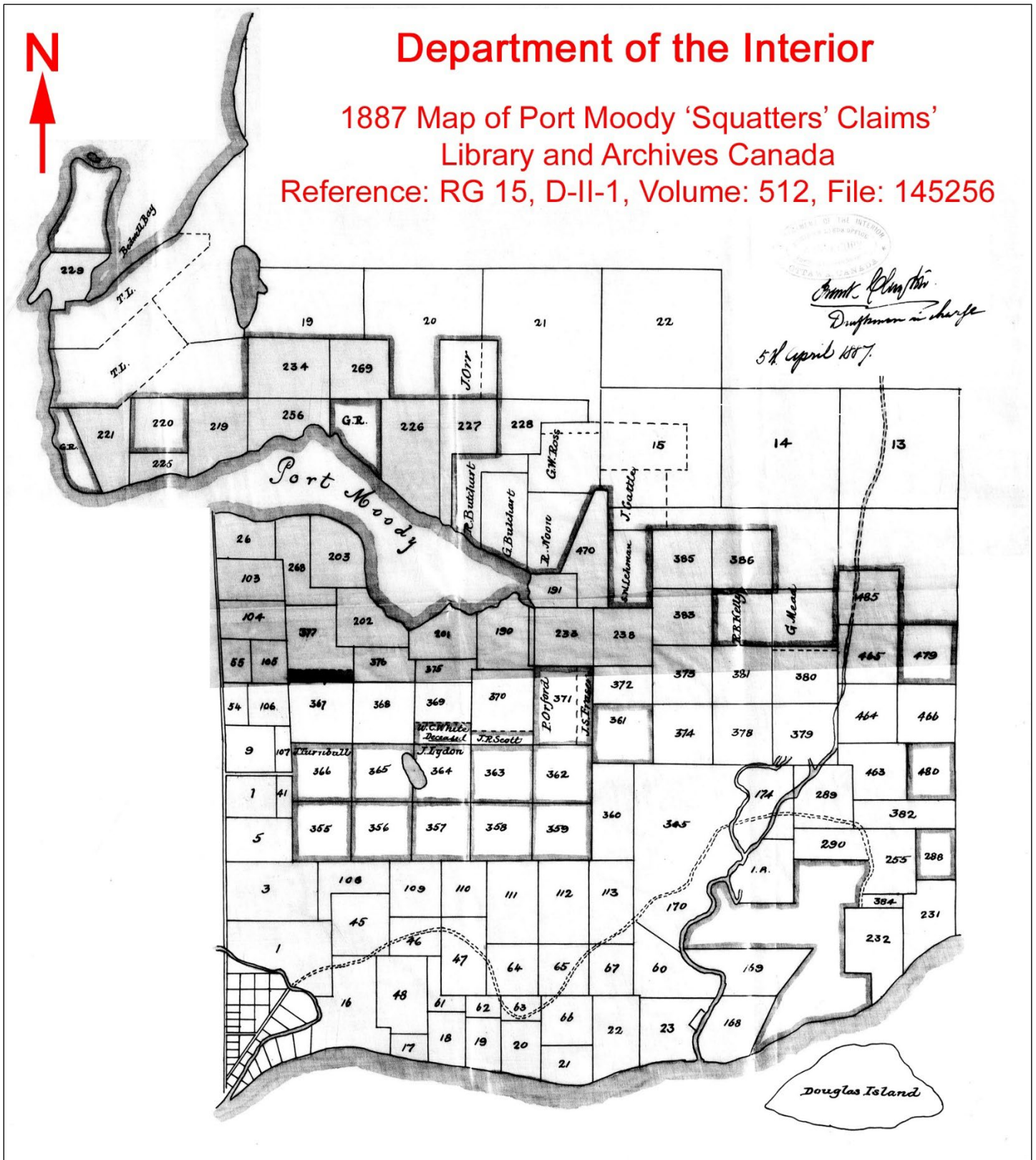
Messrs. John Shennan and James Bruce Butchart, whose evidence was taken when you were here, since then abandoned their claims in writing.

I enclose a map [below] of the locality in question, showing thereon, approximately, the squatters claims which may be of use to you in dealing with them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

H.B.W. Aikman
Agent, Dominion Lands,
New Westminster, B.C.

Appendix 'C' (continued)



Source: Library and Archives Canada, Reference: RG 15, D-II-1, Volume: 512, File: 145256.

Map annotated by Ralph Drew.

1887 Map of Port Moody 'Squatters' Claims' prepared and drawn by the 'Dominion Lands Office' in New Westminster, 5th April 1887.

Appendix 'D'

HOMESTEAD GRANT REGISTER,													BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
No.	Date of Application.	Date of First Occupancy.	Date of Expiry of Term.	Date of Grant.	Remarks.		NAME.	Location.	Part of Section.	Township.	Range.	Mec. dist.	Area.	Pia.	Interest due.	Total.	Interest paid.	Total.	Interest due.	Total.	Interest due.	Total.	REMARKS.		
					Feet.	Lib.																			
721	1 Oct 88	May 88	May 88	30 June 89	8	54	<u>George Butchart</u>	<u>Lot 347</u>	39	N	10	10	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
722	1 May 88	May 88	May 88	11 May 89	147	54	<u>Norval Butchart</u>	<u>Lot 349</u>	39	N	10	10	1000	1000	2083	180	137	1191	1000	2083	180	137	1000	1000	
723	1 June 88	June 88	June 88	11 June 89	213	54	<u>Allan Noon</u>	<u>Lot 347</u>	39	N	10	10	1000	1000	153	50	720	180	709	720	180	709	1000	1000	
724	3 Apr 1887	Apr 1887	Apr 1887	7th Mar 89	11	54	<u>John Gibson</u>	<u>Lot 349</u>	2-26	E	12	12	1000	1000	120	00	120	120	120	120	120	120	1000	1000	
725	4 June 88	June 88	June 88	19 June 89	136	113	<u>Robert William Ross</u>	<u>Lot 348</u>	39	N	10	10	1000	1000									1000	1000	
726	9						<u>William Alfred Fowler</u>	<u>Lot 348</u>	38	N	10	10	1000	1000									1000	1000	
727	9 Aug 1887	Aug 1887	Aug 1887	14 Aug 89	113	59	<u>James Irving</u>	<u>Lot 349</u>	1	E	12	12	1000	1000	121	00	50	121	50	121	50	121	50	1000	1000
728	10						<u>Raphael Roberts</u>	<u>Lot 348</u>	18	E	10	10	1000	1000	100	00	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000	1000	

Document annotated by Ralph Drew.

British Columbia 'Homestead Grant Register', October 1888 —

Lots 347 (Allan Noon), 348 (Robert Ross), 349 (George Butchart) and 350 (Norval Butchart).

(Source: Royal B.C. Museum & Archives, File GR-0436, Canada Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Branch, Series 3, Volume 1, Homestead Grant Register 1886-1894.)

Appendix 'E'

Statement Made and sworn to by George Butchart in support of his application for a Patent for the Southwily & 160 acres of Lot No 349 Town Ship 32 Rge. 104 of Coast Division. Homestead 22nd 8/6 The applicant 721

1. What is your name in full, age and Post Office address?
George Butchart 75 years. Port Moody, B.C.

2. Are you a British subject by birth or naturalization? If naturalized, when and where?
By birth

3. What is your trade, profession or calling?
Farmer

4. When did you obtain entry for this homestead?
October 1st 1888

5. When did you build your house thereon?
July 1882

6. When did you perfect your entry to your homestead by taking in your own person possession of the land and logging, cultivating, improving thereon, and cultivation hereof?
May 1882

7. What portion of each year since that date have you resided thereon? State each month.
Continuously since 1882

8. When absent from your homestead where have you resided, and what has been your occupation?
—

9. Of whom does your family consist? when did they first commence residence upon this homestead, and for what portion of each year since that date have they resided upon it?
Wife and two sons. My sons have their own lands. In 1883 broke 3 acres, and have made additional clearing work on the homestead. Until 8 acres broken & under cultivation.

10. How much breeding have you done upon your homestead in each year since your obtained entry, and how many acres have you cultivated each year?
1883: 1 Cow & 9 Pigs. 1884, 1885, 1886: 5 Cows each year, average 9 Pigs each of these years. 1887: 7 Pigs. 1888: 200 chickens, and some.

11. How many horses, cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs have you had on your homestead each year since date of perfecting entry? Give number in each year.
18 x 24 1/2 ft. stony, with lean to 18 each. Value \$750.00

12. What is the size of your house, and what is its present cash value?
236 rods of picket & rail fence. Value \$1236.00

13. What other buildings have you erected? What other improvements have you made, and what is the cash value of the same?
One dwelling, 12 x 14 ft. 5 ft. high. Root house, 10 x 12 ft. 5 ft. high. 10 acres partially cleared, 170 ft. wide. This part of which is bearing a large crop of small fruit bushes and plants. One sheep house. Value \$500.00

14. Are there any indications of minerals or quarries on your homestead? If so, state nature of same, and whether it is more valuable for agricultural than any other purpose.
No minerals found known to me.

15. Have you assigned or transferred or agreed to assign or transfer your homestead or any portion thereof to any person or persons? If so, when and to whom?
No.

Form No. 158. (Continued on next page.)

Proprietor of British Columbia 190152

To wit: George Butchart do solemnly swear that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct in every particular. That I claim a Patent for this Homestead under the provisions of The Settlement Act of 1883, and the Dominion Lands Regulations of 1885 & 1887.

That I obtained an entry, and claim a Patent for the same for my own benefit, and not in the interest or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn before me at Port Moody this 1st day of October 1888.

having been read over and explained to the said applicant.

John Macdonell
Homestead Inspector
I recommend the foregoing application for Patent, believing that the homestead requirements of the "Dominion Lands Act" have, in this case, been complied with.

Attest:
Local Agent of Dominion Lands for 80 District.
Winnipeg, 18th October 1888

Accepted as sufficient
J. M. Gordon
Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies

George Butchart's 'Application for Homestead Patent' — Lot 349 — October 1st, 1888.

(Source: Royal B.C. Museum & Archives, File GR-0436, Canada Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Branch, Series 1, Applications for Patent, List 361.)

Appendix 'E' (continued)

Statement Made and sworn to by Allan Noon
Noon in support
of his application for 2 Patent for Lot 347 of
Line 39 Range West of Coast-Newton.
Homestead No. 818 Pre-emption

1. What is your name in full, age and Post Office address?
Allan Noon, 45
years, Port Moody,
By Centre

2. Are you a British subject by birth or naturalization? If naturalized, when and where?
By Birth

3. What is your trade, profession or calling?
Carpenter

4. When did you obtain entry for this homestead?
2nd Oct. 1888

5. When did you build your house thereon?
In June 1882

6. When did you perfect your entry to your homestead by taking in your own person possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof?
June 1882

7. What portion of each year since that date have you resided thereon? State each month.
Continuously

8. When absent from your homestead where have you resided, and what has been your occupation?
—

9. Of whom does your family consist? when did they first commence residence upon this homestead, and for what portion of each year since that date have they resided upon it?
Wife and four children
Continuously since
1882

10. How much breaking have you done upon your homestead in each year since you obtained entry, and how many acres have you cultivated each year?
I have broken 2 acres each year
since 1882, and cultivated the same.
2 old 10 acres under cultivation

11. How many horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs have you had on your homestead each year since date of perfecting entry? Give number in each year.
One cow each year since 1882 to 1887
1888, 2 cows, averaged 4 pigs each
year since 1882, 2 large lot of
poultry with 614 x 24 ft
16 x 24 ft 2000

12. What is the size of your house, and what is its present cash value?
125 sq. ft. of wood plank floor, 6 rooms
and 100 ft. 2000

13. What extent of fencing have you made, and what is the present cash value thereof?
From 400 ft. to 2000 ft. 2000
2000 ft. 2000
2000 ft. 2000

14. What other buildings have you erected? What other improvements have you made, and what is the cash value of the same?
No improvements that I know of
good fruit land

15. Are there any indications of minerals or quarries on your homestead? If so, state nature of same, and whether it is more valuable for agricultural than any other purpose.
No

16. Have you had any other homestead entry? If so, when and where, and what became of it?
No

17. Have you assigned or transferred or agreed to assign or transfer your homestead or pre-emption right or any part thereof? If so, when and to whom?
No, except an agreement
made prior to the 19th December 1883 to convey an
undivided half thereof to one W. Brown or his heirs
conditions which have not been fulfilled

Form No. 158.

Province of British Columbia

To wit: Allan Noon do solemnly swear that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct in every particular. That I claim a Patent for this Homestead under the provisions of the Settlement Act of 1883 and the Dominion Lands Regulations of 1883 and 1887.

That I obtained an entry, and claim a Patent for the same for my own benefit, and not in the interest or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn before me at Port Moody this 2nd day of Oct. 1888.
Allan Noon
having been read over and explained to the said applicant.

John Macdonell
Local Agent of Dominion Lands for the District
of Port Moody

I recommend the foregoing application for Patent, believing that the homestead requirements of the "Dominion Lands Act" have in this case, been complied with.

6th August 1890. John McKeown
Local Agent of Dominion Lands for Northwest District.
Winnipeg, 15th August 1890

Accepted as sufficient
J. W. Gordon
Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies

Allan Noon's 'Application for Homestead Patent' — Lot 347 — October 2nd, 1888.

(Source: Royal B.C. Museum & Archives, File GR-0436, Canada Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Branch, Series 1, Applications for Patent, List 444.)