Harming in the Blenkinsop Valley



View from Mt. Douglas to the Blenkinsop Valley. (Early 1900s) The previously forested land was cleared for agriculture through the mid to late 1800s.

First Nations

For thousands of years, the area now known as Saanich was home to the First Nations. They moved freely through the area hunting and gathering from the land and sea. Their seasonal settlements were located close to the valley, along the shores of Cordova Bay.



Sheep on Harrap Farm, Glendenning Road. (*Early 1900s*)

European Settlement and Farming

In the mid 1800s, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) was responsible for the British settlement of Vancouver Island. HBC began purchasing lands from the First Nations for this purpose. Records show that in 1850, George Blenkinsop, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, owned several hundred acres of land on the east side of Lost Lake, now known as Blenkinsop Lake. Early land owners in the valley included George and John Nicholson, R.P. Rithet, and Adam Glendenning.



Adam Glendenning may have been the earliest farmer in the area, arriving around 1876. Early farming included mixed crops, livestock, and dairy farming. Dairy farming was a significant industry in the Blenkinsop Valley, with farmers such as Charles and John Pendray operating in the valley into the 1970s.

Fanny Simmonds cycling along Blenkinsop Road right-of-way. (circa 1906)



Horse drawn Cedar Hill school bus and children from Blenkinsop Road and Cordova Bay. (circa 1900s)

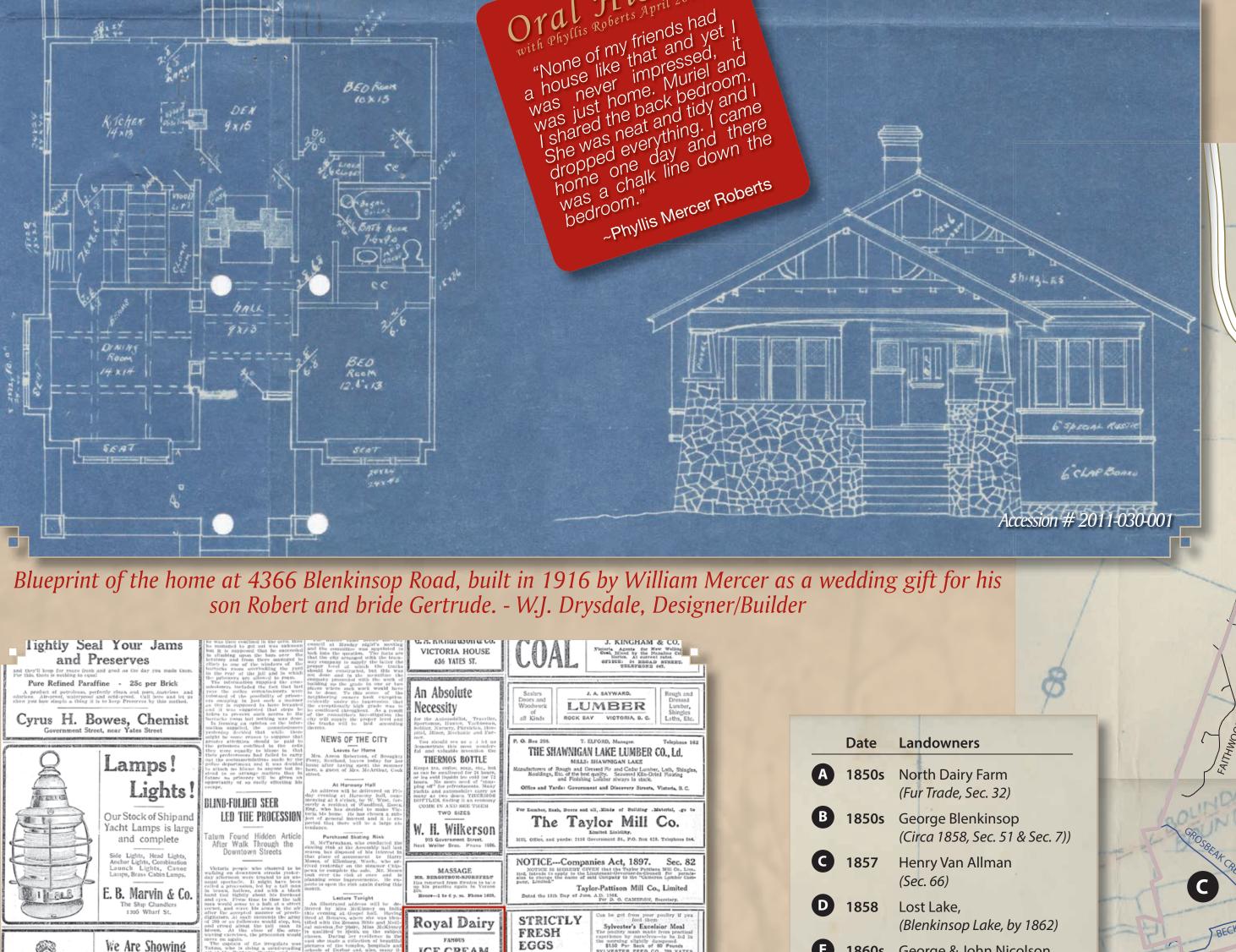
In 1894, Arthur Simmonds arrived from England and purchased 150 acres from the Glendenning family. By 1906, Arthur's three younger brothers had followed and started farming in the valley as well.



Photo of Harry and Thomas Simmonds in their rye field near

Mt. Douglas. (circa 1910)

Early Landowners of the Blenkinsop Valley



Japanese Fancy Goods

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

The Ladysmith Lumber Co., Ltd.

Coloni

Royal Dairy advertisement Source: British Colonist online addition 1856-1910 Sept. 2, 1908

Grade English Evening

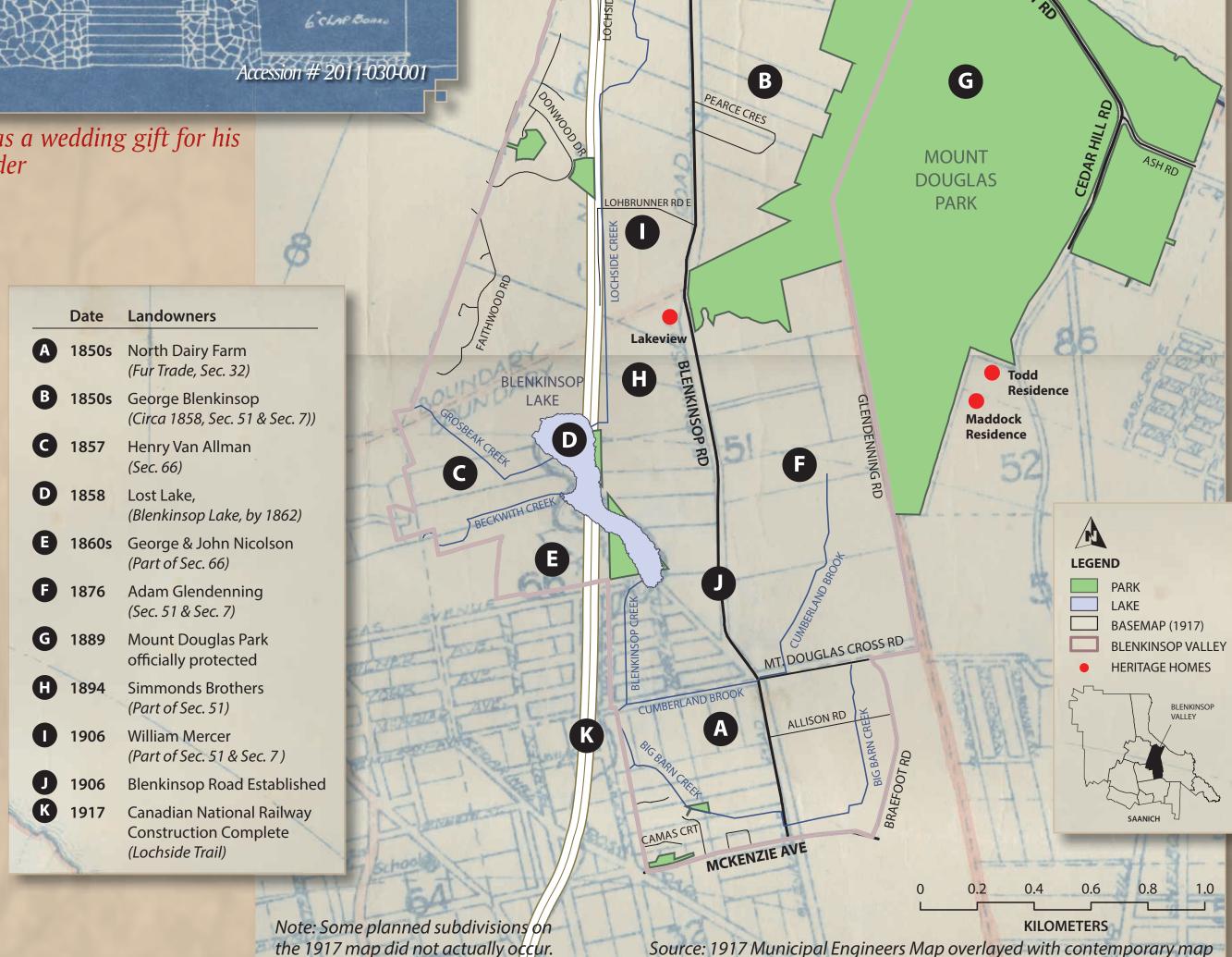
BAKER SHOE CO., Ld

Milk from the Blenkinsop Valley was delivered to Victoria daily. Robert Mercer delivered milk by horse and buggy to residents and the Royal Dairy on Broad Street. The trip into town took one hour each way.

ICE CREAM

PHONE 188

Empress



This is the traditional land of the Esquimalt First Nations and the Songhees First Nations.

Record of European settlement:

1858

- Victoria District map labels the lake 'Lost Lake.'
- George Blenkinsop recorded as the first European landowner in the valley.

1860s

• George & John Nicholson purchase land on the west side of 'Lost Lake.'

1876

 Adam Glendenning purchases land on the east side of 'Lost Lake.'

1894

 Arthur Simmonds purchases land from A. Glendenning for mixed farming.

1906

- Access through the valley is opened with the clearing of a dirt trail.
- William Mercer purchases 125 acres from A. Glendenning and moves his family and dairy operation from Burnside Road to the valley.

1910

• Regular milk delivery from Blenkinsop Valley to Victoria by horse drawn wagon.

1915

 Canadian National Railway begins construction of a rail line through the valley.

1947

• Ed Lohbrunner purchases 50 acres from Robert Mercer and develops Lakeview Gardens nursery. Dr. Ed Lohbrunner becomes an internationally known 'plantsman'. Later the UBC alpine garden is named after him.

1960s

- Charles Pendray operates a dairy farm in the valley.
- District of Saanich creates the Urban Containment Boundary to protect Saanich agricultural lands.



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