

Townships Named For Surveyors

(Part 1)

By Allan Day

On January 5, 1965 H(arry) A Sexton¹ reported that there are 2,558 townships² in Ontario. I thought that it might be interesting to see how many of the townships were named for surveyors. Much more can be said about several of these surveyors but due to space limitations I tried to focus on some of the highlights of their careers.

HELP WANTED If I'm missing any townships I would appreciate an e-mail telling me about the township. Thank you.

Abrey Township³ named for *George Spencer Abrey*. He received his secondary education at Upper Canada College. After leaving high school he entered an engineering course at the School of Practical Science in Toronto. He started his surveying career by being articled to his father George Brockett Abrey. On April 6, 1906 he received his commission to be an Ontario Land Surveyor.

Bazett Township⁴ named for *Edward Bazett*. He was educated at St Paul's College, Stoney Stratford, England. He and his family moved to Canada when he was 18 years old and lived in Orillia. Bazett studied to be a Provincial Land Surveyor and was articled to Frank Armstrong and became an OLS July 8, 1881. He spent two seasons in the west and later returned and started a practice in Midland. He was known for his work in Parry Sound and Nipissing Districts and the Cobalt area during the mining development. He was also a Dominion Land Surveyor.

Bolger Township⁵ named for *Thomas Oliver Bolger*. After coming to Canada in 1858 Bolger worked as an engineer under Mr Tate⁶ on the construction of the Grand Truck Railway. He studied surveying under George Dean, PLS and was commissioned as a Provincial Land Surveyor on October 10, 1863 and practiced in Elora. He held the position of assistant engineer with the Intercolonial Railway under Mr Peterson who was the chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Bolger practiced surveying in Toronto, St Catharines and for 14 years in Penetanguishene. He was employed at the Ontario and Dominion Governments at various times during his career. In April 1895 he was appointed engineer for the Township of Ops.

Bridgland Township named for *James William Bridgland*. He was apprenticed to John Stoughton Dennis and qualified as a provincial land surveyor on May 6, 1844. He became a member of the staff of the Crown Lands Office on January 22, 1856. He surveyed the townships of Mornington, Kincardine, Carden and along the Muskoka River and the Indian River. After 1860 Bridgland's duties lay chiefly in the area of colonization roads. His duties led him also to the

mining districts and Indian lands north of Lake Superior. In 1864, when the superintendent of colonization roads in Canada West, David Gibson died, that office was discontinued but the duties were transferred to Bridgland. After confederation Bridgland continued to perform the duties connected with the oversight of colonization roads in Ontario.

Cavana Township⁷ named for *Allan George Cavana, Sr.* He was the township of Mara engineer. In 1885 he advertised as a PLA and DLS – draftsman, insurance agent and money lender. He was a Fenian Raid veteran. Cavana was commissioned in July of 1887. He formed a partnership with John Watson in 1897 and between the two of them they surveyed a number mining claims in Northern Ontario as well as township outlines in Algoma District. On July 12, 1906 the *Orillia Times* described the achievements of the Cavana Watson firm, "*Cavana & Watson have surveyed more territory in new Ontario and the Northwest than perhaps any other firm now doing business and this in addition to a very extensive local patronage because these surveyors are widely known and their services are eagerly sought after*".

Code Township named for *Thomas George Code*⁸. He was articled to his brother Abraham Silas Code. Thomas Code was commissioned as a surveyor on April 17, 1907. He went overseas in 1914 with the 228th Battalion and then for the remainder of the war became an officer with the Royal Engineers in the Tunnelling Corps.

Devine Township named for *Thomas Devine*. After immigrating to Canada, he was appointed as a Provincial Land Surveyor on June 11, 1846 and became a surveyor and draftsman in the Crown Lands Department, Upper Canada surveys branch, on July 7, 1846. However, he made only one field survey of the York Branch of the Madawaska River through the townships of Dungannon, Monteagle, Carlow, Raglan and Radcliffe in 1847⁹. By 1857 he had succeeded Andrew Russell in charge of the branch although his position as head of surveys, Upper Canada, was not confirmed until July 22, 1859. In 1857 he submitted a new form of field notebook for surveyors employing the "split-line method".¹⁰ In 1872 he became Deputy Surveyor General of Ontario. In 1877 he produced his last major map, covering North America and designed to show all historical boundaries that would have a bearing upon the impending decision on Ontario's northern and western boundaries. After 1858 he was a member of the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for the Province of Upper Canada and was

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chairman of the Ontario board at his retirement. In 1860 he was elected as a member of the Royal Geographical Society. As a topographer, Canada is indebted to him for many valuable maps.

Dickson Township¹¹ named for *James Dickson*. On June 30, 1841 he immigrated to Canada booking passage to Quebec aboard a ship named “*Independent*”. In 1861 he became articled to William J McDonald, PLS of Arnprior joining him in January 1862. In February 1863 he became an assistant to William Bell, PLS who was surveying “Free Grant Lands” on the Opeongo Road. This work took ten weeks to do. McDonald received instructions to survey the township of Wylie and Dickson assisted him. He became acquainted with Samuel T A Evans, PLS of Pembroke and became his assistant. The following June, Dickson was sent to the Board of Examiners with his certificates of service from McDonald, Bell and Evans. He was informed that another full year’s apprenticeship would be needed before appearing for his final examination. He passed his final examination on April 6, 1867. In August of 1872 he surveyed timber limits on the north shores of Georgian Bay and on the Mississagi and Thessalon Rivers. Between 1878 and 1885 Dickson surveyed the townships of Peck, Hunter, Canisbay, McLaughlin, Bishop, Bower, Finlayson and Ballantyne for the Ontario Government.¹² In 1887 he was appointed Inspector of Surveys, a position he held for nine years. In 1889 Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Honourable Timothy Blair Pardee asked him to report on the feasibility of establishing Algonquin Park and later became one of the Park Commissioners. Also in that year he was commissioned by the Government to adjust a long standing dispute in the Township of Kennebec which he eventually settled satisfactorily. In 1905 he returned to his old job as Inspector of Surveys for the next two years.

Fitzgerald Township^{13,14,15} named for *James William Fitzgerald, Sr.* In 1849 he won a scholarship of 30 Pounds and a year’s tuition in the School of Civil Engineering, Queen’s College, Cork. In 1852 he served on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland under Sir Richard Griffith. He immigrated to Canada somewhere between 1853 and 1856¹⁶ and was articled to Colonel John Stoughton Dennis¹⁷ and was admitted as a PLS in 1857. In 1858 CCL Philip Vankoughnet asked him to survey the township outlines north of the counties of Peterborough and Victoria. In 1865 he did an exploration line between the Spanish River and Parry Sound to connect up to the “*Great Northern Road*” at the Spanish River. In 1861 he surveyed the “*Burleigh Road*” running through the townships of Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Monmouth, Cardiff and Dudley. He surveyed the lots on the “*Rosseau and Nipissing Road*” in 1867.

Gilliland Township¹⁸ named for *Thomas Brown Gilliland*. His family came to Canada in 1836 and settled in the Township of Oxford in the County of Grenville. He was articled to H O Woods of Ottawa He passed his preliminary examination on October 7, 1863 and was appointed a Land

Surveyor on July 11, 1868. His first surveying job was for the Toronto, Grey Bruce Railway which ran between Orangeville and Owen Sound. Gilliland surveyed Dominion Land in the North West between 1881 and 1882. He practiced around Collingwood, Stayner and Mulner until his death on December 15, 1899.

Hawkins Township named for *William Hawkins*. He qualified as a DPS on October 31, 1832. Between 1834 and 1838 and 1856 and 1864 he performed government surveys. In 1852 Hawkins was appointed as a member of the Board of Examiners. He was appointed Chairman of the Board in 1864. Surveys he performed prior to 1841 – Big Island on the King’s Mill Reserve on the Humber River, exploration East on Lake Huron, Town of Barrie, Town Plot of Essa, Town Plot of Sunnidale and Sunnidale Road. Between 1839 and 1855 he was employed in the Crown Lands Office. After 1856 he did surveys on Lots 10-11, Concession 3 in Whitby Township, the second Concession of Etobicoke Township, Lots 1-5, Concession 9 and 10 Clarke Township and part of the seventh Concession of Hope Township.

Hutcheon Township¹⁹ named for *James Hutcheon*. He was one of the first students to be enrolled in the School of Practical Science²⁰ under Professor John Galbraith. After graduating as an engineer he became an Ontario Land Surveyor on November 10, 1891. In 1893 he was appointed City Engineer for the City of Guelph²¹. He held this job until 1906 when he retired to do survey work for the Provincial Government in Northern Ontario. Between 1906 and 1912 he surveyed the following townships Lennox, Dargavel, Barker, Eilber, Sankey, Shackleton and Machin in the District of Cochrane. He also surveyed Township Outlines and Base and Meridian Lines in Sudbury, Nipissing and Algoma Districts. After spending a number of years in the North he came back to Toronto. In 1913 he took the position as Assistant Surveyor and Draughtsman with the Department of Lands and Forests. Later he was appointed Inspector of Surveys until his death. Hutcheon was widely known throughout Canada in his surveying and engineering profession.

Kirkpatrick Township named for *George Brownly Kirkpatrick*. He completed his education at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland and then became a Midshipman for 2 years with the Merchant Service. Kirkpatrick immigrated to Canada in 1857 and settled in the Kingston area. He worked on the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway which ran from St Mary’s to Sarnia. He then took up surveying with Aylsworth Bowen Perry, PLS for three years and became a licensed surveyor on April 13, 1863. In 1864 he surveyed the north boundaries of Garden River Indian Reserve and the Batchawaning Reserve as well as the Townships of Fisher and Palmer for the Government. Kirkpatrick obtained his Dominion Land Surveyor’s licence in 1872 and never did any surveys. In 1866 he worked in the Department of Crown Lands in Ottawa. In 1878 he was appointed Director of Surveys for the Province of Ontario. He was the

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Secretary of the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors from 1869 to 1892. He introduced the Government to a new system of exploration of Northern Ontario in 1900 which resulted in opening up settlement and mining operations. Some 16,000,000 acres of valuable agricultural land and minerals were found.

Kirkup Township named for *Roy Stanley Kirkup*. Kirkup received his public and high school education in Fort William²². He served his apprenticeship under Edwin Ralph Bingham, OLS and was commissioned at the age of 22 on April 30, 1914²³. He enlisted in World War I as a Private with the 28th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and served there until 1918. He was wounded twice and left the Army with the rank of Captain. In 1919 he returned home and practised surveying with his former employer under the name of “Bingham and Kirkup – Engineers and Ontario Land Surveyors”. Bingham practised in Fort William²² while Kirkup worked in Port Arthur²⁴. Five years later Kirkup moved back to Fort William²² and practised under his own name until his son John Clifford became a surveyor on April 30, 1951²³ and they formed a partnership until Roy’s death in 1955. Kirkup surveyed numerous mining claim surveys in the Red Lake area and he also surveyed townships and township resurveys.

Kitto Township named for *Franklin Hugo Kitto*. He graduated from Teacher’s College and taught in Huntsville and Kleinburg until 1904 when he went to Edmonton and became managing editor of Francis “Frank” Oliver’s²⁵ “*Edmonton Bulletin*”. His health was failing and he was advised to get outdoors for a few years. He was articled with Driscoll and Saunders, Dominion Land Surveyors in Edmonton. Kitto wrote his DLS examination and obtained his licence in 1908 and went into Federal Civil Service at the Department of the Interior. In 1911 he became the Director of Surveys for the Yukon District. He returned to Brampton and in 1934 obtained his Ontario Land Surveyor’s certificate. He worked in a private practice until 1941 when he went to work for the Lands Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests in Toronto and worked there until he retired in 1950. Kitto then returned to Brampton and went into private practice with Ian Jackson, OLS until 1954.

Lendrum Township²⁶ named for *Robert Watt Lendrum*. The Lendrums emigrated from Ireland in 1849 and settled in Bytown²⁷. Robert worked with his father on the Brockville and Prescott Railway and on the Rideau Canal. He had to go to Vankleek Hill²⁸ in order to teach school in Ontario. Later he was articled to Robert Hamilton and became a Land Surveyor on January 8, 1874. In 1880 he received his certificate to be a Dominion Land Surveyor and went to Fort Garry²⁹ where he did considerable survey work for the Dominion Government. Between the years of 1882 and 1893 he practiced surveying in Ontario.

Lett Township³⁰ named for *Charles Arthur Lett*. The Lett family emigrated from Ireland and settled in Collingwood

where Charles went to private school and was educated by tutors. He studied surveying with William Murdock, PLS³¹ for two and a half years and for six months with Clifford Thompson, PLS and was appointed as a Land Surveyor on July 6, 1877. He surveyed around Collingwood and surveyed mining claims in North-western Ontario.

Lillie Township³² named for *Henry Lillie*. He became articled to John Booth, DPS and passed his final examination as a PLS on January 8, 1853. Lillie was a most conscientious and painstaking surveyor whose services were in constant demand. His notes were clear and concise and his plans were very accurately drawn. A greater part of his survey work was devoted to running of township lot lines and making subdivisions in towns and villages. He surveyed the townships of Chapman, Laurier, Nipissing³³, Lewis, Proctor and Shedden for the Provincial Government.

MacQuarrie Township named for *Edison Malcolm MacQuarrie*. Edison was born in Sault Ste Marie on December 7, 1894. He received his primary and secondary schooling in Sault Ste Marie and graduated from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Applied Science³⁴ in 1924. In 1919 he was discharged from the armed forces where he had served with the 3rd Canadian Engineers. His ambition was to become a surveyor and an engineer. He worked for the surveying and engineering firm of Lang and Ross and articled with the firm. In July 7, 1925 he received his commission as an Ontario Land Surveyor. While working for Lang and Ross he gained experience in all types of surveying and engineering such as township and base line surveys, mining and town surveys and transmission lines and highways. After John Lang and Kenneth Ross retired, MacQuarrie acquired their survey notes and records which date back to the 19th century. His work carried him across the whole of the District of Algoma.

McAree Township named for *John McAree*. McAree was born on November 16, 1840 shortly after his parents arrived in Canada. The family settled in Eramosa Township³⁵. He was sent to the Rockwood Academy³⁶ after being schooled in a log-house. McAree learned his surveying profession from Hugh Wilson and passed his final examination on April 6, 1867. In 1896 he moved from Toronto to Rat Portage and for a time did mining prospecting and assaying. He reported the nickel mineral wealth of the property known as the Creighton Mine³⁷. McAree subdivided the following townships for the Provincial Government: Sinclair, Lyon, Neelon, Creighton³⁸ and Sharpe. He also surveyed township outlines in Algoma in 1892. Also he was in charge of Exploration Party #10³⁹ in 1900 in Northern Ontario. On May 15, 1884 he received his commission as a DTS and did many surveys for the Dominion Government.

McAuslan Township named for *Herbert James McAuslan*. Herbert graduated from Meaford High School in 1900, from the School of Practical Science in 1903 and in 1905 received his degree of BAsc³⁴. The following year he

received his commissions as an OLS and a DLS. Most of his life from 1905 onward was spent in the north and around his hometown of North Bay. Between the years of 1906 and 1910 he was on the engineering staff of the T & N O Railway⁴⁰. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Herbert M Anderson and the company was known as “McAuslan & Anderson, Engineers, Surveyors and Contractors”. During the partnership McAuslan acted as engineer for North Bay from 1915 to 1919. In 1921 the company merged with Angus and Taylor Limited⁴¹ which was a construction company that did railway, highway & airport construction. McAuslan was the President of this expanded company from 1928 to 1945.

McCubbin Township named for *George Albert McCubbin*. He was born in the Township of Burford and at an early age moved with his parents to Leamington. McCubbin spent 6 years teaching school at South Essex, Perth and St Thomas. He spent his leisure time studying the fundamentals of surveying. He decided to take up surveying and was articled to Archibald W Campbell of St Thomas and was commissioned as an Ontario Land Surveyor on November 9, 1895. He entered into a partnership with James A Bell in St Thomas. He did three township surveys for the Provincial Government (Sanford, Firstbrook and Michaud). In 1910 he turned to drainage work in which he had considerable knowledge, becoming an authority on the subject. He established his own practice in Chatham and did a large number of projects involving drainage for the Counties of Essex and Kent.

McGeorge Township named for *William Graham McGeorge, Sr.* After his early education had been obtained, he taught school for a number of years and studied surveying at the same time. He was articled to Sherman Malcolm, PLS and he was commissioned to practice as a Provincial Land Surveyor on June 8, 1866. For most of his career, he practiced surveying in the Chatham area retracing and running lines in Kent and the adjoining counties. Between the years of 1872 and 1885 he did a number of surveys for the Provincial Government. These surveys included the 9th Concession of Aldborough Township, five concession lines in Raleigh Township and one concession in Oxford Township, re-surveys of certain lines in the townships of East Dover and Oxford, two concessions in Romney Township and lots in Howard Township and the Middle Road in the township of Oxford.

McMeekin Township⁴² named for *Albert McMeekin*. He received his pre-university education at Bright Public School and Woodstock High School and Ottawa Normal School. After that he went to McGill University and took a course in mining engineering and graduated in 1906 with a B Sc³⁴. In December of 1906 he went to Kenora and became manager of the Golden Horn Mine⁴³. On February 22, 1911 he became an Ontario Land Surveyor. For the rest of his career he practised surveying in the Kenora District which became known for a tourist resort area. He did many surveys of summer cottage locations for both Americans and Canadians.

Niven Township^{44,45} named for *Alexander Niven*. He was educated at Niagara Grammar School and studied surveying under Frederick F Passmore. In 1859 he passed his examinations and became a Provincial Land Surveyor and set up practice in St Mary’s. He was approached by the Honourable Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Chairman of the Canada Land and Emigration Company to act as an agent for the company and his job was to survey lots, prepare purchase agreements and assess timber to be harvested. He was offered \$1,000.00 per annum plus 5% on all sales and accepted \$1,200.00. He was employed by the Ontario Government to survey townships and base and meridian lines. He ran an exploration line to James Bay by extending it northward and it then became the boundary between Nipissing and Algoma. In 1896 he surveyed the line to milepost 120 and two years later extended it to a point just north of the Moose River. He was a member of the Council and of the Board of Examiners after the incorporation of the Association in 1892.



The information in this article was obtained from books which I have in my library. A 3 volume set of books entitled “Places In Ontario” published by Mikki Publishing Company, Belleville, ON.; Herbert F Gardiner’s “Nothing But Names” Hamilton 1899; “Renewing Nature’s Wealth”, Centennial History of the Public Management of Lands, Forests & Wildlife in Ontario 1763 – 1967 by Richard S Lambert, MA and Paul Pross, MA; Wikipedia; Canadian Dictionary of Biography; “Mapping Upper Canada 1780 – 1867” by Joan Winearls; “Men and Meridians, Part 1” by Don W Thomson; Ministry of Natural Resources Land Index System database; AOLS Annual Reports, and biographies found on the AOLS web site.

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¹ Harry A Sexton was the Head of the Lands and Forests Drafting Unit at Queen’s Park, Toronto.
² 1,386 townships not originally subdivided (outlines only), 1,172 townships originally subdivided (wholly or partially). Of the 1,172 subdivided townships 204 have been annulled wholly or in part (104 wholly and 100 partially). Townships presently subdivided 968; of these 791 were surveyed between the years 1783 and 1902 and 177 were surveyed after 1902.
³ Originally the name was applied to a township in Kenora District. In 1940 it was changed to one in Thunder Bay District. Present day township is unknown.
⁴ Formerly known as Township 8. The name was changed 1974.
⁵ Formerly known as Township 155. The name was changed 1974.
⁶ Unknown person.
⁷ Formerly known as Township 7. The name was changed in 1974.
⁸ See “Surveying – A Family Affair – Part 3” by William C Yates, OLS in the biographical section of the AOLS web site.
⁹ This plan was dated Montreal June 5, 1847, Instructions were issued January 19, 1847, MNR Instruction Book Volume 5 Pages 58 - 60, FNB 1847 and the plan has been transferred to Archives Ontario and is filed under MNR Survey Records microfilm #7090 MNR Archive # O18-5.

¹⁰ This form of field note taking was given formal approval by the Government April 2nd, 1859 and over one hundred and fifty years later this system is still being used today to record field notes.

¹¹ Dickson Township was one of eighteen townships that became the "original" Algonquin Park.

¹² In 1893 the townships of Peck, Hunter, Canisbay, McLaughlin, Bishop and Bower along with 12 other townships became the "original" Algonquin Park. A year later the East 1/2 of Finlayson, Ballantyne, McCraney, Butt and Paxton Townships were added.

¹³ Fitzgerald surveyed the township he was named for.

¹⁴ The West 1/2 of the township was added to Algonquin Park in 1904 and the East 1/2 was added in 1914.

¹⁵ The township was named by the Honourable Timothy Blair Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

¹⁶ There appears to be a conflict when Fitzgerald came to Canada. In 1918 AOLS annual report shows the year of 1853 and Gardiner's book shows 1856. I never able to find any documentation showing which year was correct.

¹⁷ Dennis later became the first Surveyor General of the Dominion on March 7th, 1871.

¹⁸ Formerly known as Township 35. The name was changed 1974.

¹⁹ Formerly known as Township 10E. The name was changed 1974.

²⁰ The school was affiliated with the University of Toronto.

²¹ During his appointment as City Engineer the city's sewerage system was constructed and permanent pavement and walks were made on many streets in the City.

²² Fort William later became the city of Thunder Bay.

²³ Father and son were commissioned as surveyors on the same month and day 37 years apart.

²⁴ Port Arthur later became the city of Thunder Bay.

²⁵ Francis "Frank" Oliver was a politician and journalist from the Northwest Territories and later Alberta. The first issue of the "Edmonton Bulletin" was published on December 6, 1880.

²⁶ Formerly known as Township 30 Range 23. The name was changed 1974.

²⁷ The former name of Ottawa. It was founded on September 26, 1826 and named for Lieutenant Colonel John By. Bytown came about as a result of the construction of the Rideau Canal.

²⁸ Vankleek Hill is a community in Champlain Township in eastern Ontario situated south of Hawkesbury on Highway 34. This agricultural based community became a thriving community in the 1890s and still retains many of the buildings and structures which were present then. It was named after Simeon Vankleek, a United Empire Loyalist, who settled here near the end of the 18th century. The town has one set of traffic lights.

²⁹ Present day Winnipeg.

³⁰ Formerly known as Township 90. The name was changed 1974

³¹ Murdock passed his final examination as a PLS on January 10th, 1860. He made a valuable collection of photographs between 1870 and 1885. One photo that was taken was when the last spike was driven in at Craigellachie, British Columbia at 9:30 November 7th, 1885 by Lord Strathcona. Lord Strathcona was Donald Alexander Smith, 1st Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal. He and his first cousin, Lord Mount Stephen co-founded the Canadian Pacific Railway.

³² Formerly known as Township 9. The name was changed 1974.

³³ South Part of the township Concession 1 – 12.

³⁴ The Bachelor of Applied Science is an undergraduate degree awarded for a course of study that generally lasts three to four years in the United Kingdom and Australia, and four to six years in Canada, the Netherlands and the United States.

³⁵ Bought a farm on Lot 19, Concession 4.

³⁶ Rockwood Academy was a private school. It was founded in 1850 by William Wetherald, a Quaker. Former students of the school include: James J. Hill, member of the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate and builder of the Great Northern Railway, who ascribed his success in large part due to his education at Rockwood, Arthur Sturgis Hardy, former Premier of Ontario and Sir Adam Beck, hydroelectric pioneer.

³⁷ Creighton Mine is an underground nickel mine owned and operated by Vale formerly known as INCO, one of the richest nickel properties in the world.

³⁸ The township's name of Creighton was changed to Creighton-Davies by a private members Bill #167 to honour David Creighton MPP for Grey North, 1879 and Thomas M Davies former chair of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury.

³⁹ Party # 10 was to survey from the Canadian Pacific Railway between Wabigoon and the western boundary of the Province north to Lac Seul and English River.

⁴⁰ The railway was incorporated as the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway on March 17, 1902.

⁴¹ I was unable to find any documentation about the company.

⁴² The name McMeekin was originally applied to a township in Thunder Bay District but after applied to the township in Kenora in November 1940.

⁴³ This mine was situated in Glass Township.

⁴⁴ The West 1/2 of the township was added to Algonquin Park in 1904 and the East 1/2 was added 1914.

⁴⁵ The township was named by Commissioner of Crown Lands Honourable Timothy Blair Pardee.

122nd AOLS Annual General Meeting

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