



An agency of the Government of Ontario

# **An inventory of provincial plaques across Ontario**

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Last updated: May 25, 2021

## An inventory of provincial plaques across Ontario

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
"Canada First" Movement, The	Canada First was the name and slogan of a patriotic movement that originated in Ottawa in 1868. By 1874, the group was based in Toronto and had founded the National Club as its headquarters.	At the entrance to the National Club, 303 Bay Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.6493473	-79.3802768
"Cariboo" Cameron 1820-1888	Born in this township, John Angus "Cariboo" Cameron married Margaret Sophia Groves in 1860. Accompanied by his wife and daughter, he went to British Columbia in 1862 to prospect in the Cariboo gold fields. That year at Williams Creek he struck a rich gold deposit. While there his wife died of typhoid fever and, in order to fulfil her dying wish to be buried at home, he transported her body in an alcohol-filled coffin some 8,600 miles by sea via the Isthmus of Panama to Cornwall. She is buried in the nearby Salem Church cemetery. Cameron built this house, "Fairfield", in 1865, and in 1886 returned to the B.C. gold fields. He is buried near Barkerville, B.C.	On the grounds of his former home, Fairfield, which now houses Legionaries of Christ, County Road 2 and County Road 27, west of Summerstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry	45.05601541	-74.56770762
"Colored Corps" 1812-1815, The	Anxious to preserve their freedom and prove their loyalty to Britain, people of African descent living in Niagara offered to raise their own militia unit in 1812. Instead, authorities formed a Colored Corps commanded by white officers. The men saw action at Queenston Heights and at the siege of Fort George.	On Queenston Heights, near the Brock monument, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.160132	-79.053059
"Cyclone" Taylor 1885-1979	An outstanding hockey player, Frederick W. Taylor was born in Tara and began his amateur career with the Listowel juniors about 1901. His exceptional skating ability and irrepressible energy drew widespread attention to "whirlwind" (later "cyclone") Taylor and in 1905, in Michigan, he entered the International League, hockey's professional organization. Having joined the Canadian Civil Service in 1907, he continued to play with Ottawa and Renfrew teams, and soon confirmed his reputation as a brilliant all-round player. He concluded his celebrated hockey career with the Vancouver Millionaires, 1912-20, of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association. In 1946, he received the Order of the British Empire for his service to the immigration department. "Cyclone" Taylor was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1947.	In Memorial Park, Yonge Street, Tara	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie	44.47898455	-81.14580017
"Howie" Morenz 1902-1937	An outstanding hockey player, Howard William Morenz was born in Mitchell. He began his career with the Mitchell Juveniles, 1917-18, and after his family moved to Stratford, he played with several teams there. His skilful play, characterized by exceptionally fast skating and intense concentration, brought the "Stratford Streak" offers from several professional teams, and in 1923 he joined the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. His success was immediate and he remained in the League for 14 years, 12 with Montreal. So great were his popularity and appeal that he made a major contribution to the League's success during its early years. He died following a severe injury suffered in play. In 1950, Morenz was voted the outstanding hockey player of the half century by Canadian Press.	In Howie Morenz Memorial Gardens, Blanchard and Huron Streets, Mitchell	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of West Perth	43.46870001	-81.19982804

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"King" Capron 1796-1872	This house was built in 1831 by Hiram Capron, a native of Vermont who, in 1822, had emigrated to Norfolk County where he helped to establish one of Upper Canada's earliest iron foundries. He settled here at the Forks of the Grand in 1829, divided part of his land into town lots, and in 1830 constructed a grist-mill. The following year, he renamed the community "Paris." In 1842, with other partners, he purchased the nearby gypsum deposits which he built into the village's primary industry. His leadership in founding and developing the town earned him the nickname "King."	In front of his former home, 8 Homestead Road, Paris	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.20082368	-80.38355056
"Ned" Hanlan 1855-1908	A native of Toronto, Hanlan took up rowing as a child after his family moved to a house on Gibraltar Point. After winning several amateur rowing events, Hanlan turned professional in 1876. For four years he held the world single sculls championship.	Near the ferry dock, Hanlans Point, Toronto Islands, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.627682	-79.389506
"Old" City Hall 1899-1965	Designed by E.J. Lennox in the Romanesque Revival style, an architectural style unique to North America, Toronto's third city hall was constructed of sandstone from the Credit River valley, grey stone from the Orangeville area, and brown stone from New Brunswick. The rugged, towering façade has often been described as cliff-like.	In front of the east wing of the building, 60 Queen Street West, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.65227935	-79.38114703
"Pirate" Johnston 1782-1870	At nearby Wellesley Island on the night of May 29-30, 1838, a band of Upper Canadian rebels and their American supporters burned the Canadian steamer "Sir Robert Peel." The attackers, about thirteen in number, were led by William "Bill" Johnston, a former Canadian who had fled to the U.S. during the War of 1812. He became a trader and smuggler and, in 1838, was appointed Commodore of the "Patriot" army. He participated in several attacks upon Canada during the Rebellion and subsequently settled in Clayton, New York, where he became keeper of a lighthouse.	In the waterfront park, Water Street, just east of Main Street, Gananoque	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque	44.32501056	-76.16036798
"Tiger" Dunlop 1792-1848	In the nearby tomb is buried Dr. William Dunlop, physician, author, woodsman, soldier, politician and raconteur. Born in Scotland, he served in Canada as an army surgeon during the War of 1812. His writings, including articles based on his residence in India 1817-19, won him a place among the witty contributors to Blackwood's Magazine with the title of "Tiger." In 1826, he emigrated to Upper Canada. As "Warden of the Forests" for the Canada Company, he assisted John Galt in opening up the Huron Tract and in 1827 founded Goderich. Dunlop was member for Huron 1841-46 and wrote two books about Canada.	At Dunlop's Tomb historic site, Highway 21, just north of Goderich	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Twp of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh	43.75933717	-81.701399
107 Wellington Street West 1889	The oldest private club building in Ontario, 107 Wellington Street West was designed for the Toronto Club in 1888-89 by Frank Darling and Samuel Curry. Its design mixes different architectural styles and marks an important transition in Darling's career. The sandstone base, terracotta details, windows and capitals on the ground floor reflect the Richardsonian Romanesque Style. The second floor's Palladian-like windows, pilasters and capitals, frieze, cornice mouldings and the nearly-square attic windows are in the	In the lobby of 95 Wellington Street West, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.6464438	-79.382093

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	Renaissance Revival Style. The interior contains a billiards room, reading rooms, and dining rooms finished with wood paneling and carvings, stone and marble fireplaces, and plaster ceilings.				
Abel Stevens	Born at Quaker Hill, New York, about 1750, Stevens served as a British agent during the Revolutionary War despite being enrolled in the rebel militia. After the war, he lived in Vermont where, as an ardent Baptist, he became a deacon in 1786. Attracted by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's offer of land in Upper Canada, he moved to the province and settled in this area in 1796. A vigorous colonizer, Stevens within two years of his arrival, had encouraged some 100 families, many of them Baptists, to locate in Kitley and Bastard townships. He built mills and laid the foundation for the establishment of ironworks at present-day Lyndhurst. Stevens remained a leader in the Baptist Church in which he had been ordained a minister in 1804.	At the cemetery at Bellamy's Lake within the lands he helped to settle, west of Toledo - County Road 8, west of Highway 29	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley	44.72602796	-76.023074
Abraham Erb 1772-1830	Like many pioneers of this district, the founder of Waterloo was a German Mennonite from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In 1805, he purchased 900 acres of bush land on the site of this town. He settled here in 1806 and erected the first sawmill two years later. His gristmill, built in 1816, remained in continuous operation for 111 years and formed the nucleus and social centre of a thriving municipality.	In Waterloo Park, Young Street West, Waterloo	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo	43.46717596	-80.52975934
Acting Sergeant John Rennie, G.C. 1919-1943	A member of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, Rennie was posthumously awarded the George Cross for his instinctive, selfless action during a grenade-throwing exercise in October 1943. His quick response saved the lives of several of his comrades.	At the armoury, 200 James Street North, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.2615538	-79.86676968
Acton	Acton grew from business generated by local mills but the tanning industry later became the town's mainstay. By the mid-1870s, the Nelles tannery was producing up to 20,000 sides of leather annually.	In front of the public library, 17 River Street, Acton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills	43.6319238	-80.0431723
Addington Road, The	This colonization road extended for about 73 miles northward from the Clare River in Sheffield Township to the Peterson Road in Burdenell Township. It formed a network of government roads built to open up the southern region of the pre-Cambrian Shield. From 1854 to 1857, Aylsworth B. Perry, a local surveyor, supervised construction of the road from the Clare River to the Madawaska River. A twelve-mile extension northward to the Peterson Road was added during 1863-64. Settlement of the "free-grant" lands along the route progressed rapidly and by 1862 the population totalled about 800. Although parts of the road were later abandoned, considerable sections were incorporated into the present Highway 41.	Near the route of the former colonization road, Highway 41 at Highway 7, Kaladar	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Addington Highlands	44.648492	-77.120302
Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1858-1910	Adelaide Hunter was born in this farm house and lived here until she married John Hoodless in 1881. On February, 19, 1897, she organized at Stoney Creek the world's first Women's Institute. It was her belief that, in this organization, rural women could discuss their problems and work together to improve their standard of homemaking and citizenship. The movement spread	At her birthplace, now a museum, Blue Lake Road, off Highway 24, west of St. George	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.23744963	-80.29681938

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	rapidly throughout Ontario and later to the other provinces. Mrs. Hoodless, a natural leader and forceful speaker, introduced the teaching of domestic science into Ontario schools and obtained funds for the building of Macdonald Institute at Guelph.				
Admiral Sir Charles Edmund Kingsmill 1855-1935	Admiral Sir Charles Edmund Kingsmill was the founder of the Canadian Navy. Born in Guelph, Ontario, he attended Upper Canada College and in 1869, entered the Royal Navy in Britain. In 1908, he returned to Canada to advise Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the creation of a Canadian navy. He served as the first director of the naval service from 1910-1920 and saw the new navy safely through a period of limited resources and political controversy, and the demands of the First World War. During the War, Kingsmill strengthened the command and intelligence gathering organizations, essential foundations for the future growth of the Canadian Navy. Throughout his service he encouraged and supported the training of young Canadian officers who would eventually lead Canada's great naval efforts of the Second World War and early Cold War. Kingsmill was knighted by King George V in 1918. He died at his summer home near Portland and is buried here in Emmanuel Anglican Cemetery.	On Highway 15, about 600 metres (nearly 2,000 feet) northeast of the intersection of Highway 15 and Big Rideau Lake Road, southwest of Portland.	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes	44.68379401	-76.20946613
Agnes Campbell MacPhail 1890-1954	The first woman elected to the parliament of Canada was born on a nearby farm in Proton Township. In 1919, women had received the right to sit in the federal house, and in that year Agnes MacPhail joined the United Farmers of Ontario. Elected as a Progressive for Grey in 1921, she retained her seat until 1940. A strong and eloquent speaker, she always maintained her independence from party policies, and was concerned mainly with agricultural affairs, prison reform and the welfare of the aged. In 1942, she joined the provincial C.C.F. party and represented East York in the Ontario legislature 1943-45 and 1948-51.	At the entrance to Proton Community Park on Grey County Road 9 (Agnes Macphail Road), Hopeville – approximately 12 km north of Highway 89 in Proton Township	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Southgate	44.11629148	-80.55005528
Ailsa Craig	Named after a small Scottish island, Ailsa Craig prospered as a point of trade on the Grand Trunk Railway and by 1870 was the site of the largest cattle market west of London.	At the community centre, Highway 7 and Jameson Street, Ailsa Craig	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Municipality of North Middlesex	43.147411	-81.535319
Aimee Semple McPherson 1890-1944	Born to a Methodist father and a Salvation Army mother in Salford, Aimee became the most famous evangelist and faith healer of her time. She made her headquarters in Los Angeles where she preached her message of Christian Love daily to thousands of listeners in the Angelus Temple.	Opposite Salford United Church, Salford. The village is located southwest of Woodstock, at County Road 46 and Highway 119	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of South-west Oxford	42.99699818	-80.82706153
Albert Carman 1833-1917	A commanding figure in Canadian Methodism during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Carman was born in Iroquois and educated at Victoria College, Cobourg. He worked briefly as a teacher and was then appointed principal of Belleville Seminary, later Albert College, in 1858. A masterful administrator and, after entering the Methodist Episcopal ministry, a militant advocate for	At 305 Church Street, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville	44.1687139	-77.3831529

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	<p>Methodist education, Carman spearheaded the successful development of this Methodist school during his 17-year term there. Following his election as a Bishop in 1874, he gained increasing prominence in church affairs, particularly as an ardent supporter of union among the Methodist denominations. When union was achieved in 1884, Carman became a General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, a post he held until his retirement in 1914.</p>				
Albert College	<p>In 1854, the Methodist Episcopal Church, recognizing the need to improve the training of its clergy, began the construction of a seminary on this site. Designed to accommodate 150 residents with classroom facilities for 400 students, Belleville Seminary was opened in July 1857. Under the able direction of its principal, Albert Carman, the school flourished, producing several eminent graduates. In 1866, it was rechartered as Albert College, an affiliate of the University of Toronto, and five years later it became an independent degree-granting institution. When Victoria College in Cobourg was chosen as official university for the newly-formed Methodist Church in 1884, Albert College became a private collegiate. Moved in 1926 to the present location overlooking the Bay of Quinte, it remains a distinguished residential school.</p>	<p>At College Hill United Church, 16 North Park Street, the original site of the college, Belleville</p>	<p>Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville</p>	<p>44.17794438</p>	<p>-77.38905354</p>
Alderville Manual Labour School	<p>One of several technical training institutions operating in Upper Canada during the first half of the 19th century, the Alderville Manual Labour School was established here by 1839 by Wesleyan Methodist missionaries. The school was designed, as were others of this type, to assimilate Native children into the Euro-Canadian society that was growing rapidly within the province. To that end, it attempted to eradicate the traditional Native way of life, and stressed instead Christianity, the rudiments of an English education, and skills in farming and domestic crafts. Believing that the school proved the effectiveness of the manual labour approach, Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, recommended in 1847 that similar facilities be established for Native children throughout the province.</p> <p>(Ojibwe) Alderville odaenah kikinooмаudeewigummig</p> <p>Auzhigoh gomau-minik datchinoobuneen kikinooмаudeewigummigoon Nopimeeng Canada chibwauh apita-ossaek medaussiwi-ashi-zhaungissiwih dasso-kikinooiwihin apee Wesley anamie-ininiwuk w'gauh inukissitoowaut maundah kikinooмаudeewigummig, Aldervilling (1839) medaussiwi-ashi- zhaungiwissiwih-ashi-nissimidunnuh ashi-nishiwaussiwih kikinooiwih. Tchi zhaugoonaushee-waudiziwaut Anishinaubee abinoodjeehnuh, mee gauh ondjih inukissitchigaudaek kikinooмаudeewigummigoon. Nitam Zhaugoonaushee ogimauk w'gee weekitchitoon-auwauh wee</p>	<p>On the grounds of the Band Administration Office of the Alderville First Nation, Highway 45, south of Roseneath</p>	<p>Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Alderville First Nation</p>	<p>44.182374</p>	<p>-78.063284</p>

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	bawishkikaudaek, waebinikaudaek Anishinaubae-waudiziwin, aunikaekaukaewin gayae, mee dush kikinooaugunuk nawutch weebah tchi w'daessinum-oowaut Zhaugoonaushee-anamiewin, kikaendaussowin, kitigaewin, ningo-dodaewizi-bumeekaugaewin. W'ldaebawae-waendung Anishinaubaeg tchi mino-dodaukoowaut maundah dano kikaendaussowin, Anamie-ininih Egerton Ryerson, w'gauh ogimaukindung Kikinooaugae-bumeek-augaewin, Nopimeeng Canada, w'gee gagauzoongae tchi w'wizhitumooowauh Anishinaubaek w'needjaunissiwaun kikinooaudeewigummigoon.				
Alexander Cameron Rutherford 1857-1941	A native of Osgoode Township, Rutherford became premier, provincial treasurer, and minister of education in the first Alberta government following that province's formation in 1905. After his retirement from politics he served as chancellor of the University of Alberta from 1927 until his death.	On the grounds of the Osgoode Township Museum, Highway 31, Vernon	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.16037288	-75.46248303
Alexander Morris 1826-1889	Born in Perth, Morris spent most of his professional life in the political arena. A strong advocate of Confederation, he represented South Lanark in the federal legislature, served as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and in his later years was a member of the Ontario legislature.	In Stewart Park, behind the town hall, 80 Gore Street East, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth	44.89795862	-76.24984669
Allan Studholme 1846-1919	The first independent labour representative elected to the Ontario legislature, Studholme was born near Birmingham, England. He emigrated to Canada in 1870, eventually settling in Hamilton. A skilled stove-mounter, Studholme became actively involved in the emerging trade union movement. In 1906, in the wake of the bitter Hamilton Street Railway strike, he ran as an independent working-class candidate in Hamilton East. Victorious in this and three subsequent elections, he sat as the lone labour representative in the legislature for almost thirteen years. Despite his political isolation, Studholme worked tirelessly to promote the interests of working-class men and women and, through his principled stands, he helped popularize such major reforms as the eight-hour day, workmen's compensation the minimum wage and women's suffrage.	In Woodlands Park, near Barton Street East and Wentworth Street North, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.25890679	-79.84424866
Allenford Pow-wow 1855, The	A dispute over the terms of the 1854 Saugeen Treaty was resolved at a pow-wow of Ojibwa and government representatives held at Allenford. The boundary line was redefined along a traditional Ojibwa pathway, increasing slightly the acreage of the Saugeen Reserve.	Opposite St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Highway 21 west of Side Road 10, Allenford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of South Bruce	44.535961	-81.179899
Alligator Tug, The	By the late 19th century, lumbering in Ontario had retreated from easily accessible waterways and movement of logs became difficult and expensive. An imaginative solution to this problem, the amphibious steam warping (or winching) tug was developed in 1888-89 by an inventive local entrepreneur, John Ceburn West. His remarkable vessel, commonly called the Alligator was driven by paddle wheels and housed a powerful winch that enabled the scow to tow large log booms cheaply and efficiently and to pull itself over land from lake to lake. West's iron foundry, West and Peachey of Simcoe, quickly	In Lynnwood Park, Norfolk Street North at Alligator Lane, Simcoe	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.840626	-80.305348

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	became the major producer of Alligators supplying the North American lumbering industry with some 200 tugs by 1932. Although considerably modified, the Alligator is still in use today.				
Alma College	In response to a petition from a provisional Board of Management appointed in 1876, the Ontario Government granted a charter the following year for the erection of a ladies' college in St. Thomas. In this building, designed in the High Victorian Gothic style by James Balfour of Hamilton, Alma College was opened in October 1881. The establishment of the College resulted largely from the contributions of residents of St. Thomas and Elgin County and the efforts of Bishop Albert Carman, D.D., Bishop of the Niagara and London Diocese of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From its inception, the school offered matriculation for university entrance and succeeded in providing liberal instruction to young ladies "to make their lives useful and happy and their tastes elevated and refined."	At the former college, Moore and McIntyre Streets, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.773954	-81.190769
Almanda Walker-Marchand et la Fédération des Femmes Canadiennes-Françaises	Almanda Walker-Marchand was the founder and president of the Fédération des femmes canadiennes-françaises (FFCF). Born in Quebec City in 1868, she moved with her family first to Montreal and then to Ottawa. Her last home overlooked this park. In 1914, days after the declaration of the First World War, Walker-Marchand encouraged a group of more than 400 French-Canadian women to form an organization dedicated to helping French-Canadian soldiers and their families both during and after the war. From 1918-45 they contributed to the relief of poverty, advancement of health and education and the promotion of francophone culture. During Walker-Marchand's 32 years as its president, the FFCF expanded beyond Ottawa to form many chapters in francophone communities across Canada. In 1943, Walker-Marchand was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire. She died in 1949, but the group continued and evolved to champion the political, social and economic rights of francophone women throughout Canada. Celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2014, it is known today as the Alliance des femmes de la francophonie canadienne.	By the walkway, at the central, east entrance to Strathcona Park in Ottawa (across from 50 Ridge Road).	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.425683	-75.671683
Andrew Edward McKeever 1895-1919	During a seven-month period in the First World War, McKeever and his gunner shot down 30 enemy aircraft with his two-seater Bristol Fighter. His skill and gallantry earned the Listowel native the Military Cross and Bar, and the Distinguished Service Order.	In Cenotaph Park, Wallace Avenue North and Elizabeth Street East, Listowel	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of North Perth	43.733595	-80.951381
Andrew Frederick Hunter 1863-1940	A native of Innisfil Township, Hunter was an active member of the Canadian Institute and the Ontario Historical Society. He undertook extensive research on the history and archaeology of Huronia and his published writings did much to encourage the study of local history throughout the province.	At 37 Mulcaster Street, Barrie	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie	44.3903137	-79.68512616
Anishinaabeg at Lake of Bays, The	A water-based people, the Anishinaabeg –the original people of this region – were a hunter-gatherer society that often travelled here to the narrows at Trading Bay (Lake of Bays). The area that is now Dorset was a special,	Cedar Narrows Heritage Park in Dorset (at the Highway 39	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Algonquin Highlands	45.245424	-78.894433

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	<p>spiritual place abundant in natural resources. For thousands of years the Anishinaabeg set up small camps here harvesting maple syrup and birch bark, fishing and trading in the spring and summer, and hunting and trapping during the fall and winter. Eventually, the Anishinaabeg realized that their hunting and harvesting rights and territory had been lost through a series of treaties. They continued to travel to the region to work as fishing and hunting guides and trading with seasonal tourists and cottagers. The descendants of the Anishinaabeg are members of the seven First Nations of the Williams Treaties (1923), the nearest of which is the Chippewas of Rama First Nation. The legacy of the original inhabitants lives on through the many landmarks, rivers, lakes, and islands that bear Anishinaabemowin (Ojibwe) place names.</p> <p>(Ojibwe) Ziibii wiikwedoonsag</p> <p>Nibi gaa debwendimowaad giw Anishinaabeg ntam maa gaa yaajig. Moozhag gii baamaadziwag di meshkwadoon ge giibi zhaawag iw Muskoka ziibii. Gii gchi taamgwendaagwat ki, ge niibwa giigoonyag, wesiinyag, miinwaa mishkikii. Anishinaabeg gii zhitoonaawaa yeshmoongamig ji zagaknamwaad gaa maawndomowaad. Mnookmig ge niibing gii giigoonkewag ge gii meshdoonmaadiwag). Dgwaagi ge bboong gii ndawenjigewag ge gii zisbaakdokewag. Pii iw shkodedaaban gii zhitoowaad mii iw pii gewiinwaa gaa bi zhaajig giw e waapshkizijig. Gii znaagad dash ji zhaawaad widi giw Anishinaabeg. Pii iw mzinigan gii bi yaamigak mii dash pii kina gaa nitooying, pkaan gii nistitoonaawaa. Geyaabi gii zhaawag giw Anishinaabeg ji nookiiwaad ji kinoomawaad nake gezhi giigoonkewaad ge ji ndawenjigewaad. Miinwaa ji meshdoonmawaawaad giw e baa gnawaabijigewaad ge giw niibing eh ndaajig bizhaawaad. Geyaabi gdaa waabindaan gaa zhinkaadmowaad iw aki, ge ziibiiganan ge mnisan.</p>	bridge that spans the Dorset Narrows)			
Anna Jameson 1794-1860	<p>Writer, traveller, and wife of Attorney-General Robert Jameson, Anna Jameson visited Canada in 1836-37. Her sharp-eyed impressions and lively adventures (which included shooting the rapids at the Sault) were later published in Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada. The book is still in print.</p>	St. Marys River Drive, west of the Delta Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie	46.510553	-84.339259
Aqua-Plano Indians of the Upper Great Lakes, The	<p>In 1950, archaeologists uncovered evidence of a workshop used by the earliest known inhabitants of the upper Great Lakes basin. It is likely that these people appeared about 9,000 years ago following the retreat of glaciers and the northward spread of plant and animal life.</p>	At Boegh Park, a picnic area on Highway 587 near Pass Lake - about 32 km east of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Shuniah	48.567501	-88.74521
Archives of Ontario, The	<p>In response to public demand the Ontario government established a provincial archives in 1903. Under the direction of Alexander Fraser, provincial archivist from 1903 to 1935, a comprehensive acquisition program was undertaken as well as the annual publication of government reports.</p>	Inside main lobby of Archives building, York University Campus, 134 Ian Macdonald Blvd., Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.7748485	-79.5003786

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Arctic Watershed, The	Winding an erratic course of some 2,240 kilometres across Ontario, the height of land, or watershed, figured prominently in several boundary disputes during the 19th century.	On Highway 17, where the watershed crosses the thoroughfare, near Raith - northwest of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Raith		
Arctic Watershed, The	Winding an erratic course of some 2,240 kilometres across Ontario, the height of land, or watershed, figured prominently in several boundary disputes during the 19th century.	On Highway 11 where the watershed crosses the thoroughfare, about 14 km northwest of Kenogami Lake	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Kenogami Lake		
Armada Free Methodist Church 1880, The	Built largely by volunteer labour, this modest frame church is the oldest continuing Free Methodist place of worship in Canada. It serves the combined congregation of Ellesmere and Armadale.	In front of the church, Passmore Avenue, west of Markham Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.82909824	-79.25821575
Asa Turner	One of the first Baptist missionaries to serve the scattered communities along the north shore of Lake Ontario, Turner came to Upper Canada from New York State and settled in this vicinity by 1798. With great dedication, he ministered to the residents of Thurlow and Sidney Townships, conducting services in pioneer homes and organizing several congregations, including the forerunner of this parish. In 1802, Turner and two other American missionaries, Reuben Crandall and Joseph Winn, formed the Thurlow Baptist Association, the first Baptist association in the province. Until his return to the United States nine years later, Turner worked with Crandall and Winn to ensure the growth of this association, thereby assisting in establishing a permanent organizational framework for the Baptist Church in eastern Ontario.	On the grounds of Sidney Baptist Church, Baptist Church Road and Concession 8, off Highway 14, near Stirling	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Stirling-Rawdon	44.27749652	-77.47361388
Asa Wolverton House, The	This house and the adjoining structure were built by Asa Wolverton, a native of Cayuga County, New York, who had immigrated to Upper Canada in 1826. About 1832, he settled in Paris, where he erected sawmills and became a prosperous lumber dealer and contractor. Wolverton acquired this site in 1851 and soon constructed an outstanding residence of stuccoed frame. Designed in a classical manner, the house is distinguished by the entrance portico and the attached storage-wing with its carriage house. This alignment of structures, often employed in the New England States and the Maritimes, was rarely used in this province and is here adapted to a steeply sloping site. Wolverton resided in the house until his death in 1861.	In front of the house, 52 Grand River Street South, Paris	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.19133887	-80.37931419
Ashbridge Estate, The	This property was home to one family for two centuries. Sarah Ashbridge and her family moved here from Pennsylvania and began clearing land in 1794. Two years later, they were granted 600 acres (243 hectares) between Ashbridge's Bay and present-day Danforth Avenue. The Ashbridges prospered as farmers until Toronto suburbs began surrounding their land in the 1880s. They sold all but this part of their original farm by the 1920s. Donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1972, it was the family estate until 1997. As they changed from pioneers to farmers to professionals over	At 1444 Queen Street East, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.66504366	-79.32284437

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	200 years on this property, the Ashbridges personified Ontario's development from agricultural frontier to urban industrial society.				
Associated Country Women of the World, The	A nonsectarian, nonpolitical, international organization, the Associated Country Women of the World was formed in 1933 largely through the efforts of Margaret Watt, a native of Collingwood, who was elected the association's first president.	On the grounds of the Collingwood Museum, St. Paul Street, Collingwood	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Collingwood	44.502996	-80.214587
Auld Kirk 1836	This stone church, an attractive example of an early form of Gothic Revival architecture, was constructed in 1835-36 on land obtained from John Mitchell, one of Ramsay Township's earliest settlers. Built by the local congregation of the Established Church of Scotland, it was also attended by Presbyterians from adjoining townships. The early settlers of Ramsay were visited by ministers from Drummond and Beckwith, but in 1834 the first resident minister, the Reverend John Fairburn, was inducted. In January 1864, during the ministry of the Reverend John McMorine (1846-1867), a new church was opened in nearby Almonte. Although little used since then, the "Auld Kirk" stands as a memorial to the pioneer Presbyterian settlers.	On the grounds of the church, County Road 16, about 1 km west of Highway 15, Almonte	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills	45.21190979	-76.21819309
Aurora Armoury	Built in 1874 as a drill shed for the 12th Battalion of Infantry or York Rangers, the Aurora Armoury was part of a network of defence training facilities for citizen soldiers. It evokes the larger stories and traditions of the province's militia regiments, recruited regionally, and possessing close affiliations with their communities of origin. The armoury was also the site of Edward Blake's famous "Aurora speech" of 1874, in which the prominent politician and former Ontario premier called upon the federal government of Liberal Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie to implement nationalistic and electoral reforms. The speech exemplifies how drill halls and armouries fulfil civic roles in the lives of their communities. This purpose-built armoury is one of the oldest in Ontario.	At the Aurora Armoury, 138 Larmont Street (at Mosely Street), Aurora.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Aurora	43.99882891	-79.4618985
Aurora Public School	Constructed in 1886, the Aurora Public School is one of the finest remaining examples in Ontario of a public school designed in the High Victorian manner. The building features a picturesque or irregular silhouette, a mixture of styles and an abundance of decoration. Its prominent architectural details include a belvedere atop a hipped roof, parapet gables with bold finials and an ornamented belfry. These elements are enhanced by the use of elaborate brickwork for the relieving arches and textured panels. Although the school's interior has been altered over the years, the exterior retains its original elegance and is indicative of the importance placed upon education here and throughout the province in the late nineteenth century.	At the former school building, now the Aurora Museum, 22 Church Street, Aurora	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Aurora	43.99719551	-79.46524076
Austin Airways 1934-1987	This pioneer aviation firm played a significant role in the economic development of northern Ontario. It flew mining executives to remote mine sites, fought forest fires, delivered freight and flew medical evacuations.	Near the Aviation Monument at Science North, 100 Ramsay Lake Road, Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury	46.47087316	-80.99638006

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
B. Napier Simpson Jr. 1925-1978	A prominent Ontario architect, Simpson was born and educated in Toronto. After graduating from university in 1951, he established a thriving private practice and soon became involved in public restoration projects. An expert in this field, Simpson undertook commissions throughout the province, playing a significant role in the development of Black Creek Pioneer Village in Toronto and Century Village near Peterborough. Through his work with various heritage groups and his efforts to preserve individual structures such as St. Peter's Church where he is buried, he helped heighten public awareness of the value of heritage conservation. Widely recognized for his achievements, Simpson was appointed to the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, remaining active in these organizations until his death.	On the grounds of St. Peter's Anglican Church where his grave is located, Maple Lake	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Dysart et al	45.08737654	-78.68394452
Baldoon Settlement 1804-1818, The	In 1804, 15 families from Scotland settled near the St. Clair River in a community sponsored by Lord Selkirk. Flooding, malaria and the War of 1812 took their toll and by 1818 the few settlers who remained had moved to higher ground.	In MacDonald Park, Wallaceburg, off the St. Clair Parkway	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.616036	-82.47624
Ball's Bridge	Ball's Bridge was erected in 1885 to connect Goderich, the county seat, with outlying areas to the east. The structure is an excellent –and now rare – example of a two-span Pratt design through truss, pin-connected wrought iron bridge. Its construction shows attention to detail through the "v-lacing" located at various points on the bridge. Built during the horse-and-carriage age, it continued to serve as a major crossing point on the Maitland River until 1989, when the bridge was deemed unable to support the weight of modern vehicles. In 2006, it was closed to all traffic and faced a bleak future. Due to the dedicated efforts of the Friends of Ball's Bridge, it was fully restored and upgraded, and reopened to light traffic in 2007.	On Little Lakes Road, near the intersection of Base Line, about 13 km (8 miles) east of Goderich.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron	43.731001	-81.541535
Ball's Grist-Mill	Powered by the current of Twelve Mile Creek, the Ball brothers' four-storey mill, which had been built by about 1809, was the only grist-mill in the area for many years. By the 1840s, a small industrial complex had developed around the mill that remained in operation until 1910.	At the mill in Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Regional Road 24, just south of Vineland	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Lincoln	43.133438	-79.383247
Barberton	After purchasing a small mill on the banks of the Credit River in 1844, William and Robert Barber built the Toronto Woollen Mills into one of the largest textile producers in Canada West. A company town know as Barberton grew up around the mill. The mill, one of the Barber brothers' homes, and workers' cottages can still be seen nearby.	In Barberton Park, Barbertown Road, east off Mississauga Road north of Eglinton Avenue, Mississauga	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga	43.571931	-79.698313
Barnum House	An excellent example of Neoclassical domestic architecture, Barnum House was constructed about 1819 by Eliakim Barnum. In the first historic house restoration in the province, the structure was refurbished by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario in 1940. It is now owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust.	On the grounds of the house, County Road 2, at the western approach to Grafton	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Alnwick Haldimand	43.990838	-78.043891

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Bath Academy 1811, The	On this site stood the Bath Academy, Lennox and Addington's earliest public school, founded in 1811 by means of local subscriptions. During the war of 1812, it was used for a time as a military barracks. Barnabus Bidwell, a radical political reformer and supporter of William Lyon Mackenzie, was its first teacher. His son, Marshall Spring Bidwell, who held similar views and became a leading member of the Legislative Assembly 1825-33, attended the academy. The institution was supported for many years by local settlers, but was merged into the common school system under the Public School Act of 1850.	On the grounds of the municipal office, 352 Academy Street, Bath	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist	44.18420975	-76.77687446
Battle of Malcolm's Mills 1814, The	In October, 1814, an invading American force of about 700 men under Brigadier-General Duncan McArthur advanced rapidly up the Thames Valley. He intended to devastate the Grand River settlements and the region around the head of Lake Ontario which supplied British forces on the Niagara frontier. McArthur reached the Grand, and after an unsuccessful attempt to force a crossing, attacked a body of some 150 militia here at Malcolm's Mills (Oakland) on November 6th. Canadian forces, comprising Elements of the 1st and 2nd Norfolk, 1st Oxford and 1st Middlesex regiments, put up a spirited resistance.	In Oakland Cemetery, Oakland Street or County Road 4, Oakland	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.032744	-80.32575239
Battle of Moraviantown, 1813 (Battle of the Thames)	<p>In September 1813, during the second year of the War of 1812, the United States won control of Lake Erie, cutting British supply lines with the east and forcing the British to withdraw from the Detroit River region. Then, on October 5, 1813, 3,000 Americans, including their Aboriginal allies, defeated 950 British, Canadians, and Natives at this site. Among those killed was the famous Shawnee leader, Tecumseh, who had worked to unite the First Nations in neighbouring American territory to resist settler expansion into their homelands and unwanted influence in their lives. The battle placed a small part of Upper Canada under enemy occupation until 1815, when the War of 1812 ended and it returned to British control. Tecumseh's dream, however, largely died with him, as the war only delayed American expansion into Indigenous territory in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois.</p> <p>(Anishinaabemowin) Gii-miigaading Pundgonong 1813</p> <p>Mdaam-giiziz 1813, megwaa niizh biboonan gii-mii-gaading pii 1812, Chi-mookmaanag gii-tebitowaad iw Lake Erie. Giw British Kye gii-miigwesiwig mneswinan giw East ge gii-kwanoshkonaawaan giw British maa Detroit ziibiing. Miidash Oct. 5 1813, nswi mdaaswaak chi-mookmaanag ge giw Nishnaabeg gaa-naadmaa-gejig, gii-maazhaawaan zhaangsmidna naanmidna British Canadians, ge Nishnaabeg maa gaayaajig. Giw dash gaanzijgaazjig bezhig Kiiawwi gaa-maamoo Kenjgaazad Shawnee gaa-niigaanzid. Tecumseh gaakji nokiid jibskaabiindaadwaad Nishnaabeg maa beshgwong ge giw chi</p>	At the original Battle of the Thames Site (Tecumseh Monument location), 14376 Longwoods Road (County Road 21), Thamesville.	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.56495216	-81.93068864

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	mookmaanag gaa-yaajig gii-ndawendaa naawaa wii-tebidoowaad Upper Canada miinwaa Nishnaabe Kiinsan kye gii-nda wenzinaawaa iw. Maa gaashi miigaadwaad gii-yaamgad mgiizhe iw Upper Canada giw e-mgoshkaa-jiiyajig giidnizwaad naangim 1815. Dash iw gii-miigaadwaad iw pii 1812 gii-shkwaa miigaadem mii dash neyaab giw British gaa-zhi-nda wendmowaad. Tecumseh's iw gaa-bwaadang, manjiidigwaa niibna giw gaambwajig ge waawaaj gegwa wiin giimbwad. Dash iw gii-miigaadwaad gii-yaasnoomgad chi-mookmaan ji-maajiging maa Nishnaabe gaadnizwaad Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, ge Illinois.				
Battle of Pelee Island 1838, The	On March 3, 1838, a combined force of infantry, militia and native warriors crossed the ice and successfully routed some 300 American supporters of Mackenzie's rebellion from Pelee Island.	At Pelee Island Public School, North Shore and Victoria Roads, Scudder, Pelee Island	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Pelee Island	41.808395	-82.674909
Battle of Ridgeway	On June 1, 1866 Irish-American revolutionaries called Fenians invaded Canada as part of an attempt to strike at Britain and support the creation of an independent Irish republic. The next morning Canadian militiamen from the Queen's Own Rifles, the 13th Battalion and the York and Caledonia rifle companies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Booker, arrived here by train before marching on to battle the Fenian invaders. Contradictory orders and confusion on the battlefield coincided with a Fenian counter-attack to cause the Canadians to withdraw. The Fenians retired to Fort Erie and returned to Buffalo that night. The Battle of Ridgeway shocked the country, spurring improvements to Canada's defences and helping to bolster the Confederation movement.	At the junction of the Friendship Trail and Ridge Road North in Ridgeway.	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Fort Erie	42.882241	-79.0519
Battle of Stoney Creek 1813, The	In the early hours of June 6, 1813, some 700 British regulars launched a surprise attack on a large force of American troops at Stoney Creek. The successful rout was one of the decisive battles of the War of 1812.	In Battlefield Park, King Street and Highway 20, Stoney Creek	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.2176628	-79.76645547
Battle of Windsor 1838, The	American supporters of Mackenzie's rebellion took possession of Windsor on December 4, 1838, but were soundly defeated by the local militia under Colonel John Prince. However, when Prince executed four of the prisoners, tensions increased between the two countries.	On the grounds of the Hiram Walker Historical Museum, 254 Pitt Street West, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor	42.31841497	-83.04252646
Battle of York 1813, The	On April 27, 1813, a large American contingent landed just west of York and after a fierce battle forced the defending militia to retire. During the five days of occupation the invaders burned much of the town, including the parliament buildings.	At the entrance to Fort York, 100 Garrison Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.638468	-79.405271
Bay of Quinte Loyalist Settlement, 1784	This region was among the first in present-day Ontario to receive loyalist settlers following the American Revolution. Surveying began in 1783, and by the following year, five townships had been laid out between the Cataraqui River and the east end of the Isle of Quinte (Kingstown, Ernestown, Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown and Marysburgh). Loyalist refugees and discharged soldiers arrived to take up land grants in these five Cataraqui	In the park beside the ferry dock west of Adolphustown on Highway 33	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee	44.04815533	-77.05093845

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	townships in 1784. That same year, Iroquois loyalists settled lands granted to them on the north shore of this bay. These and other loyalist settlements west of the Ottawa River prompted the British government to establish the province of Upper Canada in 1791.				
Bay Queen Street Store, The	Department stores revolutionized shopping in the late nineteenth century by offering selection, low prices and money-back guarantees. In 1895, Robert Simpson commissioned architect Edmund Burke to design his new department store at the southwest corner of Yonge and Queen Streets. It was the first building in Canada with a load-bearing metal frame and a façade clearly patterned on this internal structure. By 1969, Simpson's department store had been enlarged six times and occupied two city blocks between Yonge, Queen, Bay and Richmond Streets. Canada's oldest corporation and largest department store retailer, Hudson's Bay Company, acquired the building in 1978. A Bay store since 1991, it remains one of Canada's great shopping landmarks.	At the north entrance to the Bay department store, Queen Street west of Yonge Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.652195	-79.379862
Beautiful Joe	Born in Milton, Nova Scotia, Margaret Marshall Saunders (1861-1947) taught school briefly before starting her career as a novelist. Her second book, "Beautiful Joe," achieved international recognition. Inspired during a visit to Meaford about 1892, it is based on the story of a dog rescued from a brutal master by a local miller, William Moore. This novel, first published in 1894, appeared in several editions and enjoyed phenomenal success. It was printed in at least ten languages, and seven million copies had been sold by 1939. Miss Saunders, who settled in Toronto in 1914, was awarded the C.B.E. in 1934 in recognition of her contribution toward securing humane treatment for animals.	In Beautiful Joe Park, Victoria Crescent, Meaford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford	44.60319736	-80.59588385
Beaverdams Church 1832, The	One of the oldest remaining Methodist chapels in Ontario, the Beaverdams Church was built in 1832 by a congregation that formed in the area in the 1790s. The simple frame church, modest and unadorned in true Methodist spirit, served its community until about 1890.	On the grounds of the church, Marlatts Road, in the former village of Beaverdams, now part of Thorold	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold	43.10520079	-79.21832666
Bedford Mills	Stimulated by the construction of the Rideau Canal and the consequent growth of small industries, the community of Bedford Mills situated at Buttermilk Falls, flourished for a time until 1890 when depletion of the area's forests had severely reduced the local timber trade.	On the grounds of St. Stephen's Anglican Church, just off County Road 10, Bedford Mills - about 48 km north of Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, Township of South Frontenac		
Belleville	By 1790, the mill, tavern and stores established here near the Bay of Quinté had stimulated the growth of a settlement. Named "Belleville" in 1816, the village progressed steadily as a milling and shipping centre, and in 1834, the thriving community became a police village. The completion in 1856 of the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and Montreal, a booming lumber trade, and the development of a fertile agricultural hinterland fostered significant commercial and industrial growth in Belleville, which had become a	In Victoria Park, just off South Front Street, along the waterfront, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville	44.15871442	-77.38247831

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	town in 1850. Following the discovery of gold near Madoc in 1866, Belleville was known as the "golden gate" of Hastings County, and after 1872 became a major Canadian marketing centre for cheese. In 1877 it was incorporated as a city.				
Belleville City Hall	This imposing structure was erected in 1872-73 to house the public market and administrative offices of the rapidly expanding municipality of Belleville. It was designed by John Evans, a local architect, and constructed by contractor John Forin. A fine example of High Victorian architecture, the handsome brick and limestone structure was built as an expression of civic pride and confidence in the future. It is distinguished by tall, arched windows on the second floor, a bell-cast mansard roof with dormers and a massive clock tower strengthened by octagonal buttresses. Aside from its administrative function, the structure has also served as a meeting place for religious, social and commercial organizations. Little altered since erected, it continues today to be the most prominent landmark within the community.	At the city hall, 169 Front Street, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville	44.16280212	-77.38345652
Bellevue 1816	This house, one of the finest remaining examples of domestic Georgian architecture in Ontario, was commenced in 1816 and completed about 1819 by Robert Reynolds, the commissary to the garrison at Fort Malden. "Bellevue" was also the home of his sister, Catherine Reynolds, an accomplished landscape painter, who was among the earliest known artists in Upper Canada. Working in pencil, crayon, sepia wash and water colours, she recorded scenes along the Detroit River and Lake Erie, which provide an invaluable record of early nineteenth century life in this region. About thirty of her works are extant, some of which are preserved in local museums.	Near the house, 525 Dalhousie Street South and County Road 18, at the southern approach to Amherstburg	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg	42.09279659	-83.11274526
Berczy Settlement 1794, The	In November 1794, William von Moll Berczy (1744-1813), colonizer, road builder, architect and painter, brought the first settlers to Markham Township. This group had originally emigrated from Germany to New York State, but moved to Upper Canada in 1794 and acquired extensive lands in this area. In 1795-96, sickness and famine reduced their numbers, but those who remained or returned to their holdings laid the foundation for the rapid development of Markham Township after 1800. Berczy, having exhausted his resources on the settlement, went to Montreal in 1805 where he achieved some success as a portrait painter.	At Bethesda Lutheran Cemetery, in the vicinity of the former settlement, Kennedy Road, just north of Unionville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham	43.88351541	-79.31421359
Bethesda Church and Burying Ground	When the first German settlers led by William Berczy arrived in this area in 1794, they were accompanied by the Rev. S. Liebrich who established here one of Upper Canada's earliest Lutheran congregations. Services were held at first in the house of Phillip Eckardt, but under the guidance of the Rev. Johan D. Petersen, who was pastor 1819-29, a church named St. Philip's was constructed on this site in 1820. Eckardt donated the land for the church and burying ground, and this log structure, later renamed Bethesda, was used by	At Bethesda Lutheran Cemetery near the site of the former church, Kennedy Road, just north of Unionville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham	43.88351541	-79.31421359

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	the congregation until it was replaced by a brick building in 1862. The latter was moved to Unionville in 1910.				
Bethune-Thompson House	Built by Loyalist settler Peter Ferguson in 1784, the original log cabin on this site is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Ontario. The cabin walls were constructed using a French Canadian technique called poteaux sur sole where vertically placed, squared logs were held together by horizontal plates located along the top and bottom. The larger home adjoining it was built in 1804 by Reverend John Bethune (1751-1815), the first Presbyterian minister in Upper Canada. This home also incorporated a French Canadian construction technique, colombage pierroté, which used a timber frame filled with masonry rubble. The fireplace overmantle installed by Bethune is one of few remaining in the province. In 1815 David Thompson (1770-1857) acquired the house and lived here until about 1836. Thompson was an explorer and cartographer who surveyed much of what is now western Canada and mapped out the Canada-United States border. The house presents a unique architectural and historical record of early Ontario.	At Bethune-Thompson House, 19730 John Street, Williamstown.	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry	45.14374605	-74.57472461
Bible Christian Church, The	A small but fervent offshoot of Wesleyan Methodism, the Bible Christian Church was established in Upper Canada in the 1830s. Membership grew slowly, due in part to the vast size of the preaching circuits.	On the grounds of Ebenezer United Church, formerly a Bible Christian chapel, Regional Road 34, south of Courtice	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington	43.896653	-78.771241
Big Cheese 1866, The	Lydia Chase Ranney and her assistant Robert Facey began making cheese locally in the mid-19th century. Ranney shared her knowledge of cheese making with her son-in-law James Harris, and in 1865 he established Ingersoll's first co-operative cheese factory on this property. To stimulate international interest, specifically in the lucrative British market, local cheese factory owners and entrepreneurs created the Ingersoll Cheese Manufacturing Company of Oxford to produce a mammoth wheel of cheddar cheese, here in 1866. Facey, the head cheesemaker, used 7,778 imperial gallons (35 metric tonnes) of milk to make the 7,300-pound (3,311-kilogram) round of cheese. It was made in eight days and cured for three months in a specially built shed. In August 1866, the "Big Cheese" was transported on a modified wagon by six horses to the train station in Ingersoll. It was exhibited at the New York State Fair in Saratoga and then shipped to England, where it was bought by a Liverpool merchant. The "Big Cheese" helped establish Oxford County as the birthplace of Canada's commercial cheese industry.	On the grounds of the Elm Hurst Inn & Spa, 415 Harris Street, Ingersoll	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Ingersoll	43.029668	-80.8556
Birthplace of Standard Time, The	At a meeting of the Canadian Institute in Toronto in 1879, Sandford Fleming first presented his idea for a standardized, worldwide system for reckoning time. His proposal led to the International Prime Meridian Conference in Washington five years later at which the present system of Standard Time was adopted.	On the Bertie Street side of the building at 60 Richmond Street East, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Bishop Alexander Macdonell 1762-1840	Patriot, colonizer, and religious leader, Macdonell served as chaplain of the Glengarry Light Infantry during the War of 1812. In 1826, he became the first bishop of the newly established diocese of Kingston.	In front of his former residence, Bagot and Johnson Streets, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston	44.230034	-76.485209
Bishop Benjamin Eby 1785-1853	Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Eby came to Upper Canada in 1806 and purchased extensive lands in this vicinity on which he settled the following year. He was ordained a minister of the Mennonite Church in 1809 and, in 1812, was made a bishop. Through his efforts, the first Mennonite church in western Upper Canada was built in this settlement in 1813. Eby was for many years the religious and secular leader of this community, which was known first as Ebytown, named Berlin about 1830, and in 1916 renamed Kitchener.	On the grounds of First Mennonite Church, 800 King Street East, Kitchener	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener	43.444108	-80.47612527
Bishop Charles Henry Brent 1862-1929	An outstanding humanitarian and churchman, Brent was born near Newcastle and ordained in Toronto in 1887. Following parochial service in Buffalo and Boston, he was elected first Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands in 1901. Confronted by the devastating moral and physical effects of opium drug addiction, Brent became an uncompromising advocate of drug control. He urged international co-operation in eradicating drug abuse and served as president of the Opium Conference at The Hague (1911-12). Elected Bishop of Western New York in 1917, Brent vigorously promoted Christian unity and, in 1927, presided over the World Conference on Faith and Order. This ecumenical gathering at Lausanne, Switzerland, helped to lay the foundation of the World Council of Churches.	On the grounds of St. George's Anglican Church, Mill Street South, Newcastle	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington	43.91412007	-78.58743467
Bishop's Palace 1818, The	The residence of John Strachan, the first Anglican Bishop of Toronto, the Bishop's Palace was a large two-storey house built in 1817-18 when Strachan was the incumbent at St. James' Church. It was also the place of assembly in 1837 for the loyalist forces that defeated Mackenzie's rebels at Montgomery's Tavern.	At the northwest corner of Front Street West and University Avenue where the house once stood, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.64519096	-79.38367054
Black Donald Graphite Mine, The	The only large-scale graphite operation in Ontario, the Black Donald Graphite Mine was in almost continuous operation from 1895 to 1954. During a period of peak production following the First World War, it was responsible for 90% of all graphite mined in Canada.	Near the site of the former mine, Black Donald Road or Highway 508 at Centennial Lake, near Calabogie	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Greater Madawaska		
Black Settlement in Oro Township	The only government-sponsored Black settlement in Upper Canada, the Oro community was established in 1819 to help secure the defence of the province's northern frontier. Black veterans of the War of 1812 who could be enlisted to meet hostile forces advancing from Georgian Bay were offered land grants here. By 1831, nine had taken up residence along this road, called Wilberforce Street after the renowned British abolitionist. Bolstered by other Black settlers who had been attracted to the area, the community soon numbered about 100. The settlement eventually declined, however, as farmers discouraged by the poor soil and harsh climate gradually drifted away. Today only the African Episcopal church erected near Edgar in 1849 remains as a testament to this early Black community.	On 1 Line South at the Oro-Medonte Rail Trail	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Oro-Medonte	44.399062	-79.62325

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Blackfriars Bridge	The oldest known wrought iron bridge in the province, Blackfriars Bridge was built in 1875 to replace a wooden structure. It was designed and fabricated by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio and assembled locally. Wrought iron was renowned for its qualities of strength and malleability and its resistance to corrosion before the use of steel became common. A fine example of truss construction, the bowstring arch bridge supports a suspended roadway that spans 65.8 metres. Although reinforced since erected to ensure structural stability, Blackfriars Bridge retains its original graceful form.	On the east side of the Thames River on Ridout Street North in London, Ontario.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London	42.98889762	-81.25672285
Blockhouse Island	On this island, originally known as Hospital Island, stood the sheds erected to house emigrants who were victims of cholera in the great epidemic of 1832. Many persons died here, including Doctor Robert Gilmour, a native of Scotland and president of the first Board of Health in Upper Canada, who was stricken while attending the sick. During the rebellion of 1837-38, a blockhouse was erected here for the defence of Brockville. It was destroyed by fire in 1860.	The entrance to Blockhouse Island at the foot of Blockhouse Island Parkway, south of Water Street, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville	44.58811653	-75.68096683
Bloody Assize 1814, The	A special court was held at Ancaster toward the end of the War of 1812 to deal with increasing instances of disloyalty among disaffected settlers. Of the 15 men convicted of high treason, eight were executed. The trials became known as the Bloody Assize.	On the grounds of the Wentworth County Board of Education Memorial Building, 357 Wilson Street East, Ancaster	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.227406	-79.97611
Blue Church, The	On January 1, 1790, inhabitants of Augusta and Elizabethtown townships agreed to build a church here in the "burying yard" of the proposed town of "New Oswegatchie." Subscriptions were inadequate and nothing was built by 1804 when Barbara Heck, the founder of Methodism in Upper Canada, was buried here. In 1809, Anglicans of Augusta and Elizabethtown built a frame chapel, later called the "Blue Church," which served the parish until St. James, Maitland, was opened in 1826. The "Blue Church," unconsecrated, rarely used for services and in bad repair, was partially burned and taken down in 1840. The present small blue church was built in 1845.	At the church, on the north side of County Road 2, about 3 km west of Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott	44.67980828	-75.56045891
Bluestone House 1834	This fine limestone house, originally painted blue, was completed in 1834 by John David Smith. Born in New York City in 1786, he came here in 1797 with his father, Elias Smith, who had played a leading role in the founding of this community. The family received large grants of land in Hope Township, and John David Smith served during the War of 1812 as a captain in the 1st Durham Militia. A prosperous merchant, he served as a local justice of the peace and was elected to the legislature of Upper Canada in 1829. This house, built in the Greek Revival style, remains an outstanding example of its type in Ontario.	On the grounds of the house, 117 King Street, Port Hope	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope	43.94963453	-78.29017303

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Bobby Kerr 1882-1963	A life-long resident of Hamilton, Bobby Kerr first gained prominence as a sprinter in the local Coronation Games in 1902. For more than a decade, he dominated short-distance races in Canada and in 1908 won a gold medal at the Olympics held in London.	In Bobby Kerr Park, Reno Avenue, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.21740292	-79.84071901
Bobcaygeon Road, The	This colonization road was designed to open up the districts lying inland from the settled townships. Construction began in 1856 from Bobcaygeon running northward to the interior of Haliburton. In 1858, Richard Hughes was appointed government land agent at Bobcaygeon and directed the progress of settlement. Free grants of land along its route were made to persons fulfilling the required settlement duties. By 1863, the road, sections of which follow the boundaries between Victoria and Peterborough and Muskoka and Haliburton, was completed to the Oxtongue River in Franklin Township. The southern section, between Bobcaygeon and Minden, is still in use.	In the Ministry of Transportation Park, Highway 35, Dorset	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Algonquin Highlands	45.24790767	-78.89198054
Bois Blanc Island Blockhouses	With the establishment of Fort Malden in 1796, two blockhouses were built to serve as outposts, one at each end of Bois Blanc Island. In 1838, a third fort was built in the centre of the island. Only the latter building remains.	At the blockhouse, Bois Blanc Island. The island is accessible by ferry from Elliott's Point, just south of Amherstburg on County Road 18	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg	42.095736	-83.119709
Bon Echo Inn	Created by Flora MacDonald Denison, Bon Echo Inn was a popular retreat for Group of Seven painters and members of the Canadian cultural community in the early 20th century.	At the former site of the inn, Mazinaw Lake, Bon Echo Provincial Park, Highway 41, north of Kaladar	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Bon Echo Provincial Park		
Bradlo	In the 1930s, Slovak immigrants established a pioneer community 11 kilometres south of Hearst. They cleared land and sold pulpwood to support their families. By the end of the Second World War, it was apparent that their land could not support commercial farming, and residents dispersed in search of better opportunities.	At the Hearst Tourist Centre, Highway 11, Hearst	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Hearst	49.68854636	-83.65075534
Brant County Court House	Designed in the Greek Revival style by John Turner and William Sinon, the Brant County Court House was erected in 1852. Subsequent alterations and additions have not obscured the classical dignity of the building, attractively sited facing Victoria Square.	In front of the court house, 80 Wellington Square, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford	43.1413505	-80.262609
Brant House, The	The original house on this site was built about 1800 by the famous Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea). Two years previously, Captain Brant had been granted some 3,500 acres of land in this area for his military services to the Crown during the American Revolution. He died here in 1807, and the house, around which grew the community of Wellington Square, was thereafter occupied by his wife Catherine and his youngest son Captain John Brant (Ahyouwaeghs). The present house, a replica of the original, is the result of an extensive restoration carried out in 1937-38.	On the grounds of the house, now the Joseph Brant Museum, 1240 North Shore Boulevard East, Burlington	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington	43.31868811	-79.80166964

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Brent Crater, The	First noted in aerial photographs in 1951, the Brent Crater is a circular depression approximately three kilometres in diameter that is thought to have been formed as the result of the high-speed impact of a giant meteorite some 450 million years ago.	At a lookout tower on the eastern rim of the crater, Brent Road, approximately 6 km northeast of the village of Brent - near the northern edge of Algonquin Park, about 32 km south of Highway 17	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Algonquin Provincial Park		
Brethren in Christ Church, The	A religious denomination similar in doctrine to the Mennonites, the Brethren in Christ Church was established in Upper Canada in 1788. Its members, popularly known as Tunkers, came primarily from German-speaking rural communities.	At the Hansler Cemetery, Metler Road, Pelham	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Pelham		
Brigadier-General Ernest Alexander Cruikshank 1853-1939	A noted authority on Ontario's history, Cruikshank was born in Bertie Township, Welland County, and educated at Upper Canada College. An ensign in the militia in 1877, he retired as a brigadier-general in 1921. Because of his interest in history, he was seconded to the Public Archives of Canada in 1908, became Director of the Historical Section, General Staff, in 1918, and in 1919 was chosen first Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. He was a member of the Royal Society of Canada and a President of the Ontario Historical Society. Among his many writings were: "The Story of Butler's Rangers," "James Kirby, His Life in Letters" and the edited volumes of "The Simcoe Papers."	On the grounds of the Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, The	With the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, one of Canada's major responsibilities was to provide air training facilities removed from the theatre of war. On December 17, 1939, the Plan was inaugurated. The first schools were opened the following year, among them No. 12 Elementary Flying Training School here at Sky Harbour. At the height of operations, there were 39 training units in Ontario alone, including 32 air training schools. Before termination of the Plan on March 31, 1945, these and 70 similar establishments elsewhere in Canada trained over 300,000 aircrew, ground crew and airwomen, mostly from Canada, Britain, Australia and New Zealand, but including American volunteers and escapees from Nazi-occupied Europe.	At Sky Harbour Airport, Highway 21, Goderich	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Twp of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh	43.76352184	-81.71106005
British Garrison in London, The	Established to guard against border raids in the wake of the Rebellion of 1837, the British garrison contributed significantly to London's economic and social life. The troops were withdrawn in 1853, but with the threat posed by the American Civil War the garrison was reoccupied during the 1860s.	In Victoria Park, the old military reserve, bounded by Dufferin Avenue, Central, Wellington and Clarence Streets, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Brock University	Chartered by a provincial act in March 1964, Brock University began classes later that year in St. Paul Street United Church. In 1967, the year of the institution's first convocation, the DeCew campus was opened.	Beneath the podium at the end of Thistle Corridor, Brock University, Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Brockville Tunnel 1860, The	Construction of Canada's first railway tunnel, which runs from this point for 1,730 feet in a northerly direction, began in September 1854. Designed to give the Brockville and Ottawa Railway access to the riverfront, it was opened on December 31, 1860. This railway, incorporated in 1853, ran from Brockville to Sand Point near Arnprior, with a branch line from Smiths Falls to Perth. Its first train left Brockville's Grand Trunk station on January 25, 1859, almost two years before finances permitted completion of the tunnel. The Brockville and Ottawa amalgamated in 1878 with the Canada Central Railway, which was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881.	In the park at the tunnel doors, Water Street, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville	44.58933099	-75.68170021
Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, The	This railway received its charter in 1884, and on July 1, 1888, began service between Westport and Brockville, a distance of 45 miles. Lack of funds prevented the extension of this ambitious line toward its intended destination, Sault Ste. Marie, but it operated for 15 years. In 1903, unable to meet obligations incurred during construction, it was taken over by an American trust company and reorganized as the Brockville, Westport and North-Western Railway. That company was purchased in 1910 by the Canadian Northern, which was itself merged in 1923 with the C.N.R. The last train to run on this line left Westport on August 30, 1952.	Near the former railway station, Highway 42, Westport	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Westport	44.675182	-76.398722
Bruce Mines, The	Developed from a claim filed in 1846, the Bruce Mines comprised Bruce, Wellington and Copper Bay mines. They were among the most productive copper mines on the continent until declining profits forced them to close in 1876.	On the grounds of the Bruce Mines Museum, 85 Taylor Street near the former mine, Bruce Mines	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Town of Bruce Mines	46.3004414	-83.78809784
Bruce Peninsula Portage	To avoid a long trip around the tip of the Bruce Peninsula, the First Nations developed a route that used high ground and waterways to cross the peninsula's base. For centuries it was an important link in the Great Lakes transportation network.	At the Ministry of Natural Resources boatlaunch beside the old Rankin River Bridge, County Road 21, 6 km west of Wiarton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of South Bruce Peninsula		
Burlington Bay Canal	This canal was the first public work undertaken with the financial backing of the government of Upper Canada. Completed in 1832, it ensured the rapid development of Hamilton as the most significant commercial centre at the head of Lake Ontario.	On the Beach Strip or Old Highway 2, on the Hamilton side of the canal, adjacent to the lighthouse	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.29834	-79.795069
Burlington Glass Works 1874, The	The Burlington Glass Works was one of the most significant producers of glassware in Canada. Various production and decorating techniques were used in the creation of lamps, containers and tableware.	At the site of the former works, Burlington Street West and MacNab Street, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.27262102	-79.86402987
Burlington Races 1813, The	On September 28, 1813, a heavily-armed American fleet attacked the British squadron off York (Toronto). After a running battle, the British managed, with adroit seamanship, to bring their ships over the sandbar to the safety of Burlington Bay.	In Harvey Park, York Boulevard near Dundurn Street, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.273346	-79.887469
Burning of St. Davids 1814, The	On July 8, 1814, during the final campaign of the War of 1812 on the Niagara frontier, an American detachment commanded by Isaac Stone looted and burned the village of St. Davids. The excessive destruction of private property	On the grounds of St. Davids Public School, 1824 York Road, St. Davids	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of	43.158616	-79.106768

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	caused outrage on both sides of the frontier, and Stone was summarily dismissed from the United States Army.		Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Burwash Industrial Farm	Burwash Industrial Farm was established in 1914 based on the revolutionary premise that low-risk inmates would benefit from the exercise and skills learned while working outdoors at self-supporting institutions. Burwash Industrial Farm accommodated between 180 and 820 minimum and medium security offenders with sentences of three months to two years less a day. Over time, it grew to occupy 35,000 acres owned and 101,000 acres leased, housing three permanent camp sites, several temporary ones, and a town of prison staff families with a population of 600 to 1,000 people. Prison inmates provided labour to build the entire community and ran an extensive mixed farm, a tailor shop, and a prosperous logging operation. Burwash Industrial Farm was one of the largest reform institutions in 20th-century Ontario. It closed in 1975 because of changes in correctional practices.	4 km south of Estaire (south of Sudbury) on Military Road, which runs west off of Highway 69. Travel to Military Road and drive for approximately ¼ km, turn left and immediately left again.	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Buxton Settlement 1849, The	Reverend William King founded the Buxton Settlement. An Irish-born Presbyterian minister, in 1848 King came to Upper Canada from Louisiana with 15 slaves. They formed the nucleus of the settlement that, 15 years later, contained about 1,000 freed and fugitive slaves living on some 6,700 acres in Raleigh Township.	On the grounds of St. Andrew's United Church, a parish established by King in the heart of the settlement, South Buxton - at the intersection of County Roads 6 and 8	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.2742267	-82.18259903
Bytown and Prescott Railway Company 1850, The	This company, incorporated in 1850, built a railway from Prescott to Bytown (Ottawa) for the shipment of lumber and farm products to the markets of the northeastern United States and Montreal. Substantial funds were raised at Bytown, Prescott and other municipalities along the line. In 1851, Walter Shanly, Chief Engineer, started construction, and a train first ran from Prescott to Bytown on Christmas Day 1854. The railway, renamed the Ottawa and Prescott in 1855, was the first to serve the nation's future capital, giving it access at Prescott to the St. Lawrence River and the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1867, it became the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway and, in 1884, was leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway for 999 years.	Opposite Fort Wellington, County Road 2, Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott	44.71230576	-75.50769512
C. Beck Manufacturing Company	The C. Beck Manufacturing Co. Ltd. operated from 1875 to 1969 with its centre of operations in Penetanguishene. The company sold wholesale lumber, shingles, lath, box shooks, pails, tubs and woodenware to firms in Ontario, Quebec, western Canada and the northern United States. It produced the special wooden tubs, boxes, barrels and pails that carried early 20th century Ontario food products to markets across Canada and throughout the British Empire. It was a family business whose founder, German immigrant Charles Beck (1838-1915), built a large lumber manufacturing business through aggressive marketing, shrewd diversification and technological investment. The C. Beck Manufacturing Co. was supported by an extensive	In front of the Penetanguishene Centennial Museum and Archives, 13 Burke Street, Penetanguishene.	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene	44.77519464	-79.93701334

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	array of Georgian Bay area lumber camps, specialty shingle, lath and lumber mills, two general stores, and three box, pail and woodenware factories in Penetanguishene and Toronto.				
C.W. Jefferys 1869-1951	Born in England, Jefferys came to Canada about 1880 and settled in Toronto where he worked as a lithographer's apprentice while studying art. He was a prolific illustrator and became widely acclaimed for his drawings of events in Canadian history and scenes of pioneer life.	On the grounds of his former residence, 4111 Yonge Street, just north of York Mills Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.7458931	-79.40670678
Camp Borden	Camp Borden was established during the First World War as a major training centre of Canadian Expeditionary Force battalions. The Camp (including this structure) was officially opened by Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, on July 11, 1916, after two months of intensive building. This military reserve, comprising over twenty square miles, was soon occupied by some 32,000 troops. Training facilities were expanded in 1917 with the institution of an air training program under the Royal Flying Corps, Canada, and the construction of the first Canadian military aerodrome, regarded as the finest military aviation camp in North America. Following the armistice, Camp Borden continued as an important army and air force centre and became one of the largest armed forces bases in Canada.	Near Building T-47, a former wash hut, Ortona Road, CFB Borden	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, CFB Borden	44.28244807	-79.89746809
Campbell's Raid 1814	On May 14, 1814, about 800 American regulars and militia under Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell disembarked nearby the mouth of the Lynn River. The following day, meeting no opposition, they burnt the settlements of Dover and Ryerse's Mills and ravaged the surrounding countryside. Private dwellings were destroyed and livestock slaughtered. Campbell claimed that he acted in retaliation for similar raids against Buffalo and other points on the Niagara frontier by troops under British command. A Court of Inquiry instituted by the United States army subsequently condemned his destruction of private homes.	In Heritage Park, near Main and Prospect streets, Port Dover	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.79627704	-80.21730844
Canada Constellation 1799-1800, The	The first independent newspaper in Upper Canada, the Canada Constellation was published at Newark by the Tiffany brothers, Gideon and Silvester. Lack of government aid and a paucity of subscribers doomed the enterprise in its first year of operation.	On the grounds of the Niagara Historical Society Museum, 43 Castlereagh Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.2521706	-79.0716339
Canada's First Aerodrome	In May 1915, Curtiss Aeroplanes and Motors, Ltd. established Canada's first aerodrome and flying school on this site. The school, and the Curtiss aircraft factory on Strachan Avenue in Toronto, were managed by John A.D. McCurdy, Canada's first aviator. Most of the graduates went to England at their own expense, to join the Royal Flying Corps or the Royal Naval Air Service. When the Royal Flying Corps, Canada was created in January 1917, its first flying units were based at Long Branch. Later that year, when Armour Heights and Leaside were prepared for flying, Long Branch became the ground training school for the cadet wing of the R.F.C.	At the site of the former aerodrome, Lakeshore Road West just west of Dixie Road, Mississauga	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga	43.57857476	-79.55646212

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Canada's First Air Mail Flight 1918	A JN-4 Curtiss aircraft from the air force detachment at Leaside flew the first air mail delivery in Canada. The plane took off from Montreal at 10:30 a.m., refuelled at Kingston, and landed in Toronto with its cargo of 120 letters at 4:55 p.m.	At the corner of Brentcliffe Road and Broadway Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.71704968	-79.3614225
Canada's First Commune	In 1829, Henry Jones of Devon, England, a retired purser in the Royal Navy, brought a group of more than 50 emigrants from the United Kingdom to this area where he established a settlement on a 1,000-acre tract of land on Lake Huron. An early supporter and dedicated follower of Robert Owen, the well-known British social reformer, Jones named the settlement "maxwell" and organized the community on the basis of common ownership and collective living. The settlers built a large log house with community kitchen and dining-room but separate rooms for each family. A school and storehouse were added. Within a few years, however, disappointing harvests and the burning of the log house led the colonists gradually to abandon the enterprise.	On the grounds of the public school, Hamilton Road, Brights Grove - near Sarnia on County Road 7	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia	43.030693	-82.263335
Canada's First Polish Settlement	Leaving behind the adverse social and political conditions of their partitioned homeland, some 300 Polish immigrants came to Renfrew County in 1864 and rapidly established a thriving agricultural community. Wilno was augmented by a second wave of Polish immigration in the early 1900s and still retains much of its distinctive cultural heritage.	On Shrine Hill Drive, near Our Lady Queen of Poland Roman Catholic Church, off Highway 60 about 1 km east of Wilno	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Madawaska Valley	45.520557	-77.530148
Canada's First Telephone Business Office 1877	In 1877, this house, then located in downtown Brantford, became Canada's first telephone business office. It was the residence of the Reverend Thomas Philip Henderson (1816-1887), a former Baptist minister and school inspector in Paris, Ontario who in 1870 had encouraged the Bell family to come to Brantford. In 1877, he retired from the ministry to become the first General Agent for the telephone business in Canada and played a significant role in its establishment and development. Henderson used this house as his office until 1880, when he joined the newly formed Bell Canada in Montreal as Purchasing Agent and Storekeeper.	At Henderson House, part of the Bell Homestead complex, 94 Tutela Heights Road, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford	43.10796604	-80.27104173
Canada's First Victoria Cross	Born in 1833 a short distance from north of this site, Alexander Dunn was educated at Upper Canada College and at Harrow, England. In 1853, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 11th Hussars. A participant in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava on October 25, 1854, he saved the lives of two of his regiment by cutting down their Russian attackers, and thus became Canada's first winner of the newly created Victoria Cross. In 1858, Dunn helped to raise the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, which he later commanded. In 1864, he transferred to the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, and four years later, was accidentally killed while hunting in Abyssinia.	In the park at Clarence Square and Spadina Avenue, near his birthplace, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.64436671	-79.39429062
Canada's Pioneer Airlines	Western Canada Airways, based at Hudson in 1926, was one of the earliest airlines established in the country. Along with other pioneer companies it	Near the Hudson Community Centre, Main Steet, Hudson -	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Sioux Lookout		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	stimulated the development of the northern region and laid the groundwork for commercial aviation in Canada.	west of Sioux Lookout on Highway 664			
Canadian International Air Show	Human fascination with flight has made air shows popular since the early days of aviation. Toronto was the site of numerous air shows as it developed into a centre of air transportation and aircraft manufacturing in the early twentieth century. The Canadian International Air Show originated in 1946 when the National Aeronautical Association of Canada attracted overflow crowds to a show at De Havilland Airport in Downsview. Staged annually thereafter, the air show moved to Exhibition Place in 1949 and became a regular feature of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1956. Here, it developed into a world-class exhibition featuring diverse types of aircraft, precision and stunt flying, and aeronautical technology.	North of the Bailey Bridge, overlooking Lakeshore Boulevard - behind the band shell - Exhibition Place, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.63044278	-79.42330335
Canadian National Exhibition, The	The exhibition held by the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto beginning in 1879 proved so successful that the annual event soon gained national stature. During its long history, the CNE has provided a showcase for Canadian agriculture and industry, arts groups and sporting events.	At the entrance to Centennial Square, near the Dufferin Gate, Exhibition Place, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.63350726	-79.4248561
Canadian Northern Railway, The	Incorporated in 1899 under the leading railway promoters Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, the Canadian Northern undertook construction of a line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. Avoiding Lake of the Woods, the rail line left Manitoba at Sprague, crossed a small portion of Minnesota, and re-entered Canada at Rainy River. Construction of a rail bridge at Rainy River in 1902 coincided with completion of the railway to Lake Superior. By 1906, the Canadian Northern had acquired rail lines and traffic rights to the east coast, and in 1915 reached Vancouver, thus becoming a transcontinental line. It played a significant role in the development of northwestern Ontario and the Prairies. The line eventually formed part of the Canadian National Railway.	Beside CNR steam locomotive 4008, Highway 11, just east of the international border, Rainy River	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Rainy River	48.72267909	-94.56868466
Canoe Route to the West, The	Here, when the canoe was the principal means of travel, explorers, voyageurs, missionaries and others bound for the West, left the Ottawa River and followed the Mattawa River to Lake Nipissing, the French River and the upper Great Lakes. For over 200 years, the Mattawa River formed part of the route linking the St. Lawrence River settlements with the vast interior of the continent. Among the historic figures who passed here were: Samuel De Champlain, 1615, Jean Nicolet, 1620, fathers Brébeuf, 1626, and Lalemant, 1648, Radisson and Groseilliers, 1685, La Vérendrye, 1731, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 1794, and David Thompson, 1812.	In Legion Memorial Park, Main and Mattawan streets, Mattawa	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Township of Mattawan	46.31884478	-78.70653888
Canoe Route to the West, The	The French River formed a vital link in the historic canoe route via the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing, which connected the settlements on the St. Lawrence with the upper Great Lakes and the far West. Most of the famous Canadian explorers, missionaries and fur traders of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries followed this waterway. Here passed: Brûlé, discoverer of	In French River Park, just off Highway 69, beside the southern approach to the French River bridge	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of the Archipelago	46.01668597	-80.58479802

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Lake Huron; Champlain, "Father of New France"; the Jesuit martyrs, Brébeuf and Lalemant; the colourful coureurs de bois. Radisson and Groseilliers; La Vérendrye, pioneer explorer of the prairies; Mackenzie, first European to reach the Pacific by land north of Mexico; Thompson, the great explorer and cartographer.				
Captain A. Roy Brown, D.S.C. 1893-1944	A native of Carleton Place, Captain Brown flew with the Royal Naval Air Service in the First World War. He is credited with shooting down Germany's leading fighter pilot, Captain von Richthofen commonly known as the "Red Baron".	In Memorial Park, Franklin and Beckwith streets, Carleton Place	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Carleton Place	45.13973198	-76.14428851
Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. 1792-1878	This house was built by Capt. Drew, who came here in 1832 as agent for Admiral Henry Vansittart, founder of Woodstock. Purchasing land now included in the eastern section of the city, Drew divided it into town lots and formed the nucleus of this community. During the Rebellion of 1837-38, he led the Canadian force that destroyed the American steamer "Caroline," which was supplying William Lyon Mackenzie's supporters on Navy Island. This action almost precipitated war between Britain and the United States, and several attempts were made on Drew's life. He returned to England in 1842 and resumed his naval career.	On the grounds of his former residence, 735 Rathbourne Avenue, Woodstock	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock	43.13495011	-80.74690731
Captain Daniel Rapelje 1774-1828	Emigrating from New York State to the Long Point Settlement in 1802, Rapelje later received 200 acres of land on the south side of the Talbot Road at Kettle Creek. He settled here with his family in 1810. A veteran of Lundy's Lane and other battles of the War of 1812, he became a captain in the 1st Middlesex Militia. In 1814, he built a log grist-mill and subsequently divided a portion of his land into town lots. The settlement that Rapelje established formed the nucleus of the city of St. Thomas.	At the city hall, 545 Talbot Street, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.77908422	-81.19265631
Captain Frederick W. Campbell, V.C. 1867-1915	Born in Oxford County and raised near Mount Forest, Campbell saw active service in the South African War. He went overseas in 1914 with the first Canadian contingent and was posted to the 1st Battalion, C.E.F. In June 1915, his unit was engaged in the Givenchy area of France. During an attack on the German trenches, Campbell held an exposed position under heavy fire, despite the loss of most of his detachment. He then advanced and succeeded in holding back a strong counter-attack. Shot by a sniper, Campbell died of his wounds. For his gallant conduct, he was posthumously awarded the British Empire's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross.	On the grounds of the Royal Canadian Legion Hall, 140 King Street West, Mount Forest	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North	43.97989875	-80.7345447
Captain George Fraser Kerr, V.C., M.C., M.M. 1895-1929	A native of Deseronto, Kerr fought with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France throughout the First World War. For the singlehanded capture of four machineguns and 31 prisoners at Bourlon Wood in 1918 he was awarded the Victoria Cross.	In Centennial Park, between Main Street and the waterfront, Deseronto	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Deseronto		
Captain James Keating, R.A.	Here stood the residence of Captain Keating. Born about 1786 in Wexford, Ireland, he joined the Royal Artillery and was present at the capture of Detroit, 1812, and the Battle of Crysler's Farm, 1813. At Prairie du Chien in 1814, his	On the grounds of the Historic Naval and Military	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene	44.79881355	-79.93211262

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	skilful use of the single British cannon forced the surrender of Fort Shelby's American garrison. Appointed Fort Adjutant at St. Joseph's Island in 1815, he later served on Drummond Island, and with its garrison was transferred to Penetanguishene in 1828. As the first Adjutant of this military establishment, he played a leading role in the community until his death in 1849.	Establishment, Church Street, Penetanguishene			
Captain John Brant 1794-1832	The youngest son of Captain Joseph Brant, John Brant (Ahyouwaeghs) was a leader respected by his fellow Iroquois and British administrators alike. He was the first native appointed superintendent of the Six Nations, and the first aboriginal elected to the legislative assembly.	In front of the Six Nations Council House, in Council House Park, Ohsweken	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), Ohsweken	43.06956187	-80.11901382
Captain Miles Macdonell	After serving with the British forces during the American Revolution, Macdonell (c.1767-1828) took up farming in the Cornwall area. As Lord Selkirk's agent he led the first band of settlers to the Red River colony in present-day Manitoba. He subsequently returned to eastern Ontario.	On the grounds of the former St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church building which was erected with the assistance of the Macdonell family, County Road 18 and Highway 138, St. Andrews West	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont	45.095837	-74.796982
Captain Samuel Anderson 1736-1836	A veteran of the Seven Years War and the American Revolution, Anderson was one of the earliest settlers at the site of present-day Cornwall. In Upper Canada he served as a justice of the peace and as the first judge of the Eastern District.	On the grounds of Glen-Stor-Dun Lodge in the vicinity of his land grant, 1900 Montreal Road, Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall	45.026022	-74.683473
Capture of Fort Niagara 1813, The	In the early hours of December 19, 1813, a combined British and Canadian force crossed the icy waters of the Niagara River in open bateaux and marched over frozen roads to storm Fort Niagara. A turning point in the War of 1812, the decisive attack was a model of British military strategy.	On the Niagara River Parkway at the East-West Line, near the site from which the force embarked, south of Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.234845	-79.060745
Capture of Fort William 1816, The	In retaliation for the violent opposition encountered from fur traders to his Scottish settlement in the Red River valley, Lord Selkirk attacked and seized the North West Company's headquarters at Fort William in 1816. In his capacity as a justice of the peace, Selkirk arrested several of the company's senior partners.	In Paterson Park, May Street North and Miles Street East, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay	48.38620649	-89.24655696
Capture of Ogdensburg 1813, The	On the morning of February 22, 1813, Lieutenant-Colonel "Reg George" MacDonell of the Glengarry Light Infantry set out from Prescott with a force of some 480 regulars and militia to capture the strong United States post at Ogdensburg. The attack was made in retaliation for the recent American raid on Brockville and was contrary to the orders of the commander-in-chief, Sir George Prevost. Advancing across the ice, MacDonell's force presented an easy target for the enemy artillery, but after a fierce battle of about two hours, the American garrison of some 500 men was routed and Ogdensburg fell.	In the Public Utilities Park, at the foot of Sophia Street, Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott	44.70379475	-75.52112639
Capture of the Anne 1838, The	While bombarding the Canadian shoreline near Fort Malden in support of a force of Canadian and American rebel sympathizers on Bois Blanc Island, the	At the Bob-Lo Island parking lot, Elliott's Point, south of	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	schooner Anne grounded on Elliott's Point and Canadian forces took the crew prisoner.	Amherstburg on County Road 18			
Capture of the Somers and Ohio, The	On the night of August 12, 1814, two armed American schooners were successfully captured by a small British fleet masquerading as supply craft. This daring exploit was the last naval action fought on the Great Lakes in the War of 1812.	On the west side of Queen's Circle, near the site from which the British fleet embarked, Crystal Beach	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Fort Erie	42.86592	-79.061635
Capture of the Tigress and Scorpion, The	In September 1814, two armed American schooners, Tigress and Scorpion, were captured by a British contingent from Fort Michilimackinac in the waters between Drummond and St. Joseph islands.	In Lakeside Park, Highway 17B and Stanley Street, Thessalon	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Town of Thessalon	46.26048821	-83.56591791
Carleton University	Opened in 1942 as a small, private college offering evening courses in introductory university subjects, Carleton received a provincial charter in 1952 and five years later became a university in both name and status.	On University Avenue in front of the Social Sciences Research Building, northeast of the main entrance to the University. The main entrance is located at the intersection of Colonel By Drive and University Road, Ottawa.	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Carlsbad Springs	The mineral springs at Russell Road and Bear Brook supported a resort spa community from the mid 19th to the mid 20th century. Guests came "to take the waters" for ailments such as rheumatism, nervousness, and digestive disorders. Local hotels supplemented spa therapy with a variety of social and recreational activities.	Next to one of the mineral springs, south of County Road 26 at the west side of Bear Brook, west of the present community of Carlsbad Springs, 12 km southeast of Ottawa, north of Highway 417	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Catharine Parr Traill 1802-1899	A member of the literary Strickland family, this talented author married Lieut. Thomas Traill and emigrated to Upper Canada in 1832. For seven years, they struggled unsuccessfully to establish a profitable farm on bushland in Douro Township. Subsequently, they lived at Ashburnham and Rice Lake. In 1862, following her husband's death, Mrs. Traill's daughters purchased "Westove," and she lived here the rest of her life. Her best known book, "The Backwoods of Canada," is based on her pioneering experiences. In her "Studies of Plant Life in Canada" and other works, she proved herself a gifted botanist.	At her former home, 16 Smith Street, Lakefield	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield	44.42198601	-78.27719132
Cathedral of St. Peter-in-Chains, The	Constructed in 1837-38 to serve the large Irish-Catholic population of the Robinson Settlement, St. Peter's became a cathedral in 1882. It is one of the oldest Roman Catholic churches remaining in Ontario and despite renovations and additions has retained much of its original Gothic Revival elegance.	In front of the cathedral, 320 Hunter Street West, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough	44.30540445	-78.32737222
Central Presbyterian Church	Erected to serve a thriving congregation established in 1841, Central Presbyterian Church was built in 1907-08 after an earlier building was destroyed by fire. It is reputedly the only church designed by renowned	On the grounds of the church, 165 Charlton Avenue West, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.25106581	-79.87921775

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	architect John M. Lyle, the Paris-trained son of the minister and one of Canada's leading exponents of the beaux arts system of design. Georgian in form, the imposing building is symmetrical and well-proportioned. Its most distinctive features –semi-circular stairwells at the ends of the transepts, an elegant, open arch tower and a tapering, octagonal spire –offset the flat wall surfaces and create a striking profile. Although a Sunday School wing erected at the rear of the sanctuary has been altered, Central Presbyterian Church retains much of its original character.				
CFCL Radio	The first French-language radio station in Ontario, CFCL-Timmins, began broadcasting in December 1951. The event was greeted with enthusiasm by Franco-Ontarians who until then had heard limited programming in French over the airwaves. The station reached listeners from Kirkland Lake to Hearst, showcasing local talent and creating a sense of community among the widely dispersed francophone population of northern Ontario. Daily features on French life in the region taught cultural pride, the love of one's maternal language, the importance of sending children to French schools, and of furthering their education. The creation of CFCL by the station's owner and founder, Conrad Lavigne, was a landmark in the cultural development of the northern Franco-Ontarian communities.	In Mattagami Historical Park at Algonquin Boulevard and the Mattagami Bridge, Timmins.	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins	48.47622572	-81.35259692
Chaffey's Mills	After Benjamin and Samuel Chaffey established an extensive milling complex along the Rideau River in the 1820s, a small settlement known as Chaffey's Mills flourished briefly, until construction of the Rideau Canal flooded the mill site. Shipping, and later tourism, helped to maintain the small community.	At Chaffeys Locks, County Road 9, southwest from Highway 15	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes	44.57933327	-76.32008293
Champlain in Ontario, 1615	In April 1615, Samuel de Champlain (c.1574-1635) embarked from Honfleur, upon his seventh voyage to New France. Upon arrival in Quebec, Champlain was informed of increasing tensions with the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) the traditional rival of his Anishinabe (Algonquian) and Wendat (Huron) allies. He travelled west to Huronia on a diplomatic and military expedition where he visited several villages including Cahiagué, a large and important Wendat settlement. With a mixed force of 400-500 First Nations warriors and a few Europeans, Champlain travelled southeast along the Trent River system, crossed Lake Ontario and attacked a fortified Haudenosaunee village in present-day New York State. Lacking reinforcements, facing a formidable enemy and an early winter, the allies withdrew to Cahiagué with the wounded Champlain. During his recovery in Huronia he visited nearby Anishinabe and Tionontati (Petun) settlements. Although later European contact brought epidemics and escalating conflict that had a profound impact on indigenous peoples, the alliances that Champlain helped establish survived. He returned to France the following August and later published important detailed descriptions of the peoples, societies and landscapes of what would become Ontario.	Parc Champlain, Honfleur, France	International, France, Honfleur, France		

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Champlain in Ontario, 1615	<p>In April 1615, Samuel de Champlain (c.1574-1635) embarked from Honfleur, upon his seventh voyage to New France. Upon arrival in Quebec, Champlain was informed of increasing tensions with the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) the traditional rival of his Anishinabe (Algonquian) and Wendat (Huron) allies. He travelled west to Huronia on a diplomatic and military expedition where he visited several villages including Cahiaagué, a large and important Wendat settlement. With a mixed force of 400-500 First Nations warriors and a few Europeans, Champlain travelled southeast along the Trent River system, crossed Lake Ontario and attacked a fortified Haudenosaunee village in present-day New York State. Lacking reinforcements, facing a formidable enemy and an early winter, the allies withdrew to Cahiaagué with the wounded Champlain. During his recovery in Huronia he visited nearby Anishinabe and Tionontati (Petun) settlements. Although later European contact brought epidemics and escalating conflict that had a profound impact on indigenous peoples, the alliances that Champlain helped establish survived. He returned to France the following August and later published important detailed descriptions of the peoples, societies and landscapes of what would become Ontario.</p> <p>(Anishinaabemowin) Champlain gaagii ayaa Ontario, 1615</p> <p>Megwaa apii Niki'giizis 1615, Samuel de Champlain (megwaa 1574-1635 e'gikinowiniwak) Honfleur gii'onjigabaa, azha niizhwaswaa bidagoshin New France. Apii gii'bidagoshing Quebec, Champlain giwiindamawaganiwi enibimi maanzhi wiijiwiwaaj Haudenosaunee gaye me'onzha gaa'gii pii'onji mawineshkaadinij gaawiiwaaj Anishinabe gaye Wendat. Nengaabii'anong giizhimaajaa e'pabaa maawadishiwej dazhiikewinan dago Cahiaagué, e'michaag e'kichiinendaagwak Wendat dazhiikewin. Niiwaak akonaag naanwaak anishinaabeg dago aanind agaamakiiwininiwag, Champlain o'gii' wiijiwigoon zhaawanong waabanong naani Trent ziiibiing, gii'aazho'amoog Ontario Gichi'zaaga'iganing e'gii ando mawinewawaaj Haudenosaunee anishinaabe'i noongom New York Gichi'mookomaanagiing ijigaade. Giinoode boonichigewag idash, gii'inaamowag Cahiaagué egii'maaki'aganiwij Champlain. Megwaa gii'ani minoyaaj imaa Huronia o'gii maawadisaan besho giidaanij Anishinabe gaye Tionontati dazhiikewinan. Gagii'ani baatiinowaaj agaamakiiwininiwag e'gii piidoowaaj aakoziwin gaye miigaazowin, niibiwa gii'onji maanzhisewag anishinaabeg, ogo gaagii wiiji'igoj Champlain omaajitaawin gii'onji zhaabwiwag. Gii'an kiwe agaamakiing France apii Adidemi'giizisoon gaye giitibaajimobii'ige egii tazhimaaj wenenag, gaa'izhinaagwak aki biinish noongom Ontario aki gaagii aniizhinikaadeg.</p>	Rotary Champlain Wendat Park, Penetanguishene (on the shore of the South Basin, Georgian Bay – immediately north of Owen and Water streets)	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene	44.769411	-79.938686

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	<p>(Montagnais-Innu) Champlain anite tiat Ontario, 1615 mishta-atshitashun</p> <p>Ne napeu, Samuel de Champlain, kaishinikatanit nikatimushipan utenam Honfleur kaishinikatenit uta shiship-pishimu 1615. Champlain kainiut 1574 nuash nete 1635 kanipat. Eukuanu nishuasht tatuau tshipa ishpanu anite New France. Tekushanit ute Kuepek, Champlain uiatimuakanit eka minupananit nenu innu kaishinikatakaniti Haudenosaunee mak nenu uitsheuan, Anishinabe kie Wendat. Ekue itutekue nete Huronia tshemupat mitshet utenau kie nenu peiku kaishinikatenanit Cahiaque, eukuan ne meshat kie eshpitenitakuak Wendat utenau. Uiesh neu-tatumitashumitannu mak patetat-tatumitashumitannu itashut innuat kashimakanishishat kie passe akaneshauat teshapanit, ekue tshiatutet nete Trent Shipit etuet. Tashkaimeimut nenu shipinu Ontario shipu ekute natupanut anite Haudenoseaune kaishinikatenanit utenau. Ekuan ne anutshish keishinikateua New York State. Apu mitshetikuenit uinuau kie mishta shutshinishipan nenu nutshikuat kie shash peshinakushinipan tshetshi pipunanit. Nenu uitsheuan nete ituteshipanit Cahiaque kie ushikuianishipan ne Champlain. Mekuat minu-enniut ne Champlain anite Huronia eku mupishtueshan pessish utenau kaitshananit Anishinabe mak Tionontati. Ekue, etatu takushinanit kataku Akaneshuat ekuan petakanit akushunu kie etatu natupannanu. Ekuta mishta matshipananit mitshet innuat muk tshika inniunu nenu uitsheuan ne Champlain kaitshukut. Nete tshiauet Champlain kau France uta upau-pishimu ekuau meshineitshekue. Eku uiauitak nenu pet ka eitit kie innu uiauinat kie nenu uiatak assinu eshinakunanit kie eshinniunanit auennu. Ekuanu nenu assinu ka uauitak ekuan ne anutshish Ontario keishinikateua.</p> <p>(Mohawk) 1615 lah̃;rawe Champlain ne Ontario</p> <p>Ne Onerah̃kha 1615 Honfleur tahahtén:ti ne Samuel de Champlain (c 1574-1635), né:ne tsat̃;hkhaton shahakw̃;tho ne New France. Tsi iah̃;rawe ne Quebec, wahonwahr̃:ri ne Champlain tsi na'tehotiri:wate ne Haudenosaunee t̃;non ne rã;nha thonatenr̃:hon Anishinabe t̃;non Wendat . Wa'thathah̃;hkwe é:neken Huronia nonkw̃;ti sotahr wah̃;n:ne, tsi kanataién:ton iahakwat̃;hseron, Ā̃:ni tsi ñ;n:we rat̃:teron Wendat, Cahiaque konw̃;iats. Nia'teh̃;ti Onkweh̃;n:we wahonwanatia't̃;hrhase 400-500 nih̃;ti, tohkara'k nih̃;ti ne Ohontsakaionhr̃:non. Éntie nonkw̃;ti ne ñ kon niah̃;re ne Champlain kaniatarakt̃;ntie ne Trent, wa'thaĩ;ja'ke ne Ontario Kaniatar̃;here t̃;non iahshakotinatak̃;ri tsi ronateñ;taien ne Haudenosaunee ne ñ:n:wa ne New York wahstonhroñ:ke. lah̃ tshiekaiéri tsi niahaonkwè:taien t̃;non wa'thontatken ne ratihser̃;hen, Ā̃:nen ni'Ā̃:ni wahser̃;te. Ne thonw̃;hnhes Cahiaque nionsah̃;n:ni skatne ne</p>				

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	<p>rokarewahtonhĀ;tie Champlain. Tsi nikarĀ:wes aonsahatkwatĀ;ko ne Huronia nonkwĀ;ti iashakotke'tothĀ;se ne Anishinabe tĀ;non TionĀ<sup>3</sup>ntati tsi ratĀ:teron. RonhĀ;tien tsi ohna'kĕn:ke ne OhontsakaionhrĀ<sup>3</sup>:non tahatĀhawe ne nia'tekahrĀ;ke tĀ;non ne teka'nikonhrĀ;ra ne ki'shĀ;ka ia'thĀ<sup>3</sup>ntieste ne OnkwehĀ<sup>3</sup>n:we, tsi nikĀ;jien ne tahontĕnrohwe ne Champlain iah thĕnon tehotiia'tawĕn:en. O'seronnio'nwĕ:ne nieshawĕ:non ne SeskehĀ<sup>3</sup>:wa enhni'tĀ :ke, ohna'kĕnke wahahiĀ;ton washakotharĀ;jhkwe ne OnkwehĀ<sup>3</sup>n:we rotiohkwaienton tĀ;non tsi niiohontsĀ<sup>3</sup>:ten ne Ontario ieiotĀ<sup>3</sup>n:o'n.</p> <p>(Wendat) Yenten ontarionde, sangwat wahia enniot iwasen asen wich iskare</p> <p>D'onne ahaon d'aĒÿochingota, sangwat wahia enniot iwasen asen wich iskare, Tsawer de Yenten (sangwat wich iwasen tsutare ndak iskare dinde sangwat wahia enniot achienk iwasen wich iskare) aharaskwa etioreyenchata. Tsutare arati aharaskwat dex'ondechate. D'onnen ahaont teyiatontarie, Yenten ahariharony hontatrio d'hotinnionchiondi dinde hatichrawata honriskon de Wendat. Ehawehti atawatukwahs Wendake. TehandaĒÿareson ondatonnion. Skandatat Kahiaye ondataywannen. Hondakiwanhation hotiskenrayehta ndak enniot iwasen din wich enniot iwasen onywe d'onywe dinde Ī,ora Hatinnionyenhak. Hatiyawe ekandate, hatindiuhon Ontario dinde tehatindaton Hotinnionchiondi hatindatawan hendondechawan de Skandetatironnon. Hotiskenrayehta teshation, hontatrio hontieronkwa dinde tioskenia onne ontayochaĒÿe. Honriskon ahonraskwat onsaondet Kahiaye. Ēÿo honatenhaon ondaie Yenten hondatatrio ahonasterayi. Onne etihandare hayondaĒÿaron Hondatawat dinde Etionnontateronnon. Aweskwak Hatinnionyenhak hatinnrokawi dinde hontatriochenhaon. Oten Yenten hondatsi harihwanditi. Ēÿo Yenten onsaohret Yannionhake onnehondia. Aaharihwandotonnion onywe d'onywe dinde hendondechawan, d'ondechate aaiatias"Ontario."</p>				
Champlain's Journey of 1613	On his first journey up the Ottawa River in search of the northern sea (Hudson Bay), Champlain stayed briefly at an Algonquin village near present-day Cobden. After learning that he had been misled as to the proximity of the illusive sea, Champlain proceeded down the Ottawa River from Lower Allumette Lake and returned to Quebec.	In Municipal Park, Highway 17, Cobden	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Whitewater Region		
Champlain's War Party 1615	In September 1615, Samuel de Champlain led a small party of Frenchmen, reinforced by a substantial force of Hurons and Algonkians, down the Trent River en route to attack an Onondaga village near present-day Syracuse. The ill-fated venture served mainly to increase the hostility of the Five Nations towards the French.	In Bayshore Park, Albert Street, opposite the Legion Hall, Trenton	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Quinte West	44.099909	-77.57487

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Charles Clarke 1826-1909	A leader in the radical reform movement in 19th century Ontario, Clarke was born in Lincoln, England. In his youth, he developed a keen interest in politics and, after emigrating to Upper Canada and settling in Elora in 1848, he joined the ranks of the province's radical reformers. In 1851, Clarke played a prominent role in drafting the "Clear Grit" platform, which included such policies as representation by population, universal male suffrage and the secret ballot. Although he devoted his energies primarily to local affairs for the next two decades, he represented this area in the provincial legislature from 1871-91 and then served as Clerk of the Assembly before finally retiring to his home here in 1907. Clarke saw most of the policies he had advocated enacted into law.	In front of his former home, now the Graham A. Giddy Funeral Home, Geddes and Church Streets, Elora	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington	43.68264992	-80.429195
Charles Rankin 1797-1886	This pioneer surveyor was the pathfinder who opened much of this region to settlement. Born in Enniskillen, Ireland, Rankin came to Upper Canada with his family at an early age. He was appointed a deputy provincial surveyor in 1820 and at first worked in the southwestern section of the province. In 1833, he began surveying the Nottawasaga Bay area and settled on some 200 acres of land west of the present town of Thornbury. His more important surveys included several townships in the present county of Grey; the Garafraxa Colonization Road; the town plot of Sydenham (Owen Sound); the Toronto-Owen Sound Road; the Muskoka Road; and the town plot of Southampton.	In Bayview Park, Bay Street, Thornbury	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Blue Mountains	44.56094001	-80.44404598
Charles Sangster 1822-1893	Sangster, one of the most significant Canadian poets of the pre-Confederation period, was born at the naval yard, Point Frederick. In 1849, he edited the "Courier" at Amherstburg but the following year returned to Kingston to work for the "British Whig" and subsequently the "Daily News." In this community, he did his best literary work, including two books, "The St. Lawrence and Saguenay and Other Poems" (1856) and "Hesperus and Other Poems and Lyrics" (1860). Sangster's writings were imbued with a love for Canada, its scenery, its history and its traditions. Following employment with the Post Office Department at Ottawa, 1868-1886, he spent the remainder of his life in retirement here in Kingston.	At the Cricket Field near his former home, Barrie Street near Court Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston	44.22708676	-76.49062591
Charles Trick Currelly 1876-1957	Born in Exeter, Huron County, this renowned archaeologist, teacher and administrator was educated locally and in Toronto. Completing his studies at Victoria College, he received his B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1898 and his M.A. in 1901. While in London, England, he met the famous Egyptologist, Flinders Petrie, and accompanied him to Egypt. His work in various parts of the Mediterranean world inspired him with the idea of establishing an archaeological museum in Ontario. With the aid of the University of Toronto, he worked toward this goal and when the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology was created in 1912, Currelly became its first	In front of the Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.6674284	-79.3938727

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	director. He retained this post, as well as a professorship in archaeology at the University, until his retirement in 1946.				
Charlotte Elizabeth Whitton, O.C., C.B.E. 1896-1975	A controversial fighter for social reform, Charlotte Whitton served on the Canadian Council on Child Welfare (later the Canadian Welfare Council) and on the League of Nations Social Questions Committee. In 1951, she was elected mayor of Ottawa.	In the council chambers, Old City Hall, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.44023751	-75.69454383
Charlotte Schreiber 1834-1922	The first woman elected to the Royal Academy of Arts, Schreiber came to Ontario in 1875 from England where she had trained as an artist. Primarily a figure painter, she rendered her subjects in realistic, warm-toned detail. Her work signifies an important contribution to realistic painting in Canada.	On the grounds of the University of Toronto Erindale Campus near the site of her former home, Mississauga	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga	43.5519306	-79.66573696
Chatham Blockhouse 1794, The	Constructed by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe in 1794, the Chatham blockhouse was garrisoned for a few years and then abandoned. In 1798, the building was moved to Sandwich (Windsor) to serve as the court house and jail for the Western District.	At the original site of the blockhouse, near the bandstand in Tecumseh Park, William Street South and Stanley Avenue, Chatham	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Chicora Incident 1870, The	In 1870, the United States refused to permit the steamer Chicora, carrying Colonel Wolseley's Red River expedition, to pass through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. This incident led to the construction of a Canadian canal, which was completed in 1895.	Near the Canadian locks, off Huron Street, Sault Ste. Marie	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie		
Chief Francis Pegahmagabow, 1889-1952	Francis Pegahmagabow, an Ojibwe of the Caribou clan, was born in Shawanaga First Nation. He volunteered at the onset of the First World War and served overseas as a scout and sniper with the Canadian Expeditionary Force's 1st Battalion. He was one of 39 Canadian soldiers awarded the Military Medal and two bars for bravery. He is Canada's most decorated Indigenous soldier. After the war, Pegahmagabow settled on Wasauksing First Nation, where he married and raised his family. He was elected Chief and served from 1921 to 1925 and from 1942 to 1945, and as a Councillor from 1933 to 1936. In 1943, he demonstrated peacefully in Ottawa for Aboriginal rights and self-government. That same year, Pegahmagabow and other Native leaders founded the Brotherhood of Canadian Indians, the first national Aboriginal organization. In 1949 and 1950 he was elected the supreme Chief of the National Indian Government. A leading advocate for First Nations rights, Francis Pegahmagabow provided distinguished service to his homeland and honour to the Nishnaabe Nation.  (Anishinaabemowin) Gaa-gimaawid Francis Pegahmagabow, 1889-1952  Francis Pegahmagabow-ban, gii-Ojibwe-Nishnaabewi Adik gii-doodeman, gaa-ondaadzid maa Shawanaga. Gii-zhaa gaa-maajii-miigaading miinwaa wedi gaaming gaa-yaad ji-ndawaabnjiged miinwaa ji-giimoodzid gaa-ntaa-	In Community Ball Park on Geewadin Road, Wasauksing First Nation, Parry Island. The plaques are located overlooking the harbour on the right as one enters the park.	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Wasauksing First Nation		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	<p>waakwiid maa Canadian Expeditionary Force netamsing Battalion. Ogii-wiiji-gaabwitawaan 39 Canada-zhimaagnishan eko-nising gaa-miin'goowaad Military Medal gaa-nji-zoong'dehewaad. Aapiji dash gii-gchi-miin'gowzid gaa-nishnaabe-zhimaagnishiiwid maanpii Canada. Gii-bi-dnizi maa Wasauksing gii-shkwaa-miigaading gaa-wiided miinwaa gaa-ntaawgi'naawaad onijjaan'siwaan. Gii-gimaawi 1921-1925 miinwaa 1942-1945; gii-giigdo-niniwi 1933-1936. Weweni gaa-dzhindang Nishnaabewiziwin maa Ottawa 1943. Pii dash Pegahmagabow miinwaa giw gaa-niigaanziwaad Nishnaabeg gaa-zhitoowaad Brotherhood of Canadian Indians, ntam gaa-wiidoockdaadwaad gii-gchi-maawnjidwaad Nishnaabeg. Gii-naabnjigaazo Gaa-gichi-gimaawid maa National Indian Government 1949 miinwaa 1950. Gii-niigaanzi gaa-baa-dzhindang Nishnaabewiziwin, aapji gwa gii-gchi-nakiitwaad Francis Pegahmagabow owiiji-nishnaabeman maanpii Kiing.</p>				
Chief William Yellowhead	<p>Chief of the Deer tribe of the Ojibwa, Yellowhead (c.1769-1864) established his band at the site of present-day Orillia in 1830 in accordance with the government's plan of settling nomadic peoples on designated reserves. In 1838, the highly respected chief (also known as Musquakie) relocated his people to a reserve in Rama Township.</p>	In Couchiching Beach Park, Tecumseth Street, Orillia	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia	44.61561345	-79.4138508
Chloe Cooley and the 1793 Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada	<p>On March 14, 1793 Chloe Cooley, an enslaved Black woman in Queenston, was bound, thrown in a boat and sold across the river to a new owner in the United States. Her screams and violent resistance were witnessed by a neighbour, William Grisley, who informed Peter Martin, a free Black and former soldier in Butler's Rangers. They brought the incident to the attention of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe who immediately moved to abolish slavery in the new province. He was met with opposition in the House of Assembly, some of whose members owned slaves. A compromise was reached and on July 9, 1793 an Act was passed that prevented the further introduction of slaves into Upper Canada and allowed for the gradual abolition of slavery although no slaves already residing in the province were freed outright. It was the first piece of legislation in the British Empire to limit slavery and set the stage for the great freedom movement of enslaved African Americans known as the Underground Railroad.</p>	On the east side of the Niagara Parkway, near Vrooman's Point, Queenston Heights.	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Christ Church	<p>Begun in 1831 and completed the following year, this frame church was designed in the Gothic revival style, customarily used in churches of that period. The Anglican congregation had been formed about 1822 in this part of Marlborough and Oxford Townships, where the earliest settlers on the Rideau had located. It was ministered to by the Reverend Robert Blakey, Rector of Prescott, until 1829 when the Reverend Henry Patton was appointed missionary to the region. Under his guidance, plans were made to erect a house of worship. In 1830, David Burritt donated land for a church and a burying ground at the rapids bearing his name. In 1834, the church was</p>	On the grounds of the church, County Road 3, Burritts Rapids	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford	44.9836923	-75.79848005

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	consecrated as Christ Church by the Right Reverend Charles James Stewart, Bishop of Quebec.				
Christ Church 1819	One of the earliest Anglican churches in the province, Christ Church served the garrison at Fort Malden as well as the local civilian population.	On the grounds of the church, 317 Ramsay Street, Amherstburg	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg	42.09999226	-83.11050294
Christ Church 1838	This handsome stone church, in the style of the early Gothic revival, was built by A. Thomas Christie on land donated by John Cavanagh, one of Huntley township's earliest landholders. Aided by a substantial contribution from Colonel Arthur Lloyd, a veteran of the Napoleonic Wars who had settled in neighbouring March township, the building was completed in 1838. The earliest Anglican settlers were served by missionaries posted in Hull and subsequently in March. The union of the Huntley and March parishes continued until the appointment of the Reverend James Godfrey as Rector of Huntley in 1853. Although the interior has been extensively altered, the building stands as a memorial to the original Anglican settlers.	On the grounds of the church, Carp Road and McGee Side Road, about 5 km from Carp	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.31428174	-75.99796735
Christ Church 1843	The Mohawks, allies of the British during the American Revolution, settled permanently in Canada following that conflict. A party led by Capt. John Deserotyon landed here in 1784 and constructed a chapel shortly thereafter. The church's historic Communion Plate is part of a gift represented to the Mohawks in 1712 by Queen Anne. In 1798, King George III gave to the chapel, which became known as a "Chapel Royal," a triptych, bell and Royal Coat-of-Arms. The first permanent chaplain, the Reverend Saltern Givins, was appointed in 1831 and, during his incumbency, the present structure was built by the Mohawks in 1843. Although damaged by fire in 1906, Christ Church appears today essentially as originally constructed.	At the church, just off Highway 2 on the Tyendinaga Reserve, about 3 km west of Deseronto	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory	44.18545777	-77.07393476
Christian Warner 1754-1833	After serving in Butler's Rangers in the American Revolution, Warner settled in the vicinity of present-day St. Davids where he became the leader of one of the earliest Methodist congregations in Upper Canada. Services were held in his house until a simple frame church was built on his property in 1801, the first Methodist church west of the Bay of Quinte.	At the Warner Burying Ground, where his grave is located, Warner Road, about 3 km west of St. Davids	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.14674956	-79.14256021
Christ's Church Cathedral	An important ecclesiastical centre for the Niagara Peninsula, Christ's Church was erected in stages, its form altered as the size and prominence of the congregation increased. Begun in 1835 as a parish church, the frame building was expanded in 1852-54 with the addition of a stone chancel and nave extension designed by the renowned Toronto architect William Thomas. The present nave, fashioned by Henry Langley, a specialist in church architecture noted for his masterly high Victorian Gothic designs, was completed in 1876, a year after Christ's Church was designated the cathedral for the newly formed Diocese of Niagara. Although the building has undergone various alterations and renovations since then, notably the extension of the chancel in 1924-25, it retains its handsome 19th-century character.	On the grounds of the cathedral, 252 James Street North, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.262976	-79.86613538

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Church of St. John the Evangelist, The	Begun in 1825, this Anglican church was constructed largely through the efforts of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland and remained in regular use until 1957. Although it has been altered over the years, St. John's retains many of its original architectural features.	On the grounds of the church, 3428 Portage Road North, Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls	43.12380741	-79.09937455
Church of St. Peter, The	This Anglican church was begun in 1851 to replace a frame building erected in 1820. Distinguished by the stepped battlements of its façade, the new building was designed in early Gothic revival style by the noted architect Kivas Tully, who was later responsible for Victoria Hall, Cobourg. After the plan was altered, St. Peter's was constructed by the contractor, Samuel Retallick, and gradually encased the earlier church, which was dismantled. On October 15, 1854, this building was opened for service by its rector, the Venerable Alexander N. Bethune (1800-79), Archdeacon of York and an outspoken advocate of Church of England rights in Canada. St. Peter's was later enlarged by extending the chancel, and in 1893-95, the interior was extensively renovated.	On the grounds of the church, 240 College Street, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg	43.96096488	-78.16157416
Church of the Holy Trinity 1847, The	This Gothic-style Anglican church was built in 1847 as the result of a donation of £5,000 from a Mrs. Swale of Yorkshire who stipulated that no pew rentals were to be charged to the church's parishioners.	On the exterior west wall of the church, 19 Trinity Square, off Bay Street behind the Eaton Centre, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.654718	-79.3817318
Church of the Holy Trinity, The	The first Anglican church on this site was burned by supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie following the Rebellion of 1837. The present church was built in the 1840s and over the next few decades numbered among its worshippers Laura Secord, Jenny Lind and the Prince of Wales.	On the grounds of the church, 7820 Portage Road South, Chippawa	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls	43.0616056	-79.05725467
Church of the Immaculate Conception, The	This monumental Gothic church, erected on a commanding site overlooking Formosa, was built to serve a thriving German Roman Catholic parish. Begun in 1875, it was constructed around and over an earlier log building. Work proceeded intermittently with volunteer labour until 1883 when the old church was finally dismantled and the new structure completed. Designed by the prominent Ontario architect Joseph Connolly and built of locally quarried stone, the church is distinguished by its simple form, boldly modelled tower and fine spire. Intricate Gothic-style altars carved by Nicholas Durrer, a local craftsman and parishioner, grace the superb interior. Restored and renovated in 1974-75, the Church of the Immaculate Conception remains the focal point of the village and a religious centre for the surrounding area.	On the grounds of the church, County Road 12, Formosa	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of South Bruce	44.06848248	-81.21389055
Claremont Lodge and Auchmar 1855	This attractive house and gate lodge were built for the Honourable Isaac Buchanan, a prosperous merchant and politician. The buildings are characteristic examples of the Cottage Gothic style of architecture.	On the grounds of the former gate lodge, 71 Claremont Drive, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.24486472	-79.87807
Claude J.P. Nunney, V.C. 1892-1918	Born in Ireland, Nunney was brought up in Lancaster Township, Glengarry. He enlisted in the 38th Battalion, C.E.F., in 1915 and in 1916 was sent to France where he won the Military Medal and Distinguished Conduct Medal. On September 1, 1918, his unit was heavily counter-attacked near Vis-en-	At the Royal Canadian Legion, County Road 34, Lancaster	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry	45.14520432	-74.50376221

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Artois. On his own initiative, Private Nunney went through the German barrage to the forward posts, where, by his fearless example, he encouraged his companions to repulse the enemy. During the Canadian attack on the following day, he was continually in the forefront, and "displayed throughout the highest degree of valour." Severely wounded, he died on September 18, and was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously.				
Cobalt Mining Camp, The	The first discovery of silver deposits in this area was made in 1903 by lumbermen searching for timber for railroad ties, and led to one of the most intensive mining rushes in Ontario history. In the 1930s, the demand for cobalt assured the economic stability of the mining camp despite a sharp reduction in the price of silver.	Opposite the Cobalt Northern Ontario Mining Museum, 26 Silver Street near the site of the initial discovery, Cobalt	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Cobalt	47.3953725	-79.68563396
Cobourg and Peterborough Railway 1852-1898, The	Largely financed by the citizens and town, Cobourg's railway to Peterborough was chartered in 1852 and opened in 1854. Like many others of this period, it suffered from excessive optimism, land speculation and faulty engineering. Ice made the three-mile-long Rice Lake bridge unsafe and finally destroyed it 1860-61, ending use of the northern section. Reorganized in 1866, the remaining part carried considerable iron ore from Marmora. The line was acquired by the Grand Trunk in 1893 and closed in 1898.	At University Avenue and Spring Street near the site where the first sod was turned for the line, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg	43.962784	-78.173726
Colborne Lodge 1836	Built by John Howard (1803-1890), it was named after Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Howard, an architect and engineer, emigrated from England 1832, becoming Toronto's first City Surveyor 1834 and City Engineer 1838. He was an art collector, painted scenes of Toronto and devoted himself to improving his estate, which forms part of the present-day High Park. In 1873, he offered his property to the city for a public park, but retained possession of the Lodge and 45 acres until his death.	Near Colborne Lodge museum, at the south entrance to High Park on Colborne Lodge Drive, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.64074405	-79.46054408
Coldwater Mill 1833, The	Taking advantage of the rapids at Coldwater, members of the Ojibwa band led by Chief Aisance constructed a grist-mill in 1833 to serve the residents of the Coldwater Reserve. Although the reserve was relinquished to European settlement in 1836, the mill remained in aboriginal ownership until 1849. It is believed that portions of the present mill date back to the original structure.	At the mill on Mill Street, just off Coldwater Road, Coldwater	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Severn	44.70806681	-79.64394019
College of Iona, The	Established by the Reverend Alexander Macdonnell, father of Roman Catholic education in Upper Canada and later Bishop of Kingston, the College of Iona was opened in 1826 in a log building near this site. The central portion of the nearby stone structure, erected by Macdonnell in 1808 as the presbytery for the parish, served as a residence for teachers and students. Much of the cost of construction and of the operational expenses of the school was borne by Macdonnell. In addition to being the first seminary in Upper Canada, the school offered a general academic education, preparing boys for secular vocations. After about ten years, its functions were taken over by Regiopolis College in Kingston.	At Iona Academy, across from the ruins of St. Raphael's Church, King's Road, St. Raphaels	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry	45.21290377	-74.59597524

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Colonel Anthony Van Egmond 1778-1838	A native of Holland and veteran of the Napoleonic Wars, Van Egmond settled in this region in 1828. Under the general supervision of Dr. William "Tiger" Dunlop, he constructed the newly surveyed Huron Road for the Canada Company. A large landowner in the Huron Tract, Van Egmond became strongly dissatisfied with the Company's policies and in 1835 stood, unsuccessfully, as a Reform candidate for election to the provincial legislature. A supporter of William Lyon Mckenzie, he commanded the rebel force during the skirmish at Montgomery's Tavern, Dec. 7, 1837, and was imprisoned in Toronto following its defeat. The following month, he died while awaiting trial and is buried in Egmondville.	At the entrance to the Egmondville Cemetery, where his grave is located, Bayfield and Church streets, Egmondville	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East	43.53988644	-81.40727741
Colonel Arthur Rankin 1816-1893	Soldier, showman, businessman and politician, Rankin was one of the county's most colourful personalities. He commanded the Ninth Military District (1855-61) and served three brief terms as the federal member for Essex, although his quick temper and lack of tact ultimately cost him his political career.	In Ernest Atkinson Park, Riverside Drive, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor	42.31307115	-83.06308294
Colonel Darby Bergin, 1826-1896	Bergin was born in York (Toronto) and received his medical degree from McGill College in Montreal. He practised medicine in Cornwall, where he also assisted at a local typhus hospital. He later worked with the Mohawks of Akwesasne during a devastating smallpox outbreak. Bergin was elected Member of Parliament in 1872. He was a passionate and early advocate for rural affairs, public health and social justice. His innovative efforts and political appeals to improve workplace conditions and reduce the hours of work for women and children influenced future successful labour reform in Canada. A lifelong supporter of the militia, he was the first commanding officer of the 59th Stormont and Glengarry Battalion. In 1885, he became Canada's first Surgeon General, laying the groundwork for the creation of a permanent medical corps. A promoter of local industry, he played an important role in the expansion of the Cornwall Canal and founded the Ontario Pacific Railway. After his death, Bergin was honoured with one of the largest public funerals ever held in Eastern Ontario.	Precious Blood Parish Cemetery, 18318 County Road 2 in Glen Walter (Cornwall)	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall	45.032599	-74.638159
Colonel Edward Jessup 1735-1816	Born in Stamford, Connecticut, he forfeited 500,000 acres near Albany, New York, by taking up arms for the King on the outbreak of the American Revolution. He raised the Loyal (Jessup's) Rangers and served under Burgoyne. This corps was disbanded at the end of the war, its members settling in the present Leeds and Grenville Counties, and on the Bay of Quinte. In return for his services, Jessup received extensive lands from the Crown. In 1810, a townsite was surveyed on this grant, which he named after Robert Prescott, Governor-in-Chief of Canada, 1797-1807.	On the grounds of Fort Wellington, County Road 2, Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott	44.71237884	-75.50858975
Colonel Elizabeth Smellie 1884-1968	A native of Port Arthur (now Thunder Bay), Elizabeth Smellie became the first woman to attain the rank of colonel in the Canadian armed forces. In the First World War, she served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in	In Waverly Park, Waverly Street in Waverly Park Heritage Conservation	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay	48.43691805	-89.22648918

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	France and England, and in 1941 organized the Canadian Women's Army Corps.	District, Thunder Bay (facing the military armouries)			
Colonel Graham Thomson Lyall, V.C. 1892-1941	Graham Thomson Lyall emigrated from Britain in 1911, eventually settling in Niagara Falls where he worked for the Canadian Niagara Power Company. In 1914, at the start of the First World War, Lyall enlisted in the 19th "Lincoln" Regiment at St. Catharines. Later, he joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force and fought at the Somme in 1916, Arras and Ypres in 1917, and Amiens in 1918. On September 27 and October 1, 1918, Lyall led his platoon against the enemy at Bourslon Wood and Blécourt, displaying exceptional valour and leadership, inflicting heavy casualties, and capturing 182 prisoners, 26 machine-guns, and one field gun. "For most conspicuous and skilful leading during the operations north of Cambrai," King George V presented Lyall with the Victoria Cross, the British Empire's highest decoration for valour.	In The Lincoln and Welland Regiment memorial garden at the corner of Lake Street and Welland Avenue, St Catharines.	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines	43.162142	-79.250685
Colonel James Givins	After fighting for the British forces in the American Revolution, Givins (c. 1759-1846) was commissioned in the Queen's Rangers and subsequently served in the Indian Department in Upper Canada. He was highly commended for his role in defending the town of York against invasion in 1813.	At Givins/Shaw Public School, on land he formerly owned, 49 Givins Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.64643293	-79.41835595
Colonel Joel Stone 1749-1833	Born in Guildford, Connecticut, Stone forfeited his extensive property there by serving with Loyalist militia during the American Revolution. He came to Canada in 1786 and in 1789 received 700 acres of land on the west bank of the Gananoque River, where he built a sawmill and grist-mill and established a mercantile business. Appointed a justice of the peace in 1800 and colonel of the 2nd Leeds Militia in 1809, he was in command when United States forces raided his village in September 1812. The settlement established by Stone formed the nucleus of the present town of Gananoque.	In front of the town hall, 30 King Street East, Gananoque	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque	44.32872497	-76.16412484
Colonel John Prince 1796-1870	Prince commanded the Essex Militia during the Rebellion of 1837, represented Essex in the legislative assembly for several years, and in 1860 was appointed the first judge of the Algoma District.	Near the pond in Bellevue Park, the former Prince estate, off Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie	46.50039811	-84.29874787
Colonel Matthew Elliott 1739-1814	After serving with the British forces during the American Revolution, Irish-born Elliott took up land in Upper Canada. He served in the Indian Department, and his house on Elliott's Point became the headquarters for Indian affairs on the western frontier.	Near the site of his former home, 849 Front Road South, at Elliott's Point, south of Amherstburg on County Road 18	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg	42.0815976	-83.1149254
Colonel Robert Nelles 1761-1842	A highly influential loyalist settler in the Grimsby area, Nelles came to Canada during the American Revolution. Here he became a prominent merchant, soldier, and legislator. His home, The Manor, is one of the finest 18th-century houses remaining in the province.	On the grounds of his former home, 126 Main Street West, Grimsby	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby	43.19316823	-79.56726758
Colonel Samuel Strickland 1804-1867	This church was built in 1853 principally through the efforts of Samuel Strickland. A member of an English family, which included several successful authors, he emigrated to Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1825. After farming	On the grounds of Christ Church where his grave is	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield	44.42518152	-78.27222873

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	in Otonabee Township, he served with the Canada Company 1828-1831 as a superintendent of settlement. In 1831, he became one of Douro's earliest settlers, and later established a school there for the training of persons interested in pioneer farming. His book, "Twenty-seven Years in Canada West," is of unique value, since it is an educated person's record of a lifetime spent on the agricultural frontier. Col. Strickland is buried in this churchyard.	located, 62 Queen Street, Lakefield			
Colonel The Honourable Herbert Alexander Bruce, MD, LLD 1868-1963	Herbert Bruce was born at Blackstock in 1868, and grew up on a farm located on this Port Perry site. In 1893, he graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto. Specializing in surgery, he rose to the top of his profession, and in 1911 founded the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto. During the First World War, he was appointed Inspector-General of the Canadian Medical Services and produced the Bruce Report, a frank criticism of medical care provided to Canadian soldiers serving overseas. In 1919, Bruce married Angela Hall. Dedicated to public service, Bruce was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario (1932-1937) and served as the Conservative member of Parliament for Parkdale, Toronto (1940-1946). In 1934, Bruce condemned the state of Toronto's poorer neighbourhoods, and was a vocal member of the Opposition during the Second World War. Bruce championed cancer care in the 1920s, social housing in the 1930s, better health care for the military and veterans, and the introduction of contributory health insurance in the 1940s.	About 200 metres (approximately 650 feet) southwest of Simcoe Street, on Greenway Blvd., Scugog.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Scugog	44.090697	-78.943784
Colonel The Honourable Thomas Talbot 1771-1853	Founder of the "Talbot Settlement," he was born at Castle Malahide, Ireland, a member of the Anglo-Irish nobility. In 1805, after serving in the British Army, and on Simcoe's staff, he was granted political 5,000 acres in this region and settled in Dunwich Township. Through political and family influence, he obtained extraordinary powers to promote colonization. Talbot built mills, supervised the construction of a 300-mile road paralleling Lake Erie, established thousands of settlers in his "principality," and controlled the settlement of London. In 1817, St. Thomas was named for him. Eccentric and authoritarian, patrician in his manner and conservative in his views, by 1837 he had successfully organized settlement in twenty-seven townships from Long Point to the Detroit River.	At the Elgin County Court House, Wellington Street, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.77528254	-81.20203158
Colonel Thomas Hornor 1767-1834	Born in New Jersey, Hornor first came to Upper Canada in 1793 and visited the unsettled township of Blenheim. Disposing of his holdings in the United States, he emigrated to Blenheim in 1795. That year, he completed (on lot 15, concession 1) the first sawmill, and in 1802 the first grist-mill, in what is now Oxford County. In 1800, he was appointed a justice of the peace for the London District and registrar for Oxford and Middlesex Counties. He served as an officer in the 1st Regiment Oxford Militia and became its colonel in 1822. Elected to the provincial legislature as Oxford's first member, Hornor represented this riding, 1820-31 and 1832-34.	At Princeton Cemetery, County Road 2, near the site of his former mill, just west of Princeton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Blandford-Blenheim		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Colonel William Chisholm 1788-1842	The founder of Oakville was born in Nova Scotia of Loyalist parents who moved to Burlington Bay in 1793. William served with distinction in the militia during the War of 1812. He settled in Nelson Township in 1816 and became a successful store keeper, timber merchant and ship owner. In 1827, he purchased from the Crown 960 acres of uncleared land at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek. Here, he built mills, laid out a town plot and opened the harbour to shipping. Chisholm was thrice elected to represent this district in the Legislative Assembly.	In Lakeside Park, Navy and Front Streets, Oakville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Oakville	43.44189222	-79.66605825
Colonial Advocate, The	An influential journal of radical reform, the Colonial Advocate was published by William Lyon Mackenzie from his home in Queenston briefly in 1824 before he moved his press to Toronto. Because of its anti-government stand, the paper was in constant financial trouble but continued to be published, somewhat irregularly, for 10 years.	At Mackenzie House, 1 Queenston Street, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.16245639	-79.0535239
Commanda General Store, The	Built about 1885, during Commanda's boom years, the general store played a significant role in the economic development of the community. The building is a rare example, especially in this part of Ontario, of High Victorian commercial architecture.	At the Commanda General Store Museum, Highway 522, Commanda	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Nipissing	45.95160953	-79.60508365
Commissariat Building 1827, The	Distinguished by skilful masonry and solid construction, the Commissariat building provides an excellent example of the workmanship of the Scottish stonemasons employed by Colonel By to work on the Rideau Canal. Used as a storehouse during the canal's construction, the building now houses the collections of the Bytown Museum.	In the lobby of the museum, beside the third lock of the headlocks of the canal, between Parliament Hill and the Chateau Laurier, off Elgin Street, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.42592877	-75.69766764
Conference Church, The	In 1824, the first Methodist "Canada Conference," which resulted in the separation of the Canadian and U.S. churches, was held in a recently completed frame chapel that originally stood on this site. Built by a congregation that had been established in 1793 by Darius Dunham, an itinerant preacher from the U.S., and led by a local settler, Andrew Johnson, it was also the site for a meeting in 1831 that settled the location of a Methodist "Seminary of Learning" at Cobourg. Named the "Upper Canada Academy," this institution later developed into the present Victoria University. The present church, erected in 1898, is the third to stand on this site.	On the grounds of Picton United Church, Chapel and Mary streets, Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward	44.00513369	-77.14409157
Cornwall Grammar School	Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational School traces its beginning to an educational institution founded by John Strachan in 1803. Strachan, an Anglican priest, opened a private school in his home where he hoped to educate young men to take on leading roles in society. In 1806 he built a schoolhouse that became one of the first provincially funded district grammar schools one year later. Many of Upper Canada's elite received their education under Strachan's respected and progressive tutelage. After he left for York (now Toronto) in 1812, various masters ran the Cornwall Grammar School. With provincial educational reform in 1871, it became Cornwall High School	At the Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational School, 437 Sydney Street in Cornwall.	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall	45.02276253	-74.72846106

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	and began a new life as a modern secondary institution, becoming a collegiate in 1925, and adding vocational courses in 1938.				
Corporal Frederick George Topham, V.C. 1917-1974	Topham served as a medical orderly with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion during the Second World War. The Toronto native was awarded the Victoria Cross for the exceptional courage he displayed in treating the wounded following a parachute drop east of the Rhine near Wesel on March 24, 1945.	At the Etobicoke Civic Centre, Highway 427 and Burnhamthorpe Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Court House and Gaol 1817-1866	When the court house and jail complex for the Niagara District was erected at Newark in 1817 it was considered to be the finest public building in the province. The scene of Robert Gourlay's imprisonment in 1819 and a slave riot in 1837, the old structure ended its days as an orphanage.	At the site of the former complex, Rye and Cottage streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Cowley Fathers at Bracebridge, The	The Society of Saint John the Evangelist began its ministry in Canada in 1927 when three Cowley Fathers took charge of the scattered Anglican missions in Muskoka. Based in Bracebridge for more than 50 years, the Fathers provided humanitarian services as well as spiritual enrichment.	On Sadler Drive, west of Palmer Crescent, Bracebridge	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge	45.04949077	-79.30475888
Craigleith Shale Oil Works 1859, The	A growing demand for artificial light led to the establishment, in 1859, of a firm headed by William Darley Pollard of Collingwood. He erected a plant here to obtain oil through the treatment of local bituminous shales. The process, patented by Pollard, involved the destructive distillation of fragmented shale in cast-iron retorts heated by means of wood. The 30 to 35 tons of shale distilled daily yielded 250 gallons of crude oil, which was refined into illuminating and heavy lubricating oils. The enterprise, the only one of its kind in the province's history, failed by 1863. The inefficiency of its process made its products uncompetitive after the discoveries of "free" oil at Petrolia and Oil Springs, near Sarnia.	Near the site of the former oil works, at the east end of Craigleith Provincial Park, Highway 26	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Craigleith Provincial Park	44.53666776	-80.34834601
Crawford Lake Indian Village Site	Sediment collected from Crawford Lake, a site of considerable scientific importance, has helped archaeologists to make accurate datings of prehistoric sites and learn about the contributions made by native agricultural peoples to the region's changing environment.	At the entrance to Crawford Lake Conservation Area, Regional Road 1 or Guelph Line, southeast of Campbellville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Milton		
Credit Indian Village 1826	Between 1826 and 1847 a band of Mississauga who had converted to Christianity formed a settlement on the Credit River. With government assistance, they constructed log houses, a sawmill, a school and a chapel. By 1840, some 500 acres were under cultivation and the village contained about 50 houses.	At 1725 Mississauga Road in the vicinity of the former village, Mississauga	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga		
Dalhousie Library, The	In 1828, eight years after the original settlement of this area, the St Andrew's Philanthropic Society founded the first public library within the old Bathurst District. A log building, known as St Andrew's Hall, housed the library for many years. The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief of Canada (1820-28), subscribed money for its support and donated a number of books. Thomas Scott, a pioneer settler, was the first president, and among the distinguished	On the grounds of the community hall where the local library is now housed, just off County Road 8, Watsons Corners - west of Lanark	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Lanark Highlands	45.02102273	-76.46320905

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	citizens who subscribed were the Right Reverend Charles Stewart, Anglican Bishop of Quebec, and Archdeacon John Strachan, later first Anglican Bishop of Toronto. The library was incorporated in 1852 and a number of the original books are in the present community hall.				
Daniel Fowler 1810-1894	In this house, Daniel Fowler, a well-known 19th-century Canadian artist, lived for over forty years. Born in England, he first took up law, but on the death of his father studied art under the English watercolour painter, J.D. Harding. As a result of ill health, he came to Canada in 1843, and settled on this farm on Amherst Island. He subjects ranged from landscapes to still life, and his work was marked by originality and a strong sense of colour. In 1879, he became one of the first members of the Royal Canadian Academy.	On the grounds of his former home, Concession Road 1, near Emerald, Amherst Island	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist	44.1431756	-76.79388403
Daniel Knechtel 1843-1936	Born in Waterloo County, Daniel Knechtel came to Hanover in 1864. Two years later, he began producing handcrafted furniture and, in 1874, opened a factory on this site. By using local timber resources and applying the latest techniques in furniture manufacturing, Knechtel built a successful business. Under his direction, subsidiaries were established in Southampton and Walkerton, and markets expanded into the Canadian West. A fire destroyed Knechtel's factory in 1900, but another was built the following year and operated until 1983. Active in the community, Knechtel made substantial donations for a hospital, library and Baptist church, and served as first reeve and mayor of Hanover (1909-1911).	At Hanover Heritage Square, the former site of the Knechtel furniture factory, at 10th Street and 10th Avenue, Hanover	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Hanover	44.15326469	-81.02566457
Daniel McLachlin 1810-1872	An astute lumberman, McLachlin recognized the timber potential of the Madawaska watershed and in 1851 purchased a large tract of land at the site of Arnprior. Shortly thereafter, he laid out a town plot and constructed large sawmills at the mouth of the river.	In Robert Simpson Park, at the foot of John Street, Arnprior	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior	45.44314933	-76.35191117
David Allanson Jones 1836-1910	The first commercial beekeeper and breeder in Canada, Jones imported bees from Cyprus and Palestine (honey-bees are not native to North America) for the numerous apiaries on his farm at Clarksville. That community was renamed Beeton in 1874 in tribute to his flourishing enterprise.	In the park at Prospect and Second Streets, Beeton	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of New Tecumseth	44.0806666	-79.78755439
David Boyle 1842-1911	Born in Scotland, Boyle came to Canada in 1856 and settled in this area. As a local school teacher, he began an extensive collection of native artifacts and became an archaeological authority. Boyle moved to Toronto in 1883 and three years later was appointed the first Curator of the Provincial Archaeological Museum, then housed in the Canadian Institute Building. Dedicated to the study and retention of artifacts within Ontario, he initiated an active program of excavation and acquisition. Between 1887-1907, Boyle edited a noted series, the Annual Archaeological Reports, published under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Education. Through his work on Ontario prehistory, Boyle gained international recognition as a leading Canadian archaeologist and anthropologist.	On the grounds of the public library, the forerunner of which - the Elora Mechanics' Institute Library - Boyle actively promoted, 144 Geddes Street, Elora	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington	43.68377205	-80.43121053

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
David Brown Milne 1882-1953	One of Canada's outstanding artists, Milne was born on a farm near Burgoyne, Saugeen Township, and raised in Paisley. Though largely self-taught, he studied briefly in New York at the Art Student's League and, in 1913, exhibited some of his paintings at the Armory Show, which introduced contemporary European art to North America. Milne served as an official Canadian war artist during the First World War. Working mainly in watercolours, he developed a highly personal impressionistic style of painting. Among his better known works are: "Water Lilies, Temagami," "Painting Places," "Snow in Bethlehem," "Rites of Autumn" and "White Poppy." His paintings are found in many of the public galleries in Canada.	In Willow Creek Park, Cambridge and Market Streets, Paisley	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie	44.31015864	-81.2744952
David Gibson 1804-1864	A deputy land surveyor and Reform politician, Gibson was an ardent supporter of William Lyon Mackenzie. He sought refuge in the United States after the failure of the 1837 rebellion, but returned to Upper Canada in 1848 and resumed his work as a surveyor.	On the grounds of his former home – now Gibson House museum, 5172 Yonge Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.77013359	-79.41478634
David Vivian Currie, V.C., 1912-1986	Major Currie was awarded the Victoria Cross for the heroic example he displayed in August 1944 leading his troops as they attempted to block enemy escape routes through the village of St-Lambert-sur-Dives in France.	In Queen's Park, First Avenue West and Eighth Street, Owen Sound	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound	44.56409978	-80.94463533
de Puisaye Settlement 1799, The	In the fall of 1798, some 40 exiled French Royalists under the leadership of Joseph-Genevieve, Comte de Puisaye (1754-1827), emigrated from England to Upper Canada. The following year, they were given rations and agricultural implements and settled along Yonge Street in the townships of Markham and Vaughan. However, these members of the nobility and their servants were unable to adapt themselves to a pioneer existence and, by 1806, their settlement, known as Windham, was abandoned. De Puisaye lived for a time on an estate near Niagara, but returned to England in 1802.	On the grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, in the vicinity of the former settlement, Yonge Street or Highway 11, at the Jefferson Side Road, Richmond Hill	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Richmond Hill	43.92293455	-79.44900845
Desjardins Canal, The	In pioneer days, waterways provided the essential means of transportation. Dundas, located at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario and the eastern terminus of the "Governor's Road," was thus in a favoured position. However, in 1823, the government authorized the construction of a canal for larger vessels through Burlington sand-bar. Since its completion would make the shallow approach through Coote's Paradise marsh inadequate, Pierre Desjardins, an enterprising settler from France, formed a company in 1826 to build a canal there. Opened in 1837, it contributed greatly to the development of this region until the completion of the Great Western Railway in 1853, when the Desjardins Canal gradually fell into disuse.	In Desjardins Centennial Park, East Street North, Dundas	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.26599609	-79.94449427
Destruction of the Caroline 1837, The	Under cover of darkness on the night of December 29, 1837, a group of volunteers commanded by naval Captain Andrew Drew captured the American ship, the Caroline, that was supplying Mackenzie's rebel forces on Navy Island. The ship was set on fire and sank in the Niagara River.	Niagara River Parkway, about 2 km south of Chippawa, opposite Navy Island	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls	43.055715	-79.02630104

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Development of Pelee Island, The	The largest in a string of islands in the western end of Lake Erie, Pelee Island forms, together with nearby Middle Island, the southernmost portion of Canada. In 1788, it was leased to Thomas McKee, the son of an influential Indian Department official, by the Ojibwa and Ottawa nations. The island, whose name is derived from the French "pelée," meaning bare, remained largely undeveloped, however, until William McCormick purchased it in 1823. In 1868, it was incorporated as a township. With the introduction of commercial grape cultivation and the drainage of large acres of marshland in the decades that followed, Pelee Island emerged as a prosperous farming community. By 1900, it had almost 800 residents, and contained four schools, four churches and three general stores.	At Pelee Island Heritage Centre, West Dock, Pelee Island	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Pelee Island	41.7629121	-82.6887676
Discovery of Insulin 1921, The	In one of the most important advances in modern medicine, a team of investigators isolated and purified insulin in a building that stood on this site. On May 17, 1921, Frederick Banting, a young surgeon, and Charles Best, a recent graduate in physiology and biochemistry, began a series of experiments on pancreatic secretions in an attempt to find a treatment for "diabetes mellitus." Working under the general direction of J.J.R. Macleod, an expert in carbohydrate metabolism, they developed a promising anti-diabetic extract. James Collip, a noted biochemist, then increased the purity and potency of the substance. With the first successful clinical test of insulin on a human diabetic on January 23, 1922, Banting, Best, Macleod and Collip ensured prolonged lives for millions of diabetics throughout the world.	In front of the Medical Sciences Building, the site of the former building in which the discovery was announced, 1 King's College Circle, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.66111187	-79.39227838
Discovery of the Sudbury Nickel Deposits	The significance of Sudbury's mineral deposits became apparent during construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the area in the 1880s. With the establishment of corporations like International Nickel (1902) and Falconbridge Nickel Mines (1928), Sudbury became the nickel capital of the world.	On Highway 144, near the site of the Murray Mine, a short distance northwest of Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury	46.52124791	-81.05305434
District Capital 1815-1825, The	In 1800, the London District was formed and justices of the peace possessing administrative and judicial powers were appointed for this area. In 1815, the courts, then held at Charlotteville (Turkey Point) were moved to the new judicial centre at Tisdale's Mills (Vittoria). Here, a committee consisting of John Backhouse, Thomas Talbot and Robert Nichol was named to supervise the construction of a court-house and jail. This building was used both by the courts and for occasional religious services until destroyed by fire in 1825. In the following year, the district capital was moved to the new settlement at London.	On the grounds of Christ Church, which was built on the foundations of the former court house and jail, Township Road 46, Vittoria	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.76190801	-80.32241564
District Court House and Gaol	The first court house to serve the Western District on this site was an abandoned blockhouse which had been moved from Chatham in 1797. The present building is the fourth court house and was constructed by Alexander Mackenzie in 1855 to serve the newly independent County of Essex.	At the former court house, now Mackenzie Hall, Brock and Sandwich Streets, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor	42.30010639	-83.0765677

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
District Court House and Gaol 1825	The central portion of the present court house complex dates from 1825 and was built to hold the Ottawa District's courts of general quarter sessions, which at that time administered both judicial and municipal affairs. This neoclassical structure is the oldest remaining court house in the province.	At the county court house, 1023 Queen Street, L'Orignal	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Township of Champlain	45.61920728	-74.6907175
District Court House and Gaol 1832	An act of the legislature of Upper Canada in 1831 named Prince Edward County as a separate judicial district. Land for a court house in Picton was given by the Rev. William Macaulay and construction began late in 1832. Two years later, in this fine structure, built in the Greek Revival style, the first courts of quarter session of the new district were held. John A. Macdonald, later a "Father of Confederation" and Canada's first prime minister, practised law in its court room and successfully defended himself against an indictment for assault occasioned by a practical joke. Additions were made in 1861, but its main block is one of the province's oldest remaining public buildings.	On the grounds of the county court house, Union Street, Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward	44.00751217	-77.13458394
District Court House and Gaol 1833	The centre block of this court house complex was constructed in 1833 as the judicial headquarters of the Eastern District. The building replaced an earlier frame structure dating from 1802. Renovations have significantly altered the appearance of the court house over the years.	On the grounds of the court house, Pitt and Water Streets, Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall	45.01576592	-74.72788645
District Court House and Gaol 1843	This excellently proportioned structure was designed in the neoclassical style by Malcolm McPherson of Perth. Its notable architectural features are the "floating" semi-circular headed transoms of the central second-storey windows and the temple design. The latter was common to all important public buildings of the period, and is here reflected in the dominating pediment and the well-defined projection of the central block. The building was erected 1842-43 as the court-house and gaol of the Bathurst District. It replaced an earlier court-house that had been built on this site in 1822 when the District was established, but had been destroyed by fire in 1841. Since its completion, the building has served as a centre for local judicial and municipal administration.	On the grounds of the court house, 43 Drummond Street East, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth	44.89876834	-76.24540222
District Court House and Jail	In 1838, the District of Colborne was established and Peterborough selected as the "district town." In June of that year, the district magistrates, with the Hon. Thomas Stewart presiding, authorized the construction of a court house and jail. Joseph Scobell's plans for the building were accepted and the foundation stone was laid by Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, on August 25, 1838. At a cost of over £7,000, the court house was completed in 1840 and the jail in 1842 with stone quarried from Jackson's Park, adding to the community structures of notable size and design.	At the Peterborough County Court House, overlooking Victoria Park between Brock and Murray streets, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough	44.30794049	-78.31702141
Dixie Union Chapel	Also known as the Stone Chapel, this building is a rare example of a multi-denominational or union chapel in Upper Canada. The construction of chapels of this nature was necessitated by the small size and financial need of many early religious congregations.	At the chapel, Cawthra Road and Dundas Street East, Mississauga	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga	43.59512748	-79.59987311

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Don Mills	Built between 1952 and 1965, Don Mills was designed as a model community that would give people priority over industry and cars. Its planners carefully regulated land use, architectural design and building materials. Many aspects of its design have been imitated in suburban developments across Canada.	In the park at the northeast corner of Don Mills Road and Lawrence Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.73748928	-79.34293875
Donald Allerton Johnston 1874-1957	Born on a nearby farm, Johnston became a co-founder and, in 1915, the first president of the world's first Kiwanis Club. He spent his childhood in this area, and in 1892 emigrated to Detroit, Michigan. Employed in the insurance business, he gained prominence in that field, and assisted in forming a club of local businessmen that became the first Kiwanis Club. Johnston served as an international trustee 1916-18 and governor of Michigan Kiwanis in 1923. During his lifetime, he saw the Kiwanis grow into an international organization among whose objectives are "promoting the adoption and application of higher social, business and professional standards," and the development of "intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship."	On County Road 1, just off Highway 21, Rutherford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Township of Enniskillen	42.65544381	-82.12606428
Douglas Point Nuclear Power Plant	The Douglas Point Nuclear Power Plant began generating electricity in 1967 and continued until 1984. This joint project between Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and Ontario Hydro was the first commercial-scale Canada Deuterium Uranium (CANDU) reactor. The Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) reactor in Rolphton, Ontario had proven the CANDU concept in 1962 and the 200-megawatt Douglas Point plant, ten times larger than NPD, demonstrated that a CANDU nuclear power plant could be scaled up for commercial power generation. The advances made at Douglas Point provided the province with a growing and reliable energy supply and contributed to the success of larger CANDU plants in Canada and abroad.	At the Douglas Point Visitors' Centre, Concession 4, west of Highway 21, north of Tiverton.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Kincardine		
Dr. Anderson Ruffin Abbott 1837-1913	Anderson Ruffin Abbott was born in Toronto in 1837. His parents, Wilson and Ellen Toyer Abbott, were free people of colour who came to Canada in 1835 in pursuit of economic advancement and social justice. Abbott was educated at the Elgin Settlement near Chatham, and then studied at the Toronto School of Medicine. He received his medical licence in 1861, becoming the first Canadian-born doctor of African descent. Upon completing his studies, Dr. Abbott became one of eight Black surgeons to serve in the Union Army during the American Civil War and served with distinction as the surgeon-in-chief at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C. In 1871, he settled in Chatham, where he established a medical practice and served as president of the Wilberforce Educational Institute. He also became Kent County's first Black coroner, president of the Chatham Medical Society and associate editor of the Missionary Messenger, the official publication of the British Methodist Episcopal Church. Abbott eventually returned to Toronto. He is buried at the Toronto Necropolis.	At the BME Freedom Park, corner of Wellington and Princess streets, Chatham-Kent	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.40540754	-82.17331832

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen 1857-1943	Canada's first woman graduate in medicine was born in Mount Pleasant. She attended the Toronto School of Medicine, received her degree from Victoria University in 1883, and was licensed to practise. Her mother, Dr. Emily Howard Stowe, had graduated in New York State in 1868, and after a prolonged struggle for recognition had been licenced to practise medicine in 1880, thus becoming Canada's first woman doctor. Both were ardent feminists, and devoted themselves to the advancement of women in education and public life. Dr. Emily Stowe organized the Canadian movement for female suffrage, and under her daughter's leadership, women in Ontario received the franchise in 1917.	On the grounds of the public school on Mount Pleasant Road, Mount Pleasant	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.08201486	-80.31229329
Dr. Charles Duncombe 1791-1867	This house was built in 1848 by Dr. Elijah Duncombe, brother of Dr. Charles Duncombe. The latter, born in Connecticut, came to Upper Canada in 1819 and settled on this property shortly thereafter. In 1824, with Dr. John Rolph, he opened at St. Thomas the province's first medical school, named "The Talbot Dispensatory" in honour of Col. Thomas Talbot. Charles Duncombe later moved to Burford Township and in 1830, was elected to the legislature as a Reform member for Oxford. An ardent supporter of William Lyon Mackenzie, he raised an insurgent force during the Rebellion of 1837, which was dispersed by loyal militia. Duncombe then fled to the United States where he remained until his death.	At the Elgin County Pioneer Museum, 32 Talbot Street, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.77869196	-81.20950251
Dr. Henry Norman Bethune 1890-1939	An internationally famed humanitarian, surgeon and revolutionary, Bethune was born in this house. He graduated from the University of Toronto's medical school during the First World War and saw extensive service in that conflict. While at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital 1929-1933, he gained widespread recognition as a thoracic surgeon. Increasing concern with social and political issues took him to Spain in 1936, where he organized Canadian medical aid for the Loyalist troops and set up the world's first mobile blood transfusion unit. Two years later, he went to China and until his death, worked tirelessly as a surgeon and medical adviser with the 8th Route National Revolutionary Army. He is buried in the Mausoleum of Martyrs, Shih Cha Chuang, China.	At his birthplace, now a museum, 235 John Street, Gravenhurst	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst	44.92044981	-79.37613049
Dr. James Naismith 1861-1939	This is the boyhood home of James Naismith, the inventor of basketball. Born in a house that formerly stood on this lot, he entered McGill University in 1883, where he was active in athletics. In 1890, Naismith graduated in theology from Presbyterian College, Montreal, and subsequently enrolled at the International YMCA Training School (now Springfield College) in Massachusetts. There was a need for a competitive team sport that could be played indoors during the winter months and, there, in December 1891, Naismith devised a game played under thirteen basic rules, with a ball and two round baskets. He directed physical education at the University of Kansas for thirty-six years and died at Lawrence, Kansas.	At his childhood home, Highway 15, just north of Clayton Road, about 4.5 km northwest of Almonte	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills	45.24172339	-76.23175735

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Dr. Lorne Pierce 1890-1961	Editor of The Ryerson Press 1920-1960, Pierce was born at Delta and devoted his life to the promotion of Canadian literature. He established scholarships at several Canadian universities and, in 1926, presented the Royal Society of Canada's Lorne Pierce Medal for distinguished authorship by a Canadian. He edited the "Makers of Canadian Literature" and the "Ryerson Poetry Chap-books." His writings include: "An Outline of Canadian Literature" (1927); "A Canadian People" (1945); "A Canadian Nation" (1960); and studies of Albert Durrant Watson (1924), Marjorie Pickthall (1925) and William Kirby (1929). In 1924, he established at Queen's University the Edith and Lorne Pierce Collection of Canadian Literature, one of the best of its kind in Canada.	On the grounds of the United Church in Delta - Highway 42, west of Athens	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Athens	44.61130387	-76.12222332
Dr. Mahlon W. Locke 1880-1942	Born in nearby Matilda Township, Locke studied medicine at Queen's University and in Scotland. In 1908, he opened his medical office in this house. Interested in arthritis, which he believed was caused principally by fallen arches, he treated many arthritics in the following years by manual manipulation of their feet. Large numbers of his patients claimed to be cured or relieved by this method, and his reputation spread thought North America and overseas. From 1928 onwards, thousands of the sick visited Dr. Locke in Williamsburg, where he reportedly treated hundreds of persons daily. During the depression years, this enormous influx brought significant prosperity to the region.	In front of the house which served as his office, County Road 18 - just east of Highway 31, Williamsburg	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas	44.97536192	-75.24304057
Dr. Robert Hamilton Coats 1874-1960	Born near here, Coats was educated locally and graduated in 1896 from the University of Toronto. In 1902, Mackenzie King, then Deputy Minister of Labour, persuaded Coats to become editor of the Labour Gazette. In this position, he became convinced of the need for reliable government statistics. In 1915, he was appointed Canada's first Dominion Statistician and Controller of the Census. Coats drafted the legislation that established the Dominion Bureau of Statistics three years later. Twice a member of statistical committees with the League of Nations, he also served, after retiring in 1942, as a statistical advisor to the Ontario Government and to the United Nations. Coats was honoured by three Canadian universities and was a member of many foreign statistical societies.	On the grounds of Central Huron Secondary School, 165 Princess Street East, Clinton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron	43.61738015	-81.53461379
Dreamer's Rock	A shallow depression at the summit of a tall quartzite rock served as the site for a rite of passage for aboriginal boys approaching the age of puberty. Reclining in solitude in the elongated hollow, a boy would fast and through dreams receive visions of the future from his guardian spirit.	At the rock, Whitefish River First Nation, Birch Island Lodge Road, east off Highway 6 about 12 km northeast of Little Current	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Whitefish River First Nation		
Dufferin County Court House	Construction of this imposing brick court house was begun in the spring of 1880. Designed by C.J. Soule, a Guelph architect, it was built by the contracting firm of Dobbie and Grierson. Although the first provisional county council meeting was held here on November 24, 1880, the two-storey rectangular building constructed to house the judicial and administrative office	At the court house, 51 Zina Street, Orangeville	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Town of Orangeville	43.91930094	-80.10279139

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	of the newly created county of Dufferin was not completed until early 1881. Its impressive exterior is distinguished by a prominent central tower, projecting gable ends, irregular roof treatment and decorative white brick. Except for the addition of a new wing in 1973, the building remains largely unaltered and still serves as the centre for the administration of justice in the county.				
Duncan Cameron	Born in Scotland about 1764, he settled with his parents in Schenectady, New York. His father served with a Loyalist regiment during the American Revolution, following which the family moved to Glengarry. In 1784, Duncan entered the North West Company where, as manager of its Red River Department, he endeavoured to persuade Lord Selkirk's settlers to abandon their lands. When Selkirk's forces attacked Fort Gibraltar in 1816, Cameron was captured and taken to England. Released and compensated for false arrest, he returned to Williamstown in 1820. He died in 1848 and is buried here.	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Church Street West, Williamstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas	45.14667809	-74.57744705
Duncombe's Uprising 1837	Dr. Charles Duncombe (1791-1867), prominent physician and politician, was leader of the militant reform movement in the London District at the time of the Rebellion of 1837. He rallied the local "Patriots" at the settlement of Scotland, planning to move against Brantford and Hamilton and join forces with William Lyon MacKenzie. On December 13, 1837, word was received of the latter's defeat at Montgomery's Tavern and Col. Allan McNab's approach with a strong Loyalist force. Disheartened, Duncombe's followers dispersed during the night and he fled to the United States.	At the corner of Talbot and Simcoe streets, Scotland	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.02463547	-80.37508982
Dundas Mills	By 1799, the Morden family had a sawmill near this site on Spencer Creek north of Dundas Street. They sold this property in 1800 to Edward Peer, who built a grist-mill about 300 yards southeast, close to Dundas Street, and adopted the name "Dundas Mills." Peer sold the property in 1804 to Richard and Samuel Hatt and a partner, but by 1807 Richard had become sole owner. Then, or slightly earlier, Richard Hatt built northwest of Peer's grist-mill the tall stone flour mill that stood near this site until 1968. The other mills were destroyed long before. The community of "Dundas Mills" became part of the town of Dundas in 1847.	On the grounds of the House of Providence, Governor's Road and Ogilvie Street near the site of the former mills, Dundas	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.26252997	-79.95533442
Dundas Town Hall	Dundas was incorporated as a town in 1847 by a special Act of the legislature of the Province of Canada. The following year, the town council accepted a tender from a local builder, James Scott, to erect a stone town hall and voted £2,000 to cover the cost. Designed in a version of Roman classic by Francis Hawkins of Dundas, the building was completed by July 1849, and was said to have cost £2,500. Except for a small Italianate wing added later, the exterior has been little altered, although a thorough renovation was carried out in 1946. It is one of the most handsome, pre-1850, municipal buildings surviving in Ontario.	On the grounds of the town hall, 60 Main Street, Dundas	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.26373058	-79.9524246

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Dundurn Castle 1832	Built by Allan Napier MacNab, a prominent military and political figure in Upper Canada, Dundurn Castle was named after the MacNab family's ancestral seat in Scotland.	On the grounds of the castle, now a museum, Dundurn Park, Dundurn Street and York Boulevard, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.26953499	-79.88542094
Durham Road, The	When the Durham Road was surveyed in 1848-49, it crossed the earlier Owen Sound Road at the village of Durham and was given that name. Laid out from east to west through the "Queen's Bush" in the old Wellington District, it crosses Grey and Bruce counties and is now followed from Kincardine to beyond Greenock by Highway 9 and from Walkerton to Priceville by Highway 4. The road was opened in sections between 1849-51. Allocation of free 50-acre lots along its course began in September 1841, and was well advanced by 1851. Villages soon formed along the route, which became a model for later colonization roads.	At the entrance to the Durham Conservation Area, Durham Road, 1.5 km east of Highway 6	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of West Grey	44.18458463	-80.79604791
Dutch Settlement of Holland Marsh, The	The Holland Marsh consists of 7,000 acres of reclaimed land in the Schomberg River Valley. Named after an early provincial official, this fertile area was drained between 1925 and 1930. John Snor, Canadian Representative of the Netherlands Emigration Foundation, visited the sparsely settled Marsh and proposed the relocation here of recent Dutch immigrants in Ontario. Assisted by grants from the Netherlands, Canada and Ontario, fifteen Dutch families, many from Friesland and Groningen originally, settled on the Marsh in 1934 and formed the nucleus of the community of Ansnorveldt. Later, Dutch farmers settled throughout the Marsh. Through skilled farming practice and co-operative management, the Dutch were the first group successfully to develop the Marsh as one of Ontario's most important vegetable growing districts.	Near the old schoolhouse, Concession Road 3, Ansnorveldt - west of Newmarket	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Township of King	44.07999863	-79.53837579
Dutch Settlement of Holland Marsh, The	The Holland Marsh consists of 7,000 acres of reclaimed land in a river valley north of Toronto, Ontario. Named after an early provincial official, this fertile area was drained between 1925 and 1930. John Snor, Canadian Representative of the Netherlands Emigration Foundation, visited the sparsely settled Marsh and proposed the relocation there of recent Dutch immigrants in Ontario. Assisted by grants from the Netherlands, Canada and Ontario, fifteen Dutch families, many from Friesland and Groningen originally, settled on the Marsh in 1934 and formed the nucleus of the community of Ansnorveldt. Later, Dutch farmers settled throughout the Marsh. Through skilled farming practice and co-operative management, the Dutch were the first group to successfully develop the Marsh as one of Ontario's most important vegetable growing districts.	At the town hall in Nieuwe Pekela, Groningen, The Netherlands	International, The Netherlands, Nieuwe Pekela	53.07389996	6.96117269
E. Pauline Johnson	The author of several volumes of poetry, Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake) was also much acclaimed for her dramatic readings. She made many tours throughout North America and Great Britain.	At her birthplace, Chiefswood, now a museum, on the Six Nations of the	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), Onondaga	43.09986339	-80.09541726

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
		Grand River First Nation, Highway 54, Onondaga			
Early Settlement in Erin Township	In 1818, the Crown purchased land now comprising Erin Township from the Mississauga First Nations, an Objibwa tribe, and within two years settlers had located near present-day Ballinafad. Small communities soon formed around the mills that were built at scattered sites throughout the tract. By 1850 the population of the township exceeded 3,000.	At the Ballinafad Cemetery, in the vicinity of the earliest settlement in the area, County Road 24, Ballinafad	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Erin	43.69614844	-80.01263062
Ebenezer Allan 1752-1813	Having fought in the loyalist forces in the American Revolution, Allan came to Upper Canada in 1794 where he obtained 2,000 acres of land on the site of present-day Delaware. Disputes with authorities over land deals, however, led to disaffection and during the War of 1812 he supported the American invaders.	In the municipal park, County Road 3 and Wellington Street, Delaware	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Middlesex Centre	42.908145	-81.421104
Edison Homestead, The	On this site stood the home of Samuel Edison, a Loyalist from New Jersey who had moved to Nova Scotia in 1783 and settled here in 1811. During the War of 1812, he served as a captain in the 1st Middlesex Militia. Tradition maintains that this community was named Vienna at his suggestion. One of his sons, Samuel Jr., supported the reform movement in Upper Canada, and after taking part in the Rebellion of 1837, fled to the United States. He settled in Milan, Ohio where, on February 11, 1847, his son, the noted inventor Thomas Alva Edison, was born. As a boy, Thomas Edison visited his grandfather here in Vienna.	On the grounds of the former homestead, near Otter Creek, Highway 19, southwest of Vienna	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham	42.67671453	-80.79242687
Edith Kathleen Russell 1886-1964	A distinguished nurse and educator, Kathleen Russell was the first director of the Department of Public Health Nursing at the University of Toronto. In 1949, she received the Florence Nightingale Medal for her outstanding contribution to nursing education.	An interior wall plaque located outside the Kathleen Russell conference room at the Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing, 155 College Street, 2nd floor, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.6590884	-79.392784
Edward Johnson 1878-1959	Edward Johnson, one of the world's leading operatic tenors, was born in Guelph and lived for many years in a house that stood near this site. He studied in Italy and made his European debut in 1912 at Padua. During eight seasons, he performed leading roles in Rome and at La Scala Theatre, Milan and, following extensive tours of Europe and South America, he joined the Chicago Opera Company in 1920. He became a principle member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York in 1922, and from 1935-50 was general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association. For many years, he was also chairman of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. On retirement, he devoted his time to the encouragement of young Canadian artists.	In Riverside Park near the site of his former home, Woolwich Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.56175264	-80.27222948

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Eildon Hall	One of the oldest structures in the area, this interesting house was the first Canadian residence of Susan Mein Sibbald (1783-1866), a gentlewoman pioneer whose memoirs were published posthumously in 1926. The building was erected in stages and revealed much about the changing needs and aspirations of its various owners. Initially a small Regency style cottage, it was begun in 1830 by William Kingdom Rains, an early settler, and acquired around 1835 by Susan Sibbald. Named Eildon Hall after her family home in Scotland, it was expanded and transformed into an extensive rural manor. The estate remained in the Sibbald family until 1952. Renovated and reduced in size since then, Eildon Hall is open to the public as the Sibbald Memorial Museum.	On the grounds of the hall, now a museum, Sibbald Point Provincial Park, northeast of Sutton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Sibbald Point Provincial Park	44.33421566	-79.32643754
Eileen Vollick 1908-1968	Following flight training in Hamilton, Eileen Vollick became the first woman in Canada to hold a private pilot's licence in 1928. This achievement effectively opened Canadian aviation to women.	Near the entrance to Hamilton Civic Airport, off Airport Road, Mount Hope	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.15924579	-79.92563827
Eldon House	The oldest remaining house in London, Eldon House was built in 1834 by a retired naval officer, Captain John Harris. For many years, it was the centre of social and cultural life in the community, and is now a public museum, having been given to the City of London by the Harris family in 1960.	At the house, 481 Ridout Street North, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London	42.9845688	-81.25516447
Eldorado Refinery, The	A pioneering operation in the development of nuclear energy, the Eldorado refinery was established in 1933 by the LaBine brothers to extract radium from ore mined in the Northwest Territories. The Canadian government acquired Eldorado in 1942 for uranium production during the war and in 1944 made it a crown corporation.	At Eldorado Resources Limited, 1 Eldorado Place, Port Hope	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope	43.94299756	-78.29481754
Elisabeth Bruyère 1818-1876	Arriving in Ottawa in 1845 with three other Grey Nuns, Mère Bruyère immediately began to establish schools, hospitals, and other institutions to aid the disadvantaged. By the time of her death, the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa had extended their services to other parts of Canada and to the United States.	In front of the Chapel of the Sisters of Charity, 25 Bruyère Street, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.43158763	-75.69734859
Elise von Koerber and Swiss Settlement	The establishment of a Swiss settlement in the Parry Sound region was the result of an immigration policy adopted in 1872 that offered subsidized steamship fares and free inland transportation to European settlers. Elise von Koerber was one of several special agents appointed by the Ontario government and by 1877 she had brought several hundred Swiss to Canada.	In Centennial Park, in the vicinity of the former Swiss settlement, off Highway 520, Magnetawan	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan	45.66615	-79.639
Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850	As the wife of the first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, Mrs. Simcoe travelled extensively during her years in Canada. Her diaries and watercolour sketches provide a valuable picture of life in this country during the late 18th century.	At the entrance to Castle Frank High School near the site of the former Simcoe summer house, 711 Bloor Street East at Castle Frank Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.673902	-79.366332
Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850	The wife of John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Elizabeth Posthuma Gwillim was born at Whitchurch, Herefordshire. Her diaries and sketches, compiled 1791-96 while in Canada, provide a valuable	In Trinity Church at Dunkeswell, Devon, England	International, United Kingdom, Devonshire, England	50.88967651	-3.220071

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	record of pioneer life in that colony. Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, who claimed direct descendance from Lord William de Brewer, the founder, in the twelfth century, of the Abbey of St. Mary, Dunkswell, died in 1806, and thereafter Mrs. Simcoe devoted herself to charitable work. She and her daughters were responsible for the erection and decoration of this church, Holy Trinity, which was built on the site of the Abbey Church in 1842. Mrs. Simcoe is buried beside her husband at Wolford Chapel, near Honiton, Devon.				
Elizabeth Rabb Beatty 1856-1939	One of the earliest Canadian female medical missionaries, Elizabeth Rabb Beatty was born near Caintown and moved to Lansdowne where she attended local schools. She taught in Leeds County before entering Queen's University, Kingston, to study medicine. Graduating in 1884, she was sent by the Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society to Indore, Central India. Two years later, she was joined by another medical missionary, Dr. Marion Oliver, with whom she co-operated in the opening of a women's hospital in 1891. By winning the confidence of the local population, the doctors helped to lay the foundation of the success of the mission's educational and religious work. Forced to return to Canada because of illness, Dr. Beatty retired in 1892 and lived here until her death.	In front of her former home, Prince and Beatty streets, Lansdowne	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands	44.40862432	-76.01822674
Elliot Lake Mining Camp, The	One result of the extensive development of Canada's uranium-mining industry in the 1950s was the establishment of the community of Elliot Lake, which began as a mining camp and model town site.	At the junction of Highway 108 and Hillside Drive South, Elliot Lake	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Elliot Lake	46.38220403	-82.64160858
Ellis Wellwood Sifton, V.C. 1891-1917	Born and educated in Wallacetown, Sifton joined the 18th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, in October 1914. During the Canadian attack on Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917, his company was held up by the fire of a German machine gun. Lance-Sergeant Sifton charged it single handed, killed the crew and held the position against enemy counter-attack until his comrades arrived. In carrying out this gallant act, he was killed, but his conspicuous valour undoubtedly saved many lives and contributed largely to the success of the operation. The British Empire's highest award for military valour, the Victoria Cross, was awarded posthumously to Ellis Sifton.	At St. Peter's Church in Tyrconnell, southeast of Wallacetown on County Road 8, near John E. Pearce Provincial Park	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Dutton-Dunwich	42.6068944	-81.44078834
Emily Ferguson Murphy 1868-1933	Murphy came to prominence as a journalist, magistrate and reformer after she and her family moved to western Canada early in the 20th century. Previously, she lived in Chatham for four years where her husband was rector of Holy Trinity Church.	On the grounds of Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Victoria Avenue and Selkirk Street, Chatham	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.41056194	-82.18936288
Emily Howard Jennings Stowe, M.D. 1831-1903	Born in Norwich Township to Quaker parents, Emily Stowe became the first female physician to practise medicine in Canada. A passionate advocate for social reform, she campaigned vigorously for female suffrage while still maintaining her medical practice.	On the grounds of the Norwich and District Historical Museum and Archives, Highway 59, Norwich	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich	42.99532908	-80.59978298

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Enoch Turner School 1848, The	This schoolhouse, the oldest remaining in Toronto, was built at the expense of Enoch Turner, a wealthy brewer, as a "free school" for the Anglican parish of Trinity and adjoining parts of St. Lawrence Ward. An Act of 1847 had made free common schools possible in towns and cities of Canada West, but the municipal council of Toronto had refused to establish them. Enoch Turner's school was the first free school in the city. In 1851, the Toronto Board of Education took over "Trinity Street School" as one of the regular free schools for boys and girls, and it continued as such for more than thirty years. Since then, it has been used as a Sunday school and for community activities.	At the schoolhouse, now the Enoch Turner Schoolhouse Museum, 106 Trinity Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.65301559	-79.36145036
Ernest Thompson Seton 1860-1946	Ernest Evan Thompson, who later adopted his ancestral name of Seton, was born in England and, in 1866, emigrated with his family to a farm near Lindsay. There and in the Toronto region, where he lived 1870-79, he developed a consuming interest in nature. After illustrating a number of other writers' works on natural history, he combined his artistry with knowledge gained from extensive personal observation to produce many books of his own. "Two Little Savages" and "Wild Animals I Have Known" are probably the publications for which he is best remembered. His writings did much to further popular interest in wildlife and the identification of birds and animals.	Near the Log Cabin Outdoor Education Centre next to the Kawartha Trans Canada Trail, Frost Campus, Fleming College, 200 Albert Street South, Lindsay.	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes	44.3411403	-78.7408014
Escape of the Royal George 1812, The	Opposite here is the gap between Amherst Island and the eastern tip of Prince Edward County. On November 9, 1812, the British corvette "Royal George" (22 guns), commanded by Commodore Hugh Earl(e), was intercepted off False Duck Islands by an American fleet, comprising seven ships under Commodore Isaac Chauncey. Pursued by the enemy, "Royal George" escaped through this gap into the Bay of Quinte's North Channel. The chase resumed in light winds the following day when she arrived safely in Kingston harbour. Chauncey, intent on capturing the largest British warship then on Lake Ontario, attacked her in the harbour, but after exchanging fire with "Royal George" and shore batteries, was forced to withdraw.	Highway 33, opposite the gap, about 5 km west of Bath	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist	44.14034082	-76.8518046
Establishment of Free Rural Mail Delivery, The	It was largely through the efforts of George Wilcox and Joseph Armstrong, residents of South Norwich Township, that the Laurier government, anxious to retain the farm vote, established a system of free rural mail delivery in September 1908.	In front of Springford Hall, County Road 19, Springford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich	42.91609708	-80.6734693
Evangelical United Brethren, The	In August 1839, a camp meeting was held in this vicinity by Bishop Joseph Seybert and five preachers, which resulted in the formation of Upper Canada's first Evangelical Church Congregation. This church and the United Brethren in Christ had been founded in Pennsylvania about 1800 by German-speaking settlers. In 1836, missionaries from the Evangelical Church had preached in the Niagara Peninsula and in this region. Their first church in Canada was opened in 1841 at Berlin (Kitchener) and, in 1864, a separate Canada conference was established. In later years, congregations were formed throughout Ontario and Western Canada and, in 1946, the Evangelical	In Hillside Park, near the site of the founding camp meeting, Marsland Drive, Waterloo	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo	43.48409057	-80.51886444

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Church joined with the United Brethren to form the Evangelical United Brethren.				
Explorers of Muskoka and Haliburton	Following the War of 1812, expeditions traversed the wilderness between Lakes Simcoe and Muskoka and the Ottawa River, seeking a route across Upper Canada less open to attack than by the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. In 1819, Lieutenant J.P. Catty, R.E., crossed by way of Balsam and Kashagawigamog Lakes and the York and Madawaska Rivers. Lieutenant Henry Briscoe, R.E., and Ensign Durnford, R.E., ascended the Muskoka in 1826, proceeding via Lake of Bays, Lake Opeongo and the Petawawa. Other expeditions through Muskoka were led by: Alexander Shirreff, 1829; Lieutenant J. Carthew, R.N., and Lieutenant F.H. Baddeley, R.E., 1835; and David Thompson, 1837.	Near the government wharf opposite Lincoln Lodge Hotel, Highway 117, Baysville	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Lake of Bays	45.14911138	-79.1130723
Fairfield House, The	Built by William Fairfield, Sr., a loyalist from Vermont, this handsome clapboard house was completed, according to tradition, in 1793. Six generations of Fairfields occupied the house over the next 150 years. Maintained by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission since 1959, the house has been restored and is now a public museum.	In Fairfield Historical Park, Amherstview - Highway 33, just east of County Road 6	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist	44.2168927	-76.65373313
Father Pierre Potier 1708-1781	A Jesuit missionary and scholar, Potier was appointed to the Huron mission at the mouth of the Detroit River in 1744. As the first pastor of Assumption Parish, he ministered to both the Hurons and the French-Canadian settlers in the Windsor area until his death.	At the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, 350 Huron Church Road, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor	42.30789169	-83.07003008
Fergus Curling Club, The	Formed in 1834, the Fergus Curling Club has been in continuous operation longer than any other curling club in Ontario. The sport was played outdoors until 1879 when a covered rink was built which soon became the social centre of the area.	At the entrance to the club's present building, St. George Street West, Fergus	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington	43.70618829	-80.38033221
Ferguson Highway, The	This 415-kilometre trunk road from North Bay to Cochrane was built in 1925-27 to link the developing mining and agricultural communities of New Ontario with the province's southern regions. Named after the Honourable Howard G. Ferguson, a strong promoter of northern development, the road now forms parts of the Trans-Canada Highway.	In the picnic area south of the Montreal River bridge, Highway 11, formerly the Ferguson Highway, Latchford	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Latchford	47.324317	-79.81055
Field House, The	One of the oldest brick houses in Ontario, the Field House was built about 1800. It was occupied by the British during the War of 1812 but managed to withstand American bombardment. In 1968, the Georgian-style house was acquired by the Ontario Heritage Trust to ensure its preservation; it has since been repaired and restored and is now in private ownership.	On the grounds of the house, Niagara River Parkway, between Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.2019959	-79.05616146
Fighting Island 1838	In February 1838, a large number of poorly armed Patriots, intent on attacking Sandwich, were ferried to Fighting Island from Detroit. The insurgents were forced to retreat after a short, sharp encounter with British and Canadian militia.	In Youth Centre Park, County Road 18 and Laurier Drive, La Salle - opposite Fighting Island	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of La Salle	42.23742858	-83.10582068
First Amish Settlement, The	In 1822, Christian Nafziger, an Amish Mennonite from Munich, Germany, came to Upper Canada to find land on which to settle some 70 German	At Steinman Mennonite Church, near the site of the	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of	43.39959983	-80.69579923

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	families. With the assistance of a group of Mennonites headed by Jacob Erb, who had settled nearby, a petition was made to the government for land here in present-day Wilmot Township. Surveyed two years later by John Goessman, this "German Block" was peopled primarily by Amish from Europe. In 1824-25, Bishop John Stoltzfus of Pennsylvania organized the first congregation and ordained as ministers John Brenneman and Joseph Goldschmidt. Services were held in the homes of members until 1884 when a simple frame meeting house, which served until 1946, was erected near this site.	Amish settlers' first meeting house, Regional Road 6, just west of Baden	Waterloo, Township of Wilmot		
First Baptist Church, Puce	First Baptist Church traces its origins back to the 1840s when the local Black community was established. During the 1850s, the Refugee Home Society purchased lands around Puce to sell to freedom seekers from the American South. Initially, Baptists and Methodists worshipped in the same building, but by the early 1860s the Puce Baptists had their own church.	On the grounds of the First Baptist Church, 710 Puce Road, south of the community of Puce	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore	42.27194837	-82.78573396
First Cotton Factory, The	The first cotton factory in the province was a joint-stock company founded by local citizens in Thorold in 1847. Water-powered looms produced sheeting, scrim and batting in an operation that heralded the establishment of what was to become an important provincial industry.	In Centennial Park, Albert Street West near the site of the former factory, Thorold	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold		
First Forestry Station 1908, The	Here, on 100 acres of wind-eroded sandy land, the Ontario government established Canada's first provincial forestry station. That father of reforestation in Ontario, Edmund John Zavitz, was born July 9, 1875, graduated from McMaster, Yale and the University of Michigan and taught forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College. He entered this province's public service in 1905, was Deputy Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests 1925-34, and served thereafter as Chief Forester until his retirement 1953. Through his leadership, large areas of waste land have been restored to productivity.	At the station's head office, Highway 24 near Regional Road 16, north of St. Williams	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.69716588	-80.44476003
First Jewish Congregation in Canada West, The	With the arrival in 1856 of 17 Jewish families from England and Europe, the first Canadian Jewish congregation west of Montreal was formed. The group became known as the Toronto Hebrew Congregation - Holy Blossom.	On the grounds of Holy Blossom Temple, 1950 Bathurst Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
First Mennonite Settlement, The	The first Mennonites known to have settled in what is now Ontario took up land west of the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek in 1786. By the end of the century, a settlement of some 25 families from Pennsylvania was established in the vicinity of present-day Vineland and Jordan where in 1801 the first Mennonite congregation in Canada was organized.	Near the Jacob Fry House at the Museum of the Twenty, Main Street, Jordan	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Lincoln		
First Newspaper 1793, The	The first newspaper to be published in Ontario, the Upper Canada Gazette, was produced at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) for five years before being moved to York (Toronto). A semi-official and then official organ of the government, the paper continued in publication under various names until 1845.	In Queen's Royal Park, opposite 84 King Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
First Provincial Parliament 1792, The	John Graves Simcoe, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, opened the first provincial parliament at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) in September 1792 introducing to the province of a form of representative government.	In front of the old court house building, 26 Queen Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
First Regular Baptist Church, Dresden	The First Baptist Church of Dawn – established by former slaves and free African Americans in the 1840s – held its meetings in private homes, then in a log chapel at the British American Institute. In the 1850s, a Baptist congregation met on Main Street in Dresden, until a lot was purchased from parishioner George Johnson on the present site. A church was built by the congregation and the inaugural service of the First Regular Baptist Church was held on November 15, 1857. Reverends William P. Newman and Samuel H. Davis, the church's "founding fathers," were prominent abolitionists and former British American Institute headmasters. Newman raised much of the funding, and Davis oversaw the construction of the church, donating 100 cords of wood to pay for the sawing of the lumber, which forms the original structure of the chapel to this day. For generations, the church has been an integral part of community life in Dresden. Today, it stands as a testament to the faith, fortitude and determination of these early pioneers.	On the south side of Queen Street, east of St. George Street, in front of the First Regular Baptist Church, Dresden.	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
First Steam Train 1853, The	On May 16, 1853, the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad Company operated the first steam train in Canada West from Toronto to Machell's Corners (Aurora). The train, consisting of four passenger and freight cars was drawn by the steam engine "Toronto," the first locomotive constructed in what is now Ontario. The arrival of the railway accelerated the development of this community, which was incorporated as a village in 1863 and a town in 1888. With the opening of this section of the railway, one-third of the proposed line was completed. Begun in 1851 and completed in 1855, the railroad was built to connect Lakes Ontario and Huron from Toronto to Collingwood.	At the railway station, Wellington Street East, Aurora	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Aurora	44.00125021	-79.45964759
First Town Meeting 1790, The	The town meeting held on April 5, 1790 at present-day Grimsby (then called Township #6) marked the beginning of local self-government in what is now Ontario. Such matters as the height of fences and the registration of livestock brands were discussed.	In the park adjacent to the town hall, Main Street West at Livingston Avenue, near the site of the first meeting, Grimsby	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby		
First Unitarian Congregation in Canada West 1845, The	The Unitarian congregation led by the Reverend William Adam held services in an unused Wesleyan chapel until its own church building was completed in 1854. The Neo-Gothic structure designed by William Thomas has since been demolished.	At the site of the former church building, at the parking lot adjacent to 222 Jarvis Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
First Welland Canal 1824-1833, The	The first Welland Canal was constructed under the charge of William Hamilton Merritt. It was a narrow channel with 40 small, wooden locks running from Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne. When completed it allowed vessels to pass directly between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.	Near the site of former Lock #6, in Centennial Gardens Park - via Gale Crescent or Oakdale Avenue, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
First Women's Institute 1897, The	As a result of Erland Lee's organizing efforts, some 100 women from the surrounding district gathered on February 19, 1897 and, at the urging of Adelaide Hoodless, drafted a constitution for a society devoted to improving homemaking and child care skills. The Women's Institutes movement subsequently gained worldwide participation.	At the former Lee home, now a museum, 552 Ridge Road, about 5 km east of Highway 20 - about 2 km from Stoney Creek via New Mountain Road	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Flight Lieutenant David Ernest Hornell, V.C. 1910-1944	Commanding an eight-man crew, Hornell attacked and, under heavy fire, destroyed an enemy submarine off the Shetland Islands on June 24, 1944. For his courage during the ordeal, which ultimately cost him his life, the Toronto-born Hornell was awarded the Victoria Cross.	At David Hornell Public School, 32 Victoria Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Fool's Paradise	This property sits on the ecologically sensitive, geologically significant Scarborough Bluffs that display sediments left by glaciers over 70,000 years during the last phase of the Pleistocene epoch. Aboriginal peoples may have inhabited this site as early as 8,000 B.C. Scottish immigrant James McCowan settled this land for farming in 1833, calling it "Springbank" because of the springs running from the ancient shoreline of Lake Iroquois (predecessor of Lake Ontario) to the north. In 1939, Canadian artist Doris McCarthy purchased the easternmost part of Springbank, which her mother called "Fool's Paradise" because she considered it to be such an extravagant purchase. McCarthy's home and studio grew over the years and in 1998 she donated Fool's Paradise to the Ontario Heritage Foundation for heritage and artistic activities.	At Fool's Paradise, 1 Meadowcliffe Drive, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.72653192	-79.21693232
Formation of the Methodist Church (Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda) 1884, The	The largest Protestant denomination in Canada during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Methodist Church (Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda) was established in 1884. Its formation marked the culmination of a long series of mergers between groups of British and American origin. The first broad union occurred in 1874 when three denominations, amalgamations of smaller groups, joined to form the Methodist Church of Canada. Nine years later, at meetings held in Belleville, union of all mainline Methodists was proposed. After intense debate, delegates representing the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Bible Christian Church of Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada and the Methodist Church of Canada approved the merger and, on July 1, 1884, the Methodist Church (Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda) was officially established.	At Bridge Street United Church, the site of some of the meetings, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville	44.16461716	-77.38143356
Forsyth's Raid 1813	On the night of February 5-6, 1813, Major Benjamin Forsyth of the United States Army, with a detachment of regulars and militia numbering about 200 men, crossed the frozen St. Lawrence River from Morristown, N.Y., and attacked Brockville. The village was garrisoned by a company of Leeds Militia who, taken by surprise, could offer no resistance. The invaders released prisoners from the jail, took a quantity of arms, horses and cattle, and carried	The Ernie Fox Quay at the foot of Apple Street, south of Water Street, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville	44.58689453	-75.68381648

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	off a number of residents. The resentment aroused by this raid led to the successful British attack on Ogdensburg, N.Y., February 22, 1813.				
Fort Chippawa 1791	The fortifications that stood on this site were built in 1791 to protect the southern terminus of the Niagara portage road and serve as a forwarding depot for government supplies. Known also as Fort Welland, the main structure consisted of a log blockhouse surrounded by a stockade. During the War of 1812, several bloody engagements were fought in this vicinity, including the bitterly contested Battle of Chippawa, July 5, 1814, and possession of the fort frequently changed hands. A barracks, storehouse, officers' quarters and earthworks were added in 1814-15, but shortly thereafter Fort Chippawa was abandoned and fell into decay.	In the park on the north bank of the Welland River near the site of the former fort, Chippawa	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls	43.06291265	-79.05041572
Fort Frances Canal 1878	Constructed 1875-1878, during Alexander Mackenzie's administration as part of a larger project intended to improve communication with the West, the Fort Frances Canal provided unbroken communication between Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. In conjunction with land and water stretches of the "Dawson Road" between Shebandowan and Lake of the Woods, it provided a temporary connection with completed sections of the C.P.R. The importance of the canal diminished when the C.P.R. route was altered to follow a more northerly direction. The nearby waterway facilitated steamship navigation until 1908, when it was incorporated into the adjacent dam and power development.	In Legion Park at 3rd Street West and Lillie Avenue, Fort Frances	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances	48.60996215	-93.41099877
Fort Henry	Built between 1832 and 1836 as part of a large-scale system of defence to protect the naval dockyards at Kingston and the Rideau Canal, the present fortifications replaced an earlier fort dating from the War of 1812.	At the main gate to the fort, now a museum, east of Kingston at the junction of County Road 2 and Highway 15	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Fort Kaministiquia 1717	A small fort was established near here in 1717 by a French officer, Zacharie Robutel de la Nouë. First of a projected series of bases en route to the "Western Sea," it replaced a structure built in 1679 by Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Dulhut, on another branch of the Kaministiquia River delta. It served as a trading post and base of operations, 1727-43, for Pierre Gaultier de la Vérendrye, the famous explorer. Following the conquest of New France in 1760, this fort was abandoned. A later Fort Kaministiquia, built a short distance downriver by the North West Company, was renamed Fort William in 1807. It became the nucleus of this city.	At the city hall, 500 Donald Street East, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay	48.3822089	-89.24567037
Fort Lac La Pluie	Erected on or near this site, sometime between 1775-1787 by the North West Company, and abandoned in 1821 at the union with the Hudson's Bay Company. The establishment included "Athabaska House," the depot where, owing to the distances to be covered during the short travelling season, the traders from Montreal met those from the Athabaska country and exchanged lading with them.	On Keating Avenue, south of Riverview Drive near the site of the former fort, Fort Frances	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances	48.60551777	-93.42049138

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Fort Rouillé	The last French post established in what is now southern Ontario, Fort Rouillé was built in 1750-51 to help strengthen French control of trade in the Great Lakes region. It was a palisaded fortification with four bastions and five main buildings.	At the Fort Rouillé Monument near Scadding Cabin, Exhibition Place, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Forty-Ninth Parallel, The	This line of latitude forms the southern boundary of Canada's western provinces, a subject of bitter dispute between the two neighbouring countries during the first half of the 19th century.	On Highway 11, where the 49th parallel crosses the thoroughfare, about 6 km south of Cochrane	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Cochrane		
Forwarding Trade at Prescott, The	Before the completion of the canals between here and Montreal in 1847, Prescott was the eastern terminus of Great Lakes navigation. Established at the head of Galops Rapids in 1810, it soon became a centre for the forwarding, or shipping, trade and an important centre in Montreal's commercial system. One of the earliest forwarders at Prescott was Captain William Gilkison, who began operations on this property about 1811. As the population of Upper Canada increased rapidly after 1820, the trade expanded and forwarding firms, including Henderson & Hooker and Macpherson, Crane & Co., established shipbuilding yards, wharfs and warehouses along this waterfront. Prescott's position in the forwarding trade began to decline in 1847 when uninterrupted navigation from Montreal to Lake Ontario became possible.	At the Forwarders' Museum, Centre and Water Streets, Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott	44.70882667	-75.51418747
Founder of Elora, The	Captain William Gilkison (1777-1833) was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and emigrated to North America in 1796. He served with the British forces in the War of 1812 as an assistant quartermaster-general and, in 1832, purchased some 14,000 acres of land in Nichol Township. He selected this area at the falls of the Grand River as a town site for his proposed settlement and named it Elora. It was laid out by Lewis Burwell, deputy provincial land surveyor, late in 1832, and the following year, Gilkison established a sawmill and a general store. The founder of Elora died in April 1833 before the full results of his foresight and enterprise were achieved.	Near the cenotaph in Town Square, Geddes Street, Elora	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington	43.68333797	-80.43066312
Founder of Pembroke, The	After serving in the naval forces during the War of 1812, Scottish-born Peter White settled permanently in Upper Canada and entered the lumber trade. He made his headquarters at the wilderness site of present-day Pembroke and soon became a prominent businessman and public figure in the community that grew around his enterprises.	On the grounds of the Champlain Trail Museum, 1032 Pembroke Street East, Pembroke	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, City of Pembroke		
Founder of Preston, The	Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, John Erb (1764-1832) was a Mennonite of Swiss ancestry. He came to Upper Canada in 1805, acquired 7,500 acres of land from the German Land Company, and settled on the site of Preston. The following year, he built a sawmill and, in 1807, a grist-mill around which the community grew. The numerous descendants of John Erb and his relatives have played an important role in the development of	In front of the former Preston town hall, King Street, Cambridge	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge	43.39731415	-80.3608122

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Waterloo County. This town, known as "Cambridge Mills," was renamed after Preston, England.				
Founders of Campbellford, The	In 1831, two Scottish-born brothers, Lt. Col. Robert Campbell and Major David Campbell, were granted 2,200 acres of land in Seymour Township, which had been surveyed in 1819. Robert, who had achieved an outstanding record in the Napoleonic Wars, died here in 1836, while David served as Crown Land Agent for the township, 1832-39. Here at "Campbell's ford," there arose a settlement that, about 1853, was named Campbellford. David Campbell, by then living in Cobourg, formed a syndicate in 1856 with Nesbitt Kirchoffer and James Cockburn to develop Campbellford, which was incorporated as a village in 1876. Campbell died at "Sidbrook," his Cobourg estate, in 1881.	Beside the Trent Canal, off Queen Street, Campbellford	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Trent Hills	44.30970884	-77.79981456
Founders of Fergus, The	Adam Fergusson (1782-1862) first visited Canada in 1831 to investigate emigration for the Highland Society of Scotland. In 1833, in partnership with a fellow Scot, James Webster (1808-69), he purchased over 7,000 acres of uncleared land in Nichol Township. Attracted by the abundant water power they laid out the town site of Fergus, Webster took up residence here and supervised the settlement's early development. The first house of this predominantly Scottish community was erected in 1833, a hotel the following year and a sawmill, grist-mill, church and school in 1835. Though Fergusson lived near Waterdown, and Webster moved to Guelph in 1852, the founders continued to foster the growth of their settlement.	On the Riverwalk behind the Fergus Public Library (which is located at 190 St. Andrew Street West in Fergus)	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington	43.70482345	-80.3777634
Founders of Ingersoll, The	Born in Massachusetts, Major Thomas Ingersoll (1749-1812) came to the Niagara Peninsula in 1793 and was promised some 80,000 acres of land in the present Oxford County for himself and a group of American associates. He brought a number of settlers into this area before the government revoked the agreement in 1797. Ingersoll moved to the Credit River in 1805. His son Charles (1791-1832), a veteran of the War of 1812 and a half-brother of Laura Secord, acquired the Oxford family homestead in 1817. He became a leading citizen of this pioneer community, known at first as Oxford but later renamed Ingersoll.	Just south of the Thames Street bridge, Ingersoll	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Ingersoll	43.04117109	-80.88568444
Founding of Actinolite, The	In 1853, Billa Flint (1805-94), a lumberman, member of the legislative assembly and later of the senate, built sawmills here on the Skootamatta River. A village, at first named Troy but soon renamed Bridgewater, was laid out the same year. Extensive marble deposits were subsequently discovered here and this church, erected 1864-66, is believed to be the only one in Canada constructed of that material. The first resident minister's son, the eminent gynaecological surgeon, Thomas Stephen Cullen (1868-1953), was born in the adjacent parsonage. In 1883, the mining of actinolite, a mineral used in the manufacture of roofing material, was begun nearby, and about 1895 the village received its present name.	On the grounds of the United Church, Store Street, just east of Highway 37, Actinolite	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed	44.54329671	-77.32536808

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Founding of Ajax, The	In 1941, the Canadian Government established here a shell-filling plant operated by Defence Industries Limited. At peak production, over 9,000 persons from across Canada lived and worked on this site. The community was named for H.M.S. Ajax, the British cruiser that, with H.M.S. Exeter and H.M.S. Achilles, defeated the German pocket battleship "Graf Spree" in December 1939 at the Battle of the River Plate. After the Second World War, Ajax became a temporary campus of the University of Toronto for thousands of returning veterans. Under the administration of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the community grew and industries were attracted. It became an Improvement District in 1950, and an incorporated town in 1954.	At the municipal building, 65 Harwood Avenue South, Ajax	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Town of Ajax	43.85057409	-79.02048274
Founding of Almonte, The	The sawmill and grist-mill completed here on the Mississippi River in 1823 by Daniel Shipman provided the nucleus around which a community known as Shipman's Mills had developed by 1824. About 1850, two town plots were laid out here - "Victoria" by Edward Mitcheson and "Ramsayville" by Daniel Shipman. They were combined in 1853 as "Waterford," which in 1855 was renamed "Almonte," probably after Juan N. Almonte, a famous Mexican general and diplomat. The opening of several woollen mills and the completion of a railway to Brockville fostered the growth of Almonte that, by 1870, was one of Ontario's leading woollen cloth manufacturing centres. Incorporated as a village in 1871 with a population of about 2,000, Almonte was proclaimed a town in 1880.	At the town hall, 14 Bridge Street, Almonte	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills	45.22634578	-76.19409343
Founding of Ancaster, The	In 1791, James Wilson, in partnership with Richard Beasley, built a sawmill and a grist mill on the site of this community. The mills were sold to John Baptiste Rousseaux (known as St. John) in 1794, and developed into a thriving pioneer enterprise. The settlement that grew around these mills became an important trading community, known by about 1800 as "Ancaster." In 1805, Samuel and Richard Halt, who had built the "Red Mill" nearby in 1799, acquired extensive holdings in the vicinity, part of which they subdivided. The combined settlement grew rapidly and became a centre for water-powered industries until the end of the nineteenth century.	On the grounds of the township hall, 310 Wilson Street East, Ancaster	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.2255721	-79.97687024
Founding of Arkona, The	By 1836, the earliest settlers on the site of Arkona, notably Henry Utter, Nial Eastman and John Smith, had located in this vicinity. Within three years, Utter, the first to arrive, had constructed a grist-mill around which a small community, the Eastman Settlement gradually developed. About 1851, a post office was opened, a village plot laid out and the village became known as "Smithfield." Situated at an important road junction and serving a fertile region, the settlement grew rapidly during the 1850s. By 1860, the village, now called Arkona reportedly after a lighthouse point in Germany, contained a foundry, tannery and woollen factory among its many industries. Arkona, with over 700 inhabitants, became an incorporated village by a county bylaw of June 10, 1876.	At the fire hall, Victoria Street and Arkona Road, Arkona	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores	43.07421575	-81.83433399

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Founding of Arthur, The	Arthur, named for Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was the southern terminus of the Garafraxa "colonization road" to Owen Sound. Settlers arrived in 1840, but the town site was not officially surveyed until 1846. The establishment of saw and grist mills hastened growth in the community, which was also the natural market centre for the area's agricultural production. In 1851, a post office was opened and the first church and school were organized. A weekly newspaper, the Enterprise, was established and a Divisional Court met at Arthur. Economic development was further encouraged when, in 1872, a station of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was opened in the community. That year, Arthur was incorporated as a village.	In Arthur Community Park, Francis Street East, Arthur	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North	43.82919088	-80.53366047
Founding of Aylmer, The	In October 1817, John Van Patter, an emigrant from New York State, obtained 200 acres of land and became the first settler on the site of Aylmer. During the 1830s, a general store was opened and village lots sold. Originally called Troy, in 1835 it was renamed Aylmer after Lord Aylmer, then Governor-in-Chief of British North America. By 1851, local enterprises included sawmills and flour-mills powered by water from Catfish Creek. Aided by easy access to Lake Erie, Aylmer became, by the mid-1860s, the marketing centre for a rich agricultural and timber producing area. Benefitting greatly from the construction of the 145-mile Canada Air Line Railway from Glencoe to Fort Erie, Aylmer became an incorporated village in 1872.	At Talbot Street West and Centre Street, Aylmer	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Town of Aylmer	42.77283498	-80.98416046
Founding of Bala, The	Thomas W. Burgess, Bala's first settler, brought his family here to "Musquosh Falls" in 1868, probably aboard the steamer "Wenonah." Burgess opened a sawmill and store to serve the pioneers attracted by Muskoka's free land grants. A post office, named after Bala in Wales and with Burgess as postmaster, was established in 1872. That year, the Musquosh Road linked Bala with Gravenhurst and, by the 1880s, the settlement was benefiting from a growing tourist trade. Railways reached Bala by 1907, and it became one of Muskoka's most accessible tourist resorts. When it was incorporated as a town in 1914, Dr. A.M. Burgess, a son of the community's founder, became the first mayor.	In Bala Falls Park near the Moon River bridge, Highway 169, Bala	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes	45.01388463	-79.61428242
Founding of Bath, The	Settlement of this village, one of Ontario's oldest communities, began in 1784 when discharged soldiers from Jessup's Rangers, a Loyalist corps, took up land grants in the vicinity. The sheltered harbour here provided easy access, stimulating the growth of a community. Connected to Kingston by an early waterfront road, the hamlet, called Ernestown, contained a tavern, a church and an academy by 1811. A significant shipbuilding industry developed and, in 1816, the "Frontanac," the first steamboat in Upper Canada, was launched from a local shipyard. Two years later, the settlement was officially renamed Bath. Incorporated as a village in 1859, it prospered as a commercial,	In Centennial Park, Main and Fairfield streets, Bath	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist	44.18354098	-76.7747466

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	shipping and industrial centre well into the 1870s. Today, Bath 's thriving past is reflected in its many distinctive 19th century buildings.				
Founding of Bayfield, The	The second community established in the vast lands of the Huron Tract, Bayfield began life in the mid-1830s as a small milling centre. Construction of harbour facilities in the 1870s helped the village to grow.	At 20 Bayfield Main Street North, Village of Bayfield	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Bluewater		
Founding of Baysville, The	Surveyed in 1862 by Robert T. Burns, P.L.S., McLean Township was opened for settlement in 1868 under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of that year. The three lots on which much of Baysville is located were granted in 1871 to William H. Brown (1840-1920), a sawyer from the vicinity of Brantford. Brown, who filed sub-division plans in 1873 and 1875, built a sawmill, which became the nucleus of the settlement. He served as postmaster of this community, 1874-1920; as reeve of McLean and Ridout Townships, 1876-85; and as warden of Victoria County in 1885. Baysville, well served by roads and accessible by steamboat, soon became a well-known resort for vacationers and sportsmen.	Near the government wharf, opposite Lincoln Lodge Hotel, Highway 117, Baysville	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Lake of Bays	45.14871419	-79.11343674
Founding of Belle River, The	As a regional shipping point in the 1850s, Belle River enjoyed a certain amount of prosperity. Throughout most of the 19th century, milling was the major industry in this small community founded by French settlers from the Detroit River area.	In Memorial Park, South Street, Belle River	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore		
Founding of Blenheim, The	The opening in 1847 of Rondeau harbour and the completion of a road from the port to Chatham stimulated lumbering in the area, which in turn spurred the growth of the small crossroads community of Blenheim.	At the municipal building, 35 Talbot Street West, Blenheim	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Founding of Blyth, The	By 1851, Lucius McConnell and Kenneth McBain, two of the earliest settlers in the area, had located here in Morris Township. Four years later, Donald McDonald laid out a village plot on the border between Wawanosh and Morris townships and, in July 1856, a post office was established. The village developed slowly but within two years contained a sawmill owned by McBain, a Presbyterian church, a tavern, and store. Originally known as Drummond after an enterprising early family, the village, a market town for the surrounding agricultural region, was renamed Blyth after an absentee landowner. In January 1876, a station on the London, Huron and Bruce Railway was opened and, a year later, the village was incorporated with a population of about 800.	In front of the memorial hall, 147 Queen Street North, Blyth	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Township of North Huron	43.73690778	-81.42922526
Founding of Bobcaygeon, The	In 1833, shortly after the settlement of this region began, Thomas Need settled here at "Bobcaygeon," the narrows between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes. When the government began the construction in that year of a small lock and canal, Need surveyed a village plot that was named Rokeby by Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne but was still commonly called Bobcaygeon. Need later opened a store and erected a grist-mill. By 1857, the community contained only 150 inhabitants, but subsequently its growth was	At the municipal building, 21 Canal Street East, Bobcaygeon	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes	44.53789607	-78.54367581

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	stimulated by the construction of the Bobcaygeon Colonization Road and by the development of the large lumbering business of Mossom Boyd and his son. Bobcaygeon, with a population of about 1,000, was incorporated as a village by a Victoria County bylaw of 1876.				
Founding of Bolton, The	James Bolton and his nephew George erected a grist-mill on the Humber River in 1823 which over the next few years became the centre of a small settlement known as Bolton's Mills. Other industries joined the mills and by 1871, with the arrival of railway service, Bolton was a thriving industrial centre.	On Mill Street, between King Street North and Queen Street East, Bolton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, Town of Caledon		
Founding of Bothwell, The	George Brown, one of the Fathers of Confederation, owned some 4,000 acres of land in Kent County. After the Great Western Railway constructed a line and a station on his property in 1855, he had a town plot surveyed. The resulting community, named Bothwell, developed quickly. Its economic prosperity was further stimulated by the discovery of oil some years later.	On the grounds of the town hall, 320 Main Street, Bothwell	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Founding of Bracebridge, The	In 1862, the Muskoka Road, a colonization route built to open this region for settlement, was completed to the first falls on the north branch of the Muskoka River. A settlement, including a tavern, a lumber mill and a store, soon developed and two years later a post office named Bracebridge was opened. When regular steamship service began on Lake Muskoka in 1866, Bracebridge became the northern terminus and prospered as the distribution centre for the region. A court-house and a registry office for the district were built and by 1871, the village contained four large hotels, several mills and numerous stores. A developing tourist trade further encouraged the growth of the community and, in 1875, Bracebridge was incorporated as a village with over 750 inhabitants.	In Memorial Park, bordered by Manitoba, Kimberly and Parklane streets, Bracebridge	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge	45.04239749	-79.31355258
Founding of Brampton, The	Two early entrepreneurs at the crossroads hamlet of Buffy's Corners hailed from Brampton, England and were evidently successful in renaming the community when it was incorporated in 1853. Later in the century, Harry Dale's horticultural business attracted thousands of visitors to its annual floral displays and earned Brampton the additional name of Flower Town.	At the Pioneer Cemetery, 345 Main Street North, Brampton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton		
Founding of Brantford, The	In the 1820s, settlers began moving to First Nation's lands at Brant's Ford on the Grand River and a community was soon established. Railway construction and agricultural prosperity assured Brantford's continued expansion.	At the city hall, 100 Wellington Square, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		
Founding of Brussels, The	In 1854, William Ainley purchased two hundred acres of land here on the Middle Branch of the Maitland River. The following year, he laid out a village plot that he named Ainleyville. A post office named Dingle was opened in 1856. The community flourished and, by 1863, contained a sawmill, a grist-mill, blacksmith shops, a woollen mill and several other small industries. In anticipation of the rapid growth that the expected construction of a branch of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway would bring, Ainleyville, with a population of 780, was incorporated as a village and renamed Brussels on	In front of the public library, Turnberry and Mill roads, Brussels	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East	43.74430166	-81.24995788

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	December 24, 1872. Within a decade, the population had increased to about 1800.				
Founding of Burritt's Rapids, The	In 1793, Stephen and Daniel Burritt, two brothers from Arlington, Vermont, settled in this vicinity. A bridge, sawmill and school were built here at "Daniel Burritt's Rapids" before 1826. In 1830, Henry Burritt, Daniel's nephew, began to develop his property on the Oxford side of the river. By 1831, a store, tavern and several houses were built and, on the Marlborough Township side, Christ Church was begun. A post office called "Burritt's Rapids" was opened in 1839 and, later, a town plot was surveyed and several additional mills built. With the opening of the Rideau Canal, this milling centre flourished, but it was later bypassed by the railways and its importance gradually diminished.	On the grounds of the community hall, Main Street near the bridge, Burritts Rapids	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford	44.98182036	-75.79704608
Founding of Cardinal, The	The grist-mill built at Point Cardinal by Hugh Munro about 1796 fostered the development here of a small settlement. A sawmill and store were later erected and, in 1837, a post-office, "Edwardsburgh", was established. In 1858, attracted by abundant water power and the operation of the Galops shipping canal (1846) and the Grand Trunk Railway (1855), William T. Benson and Thomas Aspden founded the Canada Starch Works. Its prosperity stimulated the growth of Elgin, as Edwardsburgh was also known, and in 1864 the hamlet, with 300 inhabitants, contained several other prominent businesses, notably the James McLatchie foundry. The community was incorporated as the Village of Cardinal, with a population of 800, by a bylaw that became effective in 1880.	At the junction of County Road 2 and Bridge Street, Cardinal	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal	44.78902424	-75.38199283
Founding of Carleton Place, The	The families of Edmond Morphy and William Moore became, in 1819, the first settlers on the site of Carleton Place. About 1822, Hugh Boulton built a mill here on the Mississippi River that provided the nucleus around which a community, known as "Morphy's Falls," had become established by 1824. It also contained a sawmill, stores, a tavern, tannery, ashery and a blacksmith's shop, and later a textile mill and stove foundry. A post office named "Carleton Place" was opened in 1830. The completion of railway lines from Brockville in 1859 and Ottawa in 1870 greatly stimulated the growth of Carleton Place. It was incorporated as a village in 1870 with a population of 1,200 and became a town in 1890.	In Centennial Park, Flora Street, Carleton Place	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Carleton Place	45.13759578	-76.15070573
Founding of Chesley, The	A small settlement, "Sconeville," developed here following the erection of mills on the Saugeen River by Adam Elliot in 1858-59. A post-office, named after Solomon Chesley, a former Indian Department official, was established in 1865 and, three years later, village lots were laid out by Elliot's son John. The hamlet quickly matured into a thriving community. In 1879, with over 900 inhabitants, it was incorporated as a village and council meetings commenced in 1880. A branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, completed to Chesley the following year, facilitated its development as an important centre for several agricultural businesses and the shipment of produce, livestock, lumber and	In Cenotaph Park, opposite the post office at 120 First Avenue, Chesley	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie	44.2969203	-81.09464722

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	bark. By 1885, Chesley's population had risen to 1,400 and, in 1906, it became a town.				
Founding of Chippawa, The	Situated on Chippawa Creek at the end of the portage road from Queenston, Chippawa retained its original name even though the creek was renamed the Welland River in 1793. Severely damaged during the War of 1812, the village revived following construction of the first Welland Canal.	In Cummington Square, near the former town hall, Chippawa	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls		
Founding of Clinton, The	A tavern at the junction of the London and Huron Roads marked the beginning of the village of Clinton, originally called The Corners. The absence of water power restricted early development, but the completion in 1858 of a rail line from Fort Erie to Goderich stimulated the community's industrial growth.	On the grounds of Wesley Willis United Church, Mary and Victoria Streets, Clinton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron		
Founding of Cobourg, The	With the completion of the Kingston Road by 1817, and harbour facilities in 1832, the small milling community of Cobourg became a significant shipping centre and port of entry on Lake Ontario.	Near the Cobourg Marina at the foot of Third Street on the harbour, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg		
Founding of Cochrane, The	In 1907, the site of Little Lakes Camping Ground was chosen as the junction of two railway lines then under construction, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the National Transcontinental. The town site was renamed in honour of the provincial minister of lands, forests and mines, Francis Cochrane.	On the grounds of the Ministry of Transportation building, 50 Third Avenue, Cochrane	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Cochrane		
Founding of Colborne, The	After Joseph Keeler opened a store on the site of present-day Colborne about 1819, other small businessmen followed suit and a community began to grow. With the opening of harbour facilities and the arrival of the railway in the 1840s and 1850s, Colborne became an important service centre for the region.	In Victoria Park, opposite the municipal building, 1 Toronto Street, Colborne	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Cramahe		
Founding of Cornwall, The	During the 1780s, disbanded loyalist soldiers and their families began to settle at the site of Cornwall, then called New Johnstown. The construction of the Cornwall Canal between 1834 and 1842 accelerated the community's development into an industrial centre.	In Lamoureux Park, at the foot of Augustus Street, Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall		
Founding of Deseronto, The	Led by Deserontyon (Captain John), a group of Mohawks, supporters of the British during the American Revolution, in 1784 became this area's first settlers. Lands to the east of the Mohawks' reserve were patented by John Culbertson in 1837. He began selling village lots in his tract in 1840. Culbertson registered a survey for a village, "Deseronca," in 1850, although the settlement was called "Mill Point" 1850-81. After 1855, Hugo B. Rathbun acquired many village properties and built one of the province's earliest "company towns" here to house employees of his shipyard and sawmill. A county bylaw of 1871 provided for the incorporation of Mill Point as a village. It was renamed "Deseronto" in 1881, and became a town in 1889.	In Centennial Park, between Main Street and the waterfront, Deseronto	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Deseronto	44.19151221	-77.05620765
Founding of Dresden, The	A sawmill and grist-mill in operation by 1850 were the basis for the small community of Dresden. Extensive timber resources and the Sydenham River stimulated development and by 1871 the village was a major commercial centre.	At the town hall, 485 St. George Street, Dresden	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Founding of Dundas, The	The strategic location of Dundas at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario attracted many settlers and small businessmen to the area. Completion of the Desjardins Canal in 1837 stimulated further growth and by mid-century Dundas was a thriving town.	In Desjardins Centennial Park, East Street North, Dundas	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.265963	-79.94477
Founding of Dunnville, The	Construction of a feeder canal from the Grand River to the Welland Canal fostered the development of Dunnville in the late 1820s. For the next 20 years, the community prospered as an important transshipment point.	In Wingfield Park, Main Street, Dunnville	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand		
Founding of Durham, The	In 1842, Archibald Hunter, a Scottish immigrant, led a party northward on the Garafraxa "colonization road" to the banks of the Saugeen River. The resulting settlement was first called Bentinck and later Durham, probably to honour the English birthplace of George Jackson, the first local Crown Land Agent. The establishment of flour and grist-mills in 1847 made the town the major agricultural centre of the district. The Durham Road, another settlement route, was constructed through the town in 1849. Further growth followed, churches were founded, a school organized, and a newspaper, the Chronicle, was established in 1857. By an Act passed in 1872, the Ontario legislature incorporated Durham as a town.	On the grounds of the town hall, 137 Garafraxa Street North, Durham	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of West Grey	44.17674571	-80.81845503
Founding of Englehart	Englehart owes its beginnings to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (T. & N.O.), a colonization line designed by the provincial government to open agricultural lands of the Little Clay Belt to settlement and to provide access to the area's vast timber resources. In 1905 the railway stockpiled equipment and materials on the east bank of the Blanche (now Englehart) River, at mile 138, for the line's first major bridge. This drew entrepreneurs to provide services and amenities to the railway workers gathering there. In 1906 Englehart became a divisional point for the railway and work began to build repair shops and an engine roundhouse west of the river. Town lots were surveyed there and sold at public auction. A post office was established followed by stores, a school and churches. The community was named Englehart in honour of Jacob Lewis (Jake) Englehart, the chairman of the T. & N.O. Commission. In 1908 Englehart became an incorporated town and elected its first Council.	Centennial Park, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, Englehart	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Englehart	47.825609	-79.872994
Founding of Erin, The	A small community developed here following the erection of mills on the Credit River about 1828-29. These were later rebuilt by Daniel McMillan. In 1839, a post office, Erin, was established at "McMillan's Mills," and, within a year, village lots had been laid out. In 1851, with a population of 300, the thriving settlement contained several prosperous industries, including a distillery, a tannery and carding, oatmeal and grist-mills. Agricultural prosperity and abundant waterpower stimulated the community's growth as an important regional centre for milling and the manufacture of wood products, and, in 1879, a branch of the Credit Valley Railway was completed through Erin to	Near the Main Street bridge, opposite the cenotaph, Erin	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Erin	43.76800946	-80.06074338

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Toronto. That year, by a Wellington County bylaw, Erin was incorporated as a village, with over 750 inhabitants.				
Founding of Exeter, The	In 1833, the families of James Willis and William McConnell became the earliest settlers in this area. Within a year, McConnell had erected mills here on the banks of the Aux Sables River near which a community known as Francistown developed. South of the mills, near Willis's location on the "London Road," Isaac Carling opened a store and tannery in 1847, and James Pickard a general store in 1851. Four years later, a village plot (Exeter) was laid out and, by 1860, Exeter had become the chief market centre of the district. In anticipation of the growth that the London, Huron and Bruce Railway would bring, Exeter and Francistown were amalgamated and incorporated as the village of Exeter on March 29, 1873.	In Riverview Park, Main Street South, just south of the Ausable River bridge, Exeter	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of South Huron	43.35593316	-81.48190652
Founding of Forest, The	In 1858, Timothy Resseguie laid out the first village lots, and the opening of a railway station here in 1859 on the recently completed Grand Trunk line from Guelph to Sarnia provided the nucleus around which this community grew. A general store was opened and it was followed by other commercial enterprises. An Anglican church was established in 1861 and, the following year, a post office was opened. Grist-mills and sawmills were constructed and the community flourished as a trans-shipment centre. With a population of over 750, Forest, in 1872, was incorporated as a village in accordance with a Lambton County bylaw, and in 1889 it became a town.	In front of the Station Library, 61 King Street West, Forest	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores	43.09600078	-82.00304203
Founding of Georgetown	After British officials acquired a block of land from the Mississaugas in 1818, the initial survey of Esquesing Township was undertaken in 1819. A township surveyor, Charles Kennedy, and several of his brothers settled lands located in the Silver Creek Valley. George Kennedy dammed the stream running through his property to establish a sawmill and later a gristmill. This provided the nucleus of a small settlement, known as "Hungry Hollow." The York to Guelph Road (now Highway 7) opened in 1828, connecting the settlement to the broader economic development of the province. Around 1837, the hamlet became known as Georgetown. In 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway opened its line from Toronto to Sarnia through the community, providing new opportunities for growth. Georgetown was incorporated as a village in 1865 and as a town in 1922. In 1974, Georgetown and much of Esquesing Township amalgamated with Acton and other communities to form the Town of Halton Hills.	On the lawn of the Halton Hills Library and Cultural Centre, 9 Church Street, Halton Hills.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills		
Founding of Goderich, The	In 1826, the Canada Company, a newly chartered colonization firm, acquired a large block of land known as the Huron Tract. The following year, William "Tiger" Dunlop, appointed Warden of the Forests by the Company's first superintendent John Galt, established his base here in the western part of the Tract. Named Goderich after the Colonial Secretary, Viscount Goderich, the site was initially marked only by "The Castle," Dunlop's residence, but a	In Harbour Park, Harbour Street, Goderich	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Town of Goderich	43.74345785	-81.71960433

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	settlement gradually developed. By 1829, the Canada Company had surveyed a town plot, opened the Huron Road from Guelph, and established an office. In 1841, Goderich became the administrative and judicial centre for the newly created Huron District. Nine years later, with a population of about 1,000, the community was incorporated as a town.				
Founding of Gravenhurst, The	The Muskoka Road, constructed to open the district north of Washago for settlement, had reached this point at the head of Lake Muskoka by 1859. A community soon developed and, in 1862, a post office named Gravenhurst was opened here. Four years later, Alexander Cockburn launched the "Wenonah," the first steamboat on the Muskoka Lakes, and Gravenhurst was established as the southern terminus of navigation and the centre of a developing tourist industry. Lumbering further accelerated the village's development and the extension of the Toronto Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railroad to Gravenhurst, its northern terminal, in 1875, consolidated its position as the "Gateway to Muskoka." The community, with over 850 inhabitants, was incorporated as a village by a county bylaw of 1877.	In front of the municipal building, 190 Harvie Street, Gravenhurst	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst	44.92107061	-79.37314826
Founding of Guelph, The	John Galt, the celebrated Scottish novelist and first superintendent of the Canada Company, founded Guelph on April 23, 1827, naming it "in compliment to the Royal Family." Established and heavily promoted by Galt as the headquarters for the development of the Company's huge land purchase, the Huron Tract, the town subsequently declined on his removal from office in 1829. Increased agricultural settlement in the area and Guelph's elevation to administrative centre for the new Wellington District contributed to its economic recovery by the mid-1840s. The town's development as a railway centre in the late 1850s encouraged the influx of light industry in the following decades, which further diversified its economic base. Under provincial statute, Guelph became a city on April 23, 1879.	In John Galt Park, near the corner of Woolwich and Macdonell streets, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.54719957	-80.24429013
Founding of Haliburton, The	The Canadian Land and Emigration Company of London, England, was incorporated in 1861 and purchased for settlement purposes in this region nine adjoining wilderness townships comprising some 360,000 acres of land. The town plot of Haliburton was surveyed by 1864, a sawmill erected there that year, and a grist-mill built in 1865. Charles R. Stewart was appointed the first resident land agent, and the community was named in honour of Judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton, chairman of the company and famous for his stories of "Sam Slick." Haliburton's early growth was stimulated by the extensive operations of enterprising lumbermen, such as Mossom Boyd, and by the arrival of the Victoria Railway in 1878.	In Sam Slick Park, in front of Haliburton Highland Secondary School, Highway 121, Haliburton	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Dysart et al	45.04342919	-78.5218903
Founding of Hallowell, The	Here, in a secure harbour at the head of Picton Bay, several roads converged during the 1790s, including a portage to Lake Ontario. It thus became a natural shipping and distribution centre for the peninsula and, by 1811, a small community had been well established. This settlement, named "Hallowell"	In Queen Elizabeth Park, Hill and Bay streets, Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward	44.01305226	-77.13571493

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	after a Loyalist from Massachusetts, grew rapidly after 1818 when the use of steamers made the harbour more accessible. In 1823-25, the Reverend William Macaulay laid out an adjacent village site that he named "Picton." The latter became the judicial and administrative centre of the District of Prince Edward in 1831. The two communities amalgamated in 1837 and were incorporated as the Town of Picton.				
Founding of Hanover, The	Strategically located at the intersection of the Durham Road with a branch of the Saugeen River, Hanover developed into a significant milling and manufacturing centre by 1867. Later, the town became known for manufacturing furniture.	At Hanover Heritage Square, 10th Street and 10th Avenue, Hanover	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Hanover		
Founding of Harriston, The	In 1854, Archibald Harrison (1818-77), a Toronto-area farmer, acquired land here in Minto Township where the Elora and Saugeen Road crossed the Maitland River. Mills built by Harrison's brothers, Joshua and George, formed a nucleus of a small settlement and, in 1856, a small post office, Harriston, was established. The hamlet grew slowly but, from 1862, agricultural development stimulated local trade. By about 1867, with a population of about 150, the village contained many businesses, including blacksmith shops and wagonworks. The construction of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, completed to Harriston in 1871, spurred the community's growth as a prosperous commercial and farm-implement manufacturing centre. Harriston was incorporated as a village with about 500 inhabitants in 1872, and as a town in 1878.	In the park adjacent to the town hall, 68 Elora Street, Harriston	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Minto	43.91176	-80.86889936
Founding of Hastings, The	By 1825, James Crooks, a prominent entrepreneur and land speculator of West Flamborough, had acquired over 1,000 acres here at the rapids on the Trent River. He soon erected a small grist-mill but made no further improvements until the government began the canalization of the Trent waterway in 1837 and constructed a lock and dam at "Crooks Rapids." Crooks erected a new grist-mill and a sawmill and, in 1839, surveyed a village plot. Few lots were sold and, in 1851, the whole property was acquired by Henry Fowlds, a lumberman from Asphodel Township. Fowlds expanded the mills, began a steamship service and established several textile industries. Within ten years, the community, renamed Hastings, contained about 700 inhabitants. Hastings was incorporated as a village in 1874.	In the park on the north bank of the Trent River, between Hope and New streets, Hastings	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Trent Hills	44.30794072	-77.9600673
Founding of Huntsville, The	Begun as a small agricultural settlement in the late 1860s largely through the efforts of Captain George Hunt, Huntsville continued to develop throughout the century, stimulated to a great extent by the engineering of a navigable water route to Port Sydney and the construction of a rail line from Gravenhurst.	In front of the town hall, 37 Main Street East, Huntsville	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Huntsville		
Founding of Iroquois Falls	This region's first inhabitants were aboriginal peoples who were attracted by its abundant natural resources and extensive water routes. Europeans arrived in the late 1600s to acquire furs and establish trade with the First Nations.	At the corner of Cambridge and Synagogue avenues, Iroquois Falls	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Iroquois Falls	48.76370701	-80.68198863

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	During the early 1900s, Montreal businessman Frank Anson recognized the region's potential for paper manufacturing and, in 1912, he and Shirley Ogilvie were granted a pulpwood concession of over one million acres. Anson oversaw the establishment of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited – the largest newsprint mill in North America at the time. The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway further supported the development and rapid growth of the area. Initially a company-owned and planned town, Iroquois Falls was incorporated in 1915. The Great Fire of 1916 destroyed a large portion of the town but the community was able to rebuild. In 1920, Anson initiated a beautification program that incorporated some elements of Garden City planning ideals, which remain evident today.				
Founding of Kapuskasing, The	A scheme to settle veterans of the First World War in this vicinity was unsuccessful. It was not until the start of pulp and paper milling operations in the 1920s that Kapuskasing began to develop as an organized community.	At the Ron Morel Memorial Museum, 25 Millview Road, Kapuskasing	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Kapuskasing		
Founding of Killarney, The	In 1820, the fur trader Etienne de la Morandière moved to the site of present-day Killarney, then known as Shebahonaning. He cleared land, planted crops, and even imported cattle. The remote settlement he founded continued to develop over the years despite the fact that until Highway 637 opened in 1862 it was accessible only by water.	On the grounds of the municipal building, 31 Commissioner Street, Killarney	Northern Ontario, District of Sudbury, Municipality of Killarney		
Founding of Leamington, The	Wilkinson's Corners, the fledgling settlement that formed around Alexander Wilkinson's land holdings, was slow to develop until the late 1860s. By then, regular stagecoach connections had been established between Windsor and the renamed community of Leamington and dock facilities were under construction on Lake Erie.	At the Mersea Municipal Building, 38 Erie Street North, Leamington	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Municipality of Leamington		
Founding of Listowel, The	Among the earliest settlers on the site of Listowel was John Binning who, tradition has it, became the community's first permanent settler in 1852. Within four years, D.D. Hay, one of the most enterprising early settlers, had erected a sawmill and a settlement called Mapleton developed. On June 1, 1856, a post office named Listowel was opened and the community, with a population of 200, contained taverns and a general store operated by W.H. Hacking. Ten years later, the population had increased to 800 and the settlement became an incorporated village. The arrival of a branch line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway hastened the village's development and it became a town with a population of 2,054 in 1875.	At the municipal building, 330 Wallace Avenue North, Listowel	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of North Perth	43.73357974	-80.95119022
Founding of London, The	In 1793, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe reserved the site at the forks of the Thames River for the capital of Upper Canada. York (Toronto) became the seat of government, however, and the town site of London began to develop only after 1826 when it was selected as the judicial and administrative centre of the London District.	In the northeast corner of Court House Square, Dundas and Ridout Streets, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		

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Founding of L'Original, The	Named after the moose that were so plentiful in the area, L'Original was developed primarily by Nathaniel Treadwell, a land speculator from New York State who acquired the Pointe à l'Orignac seigneurie in 1796.	At St-Jean Baptiste School, 35 Longueuil Street, L'Original	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Township of Champlain		
Founding of Lucan, The	In anticipation of construction of the Grand Trunk Railway to Sarnia, the site of Lucan was subdivided into lots, the first of which were sold in 1855. Mills, stores and hotels were built and with the completion of the rail line, Lucan prospered.	On the grounds of the community centre, 263 Main Street, Lucan	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Lucan Biddulph		
Founding of Lyndhurst, The	Development of this community began after the construction of the province's first successful iron smelter and a sawmill in 1801. On the west bank of the river, a grist-mill was built in 1827 and a village plot laid out by Charles and Jonas Jones of Brockville. Originally called "Furnace Falls," this community was renamed Lyndhurst by 1846. Here, a post office was opened in 1851. During the next twenty years, other small industries were started and, in 1868, John Roddick and Henry Green purchased the Jones property. This fine stone bridge was designed by Roddick, whose mills, and those of Green, remained for many years the principal industries of the community.	At the stone bridge, Charles Street, Lyndhurst	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands	44.54991332	-76.12537052
Founding of Madoc, The	Mills constructed about 1832 by Donald MacKenzie, a Belleville merchant, and the ironworks erected by American entrepreneurs Uriah Seymour and John Pendergast formed the nucleus of a settlement here on Deer Creek. A post-office, Madoc, was established in 1836 and the hamlet grew gradually, stimulated by lumbering, farming and the opening of the Hastings Colonization Road (1854), which ran north from Madoc Township. Following the nearby discovery of gold-bearing quartz in 1866, it became a bustling centre, which by 1868 contained about 1,000 inhabitants and numerous industries, including a rock crushing mill. The boom declined after 1870, but the community continued to prosper from its agricultural and commercial activities. Madoc was incorporated as a village by a county bylaw of 1877.	At the Thomas Thompson Memorial Park, also called Cenotaph Park, St. Lawrence Street East, Madoc	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Centre Hastings	44.50590657	-77.46909292
Founding of Maitland, The	In this vicinity, the site of a shipyard used during both the late French and early British periods, a village plot was laid out in 1824 for Jehiel and Ziba Phillips. Adjacent to it, George Longley, a recent English emigrant, acquired an estate on which St. James Anglican Church was built in 1826. Longley constructed the nearby stone windmill, opened a store and, in 1828, became Maitland's first postmaster. The community, named after Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada 1818-28, was a point of access to the Rideau area and flourished during the building of the Rideau Canal 1826-32. Other local industries were soon established and, by 1850, Maitland had 200 residents.	On County Road 2, east of Church Street, Maitland	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta	44.63557877	-75.61232732
Founding of Markham, The	The earliest settlers in this part of Markham Township, including several "Pennsylvania Dutch," arrived on the Rouge River shortly after 1800. Within ten years, Nicholas Miller had erected mills around which a community known	At the Markham Museum, Highway 48, Markham	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham	43.89382354	-79.26478521

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	as Markham Mills had developed by about 1820. A village plot (Reesorville) was laid out north of the mills in 1826 by Joseph Reesor. Two years later, a post office named Markham was opened. By 1850, the village had a population of 650 and contained such industries as a woollen mill, a foundry and a distillery. Markham was incorporated as a village under a bylaw of November 20, 1872, some eighteen months after the arrival of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.				
Founding of Meaford, The	In 1837, inhabitants of St. Vincent Township petitioned the government requesting that land at the mouth of the Bighead River be reserved as a landing place. The land was set aside, a town plot of "Meaford" laid out in 1845, and lots subsequently offered for sale. As early as 1841, a sawmill and a grist-mill had been built on adjoining land, several roads constructed to the landing and a post office called "St. Vincent" established. In 1865, this post office was renamed "Meaford," which by that time had become a flourishing community, connected by steamer and road with the railhead at Collingwood. Meaford was incorporated as a town in 1874.	On Sykes Street, west of the town hall, Meaford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford	44.60882929	-80.59232716
Founding of Merrickville, The	In 1793, William Merrick (1760-1844), a Loyalist from Massachusetts, acquired from Roger Stevens a sawmill at the "Great Falls" on the Rideau River. Here, he built new mills that formed the nucleus of a small community that grew up before 1816, and was known as "Merricks Mills." The establishment of new settlements on the Rideau and the building of the canal, 1826-32, stimulated the growth of the village. Streets were laid out and a post office named "Merrickville" was opened in 1829. By 1850, the community contained about 700 persons, two flour mills, a cloth factory and other industries, and was incorporated as a village in 1860.	On the grounds of the municipal building, Main Street West at Elgin Street, Merrickville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford	44.91634521	-75.83553475
Founding of Midland, The	In 1871, the spot known as Mundy's Bay was chosen as the northern terminus of the Midland Railway, which at that time ran from Port Hope to Beaverton. A town site was surveyed the following year and settlers, attracted by the convenience of rail service, soon began to move into the area.	On the grounds of the public library, 320 King Street, Midland	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Midland		
Founding of Milverton, The	By 1851, Andrew West, a New York native, had opened a hotel in the recently surveyed township of Mornington. This building was the focal point around which a small community initially known as West's Corners developed. The hamlet grew gradually and a post office was opened in 1854. Ten years later, the settlement contained a sawmill, a tannery, two churches and some 200 residents. About 1871, the name of the village was changed to Milverton, reportedly after a town in Somerset, England. With the arrival of the Stratford and Huron Railway in 1877, the market for Milverton's agriculturally based industries was greatly expanded and the thriving community, with a population of about 550, was incorporated as a village by a county by-law effective January 1, 1881.	At the public library, Mill Street East and Arena Drive, Milverton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of Perth East	43.56452887	-80.92021368

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Founding of Mitchell, The	In 1836, the Canada Company, a large private land settlement agency, laid out a town plot (Mitchell) here on the Huron Road. Within a year, John Hicks, one of Logan Township's earliest settlers, had erected a hotel near that point where the road crossed the River Thames. Although settlement proceeded slowly at first, a sawmill was in operation by 1842. Following the opening of the Mitchell-Blanshard Road in 1845, stores and other mills were built and, in 1851, the population had reached 150. The arrival of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad in 1857 greatly stimulated the development of Mitchell, and it was incorporated as a Village in that year. In 1874, with a population of some 2,000, it became a town.	In Centennial Park, Huron Road and Blanchard Street, Mitchell	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of West Perth	43.46905224	-81.19921379
Founding of Mount Forest, The	During the survey of the Garafraxa Colonization Road, constructed from Arthur to Georgian Bay in 1840-48, land was reserved for a settlement here at the South Saugeen River. By 1851, a post office had been established and, two years later, a village-plot named Mount Forest was laid out. Surrounded by excellent agricultural country and stimulated by the improvement of the Garafraxa Road, the hamlet grew quickly and was incorporated as a village in 1864. Three years later, with a population of about 1,400 inhabitants, the community contained several farm implement manufactories and an extensive milling complex owned by Cynthia Yeomans. Following the completion of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway to Mount Forest in 1871, the community expanded rapidly and became a town in 1879.	In the Lion's Club Park, Main Street South and Parkside Drive, Mount Forest	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North	43.97745213	-80.72912241
Founding of New Hamburg, The	A grist-mill built by Josiah Cushman about 1834 formed the nucleus around which a small community of Amish Mennonites and recent German immigrants developed. A village plot was surveyed in 1845 and, six years later, a post office, New Hamburg, was established with William Scott, an early mill-owner, as postmaster. By then, the village, with a population of 500, contained several prosperous industries, including a pottery, and the carriage-works and foundry of Samuel Merner, a prominent Swiss-born entrepreneur. The construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, completed in 1856, and agricultural prosperity stimulated the community's development as an important centre for milling and farm machinery production. New Hamburg was incorporated as a village, with about 1,100 inhabitants, in 1857 and as a town in 1966.	On the grounds of the municipal building, 121 Huron Street, New Hamburg	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Wilmot	43.37807587	-80.71195863
Founding of New Liskeard	The Little Clay Belt, the rich agricultural belt extending north from New Liskeard, was originally inhabited by the Algonquin First Nations, including Joachim "Clear Sky" Wabigijic and Angela Lapointe who lived by the mouth of the Wabi River. In 1891, William Murray and Irvin Heard settled here and two years later Crown Lands Agent John Armstrong arrived to supervise development. The abundance of good, inexpensive farmland attracted people from southern to "new" Ontario and the town quickly grew. It was incorporated as New Liskeard in 1903 and Armstrong became its first mayor. The	In Riverside Place, at the mouth of the Wabi River, in New Liskeard	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Municipality of Temiskaming Shores		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway arrived two years later, helping to develop New Liskeard into the commercial centre of south Temiskaming.				
Founding of Newboro, The	The settlement of this area was begun during the building of the Rideau Canal in 1826-32, when a major construction camp was located here at the Isthmus. In 1833, Benjamin Tett, owner of a nearby sawmill, opened a store and, three years later, a post office named Newborough was established. A small community, including several stores, gradually developed as a trade centre for the region's lumber industry and agriculture. About 1850, a tannery was established and, within ten years, two iron mines had been opened in the vicinity. The ore was exported via the Rideau to smelters in the United States. Growth was further stimulated by the erection of a foundry and a steam sawmill and, in 1876, Newboro was incorporated as a village.	At the war memorial, Drummond Street or Highway 42, Newboro	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes	44.65115673	-76.31830304
Founding of Newbury, The	In the 1850s, Newbury began to develop around a railway station on the line from Niagara Falls to Windsor. It soon became an important shipping point for square timber and by 1872 boasted a population of 800.	On the grounds of the public library, 48 Hagerty Road, Newbury	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Village of Newbury		
Founding of Newmarket, The	In 1801, Joseph Hill, attracted by the water-power potential of the Holland River, built a grist-mill on the site of present-day Newmarket and opened a general store. The settlement here in 1803-1804 of Elisha Beman, a major local landowner and entrepreneur, provided a strong stimulus for the community's growth and, within a few years, the village had emerged as the market centre for the rich, surrounding agricultural region. The arrival of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad in 1853 strengthened this position, contributing to Newmarket's incorporation as a village four years later. Because of its success in attracting financial investment, the village prospered and, in 1880, Newmarket, with over 2,000 inhabitants, was incorporated as a town by an act of the provincial legislature.	In Wesley Brooks Memorial Park, Water and Main streets, Newmarket	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket	44.05136098	-79.45557143
Founding of Oliver Township, The	Following the survey of Oliver Township in 1873, free land grants were offered to encourage farmers to develop the agricultural potential of the area. Within five years, about 70 families had settled in the township.	In front of the municipal building, Oliver Road, Murillo	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Oliver-Paipoonge		
Founding of Omemee, The	About 1920, Maurice Cottingham settled here on the Pigeon River in Emily Township. By 1835, his family had acquired much of the site of the present village. William Cottingham had built mills and, with Christopher Knoweson, had laid out a village plot named Williamstown on the west side of the River. Within a few years, a post office was opened and, by 1843, the village had been enlarged and was called Metcalfe. The construction of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway in 1857 fostered the growth of the community and it was renamed Omemee, a Mississauga word meaning "Pigeon." The centre became a thriving shipping point for timber and grain. Omemee was incorporated as a village in 1874 with a population of about 900.	At the municipal building, 1 King Street West, Omemee	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes	44.29891604	-78.56018005

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Founding of Orillia, The	The site of an Ojibwa reserve from 1830 to 1838, Orillia subsequently prospered as an agricultural and lumbering community. Transportation links with Toronto and Georgian Bay stimulated Orillia's development as a commercial centre and summer resort.	Beside the Orillia Opera House, Mississauga and West Streets, Orillia	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia		
Founding of Osgoode Township, The	Named for William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, Osgoode Township was established on lands the British acquired from the Mississaugas in the 1780s. Land for farming and a plentiful supply of white pine and white oak attracted the first non-native settlers, the families of Archibald and Catherine McDonell and William and Ann York, who arrived in 1827. They founded the new community's first industries and institutions, and they built the first two roads in the Township, converging here at what was Baker's Corners. These roads, the Rideau Canal and railway lines between Osgoode and Bytown (now Ottawa) encouraged further settlement, and the Township was incorporated in 1850. On January 1, 2001, Osgoode Township became part of the City of Ottawa.	In Victoria Park at the intersection of Victoria and Albert Streets in Metcalfe	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Founding of Owen Sound, The	In November 1840, a town plot in Sydenham Township was surveyed as the terminus of the Garafraxa-Owen's Sound Road. John Telfer, government agent, completed his house by November 21 and a shelter for settlers by the following spring. Four private buildings were finished by July 1842. "Sydenham" by 1846 contained a sawmill and grist-mill and about 150 people. A post office, opened in 1847, was named "Owen's Sound" after the settlement along the Garafraxa Road from Arthur north. "Sydenham" grew as land and water communication improved and, in 1852, became the seat of Grey County. The community of "Sydenham" was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound in 1857 with a population of almost 2,000.	On the grounds of city hall, 808 Second Avenue East, Owen Sound	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound	44.56400285	-80.94299533
Founding of Paisley, The	In 1852, shortly after this region was opened for settlement, the government reserved land for a town here on the Elora and Saugeen Road, at the confluence of the Teeswater and Saugeen rivers. Already settled on the site were Simon Orchard and Samuel Rowe and, later that year, John Valentine built a sawmill here. The town plot, named Paisley, was surveyed in 1855 and, within two years, a community of about 150 had developed. By 1867, additional industries, including a foundry and a woollen mill, had been established and the village's handsome buildings reflected its prosperity. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway was completed through the community in 1872. Two years later, with over 1,000 inhabitants, Paisley was incorporated as a village.	At the municipal building, 338 Goldie Street, Paisley	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie	44.3062356	-81.27269369
Founding of Palmerston, The	The opening, in 1871, of a station on the main line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, soon to be completed from Guelph to Southampton, provided the nucleus around which a community developed. The station was built on land purchased from Thomas McDowell who, in 1854, had become the first settler on the site of Palmerston. In 1872, McDowell and William Thompson	In the park at the corner of William and Bell streets, Palmerston	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Minto	43.83219457	-80.84887891

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	who owned adjoining land began selling town lots and, by 1873, the community had 150 inhabitants. In 1874, a branch line to Listowel was completed and a post office called Palmerston, reportedly after Lord Palmerston, the celebrated English statesman, was opened. The population rapidly increased to some 1,400 and by a Provincial Act of December 21, 1874, Palmerston was incorporated as a town.				
Founding of Parkhill, The	Despite construction of a railway station at the site of Parkhill in 1860, the community was slow to develop. A grist-mill and other small industries were established some years later, which gave Parkhill a firmer economic base and fostered its growth.	On the grounds of the municipal offices, 229 Main Street, Parkhill	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Municipality of North Middlesex		
Founding of Parry Sound, The	Named in honour of the noted Arctic explorer Sir William Edward Parry, the community of Parry Sound was founded by the enterprising Beatty family. After laying out a town plot in the 1860s, William Beatty and his two sons built a store and a church, constructed roads, and operated a stagecoach service to Bracebridge.	On the grounds of the municipal building, 52 Seguin Street, Parry Sound	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Town of Parry Sound		
Founding of Petrolia, The	Following the discovery of oil at Oil Springs in 1857, prospectors extended their search to the entire township of Enniskillen. At the site of Petrolia, which contained two small settlements with post offices named Durance and Ennis, a well was brought into production in 1860. The following year, a small refinery was opened and the Durance post office renamed "Petrolea." At first, eclipsed by Oil Springs, the community developed slowly. However, in 1865-66, a series of discoveries culminating in the drilling of the King well established Petrolia as the major oil producing centre in Canada, and its population soared from about 300 to some 2,300. Incorporated as the village of Petrolia in 1866, it became a town on January 1, 1874.	At the town hall, 411 Greenfield Street, Petrolia	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Town of Petrolia	42.88139656	-82.14659504
Founding of Pickering, The	Between 1801 and 1807, a settlement developed here in Pickering Township where the Danforth Road crossed Duffin's Creek. Among the early settlers was Timothy Rogers, a prominent Quaker and colonizer who built a saw and grist-mill in 1809. A post office was established in 1829 but the hamlet of Duffin's Creek developed slowly. The construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, completed in 1856, and growing agricultural prosperity stimulated the community's development as an important grist-milling and local commercial centre. Known as Pickering from the late 1870s, it became a police village in 1900 with about 1,000 inhabitants. In 1953, it was made an incorporated village and, in 1974, amalgamated with the Town of Ajax.	Near the intersection of Kingston Road West and Old Kingston Road in the former village of Pickering	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Town of Ajax	43.85435896	-79.05690111
Founding of Point Edward, The	In 1838, John Slocum, a native of New York, established a commercial fishery on the site of a former military reserve here where the St. Clair River flows out of Lake Huron. The area remained sparsely populated until 1859, when it became the crossing point into the U.S. for the Grand Trunk Railway. Rapid development followed and, in 1864, a town plan was laid out for the community called Point Edward, reportedly after Queen Victoria's father,	At the municipal office, 36 St. Clair Street, Point Edward	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Village of Point Edward	42.9982709	-82.4133833

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Edward, Duke of Kent. In 1870, a steamship service was inaugurated to transport immigrants and supplies to western Canada and, by 1875, the town contained stores, hotels, sawmills and large immigration sheds. Five years later, it was incorporated as a village with a population of more than one thousand.				
Founding of Port Colborne, The	Chosen in 1831 as the site for the southern terminus of the Welland Canal, Port Colborne was named in honour of Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne. Initially, the community depended on the canal for its economic survival but subsequently prospered as a railway junction and industrial centre.	At 239 King Street, Port Colborne	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Port Colborne		
Founding of Port Dover, The	By 1794, Peter Walker, the first settler in this area, had located at the mouth of Patterson's Creek, but a community did not begin to develop here until Dover, situated further upstream, was razed by invading American troops in 1814. Some of the subsequent reconstruction took place nearer to the creek's mouth where a harbour had been in use since the early 1800s and, in 1835, Israel Wood Powell, a merchant, registered a village plan for Port Dover. Improvement to the harbour during the next fifteen years made Port Dover a principal Lake Erie port and shipyards, tanneries and Andrew Thompson's woollen mill contributed substantially to local economic growth. In 1879, Port Dover, with a population of 1,100, became an incorporated village.	At the Harbour Museum, 44 Harbour Street, Port Dover	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.78492685	-80.19878403
Founding of Port Elgin, The	Port Elgin's development began when, in 1854, Benjamin Shantz, one of Saugeen Township's early settlers, acquired from George Butchart a sawmill on Mill Creek. Nearby, he built a grist mill and, within three years, a community of 250 people had developed around these mills. Stores, hotels and tanneries were constructed and, in March 1857, a village plot named Port Elgin was laid out. The enterprise of its businessmen, notably Henry Hilker, Samuel Bricker and John Stafford, contributed to the development of the settlement, which had a population of over 600 by 1867. The arrival of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway in 1872 further stimulated the growth of the community and it was incorporated as a village in 1874 with a population of about 950.	At Park Place, Park Place Road just off Goderich Street or Highway 21, Port Elgin	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of Saugeen Shores	44.44199473	-81.38437211
Founding of Port Hope, The	Peter Smith, a fur trader, occupied a house here at "Smith's Creek" by 1788. The first permanent settlers were Loyalists brought to the township by 1793 by a group of associates headed by Jonathan Walton of Schenectady, N.Y. and Elias Smith, formerly of New York City. Walton and Smith were granted land after promising to build mills on the creek. The mills were operating by 1797 when Smith moved here and, in 1800, he laid out a town plot. The community's name, "Port Hope," was adopted at a public meeting in 1818, despite local pressure to call it "Toronto." A village with a board of police in 1834, it was incorporated as a town in 1850.	On the grounds of the town hall, 56 Queen Street, Port Hope	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope	43.94900559	-78.29299361

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Founding of Port Robinson, The	Port Robinson flourished in the 1830s and 1840s as the Welland Canal brought increased trade and industry to the region. Subsequent extensions to the canal deflected commerce elsewhere and in the 1870s the shipyard and dry docks at Port Robinson were forced to close.	In Port Robinson Park, adjacent to the canal, Port Robinson	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Welland		
Founding of Queenston, The	Following the loss of the east bank of the Niagara River to the Americans after the Revolution, a new portage was established around the falls in the 1780s with Queenston as its northern terminus. The village prospered as a trans-shipment point until the Welland Canal began to redirect commerce elsewhere after 1829.	On the grounds of the community centre, 32 Queenston Street, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Founding of Renfrew, The	Attracted by the lumber activity in the upper Ottawa valley, settlers began moving into the area of present-day Renfrew in the 1830s. The opening of the Opeongo Road in 1854 ensured Renfrew's continued growth.	In Low's Square, Plaunt Street and Railway Avenue, Renfrew	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew		
Founding of Richmond Hill, The	Settlers came to this district about 1794 after the construction of Yonge Street north from York (Toronto). The settlement prospered as a way station for travellers. Known as Mount Pleasant, the community was renamed, following a visit in 1819 by the Governor-in-chief of British North America, the Duke of Richmond. Mills along the Don River preceded the establishment of tanneries and carriage works. The first church, erected by Presbyterians, opened in 1821, the post office in 1836. By 1853, a railway station was located nearby. A county bylaw, passed in 1872, incorporated Richmond Hill as a village and its council first met in 1873. Town status was achieved in 1957 and its boundaries were greatly extended in 1970.	Southwest corner of Yonge and Wright streets, Richmond Hill	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Richmond Hill	43.87777944	-79.43894508
Founding of Ridgetown, The	Economic growth was slow in this small agricultural community until the Canada Southern Railway made Ridgetown a stop on its Fort Erie-to-Amherstburg line in 1872. Then the village became an important depot for local grain and lumber shipments.	On the grounds of the public library, Main Street, Ridgetown	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Founding of Sarnia, The	Stimulated by regional lumbering, oil drilling and rail traffic, by 1880 the community of Sarnia had developed into a major transshipment point for grain, coal, oil and lumber.	In Alexander Mackenzie Park, Front Street, Sarnia	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia		
Founding of Seaforth, The	Anticipating the construction of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad through this region, Christopher and George Sparling acquired, during 1850-53, most of the present site of Seaforth. George laid out a subdivision in 1856 and Christopher sold most of his land in Tuckersmith Township to a syndicate headed by James Patton of Barrie. Patton is said to have procured a railway station and named it Seaforth. Situated on the Huron Road and the railway, and a shipping point for wheat, Seaforth had a post office by December 1859, was incorporated as a village in 1868, and as a town in 1875.	At the west entrance to Victoria Park, Victoria and Gouinlock streets, Seaforth	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East	43.55130445	-81.39341736
Founding of Shelburne, The	Settlement of Melancthon Township began in the late 1840s and coincided with the construction of the Toronto-Sydenham Road. By the 1860s, settlers had moved into the Shelburne area and, in 1865, William Jelly, one of the community's earliest inhabitants, established the British Canadian Hotel,	At the town hall, 203 Main Street East, Shelburne	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Town of Orangeville	44.07832229	-80.20335312

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	commonly known as Jelly's Tavern. Within a year, the settlement included a post office named Shelburne, reportedly after the Earl of Shelburne. In 1872, Jelly and his brother John ordered the survey of a village plot in anticipation of the arrival of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. Rapid economic growth followed and the population increased from 70 in 1869 to 750 in 1877. Two years later, Shelburne was incorporated as a village and, in 1977, it became a town.				
Founding of Simcoe, The	Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's visit to this locality in 1795 led to a grant to Aaron Culver, one of the districts earliest settlers, on condition of building mills. By 1812, a hamlet had formed near these mills, but they were burnt and adjacent houses looted by U.S. troops in 1814. In 1819-23, Culver laid out a village that he named "Simcoe," and a post office with this name was opened in 1829. Streets were surveyed in 1835-36, a courthouse and gaol built, and Simcoe was made the seat of the new Talbot District in 1837. Incorporated in 1849, Simcoe, with a population of about 1,600, became the county town of Norfolk County in 1850.	In Lynnwood Park, Norfolk Street North or Highway 24, Simcoe	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.84016023	-80.30399206
Founding of Spencerville, The	By 1821, Peleg Spencer was operating a grist-mill and sawmill on the South Nation River on a Clergy Lot he had leased in 1817, having previously owned a sawmill on the site from 1811 till 1814. David Spencer, son of Peleg, took over the mills in 1822 and patented the mill lot in 1831. By 1828, an inn was located near "Spencer's Mills" and a settlement developed. David Spencer had a village plot surveyed in the 1840s and a post office, called "Spencerville," had been opened by October 1846. In 1851, the village numbered some 250 inhabitants with a tannery and other industries, as well as Spencer's mills, which were later rebuilt in stone across the river.	In front of the township hall, Centre Street, Spencerville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal	44.84240602	-75.54786074
Founding of Springfield, The	About 1850, some ten years after this area was settled, a school and a Methodist meeting house were erected here on the town-line between the townships of South Dorchester and Malahide. Shortly afterwards, a post office named Clunas was opened, with Archibald Clunas as postmaster. Although a village plot called Springfield was surveyed in 1857, its growth was slow until the Canada Southern Railway, completed in 1873, selected Springfield as a station site. The community quickly became the commercial centre for the surrounding fertile agricultural area and attracted a number of industries, including a flax mill and several gristmills. The population numbered about 800 in 1877, when Elgin County Council passed the bylaw incorporating Springfield as a village.	At the municipal building, 51137 Main Street, Springfield	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Town of Malahide	42.82918491	-80.93656169
Founding of St. Catharines, The	Enterprising settlers widened trails created by aboriginal people to accommodate wagon traffic. By 1798, a crossroads community was formed at the site of St. Catharines. Construction of the Welland Canal some 30 years later stimulated economic development and by mid-century St. Catharines had become a significant milling and shipbuilding centre.	At the municipal building, 50 Church Street, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		

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Founding of St. Marys, The	When opening Blanshard Township for settlement in 1839, the Canada Company made an arrangement with Thomas Ingersoll, a brother of Laura Secord, to build mills at "the Little Falls" of the Thames. In 1841-43, he erected a sawmill and a grist-mill and, in return, obtained 337 acres of land in this vicinity. The mills formed the nucleus of a settlement named St. Marys. In 1854, the community was incorporated as a village. The building of railways, 1857-60, stimulated development and, in 1864, when St. Marys became a town, it was already the centre for lumber and limestone quarry industries and the adjacent prosperous agricultural region.	At the town hall, 175 Queen Street East, St. Marys	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of St. Marys	43.25987962	-81.14443127
Founding of Stayner, The	Early settlement on the site of Stayner coincided with the construction between 1851 and 1855 of a railway line from Toronto to Collingwood. Originally called Nottawasaga Station, the community of Stayner developed into a significant agricultural and lumbering centre.	At the centennial fountain, Main and Oak Streets, Stayner	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Clearview		
Founding of Stoney Point, The	Coincident with increased travel along the Tecumseh Road in the 1830s, small communities of predominantly French-speaking settlers began to form along the south shore of Lake St. Clair. Stoney Point (Pointe aux Roches) flourished briefly in mid-18th century until depletion of local timber resources reduced the village's mainstay industry.	In front of the municipal building, 6690 Tecumseh Road, Stoney Point	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore		
Founding of Stouffville, The	In 1805-06, Abraham Stouffer (1780-1851), a Pennsylvania Mennonite, acquired 400 acres of land in this area. By 1824, he had built a saw and grist-mill on Duffin's Creek, near which a hamlet developed and, in 1832, a post office named Stouffville was established. The community grew steadily and, in 1852, a village plot was laid out. By 1864, Stouffville, with a population of about 700 inhabitants, contained several prosperous industries, including carriage-works, harness works and the mills of Edward Wheeler, a prominent merchant. The construction of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, completed in 1871, and growing agricultural prosperity stimulated the community's growth as an important milling and commercial centre. Stouffville was incorporated as a village by a county bylaw of 1876.	On the site of the former Stouffer homestead, Main Street, Whitchurch-Stouffville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville	43.97127511	-79.24772159
Founding of Stratford, The	Despite activity by the Canada Company, the market centre of Little Thames was slow to develop at first. In the 1850s, with its designation as the administrative seat of Perth County and with the advent of railway connections to Goderich and Sarnia, the town - now called Stratford - became a thriving commercial centre.	In the park near the Huron Street stone bridge, Stratford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford		
Founding of Strathroy, The	The sawmill and grist-mill that John Buchanan built on the Sydenham River in 1836 formed the basis of a settlement named after Buchanan's birthplace in Ireland. Construction of a rail line through Strathroy 20 years later ensured the community's continued development.	On the grounds of the town hall, 52 Frank Street, Strathroy	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Strathroy-Caradoc		
Founding of Sturgeon Falls, The	The development of Sturgeon Falls began in 1881 with the arrival of Canadian Pacific Railway construction crews. Lumbering and the establishment of pulp	At a rest stop with a lookout over the falls at the Champlain Bridge Lookout,	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of West Nipissing		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	and paper industries accelerated the village's growth and attracted many French-Canadian settlers to the area.	First Street (Highway 17), Sturgeon Falls			
Founding of Sudbury, The	The establishment of a Canadian Pacific Railway work camp in 1883 marked the beginning of Sudbury. Located on the rim of the Sudbury basin, in a region rich in natural resources, the frontier community was soon flourishing as a service centre for logging and mining operations in the vicinity.	In Civic Square, Brady Street, Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Founding of Tara, The	Soon after the survey of Arran Township was completed in 1851, John Hamilton and Richard Berford, early settlers in the area, located here along the Sauble River. The opening of the Owen Sound Post road stimulated the growth of a small community and, in 1858, Berford registered a village plan. Situated in a rich agricultural region with abundant water power, the settlement developed quickly. By 1861, it contained saw and grist mills, a foundry producing agricultural implements, wagon works and a tannery, and the following year a post office was established. Tara became a thriving commercial and manufacturing centre and, in anticipation of the arrival of the Stratford and Huron Railway, it was incorporated as a village by a county bylaw effective January 1, 1881.	In Centennial Park, Yonge Street near the bridge, Tara	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie	44.47897719	-81.14580034
Founding of Tecumseh, The	Originally a way-station on the Tecumseh Road in the 1850s, this predominantly French-speaking community evolved into a significant shipping point for local grain and timber.	At the municipal offices, 917 Lesperance Road, Tecumseh	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Tecumseh		
Founding of Teeswater, The	By 1855, the first permanent settlers on the site of Teeswater, the families of Matthew Hadwen and Peter Brown, had located here on the Teeswater River. In that year, Brown erected a sawmill and later added a grist-mill. In 1856, a post office was established with Hadwen as first postmaster. Although the settlement's early growth was slow, a tannery, a foundry, two taverns and a pearl-ash factory were in operation by 1867 when the population numbered some 400. The development of the community was spurred by the completion of a branch line of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway in 1874 from a point near Orangeville. Teeswater was incorporated as a village on January 1, 1875 with a population of about 700.	At the town hall, 3 Clinton Street North, Teeswater	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of South Bruce	43.99908716	-81.28675529
Founding of the Red Lake Mining District, The	The discovery of gold at Red Lake in the 1920s stimulated much activity in the region and within a few years intrepid bush pilots were flying people and supplies to otherwise inaccessible mining sites. By 1961, gold valued at more than \$200 million had been extracted from the district.	At the junction of Highways 105 and 125, southeast of Red Lake	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Red Lake		
Founding of the town of Latchford	Latchford began in 1903 as Montreal River Station, a town site and river crossing for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the colonization line designed to open the Little Clay Belt to settlement and provide access to the area's vast timber resources. In 1904, a three span iron bridge was built to carry the railway across the Montreal River and construction of a station house and water tank soon followed. The town was surveyed in 1905 and renamed in honour of Francis Robert Latchford (1856-1938), then Ontario	On the grounds of the Municipal Office, 10 Main Street, Latchford	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Latchford	47.32442363	-79.8105654

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Commissioner of Public Works. A brief boom period ensued when silver was discovered to the northwest in 1906 and Latchford became the provisioning and starting point for prospectors travelling up Bay Lake. Latchford was incorporated as a town in 1907 and by 1911 its population was 429. As area silver deposits were depleted Latchford's prosperous timber and pulp mills assured its longevity, giving the town its nickname of "Sawdust City."				
Founding of Thedford, The	In 1858, during the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway through this region, Nelson Southworth purchased land here on this line, donated a site for a station and laid out a village plot that he named Thedford. The hamlet that developed, however, took the name of the depot, Widder Station, which opened to serve the nearby village of Widder. During the 1860s, Widder Station grew steadily as a shipping point for square timber, lumber, grain and cattle and, by 1869, the community consisted of 350 inhabitants. The addition of several industries, including a steam saw and grist-mill and a planing mill, fostered the village's growth and it was incorporated as the Village of Thedford by a county bylaw of 1877.	In Thedford Park, Main and King streets, Thedford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores	43.16345663	-81.85684502
Founding of Thornhill, The	Settlement began here after the opening of Yonge Street in the mid-1790s and, by 1802, a grist mill and sawmill were operating on the Don River. The community developed slowly until 1829 when Benjamin Thorne built a large flour mill, tannery and store. Within a year, the village also contained a post office named "Thornhill," a church, school and tavern. Thornhill's growth as a milling and agricultural centre suffered after 1846 when the loss of British markets drove Thorne out of business. Further decline occurred when the Northern Railway bypassed the community in 1853. Recovery began with the flow of grain southward during the American Civil War and, by 1867, about 700 residents were recorded. From 1931 to 1971, Thornhill was an incorporated Police Village.	7751 Yonge Street, Thornhill	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham	43.81608764	-79.42420501
Founding of Thorold, The	One of the first businessmen to exploit the water power offered by the Welland Canal was George Keefer, Sr. who in 1828 built a large stone flour mill on the future site of Thorold. Other mills soon followed and by the 1840s Thorold had become a major mill-centre in the province.	In the Battle of Beaverdams Park, Sullivan Avenue, Thorold	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold		
Founding of Tweed, The	During the 1830s, a settlement, initially called Munroe's Mills and later Hungerford Mills, developed here on the Moira River. In 1850, when its population had reached approximately 100, it was surveyed and renamed Tweed by prominent mill owner, James Jamieson. The community grew steadily during the mid-19th century with the development of lumbering and mining in the area. Later, as agriculture assumed greater importance, it became a service centre for local farmers. By 1891, when it merged with neighbouring Georgetown and was incorporated as a village, Tweed was served by two railways and had several small factories, numerous businesses and over 750 residents. In 1967, after decades of modest growth, the	In Victoria Street parkette, behind the Tweed Municipal Building	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed	44.47823466	-77.31364288

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	community gained widespread attention as the site of Canada's first all-woman municipal council.				
Founding of Uxbridge, The	The settlement of this area was stimulated by the arrival about 1806 of approximately twelve Quaker families from Pennsylvania. About 1808, Joseph Collins completed the first saw and grist-mill around which a community developed. The mill was bought in 1832 by Joseph Gould. A post office named Uxbridge was opened in 1836 with Joseph Bascom as Postmaster. In 1844, Gould, industrialist, landowner and later first member of the Parliament of Canada for Ontario North, erected a large woollen mill. The completion, in 1871, of the section of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway between Scarborough and Uxbridge fostered the growth of the community. Incorporated as a village with a population of 1,367 in 1872, Uxbridge became a town in 1885.	At the public library, 9 Toronto Street South, Uxbridge	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Uxbridge	44.108579	-79.12257433
Founding of Walkerton, The	In 1850, Joseph Walker came here to the Durham Road where it crosses the Saugeen River. He built an inn and contracted to build two bridges and a part of a road. He and his son William were, in 1851, granted free lots and later allowed to buy adjoining property. Joseph Walker built a sawmill in 1852 and added a grist-mill the following year. Two stores were opened and "Brant Post Office" was established. Subdivisions were registered to Joseph Walker and others in 1857 when the name of the post-office was changed to Walkerton. The community was proclaimed the "county town" of Bruce County in 1866, and Walkerton was incorporated as a town in 1871.	In front of Walker's former home, 15 McNab Street, Walkerton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Brockton	44.13213377	-81.14559385
Founding of Wallaceburg, The	The Chippewa surrendered their lands in this area by treaty in 1796. The first European presence in this area was Lord Selkirk's nearby Baldoon Settlement, founded in 1804. It failed because of its poor location, but some of the settlers relocated here at the forks of the Sydenham River. Laughlan McDougall, the first arrival, built a trading post and tavern at "The Forks" in the early 1820s. When a post office opened in 1837, the hamlet was named Wallaceburg after Scottish patriot Sir William Wallace. In subsequent decades, the community prospered as the hub of the area's lumber trade and as a market town and industrial centre. Wallaceburg became a village in 1875 and a town in 1896.	In the park near James Street and McNaughton Avenue, just north of the bridge, Wallaceburg	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.59223633	-82.38755451
Founding of Waterford, The	Settlement of Townsend Township began in 1794 and, within six years, Paul Averill was operating saw and grist-mills on Nanticoke Creek where it met an established trail. Here grew a community, known successively as Sayles' Mills, Sovereign's Mills, Lodersville and finally as Waterford when a post-office was opened around 1826. Located in a rich agricultural and lumbering region, Waterford developed as Norfolk County's northern market centre and, by 1851, contained the township hall and numerous industries. One major industry was the agricultural implement factory built by James Green, a local merchant. The opening of a Canada Southern Railway station at Waterford in	At the old town hall, 76 Main Street South, Waterford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.93316677	-80.29029526

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	1871 facilitated its growth and the village was incorporated in 1878 with a population of approximately 1,100.				
Founding of Weston, The	Rich timber resources and the water power potential of the Humber River attracted settlers to this area as early as the 1790s. Traffic along the Weston Road and after 1856 on the Grand Trunk Railway stimulated Weston's steady economic growth.	In Memorial Park, Lawrence Avenue West and Little Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Founding of Westport, The	Sawmills built by Sheldon Stoddard and the Manhard brothers in 1828-29, during the construction of the Rideau Canal, fostered the development here of a small settlement. Grist-mills and wharves were soon erected and, by 1848, a post-office, "West Port," had been established. Within a decade, the hamlet contained 300 residents and several prosperous businesses, including the general store of Declan Foley and mills of William H. Fredenburgh, a prominent lumber exporter. The community's growth was stimulated by agricultural prosperity and the construction of the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, completed in 1888 between Brockville and Westport, which then had a population of about 700. Westport was incorporated as a village, with 900 inhabitants, by a United Counties bylaw of 1903.	At the town hall, Bedford Street, Westport	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Westport	44.67983971	-76.3981077
Founding of Wiarton, The	Agricultural prosperity, good harbour facilities and extensive sawmilling operations led to the steady growth of Wiarton throughout the latter half of the 19th century.	At the town hall, 315 George Street, Wiarton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of South Bruce Peninsula		
Founding of Wingham, The	In the early 1850s, settlers began moving into the townships in the Queen's Bush north of the Huron Tract. One of these townships, Turnberry, was surveyed by 1853 and a plot for a market town designated where two branches of the Maitland River met. Among the earliest settlers on the plot was John Cornyn who was operating a hotel here in 1861. A year later, a post-office named Wingham was established and, by 1866, Wingham had become a prominent supply and distributing centre for the agricultural and lumbering hinterland. In the 1870s, railway expansion stimulated tremendous growth and led to Wingham's incorporation as a village in 1874 with a population of 700. Five years later, its population numbering 2,000, Wingham was incorporated as a town.	At the Wingham Museum, 273 Josephine Street, Wingham	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Township of North Huron	43.88704024	-81.31216194
Franco-Ontarian Flag, The	The Franco-Ontarian Flag was first raised at the University of Sudbury on September 25, 1975, at a time when Sudbury was experiencing unprecedented growth in Franco-Ontarian arts and culture. Conceived by Gaétan Gervais, historian at Laurentian University, and student Michel Dupuis, the first flag was made by Jacline England, a student and staff member at the university. Refusing to take sole credit for the flag, its creators hoped that the Franco-Ontarian community would claim it as their own and a committee was formed to promote it. The flag was adopted as a unifying symbol during times of struggle and resistance, such as the Penetanguishene	University of Sudbury (within the larger Laurentian University Campus) on Manitou Road. The plaque is located in front of the main University of Sudbury administrative offices and residence (enter through the Laurentian University main	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury	46.466652	-80.974426

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	school crisis of 1979 and the SOS Montfort campaign in Ottawa in 1997. In 2001, the Ontario Legislature officially recognized the flag as the emblem of the Ontario French-speaking community. Since 2010, Franco-Ontarian Day has been celebrated annually on September 25. Today, the green and white flag with the French lily and the Ontario trillium endures as the most prominent symbol of the province's diverse francophone community and represents more than 400 years of the French presence in Ontario.	entrance road at 935 Ramsey Lake Road in Sudbury).			
Franklin Carmichael 1890-1945	A native of Orillia, Carmichael studied painting and design in Toronto and Europe. He was a founding member of the Group of Seven and participated in all of its exhibitions. His paintings can be seen today in major galleries throughout Canada.	On the grounds of the public library, 36 Mississauga Street West, Orillia	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia		
Franz Johnston 1888-1949	After working as a commercial artist for some years, Johnston served as an official war artist with the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War. In 1920, he participated in the first exhibition of paintings by the Group of Seven.	On the grounds of his former home and studio, Highway 93 and Mill Street, Wyebridge -- just south of Midland	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Tiny		
Fraserfield	Begun about 1812, this house, one of the finest country residences of its day, was the home of the Honourable Alexander Fraser, Quartermaster of the Canadian Fencibles during the War of 1812. Fraser became Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Glengarry Militia, in 1822 and served under Sir John Colborne in Lower Canada during the Rebellion of 1837-38. Elected in 1828 to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, he was appointed in 1839 to the Legislative Council. From 1842-49, he was first Warden of the Eastern District, now the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	At the house, County Road 17, about 5 km west of Williamstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas	45.15581802	-74.64360045
Frederic W. Cumberland 1820-1881	After training as an architect and civil engineer in his native England, Cumberland came to Toronto in 1847. St. James' Cathedral and University College are but two of the many notable buildings he designed in Ontario. In 1858, he became managing director of the Northern Railway and in 1867 entered politics.	On the grounds of his former residence, now the International Students' Centre, 33 St. George Street, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Frederick Arthur Verner 1836-1928	Born in the village of Sheridan, Verner studied painting in England, and in mid-life took up residence there. Like Paul Kane, his elder contemporary and role model, Verner travelled frequently in the Canadian Northwest sketching the aboriginal peoples and the great buffalo herds.	At the entrance to Sheridan College, off Trafalgar Road, Oakville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Oakville		
Frederick House	A Hudson's Bay Company post named after a son of George III, Frederick House was established in 1785 to prevent Canadian fur traders in the Abitibi region from intercepting the passage of furs to Moose Fort (Moose Factory) on James Bay. Throughout its operation, it encountered intense, occasionally violent competition, particularly from a rival concern on nearby Devil's Island. As a result, it never flourished. After its manager, two labourers and a number of native people were murdered during the winter of 1812-13, Frederick House declined further and was no longer permanently staffed. The post was	Near the site of the former post, Local Road 610 at Barbers Bay, near Connaught, east of Timmins	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins	48.61920718	-80.90935002

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	finally abandoned in 1821 when the merger of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies effectively ended the struggle for control of trade in the area.				
Frederick Stanley Haines 1879-1960	One of Ontario's outstanding artists and teachers, Haines was born in Meaford and educated at this school. In 1896, he moved to Toronto where he attended the Central Ontario School of Art. He later studied at the Académie Royale des Beaux-Arts in Antwerp, Belgium. Working in the realistic style as painter, etcher and printmaker, he tended to specialize in idealized Ontario pastoral landscapes. In 1928, he was appointed a curator at the Art Gallery of Toronto (Art Gallery of Ontario). As principal of the Ontario College of Art 1933-53, he introduced a separate workshop for advanced students and an open studio where students could watch Haines resolve his own problems in painting. Among his best-known works are "Last Gleam" and "Pasture."	On the grounds of Georgian Bay Secondary School, 125 Eliza Street, Meaford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford	44.60172984	-80.58520356
French Community in Welland	The neighbourhood that became commonly known as "French Town" was established in this area in 1918, when approximately 20 French-Canadian families arrived from Quebec to work at the Empire Cotton Mills plant. The Roman Catholic Parish of Sacré-Cœur was established in 1920 and became the cultural centre of the francophone community that developed around Empire Street. Additional French-Canadian families arrived from Quebec, New Brunswick and northern Ontario throughout the 1920s. Another wave of francophones moved here at the outset of the Second World War, attracted largely by employment opportunities in local industry. The French district was a strong and vibrant community that protected and fostered French-Canadian language and culture. The neighbourhood's population reached its peak during the 1960s, but the majority of Welland's francophone population still lived here until the late 1980s. The strong legacy of French-Canadian culture and heritage created by the small but dynamic francophone community remains within Welland to this day.	In front of the Sacré-Cœur Roman Catholic Church at 72 Empire Street, Welland.	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Welland	42.9911106	-79.239412
French Presence in Cornwall, The	Industrial expansion in Cornwall in the late 1870s led to an influx of workers and tradespeople from Quebec. Over the years, Cornwall's Franco-Ontarian community has asserted its cultural distinctiveness and paid particular attention to French education and preservation of the French language.	On the grounds of l'Église de la Nativité de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie, 300 Montreal Road, Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall	45.0187581	-74.7115996
French Presence in Hearst, The	French Canadians began to settle in Hearst in 1912 during the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. Most came to farm but soon turned to the more lucrative forest industry. Sawmills established by French Canadians prospered as family enterprises for decades, before being amalgamated into large forest-product companies by the end of the 20th century. Over the years, the French-speaking community in Hearst – once a minority – grew to 89% of the population with Francophones taking on leading cultural, economic and political roles. Institutions such as the Catholic Church and the Université de Hearst, founded in 1953, have played important roles in Franco-Ontarian education and society.	In front of Grotto Park, which is located on Ninth Street opposite the intersection of Kitchener Street in Hearst.	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Hearst	49.68475	-83.66607

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
French Presence in Lafontaine, The	French explorers first arrived in the Lafontaine area around 1610. An intermittent French presence of fur traders, soldiers and missionaries continued until 1650 when the sojourns ended after the Huron-Iroquois wars. Eventually a group of former French Canadian and Métis voyageurs from Drummond Island settled here in 1830 followed by successive waves of immigrants from Quebec, the three main groups originating from Batiscan, Joliette and the counties of Soulanges and Vaudreuil. The church and parish of Sainte-Croix were established in 1856 and the village was named after the French-Canadian statesman Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine. A high concentration of Francophones, a strong sense of community and vigorous institutions have nurtured Lafontaine's vibrant Franco-Ontarian culture.	342 Lafontaine Road West (north side of the road), Lafontaine	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Tiny	44.7581864	-80.0533862
French Settlement of the South Shore	In 1749, French settlers from parishes along the St. Lawrence were encouraged to relocate along the Detroit River. Joined by discharged soldiers and civilians from Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), they formed the first permanent agricultural settlement of European origin in what is now Ontario.	In Dieppe Gardens, at the foot of Ouellette Avenue in the vicinity of the early settlement, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
French-Canadian Settlement and the CPR in the Mattawa Area	Francophone settlement rapidly increased in the Mattawa area with the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) in 1881. During construction of the rail line, the local economy benefitted from the presence of thousands of French-Canadian workers, some of whom were accompanied by their families. Once the railway was operational, the local lumber industry expanded and Mattawa prospered as a community, a supply and transportation hub, and a lumber depot. Development was also stimulated in the towns to the west of Mattawa along the CPR line – Eau Claire, Bonfield, Astorville and Corbeil – communities that also benefitted from significant numbers of French-Canadian settlers during the 1880s. These people brought with them their unique culture and heritage, and left a lasting francophone legacy in this area of Ontario.	At Mattawa and District Museum, Explorer's Point, 285 First Street, Mattawa	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Township of Mattawan	46.31957261	-78.7098112
Frontenac Road, The	Surveyed in 1852-53 by Thomas Fraser Gibbs, Provincial Land Surveyor, this route was opened as part of a network of "colonization roads" planned by the government to encourage settlement in the southern region of the Precambrian Shield. Under the supervision of Warren Godfrey, construction began in Hinchinbrooke Township and, by 1862, 41 miles of summer road had been built northward through Olden and Clarendon townships to the intersection with the Mississippi Road. Seven years later, a northern extension was completed to the Madawaska River. Although many free land grants offered along the road's course were taken up, poor soil and harsh climate discouraged large-scale settlement. Some portions of the road gradually fell into disuse, but most were incorporated into the county and township road systems.	In Mountain Grove, about 3 km south of Highway 7, at the municipal park near a section of the former road	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, Township of Central Frontenac	44.74231993	-76.82831462
Froome and Field Talfourd	The Talfourd brothers immigrated from England in 1832 and took up neighbouring lots in Moore Township. After Field moved to the United States,	At Froomefield Pioneer Cemetery, County Road 33 and Church Street, Sarnia	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Froome laid out the town plot of Froomefield on their combined property and took an active part in local administrative affairs.				
Fryfogel's Inn	Erected about 1844-45, this building was situated on the Huron Road, a pioneer highway that opened up the Canada Company's Huron Tract. Its original owner, Sebastian Fryfogel, said to be the first settler in County of Perth, was operating a partially completed log inn on this property in December 1828. The inn became a favourite stopping place for travellers and persons settling in the Huron Tract. Fryfogel held various important municipal offices, became the first Warden of County of Perth in 1851, and died on June 10, 1873. His inn remains one of the few examples in this area of Upper Canadian neoclassic architecture.	At the inn, Highway 7/8, about 3 km east of Shakespeare	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of Perth East	43.3691543	-80.80285228
Fur Trading at Saugeen	The Anishnabe lived by the mouth of the Saugeen River before Pierre Piché arrived in 1818 to begin fur trading in the region. By 1826, the Hudson's Bay Company established an outpost at Saguingue to compete with independent fur traders like Piché. From La Cloche, its main post on Lake Huron, the Hudson's Bay Company employed First Nations, Métis, French and British fur traders who largely depended on Anishnabe hunters to supply deer, bear and marten skins. By 1832, the supply of premium furs was exhausted and the company closed its post. Although many Anishnabe gave up hunting and settled in an agricultural village, fur trading continued here until the mid-19th century when Southampton was founded.	In Pioneer Park, along the south bank of the Saugeen River, Southampton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of Saugeen Shores	44.5000266	-81.3738822
Galt City Hall	This attractive public building was designed and built in 1857-58 by H.B. Sinclair, a local resident, as a "Town Hall and Market House." Galt had become an incorporated town on January 1, 1857, and the first mayor, Morris C. Lutz, was elected by the new council that month. On May 13, he laid the cornerstone of this structure. It is classical in general style, and the "Italianate," particularly Tuscan, influence is quite predominant. Various additions were made in later years and, in 1963-64, a thorough rehabilitation of the building was carried out.	At the Market Square on the west side of the building, 46 Dickson Street, Cambridge	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge	43.36002867	-80.31284971
Gananoque Town Hall, The	Built about 1831-32 and designed in the late phase of the neoclassic style, this structure is among the best of its type remaining in Ontario. Constructed as a dwelling for John McDonald, a local landowner, merchant, postmaster and later a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, it remained in the family until 1911. The earliest settlement at the site of Gananoque took place in the late 1790s, and the first major survey of a village site was carried out in 1842. First incorporated in 1862, Gananoque became a town on January 1, 1890. The town hall was deeded to the corporation by the McDonald heirs in October 1911, and accepted in December of that year.	In front of the town hall, 30 King Street East, Gananoque	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque	44.32873675	-76.16416828
Gateway to Huronia, The	During the 17th century, the shore of Matchedash Bay marked the terminus of the historic canoe route connecting New France with Huronia. Missionaries, soldiers, explorers, and fur traders ascended the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers,	Overlooking the bay and the Martyrs' Shrine, Highway 12, east of Midland	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Midland		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	crossed Lake Nipissing, descended the French River, and entered Huronia via Matchedash Bay.				
General Sir Arthur William Currie 1875-1933	A native of Strathroy, William Currie was one of Canada's most distinguished military figures. He saw action throughout the First World War and in 1917 was appointed commander-in-chief of the Canadian Corps in Europe.	At Strathroy District Collegiate Institute, 361 Second Street, Strathroy	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Strathroy-Caradoc	42.98140675	-81.60731582
George Chaffey 1848-1932	Born at Brockville, Canada West, Chaffey became a shipbuilder on the Great Lakes and the inventor of a new type of propeller. Subsequently, he went to California where, in partnership with his brother, he built a model irrigation project and founded the city of Ontario. At the request of Alfred Deakin, later Prime Minister of Australia, Chaffey went to that continent in 1886 where he began irrigated fruit production in the Murray Valley. By proving that irrigation was practical, Chaffey was largely responsible for the successful development of the fruit industry in Australia.	In Centeen Park, Water and Park streets, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville	44.59149306	-75.6784619
George Hamilton 1787-1836	A shrewd businessman and prosperous landowner, Hamilton laid out a village plot at the Head of the Lake in 1815 that in time became the city that bears his name. When the settlement was designated the administrative centre of the Gore District, Hamilton donated land for the court house.	In front of the court house, 50 Main Street East, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
George Laidlaw 1828-1889	An energetic railway promoter and builder, Laidlaw was born in Scotland and emigrated to Toronto in 1855. He soon prospered as a grain merchant and a wharf-owner and, after 1866, gained prominence as a convincing advocate of the commercial benefits of railways emanating from Toronto. Between 1869-1873, Laidlaw skillfully negotiated the completion of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway to Owen Sound, and the Toronto and Nipissing to Coboconk. As managing director of the Credit Valley Railway, he vigorously opposed rival railway interests and deftly marshaled regional and Toronto support to ensure the line's completion in 1880 from St. Thomas, Elora and Orangeville. Dedicated to agrarian improvement, Laidlaw retired to his nearby ranch, where he raised pure-bred livestock.	On the grounds of St. Thomas' Anglican Church near his former Balsam Lake ranch, Highway 48, about 5 km east of Kirkfield	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes	44.581217	-78.926667
George Richardson, V.C. c.1831-1923	Private Richardson won the Victoria Cross while fighting with the Border Regiment in northern India during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59. He came to Canada in the early 1860s and lived in various parts of Ontario, including Oakley Township, the Rainy River District, London and Toronto	In Village Park, Vankoughnet	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge		
George Tillson 1782-1864	Born in Enfield, Massachusetts, Tillson came to Upper Canada in 1822, where he operated the Normandale Iron Foundry, Norfolk County, in partnership with Hiram Capron and James and Benjamin Van Norman. In 1825, he sold his holdings in that pioneer enterprise and bought some 600 acres of land, including a mill site, in this vicinity. Here, in partnership with Benjamin Van Norman, he built a new forge and a sawmill. The settlement that grew around these industries was known at first as Dereham Forge, but following the	At the pull-off at 3-27 Old Vienna Road, Tillsonburg	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Town of Tillsonburg	42.85888779	-80.72018014

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	survey of the town plot in 1837, it was named Tillsonburg in honour of its founder.				
George Weston, 1864-1924	George Weston was born in Oswego, New York in 1864. His family moved to Toronto and at age 12 George was apprenticed to a local baker. In 1882, Weston bought a bread delivery route from his employer and two years later a bakery. With the increasing popularity of his "Real Home Made Bread," he opened the "Model Bakery" near this site, in 1897. This bakery used the latest bread-making technology and was praised by the press for its modern efficiency and cleanliness. In 1910, Weston entered Toronto politics. Elected as the "business man's candidate," he served four years as alderman. He joined with bakers from Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg to form the Canada Bread Company in 1911, while continuing to produce biscuits at his own bakery. In 1921, he left Canada Bread to focus on the Weston family business, with his son Garfield as vice president. George Weston died in 1924, having established Canada's largest baking company and laid the foundation for a leading global food business.	Near the south-west corner of Soho and Phoebe streets, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.650691	-79.393705
Geraldton Gold Camp, The	The discovery of gold in the vicinity of Lake Kenogamisis in the early 1930s led directly to the founding of Geraldton. During peak production, 12 mines were in operation and by 1971, when all mining ceased, gold valued at more than \$156 million had been produced.	On the southwest corner of 4th Avenue SW and Main Street, Geraldton	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Municipality of Greenstone		
Gibraltar Point	The site of fortifications to defend the harbour of York during the early years of the 19th century, Gibraltar Point was renamed Hanlans Point after the family of the world-championship rower, Ned Hanlan.	Near the ferry dock, Hanlans Point, Toronto Islands, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Gideon Tiffany 1774-1854	One of the earliest printers in Upper Canada, Tiffany, with his brother Silvester, founded the province's first independent newspaper at Niagara in 1799. When it failed, he moved to Delaware Township where he became a prominent landowner and office holder.	In the municipal park, County Road 3 and Wellington Street, Delaware	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Middlesex Centre		
Gillies Bros. Lumbering Firm, The	By the mid 1880s the four Gillies brothers had established their firm as one of the major lumber producers in the Ottawa valley, a position the company sustained well into the 20th century.	In front of the Gillies Brothers and Company Mill, River Road, northwest of Arnprior	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior		
Glacial Terraces, The	As glacial melt-waters created new drainage patterns in the Lake Superior basin some 20,000 years ago and the level of the lake was gradually lowered, new shorelines were established. A succession of flat terraces separated by escarpments and cliffs was created giving Terrace Bay its name.	In Centennial Park, Highway 17, Terrace Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Terrace Bay		
Glengarry Congregational Church 1837, The	This log structure, completed in 1837, is the oldest remaining chapel in Ontario built by Congregationalists. Its first minister, the Reverend William McKillican (1776-1849), emigrated to Canada from Scotland in 1816, and settled in Glengarry the following year. Here, in 1823, he established one of the earliest congregations of his denomination in Upper Canada and ministered throughout the surrounding region. He was succeeded by his son John (1824-1911) who first preached in this chapel in 1850, and was ordained	On the grounds of the church in St. Elmo, north of Maxville, on County Road 20	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry	45.31206997	-74.87523348

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	here the following year. During the next sixty years, local attendance diminished and, by about 1912, the building fell into disuse. In 1920, it was sold to the nearby Gordon Presbyterian Church.				
Glengarry Emigration of 1786, The	Early in September 1786, a group of some 500 Scottish Highlanders, the majority of whom were Macdonells, arrived at Quebec. They were led by their parish priest from Knoydart, Glengarry, the Reverend Alexander MacDonell (Scotus). Forced to emigrate because of the depressed economic conditions of the Highlands, they had been encouraged to come to Canada and settle among their fellow countrymen in what is now Glengarry County. Despite initial hardships, most of these Scottish pioneers settled successfully in this region, where their loyalty and military prowess were frequently demonstrated. Father MacDonell founded the parish of St. Raphael, one of the province's earliest Roman Catholic congregations.	At the ruins of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, which had served the settlers' congregation, King's Road, St. Raphaels	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry	45.21206028	-74.59709497
Glengarry Fencibles, The	Raised from the Highland settlers in the Cornwall area, the regiment distinguished itself during the War of 1812 at Ogdensburg, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie.	In front of the armouries, 515 Fourth Street East, Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall		
Goldie Family and the Village of Greenfield, The	Many features of the milling village that developed around the Goldie mills on the Nith River in the 1860s can still be seen in the community of Greenfield.	On Greenfield Road or North Dumfries Township Road 3, west off Regional Road 50 in the former village of Greenfield, near Ayr	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of North Dumfries		
Gore's Landing	Named after Thomas S. Gore, an Irishman who settled in this vicinity in 1845, the village of Gore's Landing prospered for a time as the terminal point of a plank road constructed from Cobourg to Rice Lake 1847-48. Among the well-known residents of Gore's Landing were: Archibald Lampman (1860-1899), noted poet; Derwyn T. Owen (1876-1947), Anglican Primate of All Canada from 1934-1947; J.D. Kelly (1862-1958), historical artist; and Gerald S. Hayward (1845-1926), a painter of miniatures who won acclaim in the U.S. and Britain. Hayward contributed to the building of the present St. George's Anglican Church, constructed of stone in 1908 to replace the wooden church erected 1846-48, and is buried in the adjacent cemetery.	In Pioneer Park, Plank and Kelly roads, Gores Landing	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Hamilton	44.12042961	-78.23403539
Government House 1832	Alwington House, which stood on this site, was completed in 1832 by Charles W. Grant, fifth baron of Longueuil. It was enlarged in 1841 to serve as the vice-regal residence during the period when Kingston was the capital of the united Province of Canada. Three governors general, Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot and Sir Charles Metcalfe, occupied the house. When the capital was removed to Montreal in 1844, Alwington was returned to Baron Longueuil. It was subsequently occupied by the Reverend J.A. Allen, author of scientific works and father of the Canadian novelist Grant Allen. Badly damaged by fire in 1958, it was demolished the following year.	At the site of the former building, King Street near the penitentiary, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston	44.22066825	-76.51052665

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Government Inn 1798-1861	In 1798, the government of Upper Canada built a post-house on the banks of the Credit River. The square-timbered inn served as a hostelry for people travelling between York (Toronto) and Niagara, and as a trading post for dealers in furs and salmon. The building was demolished in 1861.	In Memorial Park near the site of the former inn, Lakeshore Road, Port Credit	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga		
Grand Bend	A hairpin turn in the Ausable River gave this town its name. With the cutting of a new riverbed directly to the lake in 1892, the grand bend was eliminated although the name of the community survived.	At River Road and Alberta Street in Grand Bend, where the river once made its grand bend	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores		
Grand Portage, The	Circumventing 21 miles of falls and rapids, this portage ran some nine miles from Lake Superior to a point upstream on the opposite side of the Pigeon River. It was first mentioned in 1722 by a French trader named Jean Pachot. Following its use in 1732 by La Vérendrye, it replaced the Kaministiquia Route as the canoe route to the West. About 1767, the Grand Portage became a rendezvous for Canadian fur traders and, after 1778, the North West Company's inland headquarters. By the Treaty of Paris, 1783, the Portage fell within American territory. In 1803, the Company moved its headquarters to Fort Kaministiquia (Fort William), and the Pigeon River route was then abandoned.	In Middle Falls Provincial Park across the river from the site of the former portage, Highways 593 and 61 - southwest of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Middle Falls Provincial Park	48.018588	-89.611139
Grand Portage, The	Circumventing 21 miles of falls and rapids, this portage ran some nine miles from this vicinity to a point upstream on the Pigeon River. It was first mentioned in 1722 by a French trader named Jean Pachot. Following its use in 1732 by La Vérendrye, it replaced the Kaministiquia Route as the canoe route to the West. About 1767 the Grand Portage became a rendezvous for Canadian fur traders and, after 1778, the North West Company's inland headquarters. By the Treaty of Paris, 1783, the Portage fell within American territory. In 1803, the Company moved its headquarters to Fort Kaministiquia (Fort William), and the Pigeon River route was then abandoned.	At the Grand Portage National Monument in Grand Marais, Minnesota, USA	International, United States of America, Minnesota	47.995583	-89.735139
Grand River Mission, The	A chapel erected in 1829 at Salt Springs became the headquarters for Methodism along the Grand River and for a time served both Mississaugas and European settlers.	On the grounds of Salt Springs United Church, at the site of the former mission, Salt Springs Road, 5 km south of Cainsville	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant		
Grand River Naval Depot 1815, The	In 1815, the Royal Navy began building a depot on the present site of Port Maitland. Though intended in the event of war to accommodate three frigates and 1,000 men, the base actually supported only the four schooners that then made up the British naval force on Lake Erie. The Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817) between Britain and the United States severely limited naval armament on the Great Lakes, and the depot was thereafter staffed by small detachments of soldiers. The wharf and four buildings were washed away in a storm in 1827, and the remaining buildings had largely fallen into ruin by 1834, when the establishment was abandoned.	In Esplanade Park, Regional Road 11, Port Maitland	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand	42.85749719	-79.57844555

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Great Dog Portage	Part of the Kaministiquia canoe route between Lake Superior and the West, Great Dog Portage was first recorded by Jacques de Noyon in 1688. The arduous route, which connected Dog Lake and Little Dog Lake, required travellers to ascend almost 150 metres over a trek of three kilometres.	At the south end of Dog Lake, Fowler Township - northwest of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Dog Lake		
Great Fire of 1916, The	In July 1916, high winds united separate fires burning in the tinder-dry woods along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway into one vast conflagration that devastated 500,000 acres, destroyed numerous settlements including Matheson, and killed more than 200 people.	In the Black River waterfront parkette on Highway 101, Matheson	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Township of Black River-Matheson		
Great Fire of 1922, The	In early October 1922, scattered bush fires burning north of Haileybury were united by high winds into a mammoth forest fire that swept 18 townships. Several communities were destroyed leaving more than 5,000 people homeless. Snow and rain finally brought the blaze under control.	In a roadside park, Highway 11, about 3 km south of the Earlton Overpass, Thornloe	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Village of Thornloe		
Great Sauk Trail, The	Part of an ancient network of native paths, the Great Sauk Trail extended from Rock Island, Illinois, through Michigan to Amherstburg. Until the late 1830s, pro-British tribes made annual pilgrimages along the trail to Fort Malden where they participated in gift-giving ceremonies with officials of the British Indian Department.	In King's Navy Yard, Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg		
Great Storm of 1913, The	In a storm that struck Lake Huron on November 9, 1913, 10 lake freighters were lost. Seven of them vanished, ranging from the 30-year-old, 270-foot "Wexford" to the 550-foot "James Carruthers," launched six months earlier at Collingwood. The bulk of the wreckage was cast up on the shore of Huron County, where recovery and identification of the crews' bodies were directed by a Lake Carriers' Association committee based at Goderich. The storm, which ravaged the Great Lakes region for three days, destroyed a total of 19 vessels and resulted in the stranding of 19 others, with a loss of 244 lives.	At Cobourg and Lighthouse streets, Goderich	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Town of Goderich	43.74248469	-81.72269175
Great Western Railway, The	One of the province's first major railways, the Great Western opened its main line from Niagara Falls to Windsor in 1854. Other lines were added and the railway became an important connecting link to rail lines in Michigan and New York. In 1882, it merged with the Grand Trunk Railway.	Just east of Dieppe Gardens, at the foot of Ouellette Avenue, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
Grey Owl 1888-1938	Archibald Belaney came to Canada from England in 1906 and lived as a trapper and guide in the Temagami and Biscotasing areas. After joining an Ojibwa band he adopted the name Grey Owl. Alarmed at the rapid despoliation of the wilderness, the trapper turned conservationist and spent the last 10 years of his life writing and lecturing on wildlife preservation.	At Finlayson Point Provincial Park, off Highway 11, about 1.5 km south of Temagami	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Finlayson Point Provincial Park		
Grey Owl 1888-1938	Archibald Belaney came to Canada from England in 1906 and lived as a trapper and guide in the Temagami and Biscotasing areas. After joining an Ojibwa band he adopted the name Grey Owl. Alarmed at the rapid despoliation of the wilderness, the trapper turned conservationist and spent the last 10 years of his life writing and lecturing on wildlife preservation.	At Hastings Country Park, East Sussex, England	International, United Kingdom, East Sussex, England		

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Grover-Nicholls House, The	An outstanding example of Greek revival architecture, modified in the Palladian manner, it was begun about 1847 by P.M. Grover, a well-to-do local merchant. A type of building rare in Ontario, it was probably inspired by a "design for a villa" appearing in Minard Lafever's "Modern Builder's Guide," 1833. The square pillars of this house are a classical Greek feature popular in North America principally because they were less costly to build than round columns. Robert Nicholls acquired the property in 1851, and it remained in his family, distinguished in Peterborough for public service and philanthropy, until 1906. Here, the local Masonic lodge held its meetings in 1849-53 and, in 1950, the Masons purchased this imposing house.	On the grounds of the house, 415 Rubidge Street, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough	44.3060265	-78.32720518
Guelph City Hall 1856	This fine example of classical architecture was begun in 1856 following the incorporation of Guelph as a town. It was designed by William Thomas, architect of St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, and other important buildings throughout the province, and was completed in 1857. Constructed of Guelph stone, it contained a market house, offices and an assembly hall in which many notable persons were entertained, including the Hon. John A. Macdonald, later Canada's first Prime Minister. Alterations to the building were made in 1870 and a new hall was added in 1875. Except for the clock tower, which was removed in 1961, the front portion of the structure retains its original appearance.	At the front entrance to the building, 59 Carden Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.54387987	-80.24779689
Guelph Public Library, The	One of the first municipally supported libraries formed in Ontario following passage of the Free Libraries Act of 1882, the Guelph Public Library was established on February 10, 1883. It replaced the limited library service that, for several decades, had been available to the community through the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute. Dedicated to the idea of educating the workingman, the Institute had sponsored lectures and classes and provided a reference and circulating library for members. In March 1833, its assets were formally transferred to the newly created public library. The library occupied various sites until 1905 when a permanent building was erected here. Housed in the present structure since 1965, the Guelph Public Library remains a major source of information and recreational reading for this community.	In front of the present library building, 100 Norfolk Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.54554774	-80.25259012
Gull River and the Clergy House	The Gull River watershed was a traditional camping ground for aboriginal people hunting in the Lake Simcoe region. The Clergy House, built about 1870 and reputedly the oldest remaining log structure in Haliburton, served as headquarters for itinerant Anglican missionaries at the turn of the century.	In front of the Clergy House, South Water Street, Minden	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Minden Hills		
Haggarts, The	John Haggart, a Scottish stone mason, came to Canada in the 1820s and worked on the Welland and Rideau canals. In 1832, he purchased this property, which included the Perth settlement's first mill, and established a milling complex. He built this house in 1837, an early hip-roofed regency design in stone. In 1854, the property passed to his son John Graham Haggart. A vigorous politician, the younger Haggart was mayor of Perth	On the grounds of the Haggart-Shortt House, 41 Mill Street, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth	44.89729093	-76.25174025

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	before serving some 40 years as Member of Parliament for South Lanark. He was Postmaster-General, 1888-92, Minister of Railways and Canals, 1892-96, leader of the Ontario Conservatives in the House, and a top contender for the party leadership in 1895. He died in Ottawa in 1913.				
Haldimand Grant 1784, The	Following the American Revolution Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor-in-Chief of Canada, granted to the Six Nations of the Iroquois a tract of land extending for six miles on both sides of the Grand River from its source to Lake Erie. This grant was made in recognition of their services as allies of the British Crown during the war and to recompense them for the loss of their former lands in northern New York State. In later years, large areas of this tract, including portion of the present counties of Haldimand, Brant, Waterloo and Wellington were sold to white settlers.	At the Haldimand County Court House, Highway 54 and Echo Street, within the area of the former land grant, Cayuga	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand	42.955668	-79.858823
Hamilton Central Public School	Opened in 1853 with a capacity to accommodate 1,000 students, this was the largest grade school in Upper Canada and one of the first to incorporate the educational reforms of Dr. Egerton Ryerson, the province's chief superintendent of schools.	In front of the school, 75 Hunter Street West, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Harold A. Rogers, OBE, O.C.	The founder of Kinsmen & Kinette Clubs of Canada was born and raised opposite the armouries at 324 Dundas Street. Rogers began the first Kinsmen club in Hamilton in 1920. Under his guidance the clubs spread across the country and made significant contributions to several charitable causes in their communities and nationally.	At the southeast corner of the Delta Armouries Hotel, 325 Dundas Street, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Harold Adams Innis 1894-1952	One of Canada's outstanding economic historians, Innis was born on this farm. Graduated from McMaster University, he obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and in 1920, joined the Department of Political Economy at the University of Toronto, where he subsequently became Department Chairman and Dean of Graduate Studies. His works, such as the monumental "Fur Trade in Canada" (1930), largely interpreted Canadian history as a thrust to control the St. Lawrence trade and connecting traffic routes, and profoundly influenced Canadian historical writing generally. His later studies, for example, "Empire and Communications" (1950), investigating the effects of communications technology on cultural values and social institutions, helped established international communications theory. Innis College, University of Toronto, is named in his honour.	At his birthplace, Innisfree Farm, County Road 19, about 3 km east of Otterville	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich		
Harriet Ross Tubman c.1820-1913	A renowned conductor on the Underground Railroad, Tubman led hundreds of freedom seekers out of slavery in the southern states. For eight years, she made St Catharines her base of operations.	On the grounds of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, 92 Geneva Street, St Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		
Harry G.B. Miner, V.C. 1891-1918	During a Canadian attack near Amiens on August 8, 1918, Corporal Miner captured a machinegun post singlehanded. For his conspicuous bravery on this and other occasions, the Cedar Springs native was posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Victoria Cross.	On the grounds of the United Church, Cedar Springs - at the junction of Highway 3 and	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
		County Road 10, southwest of Blenheim			
Harwood	This area, purchased in 1828 by Robert Harwood, a Montreal merchant, did not begin to develop rapidly until the arrival of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway in 1854. Harwood was surveyed in 1855, and the line, which transported passengers, lumber and goods to Peterborough, and later ore for the Marmora iron foundry, encouraged commercial development here. The near-by crib bridge, which carried the track across Rice Lake and on to Peterborough was, however, poorly engineered and constructed and was closed in 1862. Competition from the Port Hope-Peterborough railway was severe and service on the Cobourg-Harwood line ceased in 1895 after the local lumber mills had closed. Today Harwood remains primarily a summer cottage community.	At the community hall, Front Street, Harwood	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Hamilton	44.140641	-78.180875
Hastings Road, The	This road was begun in 1854 as part of a network of "Colonization Roads" planned by the government to open the southern fringe of the Precambrian Shield to settlement. Under the supervision of Robert Bird, construction began at the northern boundary of Madoc Township and within a year 40 miles of summer road had been built northward to a point near present-day Bancroft. The road, when completed, was about 100 miles in length. The free-grant lots along its course were quickly taken up but poor soil prevented the development of a prosperous agricultural settlement. When the decline of lumbering in the region removed a market for produce and a source of employment, the settlers abandoned their farms and the road fell into disuse.	Hastings Road and Highway 620, Ormsby - between Highway 62 and the Hastings/Peterborough county line	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Limerick	44.881236	-77.750212
Hawkesbury Mills	By 1850, the sawmilling operations begun early in the century by Thomas Mears and David Patee at present-day Hawkesbury had become, reportedly, the largest sawmilling establishment in Canada West and the most productive exporter of softwood planks to Britain.	In Confederation Park, John Street, Hawkesbury	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Town of Hawkesbury		
Hawley House, The	This house, the oldest in the Bay of Quinte district, was built about 1785 by Captain Jephtha Hawley (1740-1813), a Loyalist from Arlington, Vermont. The Lawley's, an old Connecticut family, had sent several representatives, including Jephtha's father, to the legislature of that colony. Jephtha joined the Royal Standard in 1776, served under General Burgoyne and was later in charge of Loyalist refugees at Machiche, Quebec. In 1784 he settled here in Ernestown Township. The stone portion of this building was added between 1787 and 1799 as quarters for the Rev. John Langhorn, the district's first resident Anglican clergyman.	On the grounds of the house, 531 Main Street, Bath	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist	44.177256	-76.784323
Hay Bay Church 1792	In 1791, William Losee, an itinerant preacher, organized in this district the first Methodist circuit in Upper Canada. This meeting house, Upper Canada's first Methodist chapel, was built in 1782. Enlarged in 1834-35, it was used for worship until about 1860 after which it served as a farmer's storehouse. In 1910 in recognition of its historical significance, it was reacquired and restored	On the grounds of the church, Hay Bay Road, about 4 km north of Adolphustown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee	44.102083	-77.019864

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	by The Methodist church and is still used for annual services by The United Church of Canada.				
Hazelton Spencer 1757-1813	After fighting for the loyalist forces in the American Revolution, Spencer settled in Fredericksburgh Township in 1784. He represented the region in the province's first parliament, and from 1794 until his death was lieutenant of the County of Lennox.	Near his former farm, Highway 33, just west of Conway	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee		
Heathfield	The house which stood near this site was constructed prior to 1841, and purchased in 1865 by Prof. James Williamson of Queen's University. His wife, Margaret, was a sister of Sir John A. Macdonald, who became the first prime minister of the Dominion of Canada. Prof. Williamson leased the building to the Conservative leader, but retained a portion for his own use. Macdonald installed his unmarried sister, Louisa, in the house, and it served as his residence during his visits to Kingston 1865-1878. Later "Heathfield" was occupied by the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul, and was demolished in 1964.	Near the site of the former house, Princess Street or County Road 2, at the western approach to Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston	44.245761	-76.522049
Henry Hudson and the Search for the Northwest Passage	In 1610, Hudson navigated the treacherous Hudson Strait and explored the inland waters of Hudson Bay. After a bleak winter in James Bay the intrepid navigator was cast adrift in an open boat by his mutinous crew on their journey back to England.	In Centennial Park, Front Road and Riverside Drive, Moose Factory	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Moose Factory		
Henry John Cody 1868-1951	Born at Embro and educated at Galt Collegiate Institute, this distinguished churchman and educationist graduated from the University of Toronto in 1889. Ordained to the Anglican ministry in 1893, he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, from 1899 to 1932. He was appointed Canon in 1903 and Archdeacon of York in 1909. A member, and later chairman, of the board of governors of the University of Toronto, he was Ontario's minister of education, 1918-19. He played a vital role in the administration of the University as president, 1932-45 and chancellor, 1944-47. His outstanding contributions in the fields of education and religion were recognized in 1943 when he was created a C.M.G. by King George VI.	In Memorial Park on St. Andrew Street, Embro	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Zorra	43.156286	-80.899442
Henry Langley 1836-1907	One of the most prolific architects in 19th-century Ontario, Langley was born in Toronto. In 1862, following his apprenticeship as an architect, he formed a partnership with Thomas Gundry. Langley undertook commissions for residential, commercial and public structures, but soon began to specialize in the design of ecclesiastical buildings. Working with the firm initially known as Langley, Langley and Burke from 1872 until his retirement, he developed an extensive practice fashioning some 70 churches throughout the province and altering or enlarging many more. St. George's Anglican Church completed in 1873, is representative of his High Victorian Gothic designs. Well regarded by his peers, Langley figured prominently in the development of the architectural profession in Ontario, training many architects who later gained renown.	On the grounds of St. George's Anglican Church, a structure he designed, 99 Woolwich Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.547623	-80.248545

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Henry Wolsey Bayfield 1795-1885	A naval officer and self-taught nautical surveyor, Bayfield was stationed in Upper Canada in 1816. By the time he retired 40 years later, he had completed surveys of Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior. Using Penetanguishene as his headquarters, he also charted the coasts of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the shore of the lower St. Lawrence.	In Bayfield Park, Penetanguishene	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene		
Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C. 1828-1897	Born in Perth, Upper Canada, and educated in Quebec and Ireland, Reade became an assistant surgeon with the 61st (South Gloucestershire) Regiment in 1850. On September 14, 1857, at the siege of Delhi during the Indian Mutiny, a number of British wounded were threatened by some 300 Sepoys. Reade led a small party of soldiers against the attackers and drove them off. Two days later he was in the forefront of the final assault on Delhi and, for his gallantry on both occasions, was awarded the Victoria Cross. He later returned to England, rising by 1886 to the rank of surgeon general and, two years before his death, was made honorary surgeon to Queen Victoria.	At the Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 244, 26 Beckwith Street East, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth		
Heroine of Long Point, The	In November 1854 the schooner "Conductor" was wrecked off this shore during one of Lake Erie's many violent storms. Jeremiah Becker, who resided nearby, was away on the mainland but his courageous wife, Abigail, risked her life by repeatedly entering the water while assisting the exhausted seamen to reach land. The eight sailors were housed and fed in her cabin until they recovered from their ordeal. In recognition of her heroism she received a letter of commendation from Queen Victoria, several financial awards, and a gold medal from the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York.	In the park next to the cenotaph, Port Rowan	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.6216	-80.450555
Hewitt Bernard 1825-1893	A native of Jamaica, Bernard settled in Barrie in 1851 where he opened a law practice. He accompanied John A. Macdonald to the Charlottetown Conference in 1864 and served as secretary of the Quebec and London Conferences at which the groundwork was laid for Confederation.	In Centennial Park, Lakeshore Drive, Barrie	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie		
Hillcroft 1853	Built in 1853 by a mayor of Kingston, Francis Hill, this house, during the 1860's and 1870's, was the residence of Alexander Campbell (1822-1892). A member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada and delegate to the Quebec Conference which led to Confederation, he was a life-long political associate of the Dominion's first Prime Minister, John A. Macdonald. Campbell held several cabinet posts after Confederation, was knighted in 1879 and, from 1887 to 1892, was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.	At the house, Hillcroft Drive, off Union Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston	44.226251	-76.505957
Holland's Landing Depot	The Royal Navy Depot Holland Landing, constructed during the War of 1812, stood just north of this site on the east bank of Soldiers' Bay. Its buildings and other facilities served as an administrative and transshipment centre within a network of roads, waterways, portages and posts that connected Lake Ontario to the upper Great Lakes. To avoid American forces in the Niagara-Lake Erie-Detroit River corridor, British authorities moved vital supplies from York (Toronto) through this depot to Georgian Bay to support the successful war	On Queensville Sideroad West, on a bridge over the Holland River, southeast of River Driver Park.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of East Gwillimbury		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	effort on the upper lakes. In addition, they distributed gifts to Aboriginal allies in the region from this site. After the return of peace in 1815, officials gradually concentrated most local military operations at Penetanguishene, which led to the decline and abandonment of the depot in the 1830s. Afterwards, travellers occasionally used it for shelter until it was transferred to private ownership in the 1860s.				
Holleford Crater, The	Discovered in 1955 by geologists studying aerial photographs of the Canadian Shield, the Holleford crater is generally believed to be the result of a giant meteorite hitting the earth some 500 million years ago. The crater is approximately 2.5 kilometres in diameter and 240 metres deep.	At the site of the crater, Holleford Road, about 5 km northwest of Hartington - north of Kingston on Highway 38	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, Township of South Frontenac		
Holstein Friesian Cattle in Ontario	In 1881, Michael Cook, a prosperous farmer, imported the first Holstein Friesian cattle into Ontario. The breed quickly proved its worth and in 1886 was officially recognized by the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario as the leading milk-producing breed.	At the site of the former Cook farm, Aultsville Road, about 1.5 km southeast of County Road 2, west of Long Sault	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont		
Home Children	From 1869 until the 1930s, charitable societies removed children from British slums and orphanages and shipped them to Canada. They were housed in distribution centres until placed into service as domestics or farm hands. This plaque is located at the former St. George's Home, one of many such distribution centres in Ontario.	In front of Holy Rosary Church, 1153 Wellington Street, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Honourable Alexander Grant 1734-1813, The	One of Essex County's most prominent early citizens, Alexander Grant held a number of administrative positions in the Province of Quebec and after 1791 in Upper Canada. As a naval officer he commanded, for a time, all the vessels on Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan.	At St. John's Church where his grave is located, 3305 Sandwich Street, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy 1837-1901, The	Ontario's fourth prime minister was born in Mount Pleasant, called to the Bar in 1865, and practiced law in Brantford for many years. In 1873 he was elected to the Ontario legislature and sat as Liberal member for South Brant until 1899. Appointed provincial secretary and registrar in 1877, he became commissioner of crown lands in 1889. Following the resignation of Sir Oliver Mowat in 1896, Arthur Hardy assumed the portfolios of prime minister and attorney general. During his regime, an extensive revision and consolidation of the province's statutes was completed. He retired from politics in 1899 and, until his death, held the positions of clerk of process and surrogate clerk at Osgoode Hall.	On the grounds of the Brant County Museum, 57 Charlotte Street, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford	43.14193	-80.26067
Honourable David Mills 1831-1903, The	During his years in federal politics, Mills held two cabinet posts: minister of the interior and minister of justice. An expert in constitutional and international law, he lectured and wrote extensively on these subjects.	Near the Mills family homestead, Highway 3, just east of Palmyra	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Honourable Edward Blake 1833-1912, The	A distinguished lawyer and brilliant orator, Blake, who was born near Strathroy, served briefly as prime minister of Ontario in 1871-72. He later held	On the grounds of the town hall, 52 Frank Street, Strathroy	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex,		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	several cabinet posts in the federal government and was leader of the Liberal party for eight years.		Township of Strathroy-Caradoc		
Honourable Ernest Charles Drury, The	A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Drury (1878-1968) became the first president of the United Farmers of Ontario in 1914. That organization formed the provincial government from 1919 to 1923 during which time Drury served as prime minister.	On the grounds of his former farm, Highway 93, Crown Hill about 8 km northeast of Barrie	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Oro-Medonte		
Honourable G. Howard Ferguson 1870-1946, The	Ontario's ninth Premier was born here in Kemptville, son of Charles Ferguson, a local doctor and member of the House of Commons. Following graduation from the University of Toronto in 1891, Howard studied law under Sir William Meredith and practised in Kemptville. Elected in 1905 to the Ontario legislature as a Conservative, he became in 1914 Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in the Hearst administration. From 1919-23 he was leader of the Opposition, Premier from 1923-30, and from 1930-35 served as Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.	On Van Buren Street, just south of Prescott Street, Kemptville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of North Grenville	45.01332	-75.64068
Honourable George Brown 1818-1880, The	Across the Grand River at this point lies Bow Park, once the farm of George Brown, a leading architect of Confederation, who built up an estate of some 800 acres beginning in 1866. A Scottish immigrant, Brown founded the Toronto Globe in 1844, the influential Reform journal which helped him become a powerful political figure. As leader of the "Clear Grit" Liberals and champion of Canada West, Brown entered the "Great Coalition" government of 1864 with his arch-adversary, John A. Macdonald to make Confederation possible. Until his death in 1880, Brown spent much time at "Bow Park" developing it as a major enterprise for raising pure-bred cattle, a notable pioneering agriculture venture in Ontario.	On the south side of County Road 2/53 at Highway 54 in Cainsville, across the river from his former estate	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.14526	-80.20414
Honourable George Brown, The	Born in Alloa, Brown came to Canada where he became an eminent publisher and statesman. He was one of the principal architects of Canadian Confederation joining his adversary, John A. Macdonald, to form the Great Coalition government of 1864.	At Greenfield House, Alloa town hall, In Alloa, near Edinburgh, Scotland	International, United Kingdom, Alloa, Scotland		
Honourable George Stewart Henry 1871-1958, The	Henry began his political career as a councillor for York Township in 1903 and then served as warden of York County. In 1913, he entered the provincial arena and during his 30 years in the Ontario legislature held a number of important portfolios, including that of prime minister from 1930 to 1934.	At St. Matthew the Apostle and The Church of the Covenant, the site of his former farm, 80 George Henry Boulevard, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Honourable Gordon D. Conant 1885-1953, The	Ontario's twelfth prime minister was born in Oshawa and educated at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. A practising lawyer, he was a leader in civic affairs and in 1916-17 served as mayor of Oshawa. During the following years he held various municipal offices, and in 1937 was elected to the provincial legislature as Liberal member for the riding of Ontario. He was appointed attorney general that year for the administration of the Hon. Michael F. Hepburn and, on the latter's resignation in 1942, succeeded him as prime	Near the fountain in Lakeview Park, Oshawa	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, City of Oshawa		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	minister. Mr. Conant resigned in 1943 and became Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario.				
Honourable Hamnet Kirks Pinhey 1784-1857, The	A merchant and ship-owner in his native England, Pinhey came to Upper Canada in 1820. For his services as King's messenger during the Napoleonic Wars, he received a 1,000-acre land grant on the Ottawa River. Within a decade he had built up an estate which he named Horaceville after his elder son. In addition to a manor house and barns, it included mills, a store and a church. Pinhey took a leading part in township and district affairs. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1847, served as Warden of the Dalhousie District, and as the first Warden of Carleton County. Horaceville remained in family hands until 1959 when it was purchased by the National Capital Commission.	At Horaceville, Pinhey's former estate beside the Ottawa River, Regional Road 21 north of Road 49, near South March - about 20 km from downtown Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Honourable Harry C. Nixon 1891-1961, The	Ontario's thirteenth prime minister was born on this farm and in 1913 graduated from Ontario Agricultural College. A supporter of the United Farmers of Ontario, he was elected to the provincial legislature in 1919 as member for Brant North and served as provincial secretary until the defeat of the Drury administration in 1923. During the Liberal administration of Mitchell F. Hepburn (1934-42), he served as provincial secretary and minister in charge of the department of games and fisheries. Sworn in as prime minister on May 18, 1943, his government was defeated later that year. Nixon retained his seat until his death in 1961, thus ending 42 years of parliamentary service.	In front of the Nixon family farm, Highway 5, about 2 km east of St. George	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.2544	-80.21993
Honourable Herbert Alexander Bruce, M.D. 1868- 1963, The	A distinguished surgeon and able public servant, Bruce was born in Blackstock and educated at the Toronto School of Medicine. In 1897, after obtaining a fellowship from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, he established a surgical practice in Toronto. Unable to secure adequate facilities for his patients, he founded The Wellesley Hospital, presiding over its official opening in 1912. Except for a period during World War I when he was active overseas, Bruce devoted the next two decades to the development of this institution. From 1932-37, he served as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, becoming, during his term, an advocate for slum clearance and redevelopment. Subsequently elected to the House of Commons, Bruce represented the riding of Parkdale from 1940 until his retirement six years later.	In Wellesley Magill Park (site of the former Wellesley Central Hospital) at 125 Homewood Avenue in Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Honourable James Cockburn 1819-1883, The	A Father of Confederation, James Cockburn was born in Berwick, England and came to Canada with his parents in 1832. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he formed a partnership with D.E. Boulton in Cobourg, and in 1849 established a law practice independently. Entering politics, he represented Northumberland West in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, 1861-67, and served as solicitor general, 1864-67. At the Quebec Conference of 1864, he shared in drafting the plan for Confederation, and in 1867, was elected the first Speaker of the	In Centennial Park, William Street, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg	43.97015	-78.18941

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	new federal House of Commons, a post which he held until 1874. He resigned his seat in 1881 owing to illness and died in Ottawa two years later.				
Honourable James Young 1835-1913, The	A native of Galt, Young served in both the federal and provincial parliaments during his political career. He was also a noted local historian and published several books on the history of Waterloo County.	On the grounds of Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member, Queen's Square, Main Street, Cambridge	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge		
Honourable John Rolph, M.D. 1793-1870, The	This property once belonged to John Rolph, a prominent physician, lawyer and legislator. Born in England, he emigrated to Upper Canada in 1812. In 1824, with Dr. Charles Duncombe, he established at St. Thomas the province's first medical school, the "Talbot Dispensary." A reformer, Rolph represented Middlesex in the assembly, 1824-29, and Norfolk, 1836-37. Although not an active participant in the Rebellion of 1837, he was so seriously implicated that he was compelled to flee to the United States. He returned in 1843, established a noted medical school in Toronto, and became the founder of the radical Clear Grit party, 1849-50, and president of the legislative council, 1855-57.	At the entrance to the former Rolph homestead, Talbot Road, just west of St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.77124	-81.2298
Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald 1812-1872, The	St. Raphael is the birthplace of John Sandfield Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Province of Canada 1862-64, and first Premier of Ontario 1867-71. First elected to represent Glengarry in the legislature of Canada in 1841, he became one of the leaders of the Reform party and served in several ministries prior to Confederation in 1867. Always independent in his political thinking, he at first opposed the federation of the provinces. Later he co-operated with Sir John A. Macdonald, chief architect of Confederation, at whose request he formed a coalition ministry in Ontario.	Near his birthplace, King's Road, St. Raphaels	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry	45.21078	-74.60056
Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn 1896-1953, The	Ontario's eleventh prime minister was born in nearby Yarmouth Township and educated at St. Thomas Collegiate. After serving in World War I, he was elected to the federal parliament in 1926 as member for Elgin West. In 1930 he was named leader of the Ontario Liberal party and resigned his federal seat in 1934 to become prime minister of Ontario. His administration established pensions for the blind and the aged, compulsory pasteurization of skim milk, a Department of Municipal Affairs and, on the Grand River, the first provincial water control programme. Mitchell Hepburn resigned as prime minister in 1942 and, in 1945, retired to his farm near St. Thomas.	In Mitchell F. Hepburn Park, Talbot Street, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.77885	-81.19608
Honourable René-Amable Boucher 1735-1812, The	The descendant of a noted French-Canadian family, Boucher was born at Catarauqui (Kingston) and served in the French forces until the British capture of Canada. He settled at Boucherville, Quebec and was later a member of the legislative council of Lower Canada.	In René Amable Boucher Park, Clarence Street near King Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Honourable Thomas Laird Kennedy 1878-1959, The	During his 40 years in provincial politics, Kennedy represented the riding of Peel for all but one term, serving as minister of agriculture in three	At Dixie Public School, 1120 Flagship Drive, once part of	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	administrations, and briefly (1948-49) as premier. He earned the respect of all parties and was known affectionately to many as Old Man Ontario.	the Kennedy family farm, Mississauga			
Honourable William Aberhart 1878-1943, The	Founder of the Social Credit Party and premier of Alberta, 1935-43, Aberhart attended Seaforth Collegiate Institute, 1893-98, and later graduated from Queen's University. In 1910 he moved to Calgary where from 1915-35 he was a high school principal. An ardent fundamentalist lay preacher he founded the Calgary Prophetic Bible Conference in 1918 to promote Bible study. His weekly religious radio broadcasts beginning in 1925 won him a large audience. In 1932 he became interested in the Social Credit movement, and promoted its doctrines in his broadcasts. Convinced of a need for monetary reform, he organized the Social Credit Party in 1935. His party won the election that year and he became premier.	At Seaforth and District High School, 58 Chalk Street North, Seaforth	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East	43.55472	-81.38881
Honourable William Earl Rowe 1894-1984, The	In 1963, after a distinguished 40-year career in provincial and federal politics, Rowe was appointed lieutenant-governor of Ontario, a position he held until his retirement from public life in 1968.	In front of his former home, Rowelands, in Newton Robinson, south of Cookstown off County Road 27	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury		
Honourable William McDougall 1822-1905, The	A prominent lawyer, newspaper publisher, and parliamentarian, McDougall was a leading member of the Reform party and a Father of Confederation. Following his retirement from politics in 1882, he resumed his legal career.	In Lawrence Park in the vicinity of his birthplace, Lawrence Avenue East and Yonge Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Horatio Emmons Hale 1817-1896	One of North America's pioneer ethnologists and linguists, Hale practised law in Clinton 1856-1896. Born in New Hampshire, he graduated from Harvard in 1837, and accompanied the Wilkes Expedition to the Pacific, 1838-1842. His contribution to the 'Narrative' of that voyage is one of the basic sources for Polynesian ethnology. Hale discovered that the Tutelos near Brantford, fugitives from North Carolina, belonged to the Siouan family and identified the Cherokees of the Carolinas as linguistically Iroquoian. His intensive study of the languages and customs of the Six Nations of the Grand River culminated in his classic work, 'An Iroquois Book of Rites', published in 1883.	On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, 49 Ontario Street, Clinton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron	43.61653	-81.53805
Horatio George Summers 1865-1941	For 12 successful seasons, George Summers operated a pioneer summer theatre in Hamilton and managed its associated winter touring company. Both specialized in popular melodramas and works of homespun humour.	Mountain Park Avenue and Upper Wentworth Street, the site of the former theatre complex, Mountain Brow Park, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Horning's Mills	In 1830 Lewis Horning, a successful settler from the Hamilton area, located in this vicinity with his family. He cleared 80 acres of land and built a sawmill, grist-mill and frame house, but later returned to Hamilton. With the opening of a government road through the district in 1848, the few families who had settled near Horning were joined by others and a post office was opened in 1851. The locality's excellent waterpower attracted industry and by the closing	On the grounds of Knox Presbyterian Church, River Road, just off Highway 24, Hornings Mills	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Township of Melancthon	44.15399	-80.20418

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	decades of the century the village boasted six to seven mills, various tradesmen and shopkeepers, a public school, three churches and approximately 350 inhabitants.				
Hudson's Bay Post 1856	Faced with declining trade on the mainland following the establishment of permanent Indian settlements on Manitoulin Island, the Hudson's Bay Company built a substantial post at Little Current in 1856. Because of opposition from the island's native inhabitants and resident missionaries, however, the company's licence was revoked before trade began.	Near the site of the former post, Manitowaning Road and Water Street, Little Current	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands		
Hugh Burnett and the National Unity Association	Between 1948 and 1956, the National Unity Association (NUA) of Chatham, Dresden and North Buxton, under the leadership of Hugh R. Burnett, waged a campaign for racial equality and social justice. Their efforts led to the passage of Ontario's Fair Employment Practices Act (1951) and Fair Accommodation Practices Act (1954), and laid the groundwork for subsequent human rights legislation in Ontario and across Canada. Traditional Anglo-Canadian rights, such as freedom of association and freedom of commerce, had historically been interpreted to permit discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed in providing services to the public. The NUA inspired recognition of freedom from discrimination as a fundamental principle; this led to a revolutionary change to the course of Canadian law and Canadian history. Hugh Burnett and the NUA were early pioneers in the articulation of equality rights for all Canadians, now constitutionally inscribed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.	On the northeast corner of the intersection of St. George and St. John streets, Dresden.	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.59274689	-82.17947799
Hull's Landing 1812	In the first American invasion of the western frontier in the War of 1812, Brigadier-General William Hull crossed the Detroit River with some 2,000 troops on July 12. Several skirmishes were fought on the Canard River, but by mid-August Hull and his men had retired to Detroit.	On the grounds of the Hiram Walker Company, Riverside Drive East, the approximate site of the landing, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
Hungerford Smallpox Epidemic of 1884	The viral disease of smallpox – widespread in 19th century Ontario – flared up in a severe epidemic in Hungerford Township in 1884. The outbreak claimed at least 45 lives in 202 reported cases and disrupted economic activity and family life for many more. Local efforts by municipal authorities and private physicians were initially unable to halt the disease, and its wider spread throughout the province seemed likely. The newly established Provincial Board of Health and its hired officers swiftly undertook fumigation, enforced isolation and mass vaccination. The disease was contained, proving the value of public health measures applied consistently under coordinated direction. The Hungerford experience demonstrated the importance of quality vaccine, reliable supplies and skilled vaccinators. The Board's actions in 1884 transformed Ontario's approach to disease control when over 400 local boards of health were formed to assist in the delivery of essential medical services. As a result, Ontario earned an international reputation as an aggressive and innovative public health advocate during the mid-1880s.	At the Memorial Hall of the Tweed & Area Heritage Centre and Museum, 40 Victoria Street North, Tweed.	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed	44.4752775	-77.3114712

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railway Company, The	When completed in 1905, the Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railway, or Portage Railway, provided a crucial 1.8-kilometre link connecting steamboats on Peninsula Lake to Lake of Bays and opened up North Muskoka to tourism and increased development. The railway was part of a larger navigation company owned by George F. Marsh and later sold to C.O. Shaw, owner of the Anglo-Canadian Leather Company in Huntsville and Bigwin Inn that opened on Lake of Bays in 1920. A narrow-gauge train fondly named the "Portage Flyer" plied the steep grade between the lakes carrying mail, tanbark and tourists for 55 years. By 1959, a decline in steamship travel led to the end of what was once promoted as the "smallest commercially operated railway in the world."	At the South Portage Dock, along the South Portage Road, Dwight.	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Lake of Bays		
Huron College 1863	Founded by Benjamin Cronyn, first bishop of Huron, this college provided theological training and instruction in the liberal arts. In 1881, Huron College was affiliated with the University of Western Ontario.	On the outside north wall of Huron College Chapel, Western Road, opposite the community centre, University of Western Ontario, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Huron Fish Weirs, The	Constructed in the narrows connecting Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, the weirs consisted of a network of stakes driven into the lake bed, with openings at which nets were placed to trap fish. The weirs were noted by Champlain in 1615 when he led a Huron war party through the area.	At the Mnjikaning Fish Weirs National Historic Site of Canada along Bridge Street on the east side of Atherley Narrows, Orillia	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia		
Huron Road, The	In 1827 Dr. William 'Tiger' Dunlop of the Canada Company opened the line of the Huron Road some 95 miles from Goderich to Guelph whose townsites were established that year. Improved in 1828 to promote the sale of Company lands in the million-acre Huron Tract, comprising parts of modern Huron, Perth, Middlesex and Lambton Counties, the route is now followed by provincial Highway 8 from Goderich to Waterloo County. Passing through Wilmot and Waterloo Townships to the Hespler area, via Haysville and Strasburg, it then approximated the present course of provincial Highway 24 to Guelph. Townships were surveyed and 5,905 persons, mostly immigrants, had by 1840 settled in the Huron Tract.	At the entrance to Doon Heritage Crossroads, on a section of the former road, Huron Road and Homer Watson Boulevard, Kitchener	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener	43.40052	-80.43761
Hurricane Hazel	On October 15, 1954, Hurricane Hazel hit southern Ontario with 110 km/h winds and over 200 mm of rain. Many rivers, including the Humber, Don and Rouge overflowed flooding communities in much of southern Ontario. The storm killed 81 people, left 1868 families homeless, and caused extensive property damage. International and local donations to a flood relief fund assisted victims, and all three levels of government shared the expenses of paying for property damage and removing houses located in floodplains. Hurricane Hazel's legacy was the development of a sophisticated weather warning system for the province, measures to conserve the watersheds of major rivers, and a continually evolving system of flood warning and control.	In King's Mill Park on the Humber River, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.648891	-79.4935

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Hutchison House 1837, The	This stone house, completed by February 1837, was first occupied by Dr. John Hutchison, Peterborough's first permanently established physician. A native of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, Hutchison had come to Upper Canada by 1818 and practiced in the Rice Lake area and at Port Hope before moving to Peterborough in 1830. Already a magistrate, he became one of the settlement's leading citizens. The house is believed to have been built by voluntary labour and public subscription to induce him to stay in Peterborough. During an epidemic in 1847, Dr. Hutchison contracted typhus while attending sick immigrants and was one of thirty-three victims in Peterborough. In 1969, the house was bequeathed to the Peterborough Historical Society.	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 270 Brock Street, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough	44.307064	-78.325204
Icelandic Settlement Disaster, The	In the 1870s, economic distress prompted mass emigration from Iceland. On September 25th, 1874, 352 Icelanders, exhausted and weakened by illness arrived at the emigration sheds in Toronto. When the Victoria Railway Company offered work constructing its line from near Kinmount, the provincial government housed the Icelanders in log shanties down river from here. Poor ventilation, sanitation and diet allowed sickness to rage through their cold, over-crowded quarters. Within six weeks, twelve children and a teenager had died. By the spring of 1875, the death toll had doubled and many of the settlers scattered in search of a better life. In the fall, most regrouped in Toronto and traveled west to found the settlement of Gimli, Manitoba.	At the west side of the old railway station, on the north shore of the Burnt River, Kinmount	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes	44.78154	-78.65287
Indian Flint Bed, The	Outcroppings of chert along the shoreline of Lake Huron provided aboriginal inhabitants with flint for fashioning arrow points and spearheads. Scientific analysis suggests that these flint beds were used from 700 BC until the advent of European trade goods in the 17th century.	In front of the water station in Ipperwash Provincial Park - 3 km north of Highway 21 on County Road 6	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Ipperwash Provincial Park		
International Boundary, The	The nearby concrete marker, erected in 1911, is one of a series used by surveyors to determine the exact boundary between Canada and the United States. Les Orioles de St. Clair River was originally designated as a boundary line by treaty in 1783. The first detailed survey from St. Regis on the St. Lawrence to Lake of the Woods was carried out under the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, 1814. It was directed by a British commissioner, John Ogilvy, his successor, Anthony Barclay, and an American commissioner, General Peter B. Porter. A more precise delineation of the whole international boundary was ratified at Washington on January 11, 1909.	On the grounds of the Shell Canada Marketing Terminal, County Road 33, Froomefield, Sarnia	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia	42.90489	-82.45739
Isabella Valancy Crawford	Born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1846, this notable Canadian poet immigrated with her family to Canada, 1857-58, settling at Paisley. Her father practiced medicine here for some years and after his death in Peterborough, in 1875, Isabella moved to Toronto where she attempted to support her sister and mother by writing. A fine knowledge of classical literature, an intense idealism and a gift for startling imagery pervade her poetry. Like many post-Confederation poets, she was influenced by the English Romantic and	Near Teeswater Road, off Queen Street, by Goldie & Water Streets, Paisley	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie	44.30611	-81.27233

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Victorian Schools. She brought to the pioneer Canadian landscape vivid images of love and death. Her brief life was marked by poverty and lack of recognition. Isabella Crawford's best known collection is "Old Spookses" "Pass, Malcom's Katie and other Poems", published in 1884 three years before her death.				
J.D. Kelly 1862-1958	John David Kelly, a gifted painter and illustrator, is best known for his meticulously researched paintings depicting important events in Canada's history. Many of Kelly's paintings and sketches were commissioned for reproduction and were widely distributed. The artist was born at Gore's Landing in 1862 and grew up in Percy Township. He graduated from the Ontario School of Art in 1882, contributed to the noted calendars of the Toronto Art League, and was active in the Graphic Arts Club and the Ontario Society of Artists. Kelly's historical painting is represented in the collection of the Art Gallery of Ontario.	In Percy Township Centennial Park, Mill Street and Old Hastings Road, Warkworth	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Trent Hills	44.20134	-77.88924
J.E.H. MacDonald 1873-1932	MacDonald, one of Canada's outstanding artists, lived here 1913-1932. Born in Durham, England, of Canadian parents, he came with his family to Hamilton in 1887. Though his formal art training was limited, he became one of the founders of the "Group of Seven" and participated in most of its exhibitions. MacDonald's impressive painting, "A Tangled Garden", shown in the 1916 Ontario Society of Artists exhibition, strongly indicated the development of his later style. In 1929 he was appointed Principal of the Ontario College of Art, a position he held until his death. His extraordinary sense of colour and design vividly interpreted the Canadian landscape in such outstanding paintings as "The Elements", "The Solemn Land" and "Mountain Snowfall, Lake Oessa".	At his former home, Oakbank Pond, 121 Centre Street, Thornhill	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan		
J.L. Kraft 1874-1953	Cheese maker James Lewis Kraft was born on a dairy farm near Stevensville in 1874. He was educated locally and worked nearby at Ferguson's general store. In 1903, Kraft went to Buffalo then Chicago where he set up his own wholesale cheese business. Four of his brothers joined the company in 1909, opening a cheese factory in 1914. Kraft developed a revolutionary process, patented in 1916, for pasteurising cheese so that it would resist spoiling and could be shipped long distances. The company grew quickly, expanding into Canada in 1919. Over the years, Kraft introduced many innovative products and used progressive marketing techniques to make his company one of North America's leading food producers. Kraft also supported the Baptist Church and was a strong proponent of religious education for young people.	At the entrance to the Riverwalk by Niagara Boulevard and Forsyth Street, Fort Erie	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Fort Erie	42.9117	-78.909
Jack Miner 1865-1944	Natural ponds formed from clay excavation on Jack Miner's property attracted flocks of migrating ducks and geese. In 1904, the avid naturalist established one of the earliest bird sanctuaries in Canada. He devoted his life to the study and conservation of migrating waterfowl.	At the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, west of Division Road, north of Kingsville	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Kingsville		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Jacques de Noyon 1668-1745	Explorer, fur trader and soldier, Noyon explored the Kaministiquia route to the Lake of the Woods in 1688, and was probably the first European to have travelled through this area. The report that he made after returning to Montreal was of great value to later explorers.	At Rainy Lake Lookout, Noden Causeway, about 6.5 km south of Fort Frances	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances		
James Baby 1763-1833	Born to a well-established mercantile family in British Detroit, James Baby was the first member of Upper Canada's French community to gain prominence in government circles. In 1792, he received lifetime appointments to the executive and legislative councils.	On the grounds of the Baby mansion, 221 Mill Street, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
James Bertram Collip 1892-1965	A co-discoverer of insulin, J.B. (Bert) Collip was one of Canada's most prolific medical researchers in the first half of the 20th century. Born and raised in Belleville, Collip received a PhD in biochemistry from the University of Toronto in 1916. There, on leave from the University of Alberta in 1921, Professor J.J.R. Macleod invited him to work with Frederick Banting and Charles Best on a substance they hoped could treat diabetes. In 1922, Collip produced the first insulin suitable for use on human beings, an essential contribution to a treatment that has since saved millions of lives. In 1923, Collip received from Macleod a share of the Nobel Prize money awarded to Banting and Macleod for the discovery of insulin. In Alberta and then at McGill University, Collip became internationally known for his leadership in endocrinology. From 1941 to 1945, he headed Canada's wartime medical research. He finished his career as Dean of Medicine at the University of Western Ontario (1947-61), and died in London, Ontario in 1965.	In front of the Belleville Public Library and John M. Parrott Art Gallery, 254 Pinnacle Street, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville	44.165285	-77.3834709
James Llewellyn Frise	One of Ontario's leading cartoonists, Jimmy Frise was born near here about 1891 and educated at Myrtle, Seagrave and Port Perry. Wounded at Vimy Ridge in the First World War, he went to Toronto to resume his career in illustrations, a field in which he was entirely self-taught. For the Star Weekly Frise collaborated with the noted humorous writer Gregory Clark in a weekly series. In 1921 he created a half page cartoon, first entitled "Life's Little Comedies" and later "Birdseye Center". It was featured for a quarter of a century in what was Canada's biggest weekend newspaper. The popularity of Birdseye Center arose from Frise's gentle and humorous interpretation of the relationship between rural and urban life. He died in 1948.	On the grounds of Scugog Shores Historical Museum, at the corner of Portview and Island Roads, on the northwest side, Scugog Island	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Scugog	44.11207	-78.92016
James Morris 1798-1865	A prominent Canadian politician, Morris was born in Paisley, Scotland. His family immigrated to Canada in 1801 and later settled in Elizabethtown (Brockville). He joined his brothers, Alexander and William, in business there, about 1820, and by 1836 had gained prominence in commercial and banking circles. Morris represented Leeds in the provincial legislature from 1837 until his appointment to the Legislative Council in 1844. Named first Canadian Postmaster-General in 1851, when responsibility for that service passed from the British government, he introduced Canada's first stamps, and standardized and reduced rates. Morris subsequently served as speaker of	At the county court house, Church Street, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville	44.59035	-75.68588

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	the Legislative Council (1853-54, 1858) and concluded his public career as Receiver-General (1862-63) in the Reform ministry of J. Par. Macdonald and L.-V. Sicotte.				
James Morrison 1861-1936	An activist in farmers' causes, J.J. Morrison helped to found the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers Cooperative in 1914. The UFO formed the provincial government in 1919.	In the small park next to the old registry office on George Street, Arthur	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North		
James Paris Lee 1831-1904	A major contribution to firearms design was made in 1878 when the inventor James Lee developed the box magazine, a significant improvement on the standard tube magazine that held cartridges under the gun barrel. Tradition has it that the invention took place in Wallaceburg while Lee was visiting his brother.	In Civic Square Park, Highway 40, Wallaceburg	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
James Philips	Born about 1800, Philips settled here in 1825 and soon opened a store and tavern. He became active in politics and, as a Reformer, rose to local prominence during the elections in Leeds between 1834 and 1836. These contests were marked by clashes between Ogle R. Gowan's Orangemen and the Reformers and by a level of violence and intimidation unsurpassed in Upper Canada's electoral history. Philips served on the Reformers' Committee of Vigilance and Management and as Vice-president of the Johnstown District Reformers' Society. After the collapse of the Rebellion of 1837, Philips and other Reformers went to the United States. On November 11, 1838, he returned with an invading force and was killed on November 13 in the Battle of the Windmill near Prescott.	In Phillipsville - Highway 42, southeast of Highway 15	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes	44.64171	-76.15888
James Shaver Woodsworth 1874-1942	One of Canada's outstanding reformers and parliamentarians, Woodsworth was born here on "Applewood" farm. Educated at universities in Winnipeg, Toronto and Oxford, England, he served as a Methodist minister, social worker, and longshoreman, 1900-1918. He was actively involved in the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 and two years later was elected to Parliament for Winnipeg North-Centre, which he represented until his death. Passionately earnest in his quest for social justice, Woodsworth worked unceasingly for the establishment of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and other social security measures. In 1932 he was the principal founder of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and was that party's president until 1940. Intensely loyal to his pacifist convictions, he alone, in Parliament, opposed unconditionally Canada's participation in World War II.	In front of Applewood, the former Woodsworth homestead, 450 The West Mall, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.64815	-79.568567
James Wallis 1806-1893	This house, "Maryboro Lodge," was completed in 1837 by James Wallis, a gentleman from "Maryborough." Cork, Ireland, who had emigrated to Montreal in 1832. The following year he and Robert Jameson purchased extensive lands in this vicinity. In 1834, in partnership, they built a sawmill and later a grist-mill which formed the nucleus of the present village of Fenelon Falls. Wallis donated land for the community's first church in 1835 and personally	On the grounds of his former home, Maryboro Lodge, now a museum, 50 Oak Street, Fenelon Falls	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes	44.53776	-78.74093

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	conducted services until the arrival of a clergyman in 1838. He was also a justice of the peace and commanded local militia during the Rebellion of 1837.				
Janet Carnochan 1839-1926	For more than 30 years Janet Carnochan, a native of Stamford, Ontario, taught elementary and secondary school at Niagara-on-the-Lake, but she made her greatest contribution to the community as an historian rather than as an educator. A distinguished historical preservationist, Carnochan founded and was first president of the Niagara Historical Society, 1895-1925, and laboured tirelessly to safeguard and promote the rich heritage of Niagara. She wrote and edited numerous historical works including The History of Niagara and successfully campaigned for the construction of Memorial Hall, the first building erected for the purpose of a museum in Ontario. In 1949, when the town's former high school was incorporated into this complex, it was renamed Janet Carnochan Hall as a tribute to her efforts and dedication.	On the grounds of the Niagara Historical Society Museum, 43 Castlereagh Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.25205	-79.07175
Japanese-Canadian Road Camps	During the Second World War, Canadians of Japanese ancestry were forcibly evacuated from the coast of British Columbia. Some, sent to Ottawa to help build the Trans-Canada Highway, were accommodated in four camps between Schreiber and Jackfish. Many would stay in Ontario after the war, forming part of a significant new Japanese-Canadian community in the province.	In Cenotaph Square, Schreiber	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Schreiber		
Jarvis Collegiate Institute	Established in 1807 as the Home District Grammar School, Jarvis Collegiate is one of the oldest public secondary schools in Ontario. In 1812 the Reverend John Strachan, later first Anglican Bishop of Toronto, became headmaster and during the next decade he laid the groundwork for the school's outstanding reputation. An excellent teacher and ardent advocate of higher education under church supervision, Strachan attempted to imbue his students with strong religious principles and insisted upon a rich and varied curriculum. Under his direction the grammar school gained wide recognition for its high academic standards and eminent graduates. After his departure the collegiate moved to various sites and underwent several name changes until this structure, designed by C.E. Dyson, was completed in 1924.	In front of the present school building, 495 Jarvis Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.665955	-79.37797
Jean Baptiste Rousseaux 1758-1812	A French-Canadian fur trader known to his English colleagues as St. John, Rousseaux had built a post at the mouth of the Humber River as early as 1791. His knowledge of the area and its native inhabitants proved indispensable to Upper Canada's early administrators.	60 metres south of the Petro Canada gas station at 8 South Kingsway and Ripley Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Jean Lumb, C.M., 1919-2002	Jean Lumb was born Jean (Toy Jin) Wong in British Columbia, and came to Toronto in 1935. She was soon operating a profitable fruit store and, by 1959, she co-owned the well-reputed Kwong Chow restaurant with her husband, Doyle Lumb. Energetic and outgoing, she established strong links with prominent politicians and, in the 1950s, lobbied successfully for the removal of discriminatory immigration regulations in Canada. Wide-ranging community work earned her numerous honours, including appointments to Women's	The Diversity Garden parkette at the southeast corner of Foster Place and Elizabeth Street in Toronto (immediately north of City Hall).	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.65452197	-79.3847398

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	<p>College Hospital Board of Governors and the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism. President of the Women's Association of the Chinese Dramatic Society for 25 years, she is best remembered as the dynamic spirit behind the remarkable "Save Chinatown" campaigns. In 1976, Lumb became the first Chinese-Canadian woman and the first restaurateur appointed to the Order of Canada. Jean Lumb served as a voice for her community for over 40 years and left a legacy of social activism and cultural pride for future generations.</p> <p>(Cantonese - Traditional Chinese) Jean Lumb (林黃彩珍)</p> <p>Jean Lumb (林黃彩珍) 在卑詩省出生，于1935 年移到多倫多并很快成功地開了一家水果店。到1959 年，她與她丈夫一起經營廣東酒樓。精力充沛而且外向的她與許多政界名流建立了密切的關係。50 年代，她成功地建議政府取消了加拿大帶歧視性的移民法規。各種社區活動讓她獲得了許多榮譽，包括擔任惠仁醫院理事會理事及安省多元文化顧問委員會委員等職。她擔任了中國戲劇協會婦女聯會的主席達25 年之久，是著名的“Save Chinatown”運動的主要發起人。1976 年，她作為第一位華裔加拿大女性和第一位餐館業者獲得加拿大勳章。林黃彩珍女士為社區服務達40 年以上，她為后人留下了社會活動精神，是后代的文化驕傲。</p> <p>(Mandarin) Jean Lumb (林黃彩珍)</p> <p>Jean Lumb (林黃彩珍) 在卑詩省出生，于1935 年移到多倫多并很快成功地開了一家水果店。到1959 年，她與她丈夫一起經營廣東酒樓。精力充沛而且外向的她與許多政界名流建立了密切的關係。50 年代，她成功地建議政府取消了加拿大帶歧視性的移民法規。各種社區活動讓她獲得了許多榮譽，包括擔任惠仁醫院理事會理事及安省多元文化顧問委員會委員等職。她擔任了中國戲劇協會婦女聯會的主席達25 年之久，是著名的“Save Chinatown”運動的主要發起人。1976 年，她作為第一位華裔加拿大女性和第一位餐館業者獲得加拿大勳章。林</p>				

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	黄彩珍女士为社区服务达40 年以上， 她为后人留下了社会活动精神， 是后代的文化骄傲。				
Jean Nicolet	Born in France, Nicolet (c.1598-1642) came to Canada in 1618. He lived for a number of years with the Nipissing First Nations, adopting their lifestyle and thereby helping to strengthen their alliance with the French. An intrepid explorer, Nicolet is generally credited with the discovery of Lake Michigan, which he partially explored in 1634.	In Lee Park, Memorial Drive, North Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay		
Jean-Baptiste Lainé Site	<p>In the 16th century, prior to the arrival of Europeans, a village was founded on this site by the Huron-Wendat, a Nation of agriculturalists and fisher-hunter-gatherers. In response to increased conflict in the region, many smaller villages merged to form a three-hectare settlement of 1,700 people, with more than 50 longhouses arranged around a central plaza, surrounded by a palisade, a ditch and an embankment as protection. The economic and political functions of the Huron-Wendat Nation were highly sophisticated, integrated and coordinated. Artifacts from the site, which include a fragment of a Basque iron tool, demonstrate that the Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations in complex networks that extended across the continent. The community later moved north to join the Huron-Wendat Confederacy in the lands south of Georgian Bay. The village was identified by archaeologists in 2002 and excavated between 2003 and 2005. Known initially as the Mantle Site, it was renamed the Jean-Baptiste Lainé Site in honour of a decorated Second World War Huron-Wendat veteran. The site is significant to our understanding of Huron-Wendat socio-economic and political history.</p> <p>(Wendat) Jean-Baptiste Lainé Yǎndata'yehen'</p> <p>Chi onhwa'ti' kha' honnonhwa' hatindarehk de wendat. Kha' yǎndataentahk de wendat iyǎndatou'tennen'. Okendia'tih hontriohskwa' ati' hotindatǎndeyenhchon'. Yǎndatowǎnenhkeh ahsenh ha'tewen'ndia'weh tsoutare' iskwen'ndia'wehchare' ihatia'tayǎnen'. Wihch iyǎnonhskǎnen' ithohchien' ondatehk chia'teyǎndataen'. Ithondi' aten'enhratehk, yǎnda'yenhchatehk, ǎni'onhkaratehk. Hontenhndinonhchaienhwinen'. Hotirihowǎnennen'. Atenhndinonhcha' hoti'ndiyonhrontahkwinen' ithohchien' hatia'tontahkwinen'. Ondaie' orihwatoyen'ndih wa'de' kha' onde'chonh ayaoren'ndih de yahnenchtra' de chi aontaratih etiyohaonnen'. De awehskwahk honwennendaratindihonh de wendat atho'yeh wa'de' hontaken'. Yǎndata'yehen' de ayaoren'ndih yayenna'yeh 2002. Kha' ayǎnda'watih ne ontaonkontahk yayenna'yeh 2003 chia' a'erihwihchi'en' yayenna'yeh 2005. Okontahkwih Mantle yǎnatsinen' de stan' ne ondae' te'tseas. Ehchiendohareh</p>	In a municipal park-like area behind a residential subdivision in Whitchurch-Stouffville. The area is located about 150 metres (492 feet) south of the Wendat Village Public School, at 99 Reeves Way Blvd. in Whitchurch-Stouffville, and can be accessed through a paved walkway that begins at the school parking lot.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville	43.959869	-79.234931

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Jean-Baptiste Lainé. Ondaie' ahonwahchiendaentahkwa' wa'de' chiwatrioh tã«ndih aton'tha' hohki'wannen' ithohchien' hate'iathahk. De'kha' yã«ndata'yehen' erihwã«ndoronkhwa'. Ondaie' ne onywarihwatehtã«ndihk, onywarihwaienstã«ndihk de wendat iyarihou'tenh.				
Jeanne Lajoie, 1899-1930	Jeanne Lajoie, a dedicated teacher and advocate for the establishment of French schools in Ontario, was born in Lefavre, near Hawkesbury, in 1899. In 1923, Lajoie helped a group of francophone parents to establish the first independent French school in Pembroke. The school ensured that their children were educated in their own language. The creation of L'École Sainte-Jeanne d'Arc was one of the last major events in the Franco-Ontarian struggle against Regulation 17, which from 1912 to 1927 prohibited instruction in French after Grade 2. Lajoie taught at the school, initially located in the Dominion Street home of Moïse Lafrance and then in a Mary Street house purchased by the parents. Suffering from fragile health her entire life, Jeanne Lajoie died of tuberculosis at the age of 31. She was immortalized as the "Pucelle de Pembroke," the "Maid of Pembroke," in reference to Joan of Arc, for her commitment to providing education in French and preserving francophone culture within Ontario.	Centre culturel francophone de Pembroke, 303 James Street, Pembroke	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, City of Pembroke	45.82256851	-77.12625328
Jesuit Mission to Manitoulin 1648-50, The	In 1648, Father Joseph Poncet, then serving at St. Marie in Huronia, was placed in charge of the Jesuit mission of St. Pierre by his superior Father Paul Ragueneau. This newly created mission was formed to serve the Algonkian-speaking Indians of Manitoulin Island and the north shore of Lake Huron. Poncet, the first known European resident of Manitoulin (called Ile de Ste. Marie by the missionaries and Ekaentoton by the Hurons), served on this island from October 1648, to May 1649. He returned to Manitoulin before the end of the latter year, but was compelled to abandon the mission in 1650, following the defeat and dispersal of the Hurons by the Iroquois.	At Ten Mile Point, Highway 6, about 16 km south of Little Current	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	45.87694056	-81.85218522
Jesuit Mission to the Hurons, The	The Jesuit mission at Detroit was moved to Bois Blanc Island in 1742 but subsequently reestablished in the vicinity of present-day Windsor, closer to the defences at Detroit. With the arrival of French settlers in the area, the Huron mission served both native and European residents, and in 1767 became the Parish of Assumption, the earliest Roman Catholic parish in present-day Ontario.	In Ambassador Park, Riverside Drive near the bridge, within the area of the former Huron Church Reserve, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
John A. Macdonald in Hallowell	John A. Macdonald (1815-1891), who became Canada's first prime minister at Confederation, began the study of law in 1830 under George Mackenzie, a prominent Kingston lawyer. Three years later he came to Hallowell (now Picton) to manage the law practice of his cousin, Lowther P. Macpherson, who was in ill health. During his stay here, Macdonald became the first secretary of the Prince Edward Young Men's Society in 1834 and served as secretary of the Prince Edward District School Board. The latter position constituted his earliest experience in the field of public administration.	In front of the post office, Main Street, Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward	44.007458	-77.141845

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Macdonald returned to Kingston in the summer of 1835 where he set up his own law practice.				
John Backhouse Mill, The	John Backhouse emigrated from Yorkshire to the United States in 1791 but shortly thereafter, moved to Upper Canada. He served as a Major of the 1st Norfolk Militia in the War of 1812 and became a chairman of the Quarter Sessions, then the chief instrument of local government. He is believed to have erected this mill 1798. It remained in the possession of his descendants until its purchase 1955 by the Big Creek Region Conservation Authority having been in continuous operation for a longer period than any mill in this province.	At the mill, in Backus Conservation Area, off Regional Road 42, north of Port Rowan	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk		
John Brown's Convention 1858	In May 1858, the American abolitionist John Brown held a three-day series of meetings in Chatham (a terminus on the underground railroad) to organize support for his plan to liberate the southern slaves. First Baptist Church was the site of one of these meetings.	On the grounds of the church, 135 King Street East, Chatham	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
John Galt 1779-1839	Guelph was founded on April 23, 1827, by the Scottish author and colonizer, John Galt, first superintendent of the Canada Company. That body, composed of a group of British speculators, purchased land throughout Upper Canada, including the Huron Tract which embraced most of the unsurveyed lands between Guelph and the site of Goderich. Galt was conscientious and hardworking and showed considerable humanity in his dealings with the Company's pioneer settlers. However, the large expenditures involved and limited profits earned during his term of office led to his discharge and return to England in 1829.	In John Galt Park, 35 Woolwich Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.5472262	-80.244401
John Langton 1808-1894	Born in Lancashire, England, Langton graduated from Cambridge University in 1829 and emigrated to Upper Canada in 1833. He purchased some 500 acres of land in Fenelon and Verulam townships, where he was one of the first settlers and built "Blythe House" near Fenelon Falls in 1837-38. From 1851-55 Langton represented the Peterborough area in the legislative assembly of Canada. He was appointed auditor of public accounts in 1855 and from 1867 to 1878 served as auditor general. His collection of letters, later published under the title of "Early Days in Upper Canada", provides a valuable account of pioneer settlement.	At the Horticultural Society Gardens, Fenelon Falls	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes	44.535987	-78.735897
John McIntosh	After moving to Canada in 1796 from the United States, John McIntosh acquired a farm near this site in 1811. While clearing the land, he found apple seedlings and transplanted them. The trees grew and produced the famous McIntosh red apples.	In Dundela, on the north side of Road 18, just west of the centre of the village and McIntosh Road.	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas		
John McLean 1799-1890	In this house from 1847 to 1857 lived the noted explorer and author John McLean, who was born in Scotland and joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. In 1838 he became the first white man to cross the Labrador peninsula from Ungava Bay to Hamilton Inlet and in 1839, discovered the Grand Falls of the Hamilton River, one of the world's greatest cataracts. His book, 'Notes of a	In front of his former home, 21 Nottingham Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.541191	80.248236

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory", is an important source of information on the Canadian Fur Trade.				
John Muir 1838-1914	Born in Dunbar Scotland, this famous naturalist, whose books and articles played a significant role in the early development of the United States National Park Service, emigrated with his family to Wisconsin in 1849. Intensively interested in botany and geology, Muir set out in 1864 on a walking tour of Canada West, during which he travelled much of what is known in Ontario today as the "Bruce Trail". His brother Daniel, employed since the previous year at the rake factory of William Trout and Charley Jay, near Meaford, induced him to take employment there also. In 1866 Muir returned to the United States, where in later years he became a leading champion of conservation.	At Epping Lookout on Regional Road 7, off Highway 26, south of Meaford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford	44.461263	-80.554036
John R. Barber and the Credit River Dynamo	The son of a prominent manufacturer and mill owner in the Credit valley, John Roaf Barber was reputedly the first in Canada to use hydro-electric power for industrial purposes when in 1888 he installed a dynamo on the Credit River to augment the power of his paper mill.	At the former paper mill, 99 River Drive, Georgetown	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills		
John Ross Robertson 1841-1918	Founder and publisher of the Evening Telegram, Robertson was a principal benefactor of the Hospital for Sick Children and served on its board of trustees for over 30 years. His vast collection of documents, maps and paintings, dealing primarily with the history of Toronto, is now owned by the Toronto Public Library.	On the grounds of his former home, 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
John Thomson 1837-1920	Born in Edinburgh, Thomson emigrated in 1854 to New Jersey, there completing his apprenticeship as a paper-maker. He moved in 1860 to Saint John, N.B., where he devised an improved method for the chemical manufacture of wood pulp. Thomson then joined the firm of Angus, Logan and Company, at whose plant in Windsor Mills in 1864 he supervised Canada's first commercial production of wood pulp. In 1872 he, his brother James and J.W. Rooklidge established the Newburgh Paper Mills. The following year, John built a paper mill at Napanee Mills (Strathcona), and in 1879-80 the brothers jointly erected the Thomson Mills near Newburgh which operated under various owners until dismantled in 1932.	In front of the municipal office, Main Street, Newburgh - at the junction of County Roads 2 and 11	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Stone Mills	44.324144	-76.875802
John Weir Foote, V.C. 1904-1988	A native of Madoc, Reverend Foote was the only chaplain in the Second World War to be awarded the Victoria Cross. During the ill-fated Dieppe Raid in August 1942, he continued to help wounded men, despite heavy enemy fire, until he was taken prisoner.	In Thomas Thompson Memorial Park, also known as Cenotaph Park, St. Lawrence Street East, Madoc	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Centre Hastings		
John Wesley Dafoe 1866-1944	Born in Bangor Township, Dafoe began his career with the 'Montreal Daily Star' in 1883. Two years later he became editor of the 'Ottawa Evening Journal' following which he served on the 'Manitoba (later Winnipeg) Free Press', 1886-92. Returning to Montreal he worked on the 'Daily Herald' and 'Star'. In 1901 he rejoined the Winnipeg paper remaining its editor until 1944. A crusading journalist, he championed Dominion status, the League of	In Lookout Park, off Highway 652 at Kamaniskeg Lake, just east of Purdy - about 30 km northeast of Bancroft near the Hastings/Renfrew county line	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Bancroft		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Nations and the welfare of the Canadian West and was a founder of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. He took part in the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; the Imperial Conference, 1923; and served on the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations 1937-40.				
John Willson 1776-1860	A prominent and influential politician and office holder, Willson settled in Saltfleet Township about 1797. He promoted many causes during his three decades of political life including: religious and civil liberties, constitutional reform and public support for education.	At his former home, 526 Winona Road North, Stoney Creek	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
John Wycliffe Lowes Forster 1850-1938	Born in Norval, this internationally renowned artist attended Brampton Grammar School before apprenticing to Toronto painter John W. Bridgman, with whom he later formed a partnership. After studying in Paris, France from 1879 to 1883, he returned to Toronto, becoming a member of the Ontario Society of Artists and of the Royal Canadian Academy. Throughout his career, J.W.L. Forster painted over 500 portraits and historical tableaux of leading citizens and political, religious, business and historical figures from Canada and elsewhere. Upon his death, Forster bequeathed his collection and funds to establish his lifelong dream, a portrait gallery of historic and eminent Canadians. He is buried here in Brampton Cemetery.	In the vicinity of Forster's grave in Brampton Cemetery, Brampton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton		
Johnstown 1789	In 1789-90 a town plot of one mile square was laid out in this vicinity. Many loyalists, including Sir John Johnson, obtained lots in this settlement. A sawmill and grist-mill were constructed, and in 1793 it was made the administrative centre of the Eastern District. A courthouse and gaol were erected and the court of quarter sessions, which administered the district's local government, met alternately here and in Cornwall. Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe stayed in Johnstown in 1792 and 1795. In 1808 the courts were moved to Elizabethtown (Brockville) and despite its favourable location as a port, Johnstown's further development was retarded by its shallow harbour.	On the south side of County Road 2, near County Road 16, Johnstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal	44.744861	-75.465873
Johnstown District Court House and Gaol	Completed by 1843 to replace an earlier district headquarters in poor repair, this building is one of the finer court houses remaining in Ontario from the pre-1845 period. Alterations over the years have not obscured its original Neoclassical design.	In Court House Square, Church Street, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville		
Joseph Connolly 1840-1904	This prominent Ontario architect was born in Ireland and received his professional training there under J.J. McCarthy, a leading nineteenth century Catholic church architect. By the early 1860s Connolly had settled at Toronto where he soon established a special practice designing buildings for the burgeoning Roman Catholic community across Ontario. This church, Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception (1876), in the style of the thirteenth century French Gothic, is one of his earliest known structures and is widely considered to be his finest. Among the other religious buildings Connolly designed are the James Street Baptist Church (1879), in Hamilton, one of his few Protestant structures, and St. Peter's Cathedral-Basilica in London (1880).	In front of The Church of Our Lady, which he designed, 28 Norfolk Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Connolly also designed industrial and residential buildings as part of his extensive practice.				
Joseph E. Atkinson 1865-1948	One of Canada's leading publishers, Joseph Atkinson was born here in Clarke Township and, at eighteen, began his journalistic career with the Port Hope Times. He subsequently moved to Toronto where he was employed first with the World and later the Globe. Following a period with the Montreal Herald, Atkinson in 1899 became editor and manager of The Toronto Evening Star. He changed the name to The Toronto Daily Star (1900) and published it until his death. In 1910 he founded the Star Weekly, established radio station CFCA in 1922 and built The Star into Canada's largest daily newspaper with a stated policy of supporting the "little man." He died in 1948 leaving most of his considerable wealth to The Atkinson Charitable Foundation.	On the grounds of the community hall, King and Mill Streets, Newcastle	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington	43.918317	-78.586083
Joseph Medlicott Scriven 1819-1886	Born and educated in Ireland, Scriven was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He emigrated to Canada in 1847 and during the 1850's became tutor to the family of Captain Robert L. Pengelley, R.N., a retired British naval officer who had settled in this vicinity. A deeply religious man, he published a book entitled "Hymns and Other Verses" in 1869. However, the poem entitled "Pray Without Ceasing", for which he was to become famous, was first published in a local newspaper. Set to music by Dr. Charles C. Converse, it gained international recognition under the title "What a Friend We Have in Jesus".	At the Pengelley Burying Ground where his grave is located, south off Lakeview Road, about 4 km east of Bailieboro	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan		
Joseph Russell Little 1812-1880	Joseph Little came to Warwick Township from Ireland in 1833 to manage the estate of a large landowner. The poverty of many pioneers so shocked him that, indifferent to his own comfort, he gradually gave away his savings, wages, clothing, even his employers' profits, to those in need. A fervent adherent of Wesleyan Methodism, Little had a natural ability in leading song and prayer. As an itinerant lay preacher, he helped establish many Methodist congregations in Lambton County and, after 1871, in backwoods communities in eastern Ontario. When friends of "Uncle Joe" heard of his death on Anticosti Island, they collected money to have him returned to Warwick for burial. His grave is in the cemetery just south of here.	At the entrance to the Warwick Conservation Area, Side Road 9, south of Highway 7	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Township of Warwick		
Joseph Schneider House 1820, The	This house, constructed in 1820 by Joseph Schneider (1772-1843), is the oldest surviving dwelling in Kitchener. Built of frame and originally covered with roughcast, it has been little changed externally since 1850. Schneider, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, purchased this lot in April, 1807 in the German Company tract in Waterloo Township. He arrived here in June of that year, and after clearing his farm and cutting a road along the line of Queen Street, built a sawmill in 1816. Shortly thereafter a small settlement began to form along "Schneider's Road", partly on his land, which became the village of "Berlin" and the nucleus of the city of Kitchener.	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 466 Queen Street South, Kitchener	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener	43.444867	-84.494417

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Joseph-Geneviève, Comte de Puisaye	Soldier, politician, diplomatist and colonizer, de Puisaye was born at Mortagne-en-Perche, France, about 1755, and enlisted in the French Army at 18. Elected to the States General in 1789, he supported reform but, alarmed by the course of the Revolution, later organized resistance on behalf of the Royalists. Outlawed, he sought refuge in England and in 1795, as Lieutenant-General, led an ill-fated expedition to Quiberon, Brittany. Three years later, with some forty other émigrés, he arrived in Upper Canada and established a short-lived settlement in the Markham-Vaughan region. In 1799 he purchased a farm here on which he lived until he moved to England in 1802. There he died in 1827.	On the east side of the Niagara River Parkway near the site of his former farm, about 3 km south of Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.217	-79.06
Josiah Blackburn 1823-1890	An astute businessman with a flair for political writing, Blackburn founded the London Free Press and Daily Western Advertiser in 1855. He continued to publish that paper until his death, as well as maintaining a controlling interest in several other newspapers.	At his former residence, 76 Albert Street, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Jumbo	Near this site on September 15, 1885, one of the best known and most beloved animals met an untimely death when he was struck by a railway locomotive. Jumbo, the 13,000-pound African elephant, had been brought to North America in 1882 from the London Zoo where for seventeen years thousands had been fascinated by the mammoth creature. His purchase for £2,000 by the American, P.T. Barnum, raised a nation-wide outcry in Britain and daily reports of his trip across the Atlantic were carried in the British press. From 1882 to 1885 the majestic animal, reputedly born in 1861 and nearly eleven feet tall, was one of the foremost attractions of the Barnum and Bailey Circus.	Near the site of his death, Woodworth Avenue at the railway crossing, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.784333	-81.178717
Justus Sherwood 1747-1798	Born in Connecticut, Sherwood settled in Vermont in 1774. On the outbreak of the American Revolution he was arrested as a Loyalist, but escaped to join the British at Crown Point. He was taken prisoner at Saratoga in 1777, and after being exchanged was commissioned as a captain in the intelligence service. From 1780 to 1783 he had charge of secret negotiations which, it was hoped, would result in Vermont's rejoining the British Empire. Sherwood, who took up land in this township in 1784, played a leading role in its settlement. One of the District's first magistrates, he was also a member of the local land board until his death.	At the junction of County Road 2 and Merwin Lane, just west of Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott	44.700683	-75.529633
Kagawong Mill	This mill drew water power from the Kagawong River to process local spruce into pulp. Closed at the onset of the Depression, the building reopened in 1932 as a hydro-electric plant. Until 1949, it was the sole source of electrical power for Manitoulin Island.	At the restored mill, on the waterfront at the foot of Old Mill Road, Kagawong	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Township of Billings		
Kapuskasing – Garden City and Model Town	In 1921 the Kimberly-Clark and the Spruce Falls companies constructed a pulp mill in Kapuskasing that would employ many workers. To plan for Kapuskasing's anticipated growth, the provincial government commissioned the architectural landscape firm of Harries & Hall to create a town plan, which	At Riverside Park, across from the Civic Centre, 88 Riverside Drive, Kapuskasing	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Kapuskasing	49.41583098	-82.42976524

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	incorporated elements of the late 19th century Garden City and City Beautiful town planning movements. The first provincially-planned single resource town in Ontario, Kapuskasing's design focused on a healthy living environment, architectural harmony, unified design and visual variety. The plan separated residential and industrial areas, included land dedicated to green space, parks and public buildings and a variety of innovative street patterns which remain today.				
Kapuskasing Internment Camp 1914-1920	When the First World War began, Canada established internment camps to detain persons viewed as security risks. Prejudice and wartime paranoia led to the needless internment of several thousand recent immigrants. The majority were Ukrainians whose homeland was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. One of the largest camps was built across the river from here at a remote railway siding. Despite harsh conditions, some 1,300 internees constructed buildings and cleared hundreds of acres of spruce forest for a government experimental farm. In 1917 most were paroled to help relieve wartime labour shortages. Thereafter the camp held prisoners of war and political radicals, including leaders of the 1919 Winnipeg General Strike.	At the Ron Morel Memorial Museum, 25 Millview Road, Kapuskasing	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Kapuskasing	49.41263913	-82.42255136
Kenogamissi Post	By establishing a post on Kenogamissi Lake in 1794, the Hudson's Bay Company hoped to reduce fur-trading activity in the area by the North West Company. The post operated successfully until it was closed in 1822 following the merger of the two rival companies.	At the public boat access area on Kenogamissi Lake, off Highway 144, southwest of Timmins	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins		
Kenora Thistles, The	In a best-of-three challenge, the Kenora Thistles hockey team defeated the Montreal Wanderers to win the Stanley Cup in 1907. Competition rules being less formal at that time, the Wanderers rechallenged the Thistles two months later and won back the cup.	North of the Thistles Pavillion on the Kenora waterfront, west of Main Street South, Water Street, Kenora	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora		
Kent County Court House	Constructed in 1848-50 of white limestone, the court house was designed by William Thomas in the Neoclassical style. The building still houses the county courts, although other administrative functions have been transferred elsewhere.	In front of the court house, 21 Seventh Street, Chatham	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Kenté (Quinte) Mission, The	In 1668 Claude Trouvé and François de Fénelon, Sulpician priests from France, established this mission to serve Iroquois Indians on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Kenté, the Cayuga Village which had requested the missionaries, became the mission's centre. Buildings were erected at this village, which was probably located in the Consecon area, and livestock was brought from Ville-Marie (Montreal). Under Abbé Trouvé's direction, various resident Sulpicians served the mission, but from 1675 their activities were largely confined to the village centre. An early outpost of French influence in the lower Great Lakes region, the mission was abandoned in 1680 as a result of the moving of the Cayugas, heavy maintenance costs, and the growth of Fort Frontenac as a major post.	In the park on County Road 29 (near the site of the former mission), just west of Highway 33, Consecon	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward	43.99363308	-77.52176723

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
King Edward Hotel, The	The King Edward Hotel was built by George Gooderham's Toronto Hotel Company to meet the demand in the rising metropolis for a grand hotel. When it opened in 1903, the hotel, affectionately known as the "King Eddy," was embraced by the city. The fireproof, eight-storey building, designed by eminent Chicago architect Henry Ives Cobb and prominent Toronto architect E.J. Lennox, provided luxury and service in dramatic settings. The 18-storey tower, with its top-floor Crystal Ballroom, was added in 1920-21 to enlarge the hotel. Although threatened with demolition in the 1970s, the hotel was revitalized in 1980-81. On its 100th anniversary in 2003, the King Edward, Toronto's first luxury hotel, remains a vibrant and elegant meeting place for local and international visitors.	At the King Edward Hotel, King and Victoria Streets, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.64945095	-79.376285
King's College	The first university in the province, King's College was chartered in 1827 through the efforts of the Reverend John Strachan. This site was acquired by the College the following year. Sectarian and political criticism of the Church of England's control of the College delayed construction, but in 1843 classes commenced in the former Parliament Buildings on Front Street. The only completed portion of the college complex, designed by the Toronto architect, Thomas Young, was built here in 1845. A leading academic institution, King's College offered instruction in the arts, science, law, theology, and medicine and in 1850 it became a secular institution, the new University of Toronto. The building, appropriated for use as an asylum, six years later, was demolished in 1886.	Near the entrance to the East Block of the Legislative Building, the site of the former college building, Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.662517	-79.3906
King's Royal Regiment of New York, The	Raised in 1775 under the command of Sir John Johnson, the "Royal Yorkers" was the largest loyalist corps in the Northern Department (the old Province of Quebec) during the American Revolution. When the regiment was disbanded, many of the men settled in townships bordering the St. Lawrence River.	In Confederation Park, opposite the city hall, Ontario Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Kingston Observatory, The	The first optical astronomical observatory in Ontario was established in Kingston in 1855 after a solar eclipse roused public interest in astronomical study. The observatory produced barometric readings, fixed meridians for surveying purposes, and provided a time service as well as recording astronomical observations.	At the site of the former observatory, City Park, Stuart and Barrie Streets, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Kirkland Lake Gold Camp, The	The discovery of gold in the vicinity of Kirkland Lake in 1911 led to the development of a highly lucrative mining industry in this part of northeastern Ontario. During peak-production years in the late 1930s, about 5,000 men were employed by mines in the region yielding an annual output valued at more than \$30 million.	Near the Toburn Vault, the remains of the original Tough-Oakes mine buildings, Highway 66, at the eastern approach to Kirkland Lake	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Kirkland Lake		
Kneseth Israel Synagogue	"The Junction Shul" was founded early in the 20th century in a building at the corner of Maria Street and Runnymede Road, with a congregation primarily of Polish and Russian Jews. As the congregation grew, construction of this building began in 1911 and it appears that services were first held here about 1913. Designed by the architectural firm Ellis and Connery, the exterior is	On the grounds of the Kneseth Israel Synagogue at 56 Maria Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.66644214	-79.47548526

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	simple and the interior evokes the splendour of Eastern Europe. Typical of orthodox synagogues, the hall of worship faces toward Jerusalem. The circular windows are divided into eighteen segments, the numerical value of the Hebrew word for life, "chai." This is now the oldest purpose-built synagogue building in Ontario still in use as a synagogue.				
La Guayra Settlers, The	In 1827 some 135 destitute settlers arrived at Guelph. They formed part of a group sent in 1825 to La Guayra, Venezuela by a British land company. Unsited to the tropical climate and unable to work their poor land, they abandoned the colony and requested assistance from the British government. Transported to New York, they were directed to the Canada Company's settlement in Upper Canada. For going the required charges, the superintendent, John Galt placed them on Company land. This philanthropic action was criticized by his superiors and was one of the reasons leading to his recall to England in 1829.	In front of the Marden Library and Community Centre, 7368 Wellington Road 30, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.5778833	-80.3106833
La Salle at the Head of the Lake	In 1669 René-Robert Cavelier de la Salle, intent on reaching the Ohio River in order "not to leave to another the honour of finding the way to the Southern Sea, and thereby the route to China", set out on the first of his many journeys of exploration. Accompanied by the Sulpician missionaries Dollier and Galinée, he left Montreal in July and reached Burlington Bay at the head of Lake Ontario some two months later. La Salle continued inland to Tinaouataoua, a Seneca hamlet midway between present-day Dundas and Brantford, where surprisingly he met Adrien Jolliet, an explorer returning from a mission to the Great Lakes. Having decided not to proceed westward, he then left Dollier and Galinée and by 1670 had returned to Montreal.	In La Salle Park, North Shore Boulevard East, Burlington	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington	43.3042	-79.8467
La Vase Portages	The historic La Vase (Mud) Portages began at the head of the nearby pond. These three portages, connecting Trout Lake and the lower La Vase River, were linked by small navigable streams and ponds. They formed part of the great canoe route via the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, Lake Nipissing and the French River, leading to the upper Great Lakes and the West, which was followed by the early explorers, missionaries and fur traders. Among many famous men who passed here were: Étienne Brûlé, 1600; Samuel de Champlain, 1605; Father Jean de Brébeuf, 1626; Jean Nicolet, 1634; Pierre de la Vérendrye, 1731; Alexander Henry, 1761; and Sir Alexander MacKenzie, 1802.	On Highway 17, near the pond where the former portages began, about 4 km east of North Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay	46.30272614	-79.3834004
L'École Guigues and Regulation 17	L'École Guigues became the centre of minority-rights agitation in Ontario when in 1912 the provincial government issued a directive, commonly called Regulation 17, restricting French-language education. Mounting protests forced the government to moderate its policy and in 1927 bilingual schools were officially recognized.	In front of the former school building, 159 Murray Street, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		

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Lac La Pluie House 1818-1903	The Hudson's Bay Company established Lac La Pluie House on this site in 1818. It was renamed Fort Frances in 1830 after a visit by Hudson's Bay Company Governor Sir George Simpson and Lady Frances Simpson. An important supply depot for expeditions travelling to the West and for early settlers in the district, Fort Frances became a Hudson's Bay Company store in 1898 and was destroyed by fire in 1903.	At the original site of the fort, 145 Third Street West, Fort Frances	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances		
Lady Aberdeen 1857-1939	Widely respected for her organizational skills and strong commitment to public service, Lady Aberdeen served as president of the International Council of Women from 1893 to 1939. During the Earl of Aberdeen's term as governor-general, she helped to form the National Council of Women of Canada.	On the grounds of Rideau Hall, 1 Sussex Drive, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Lake Light, The	The lighthouse at Gibraltar Point (now Hanlans Point) dates from 1808 and was one of the first to be built on the Great Lakes. In 1832, the tower was heightened and its stationary whale-oil lamp replaced by a revolving light.	At the lighthouse, Gibraltar Point, Toronto Islands, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Lake Nipissing	When the glacial ice began to retreat about 9000 BC, the Nipissing Basin formed an eastern extension of Georgian Bay and drained into the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers. With the gradual tilting of the land, the lake began to drain westward some 7,000 years later, thereby creating the French River.	At the lookout over the lake, Highway 11, about 1.5 km south of Callander	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Municipality of Callander		
Lakehead University	In response to a brief outlining the need for an institution of higher education in northwestern Ontario, Lakehead Technical Institute was established in 1946. This body became part of the new Lakehead College in 1957 that, eight years later, was granted university status.	At the Centennial Building, Oliver Road, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Lanark Settlement 1820, The	In August, 1820, a government depot was completed on the site of this community to serve as the centre of a military settlement in the newly surveyed townships of Lanark, Ramsay, North Sherbrooke and Dalhousie. By the spring of 1821, some 1500 settlers, the majority of whom were unemployed Scottish weavers, discharged soldiers, and their families, were established in this area. Placed under the jurisdiction of the quartermaster-general's department, they received land, tools, farm implements and seed from the superintendent, Capt. William Marshall. In July and August, 1821, another group of over 1800 Scottish emigrants arrived. Although some of the land proved unsuitable for agriculture these pioneers laid the foundation for successful settlement in this region.	On the grounds of the town hall, 75 George Street, Lanark	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Lanark Highlands	45.017867	-76.364817
Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher, V.C. 1894-1915	Born at St. Catharines, August 3, 1894, Fred Fisher was a student at McGill University when World War I broke out. He enlisted in the 13th Battalion, First Division, Canadian Expeditionary Force, September 23, 1914. Fisher was awarded the Victoria Cross for valour in operations near St. Julien, April 23, 1915, during the second battle of Ypres, the first major engagement in which Canadian troops were involved. While under very heavy fire, he led his machine-gun detachment in gallant and skilful actions covering the withdrawal of an artillery battery and the advance of supporting troops. Fisher was	In Memorial Park, St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines	43.15391	-79.24671

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	himself killed and has no known grave. His name is inscribed on the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres.				
Lang Mill, The	In 1846, Thomas Short, later member of the Parliament of Canada for Peterborough County, erected this stone flour mill here on the Indian River. Within five years he had built a sawmill across the river and had laid out a village plot named Allandale. By 1858, the Allandale Flour Mill, which now also housed an oatmeal mill, had become one of the largest in the region and was exporting large quantities of its products. Short encountered financial difficulties, however, and lost possession of the mill in 1862. The village and the mill were renamed Lang after William Lang about 1872. The mill, whose interior was rebuilt by W.J. Humphries after a fire in 1896, continued in operation until 1965 when it was purchased by the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority.	At the restored mill, now part of a museum complex, County Road 34, about 3 km north of Keene	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan	44.273267	-78.170383
Last Fatal Duel 1833, The	Here died the victim of the last fatal duel fought in this province, June 13, 1833. Two law students and former friends, John Wilson and Robert Lyon, quarrelled over remarks made by the latter concerning a local school teacher, Elizabeth Hughes. The dispute was aggravated by the prompting of Lyon's second, Henry Le Lievre, a bellicose army veteran. Lyon was killed in the second exchange of shots, while Wilson was acquitted of a charge of murder, married Miss Hughes, and became a member of parliament and a judge.	In front of the Inderwick House where the wounded Lyon was taken, now the property of the Ontario Heritage Trust, 66 Craig Street, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth	44.89657	-76.24715
Last Spike at Feist Lake	The federal government started to build a railway between Lake Superior and the prairies in 1875. Thousands of workers battled mosquitoes and blackflies as they cut trees, blasted granite, bridged chasms and filled in muskeg to complete the line. On June 19, 1882, the last spike was driven near Feist Lake.	At the pull-off at Little Joe Lake, Highway 17, 37 km west of Vermillion Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Township of Machin		
Laura Ingersoll Secord 1775-1868	Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, Laura Ingersoll came to Upper Canada with her father in 1795 and settled in this area. About two years later she married James Secord, a United Empire Loyalist, and within seven years they had moved to this site from nearby St. Davids. From here, during the War of 1812, Laura Secord set out on an arduous 19-mile journey to warn the local British commander, Lieutenant James FitzGibbon, of an impending American attack. The courage and tenacity displayed on this occasion in June 1813 places her in the forefront of the province's heroines. Mrs. Secord's house, a simple frame building, was restored (1971-72), and remains as a memorial to this exceptional act of patriotism.	At her former home, now a museum, 29 Queenston Street, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	44.273267	-78.170383
Laurentian University of Sudbury	Higher education in northern Ontario originated with the founding of Sacred Heart College in 1913, which later became the University of Sudbury. In 1960, Laurentian University was incorporated and the University of Sudbury, Huntingdon University, and subsequently Thorneloe University were federated with the new bilingual institution.	At the entrance to the R.D. Parker Building, University Drive, Laurentian University, Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		

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Law Society of Upper Canada 1797, The	The Law Society of Upper Canada was founded in 1797 at a meeting held at Wilson's Hotel in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) to regulate the activities and responsibilities of the legal profession. In 1832, it moved to new quarters in Osgoode Hall in York (Toronto), where it is still housed.	Opposite 142 Queen Street, near the site of the former Wilson's Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.25692321	-79.07524809
Lawren Harris 1885-1970	A bold use of colour and a clean sense of line distinguish the canvases of this Brantford-born painter. With fellow members of the Group of Seven, Harris did much to encourage public awareness and appreciation of Canadian art.	At Glenhyrst Art Gallery, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		
Lawson Site, The	Archaeological excavations have revealed that a prehistoric Neutral village existed on this site about 1500. Named after the owners of the land when excavations began in the 1920s, the site is now owned by the University of Western Ontario.	At the entrance to the reconstructed native village, east of the London Museum of Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Le Droit	In 1912, members of the Association canadienne-française d'éducation de l'Ontario and the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate – a religious order of the Catholic Church – gathered in Ottawa to discuss the founding of a newspaper to protest Regulation 17, which – until it was no longer enforced in 1927 – severely restricted the teaching of French in Ontario schools. That initial meeting led to the establishment of Le Droit, a Catholic French-language daily newspaper. The first six-page edition of 10,000 copies was published near this location, on March 27, 1913, with Father Charles Charlebois as its editor-in-chief. Over time, Le Droit became a mainstream daily newspaper serving the French-Canadian community in Ontario. In 1997, the newspaper campaigned successfully with the Franco-Ontarian community against the closing of the Ottawa Hôpital Montfort – the only French-language teaching hospital in the province. Le Droit continues actively to support and defend Franco-Ontarian rights and aspirations.	At the corner of Sussex Drive and York Street in Ottawa.	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.4274484	-75.69498
Letitia Youmans 1827-1896	Born near Cobourg of Methodist parents, Letitia Youmans, nee Creighton, was educated at local schools and at Burlington Ladies' Academy. In 1849, she moved to Picton and taught briefly at a girls' school. Deeply religious and believing that a well-ordered Christian family was fundamental to a prosperous, moral society, she viewed with alarm the threat presented to this ideal by intemperance. She became active in temperance reform and in 1874, formed a "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" in Picton. Quickly becoming a leader in women's agitation for prohibitory legislation, she traveled extensively organizing "unions" throughout Canada. Letitia Youmans was the first president of the W.C.T.U. of Ontario (1877-82) and of the Dominion organization (1883-89). She died at Toronto and was buried in this cemetery.	At Glenwood Cemetery (where her grave is located), Grove Street, Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward	44.00251	-77.14623
Lieutenant Charles Davidson Dunbar, D.C.M. 1870-1939	An internationally renowned military piper, Dunbar saw action in the Boer War and the First World War, and was highly honoured for both his gallantry and his musicianship.	At the entrance to the armoury of the 91st Highlanders, James Street North, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lieutenant Christopher James Bell, R.N. 1795-1836	One of the first lumbermen in the Ottawa valley, Bell came to Upper Canada about 1817 after receiving a grant of some 800 acres of land. The sawmill and timber slide he built at the first chute on the Bonnechère River became the centre of a small milling community.	On County Road 1 at the Bonnechère River in the vicinity of his former sawmill and timber slide, about 2 km southeast of Castletford	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Horton		
Lieutenant S. Lewis Honey, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., 1894-1918	Born at Conn, Honey enlisted in January, 1915 with the 34th Battalion, C.E.F. and served in France with the 78th Battalion. During a Canadian attack in September, 1918, in the Bourlon Wood area, he reorganized his unit under severe fire, and rushed a machine-gun post single-handed, capturing the guns and ten prisoners. Later he repelled four enemy counter-attacks and led a party which took another post and three guns. On September 29 he led his company against a strong enemy position and was mortally wounded on the last day of the attack. For his conspicuous bravery, Lieutenant Honey was posthumously awarded the British Empire's highest decoration for military valour, the Victoria Cross.	On the front lawn of the Royal Canadian Legion, 140 King Street West, Mount Forest	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North	43.97989875	-80.7345447
Lieutenant-Colonel C.R. McCullough 1865-1947	An ardent Canadian and a founder of the Canadian Club movement, McCullough was born in Bowmanville and moved to Hamilton in 1888. He and four companions, in December 1892, determined to found an organization which would encourage the study of Canada's history, literature, resources and native talents. The first Canadian Club was inaugurated in Hamilton in February, 1893, and W. S. Evans, one of the originators, served as president 1893-94 while McCullough held that position 1895-96. The Canadian Club movement spread throughout the Dominion and a central association was formed in 1909.	Beside the town hall, 40 Temperance Street, Bowmanville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington	43.91292	-78.68899
Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Albert Baker 1893-1968	A passionate advocate of the rehabilitation and training of the blind, Baker was born nearby. In 1914 he enlisted in the Canadian Army and was blinded while in action in Belgium. He was hospitalized in England where he embraced the philosophy of self-reliance espoused by Sir Arthur Pearson, the prominent newspaper owner who was himself partially blind. Returning to Canada, Baker was instrumental in the formation of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in 1918 and, as its General Secretary and Managing Director (1920-64), worked tirelessly to improve the medical, rehabilitative and educational services for veterans and the handicapped. He received many honours for his efforts and in 1951 was elected first president of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.	Near his birthplace at Beulah United Church, Highway 33, west of the floating bridge, just west of Amherstview	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist		
Lieutenant-Colonel James Rogers 1726-1790	Born in Ireland, Rogers emigrated with his family to New Hampshire in 1740. During the Seven Years' War he served in the Queen's Rangers (Rogers' Rangers), a provincial corps raised by his brother Robert, and was present at the capture of Louisbourg and of Quebec. In the American Revolution he commanded the 2nd Battalion, King's Rangers, thereby forfeiting some 50,000 acres in the old colonies. In 1784 he led a party of about 300 disbanded King's	On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Highway 33, Sandhurst - just east of Adolphustown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee	44.128283	-76.883267

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Rangers and their families to this vicinity where they were granted land. Rogers, who first settled in Fredericksburg where he became lieutenant-colonel of the militia, lived for a time in Prince Edward County, but returned to this township before his death				
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bostwick 1780-1849	Born in Massachusetts, Bostwick came as a child to Norfolk County. He was appointed high constable of the London District in 1800 and sheriff in 1805. A deputy-surveyor, he laid out some of the earliest roads in the Talbot Settlement and in 1804 was granted 600 acres here at the mouth of Kettle Creek. After serving as a militia officer throughout the War of 1812, he settled on the site of Port Stanley and founded this community. Bostwick represented Middlesex in the legislative assembly 1821-24. He donated the land for this church, which was completed in 1845, and is buried in its churchyard.	On the grounds of Christ Church, where his grave is located, Colborne and Melissa Streets, Port Stanley	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Central Elgin	42.67069	-81.2131
Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler 1725-1796	By the end of the American Revolution John Butler's loyalist corps, supported by British regulars and native allies, had effectively contributed to the establishment of British control in the Great Lakes region. After the disbanding of Butler's Rangers in 1784, many of the men, including Butler himself, settled in the Niagara peninsula.	At Butler's Burying Ground, at the south end of Butler Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E.	Between 1802 and 1811, John By (c.1779-1836) was posted at Quebec City with the Royal Engineers. He worked on the construction of martello towers and several small canals along the St. Lawrence before being appointed to superintend construction of the Rideau Canal.	Near the locks at Jones Falls - on County Road 11 west from Highway 15	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes		
Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E., 1779-1836	Born in Lambeth, John By served in Canada with the Royal Engineers (1802-11) reconstructing fortifications at Quebec. Later, he oversaw construction of the Rideau Canal, which was completed in 1832. The eastern terminus of the canal was called Bytown and later named Ottawa.	At Lambeth Town Hall, Borough of Lambeth, London, England	International, United Kingdom, London, England		
Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae 1872-1918	Born in Guelph, McCrae was educated at the University of Toronto medical school. He served in the Canadian Medical Corps during the First World War and is best remembered as the author of In Flanders Fields. He died in 1918 and is buried at Wimereux Cemetery.	At Wimereux Cemetery near Boulogne, France	International, France, Wimereux	50.7738506	1.6147166
Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, 1872-1918	The distinguished soldier, physician and poet was born and raised in Guelph, Ontario. John McCrae graduated from the University of Toronto in medicine, practised as a pathologist and taught medicine at McGill University in Montreal. In 1899, he served in the South African War as an officer with the Royal Canadian Field Artillery. At the outbreak of the First World War, he re-enlisted with the 1st Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, as its Medical Officer. In 1915, contemplating the poppies growing amid the death and devastation at Ypres, Belgium, McCrae drafted the poem In Flanders Fields in memory of the dead. The poem appeared in Punch magazine that December and quickly became popular. Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae then served at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital in Boulogne as the Officer in Charge of Medicine. In January 1918, he died after contracting pneumonia and meningitis. McCrae is buried in	At the entrance gates to the Colonel John McCrae Memorial Garden and Cenotaph, at the corner of Water Street and McCrae Blvd., Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph	43.53595423	-80.24520605

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Wimereux, France. McCrae's poem eventually inspired the use of the poppy internationally as an iconic symbol of remembrance.				
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Whiteside Boyle, D.S.O. 1867-1923	Known for many years as Klondike Joe, Boyle was a prospector in the Yukon where he invested in timber and electric power operations as well as gold dredging. His daring exploits during the Second World War, especially on behalf of the people of Romania, are legendary.	At the Presbyterian Cemetery, where his grave is located, Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock		
Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell 1783-1846	Born of Loyalist parents, Burwell became a deputy-surveyor in 1809 and was instructed to lay out the Talbot Road for settlement. He was granted 600 acres of land in Southwold Township where he settled in 1815. A close associate of Col. Thomas Talbot, Burwell carried out extensive surveys in southwestern Upper Canada which prepared the way for settlement. He served in the War of 1812 as lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Middlesex Militia, was a justice of the peace, and for some 20 years represented this area in the legislative assembly. This community, named in his honour, was laid out by Burwell in 1830.	At the municipal office, Pitt and Erius Streets, Port Burwell	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham		
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moodie 1778-1837	On December 4, 1837, Robert Moodie and two companions set out from his house, which stood near here, to warn the Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Bond Head, at Toronto, that armed rebels were advancing towards the city. In an attempt to pass William Lyon Mackenzie's men who were blocking Yonge Street at Montgomery's Tavern (near the present Eglinton Avenue), Moodie was shot and fatally wounded. A native of Scotland, he had served as an officer of the British army during the Napoleonic wars and in Canada during the War of 1812, participating in the battles at Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie and Sackett's Harbour. He settled at Richmond Hill in 1835, and is buried at Holy Trinity Church, Thornhill.	At Yonge Street or Highway 11 and Trayborne Drive, near the site of his former home, Richmond Hill	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Richmond Hill		
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ryerse 1752-1812	A United Empire Loyalist, Ryerse was commissioned in the 4th New Jersey Volunteers during the American Revolution, following which he took refuge in New Brunswick. In 1794 he came to Upper Canada, and the following year received 3000 acres of land in Woodhouse and Charlotteville townships. Settling at the mouth of Young's Creek, he erected a grist-mill around which grew the community of Port Ryerse. As Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk and chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, he took an important part in the early military and civil administration of this area.	On the grounds of Port Ryerse Memorial Church, where his grave is located, King and William Streets, Port Ryerse	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.755967	-80.2569
Lieutenant-Colonel Thain Wendell MacDowell, V.C., D.S.O. 1890-1960	Born at Lachute, Quebec, MacDowell moved to Maitland in 1897. He attended local schools and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1915. During World War I, he enlisted, on January 9, 1915, in the 38th Battalion, C.E.F. On April 9, 1917, during the Battle of Vimy Ridge, assisted by two runners, he captured two machine guns, two officers, and seventy-five men. With the vision of the enemy obscured by a turn in a passage in their dug-out, he was able to convince them that he commanded a vastly superior force. His action eliminated a serious obstacle to the gaining of his battalion's objective, and he	At the intersection of Maitland Road and County Road 2, Maitland	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta	44.63598	-75.61223

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	was awarded the British Empire's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross.				
Lieutenant-Colonel William Caldwell	After serving with the British during the American Revolution, Caldwell (c.1750-1822) settled in Upper Canada near the mouth of the Detroit River close to present-day Amherstburg. His enormous influence with the Wyandots and Ottawas enabled him to acquire extensive holdings along Lake Erie, where he encouraged former loyalist soldiers to take up land.	On the grounds of Christ Church, where his grave is located, 317 Ramsay Street, Amherstburg	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg		
Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806	The First Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Present-Day Ontario, John Graves Simcoe was born in Cotterstock, Northamptonshire and attended Exeter Fress Grammar School in his early youth. He entered the army in 1770 and commanded a regiment in the American Revolution. During his active administration of Upper Canada, 1791-1796, Simcoe laid the foundation for the province's orderly growth and development. He died in a house on this site and is buried at Wolford Chapel, Dunkeswell, near Honiton.	On the main floor near the entrance to the east wing of the Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.662006	-79.390324
Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806	Born in Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, Simcoe entered the army in 1770, and during the American Revolution commanded the 1st American Regiment (Queen's Rangers). In 1791 he was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly formed Province of Upper Canada. During his energetic administration, he improved communications, encouraged immigration and founded York (Toronto). In 1796 he returned to Wolford, his estate in Devonshire, England, but during 1797 served as Governor and military commander in British-occupied St. Domingo (Haiti). He commanded the Western Military District, 1801-06, when England was threatened with French invasion. Appointed Commander-in-Chief of India in 1806, Simcoe died before taking up that post.	In Wolford Chapel, Honiton, Devonshire, England and at Cathedral Close near St. Peter's Cathedral, Devonshire, England	International, United Kingdom, Devonshire, England		
Lionel Beaumaurice (Leo) Clarke, V.C. 1892-1916	Born near Waterdown, Ontario, Leo Clarke moved to Winnipeg in 1903. He enlisted with the 27th Battalion, C.E.F. in February 1915 and transferred to the 2nd Canadian Battalion later that year. On September 9, 1916, on the Somme battlefield, though wounded, Corporal Clarke single-handedly defended a recently won trench. Using a revolver and two captured rifles he repulsed attack by two enemy officers and about twenty others, thus helping to secure the Canadian position. For his courageous action he received the British Empire's highest award for valour, the Victoria Cross. Before his award was announced, however, Corporal Clarke was killed in battle on October 19, 1916, and is buried near Le Havre, France.	On the grounds of the Royal Canadian Legion building, Hamilton Street, Waterdown	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.33333	-79.90025
Lionel Conacher 1900-1954	Reputedly the greatest all-round athlete Canada has ever produced, Conacher was born near here. As a child he was seized by the desire to excel in sports and, taking up football, lacrosse, wrestling, hockey and baseball, he developed remarkable endurance and superb physical skills. In 1920 Conacher won the Canadian light-heavyweight boxing championship and the following year he led the Toronto Argonauts to a Grey Cup Victory. "The Big	In Frank Stollery Parkette near his birthplace, Davenport Road and Yonge Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Train" then devoted himself to professional hockey. A defenseman for National Hockey League teams in Pittsburgh, New York, Montreal and Chicago, he gained a reputation as an aggressive player and a brilliant tactician. In 1937 Conacher retired from professional sports. Thirteen years later he was named the outstanding Canadian male athlete of the half-century.				
Little Trinity Church	Known colloquially as "The Poor Man's Church" because of the large percentage of industrial workers in its congregation, Little Trinity Anglican Church was begun in 1843 and opened for service the following year. It is the oldest remaining church in Toronto.	At the church, 425 King Street East, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Lloydtown	In 1832 Jesse Lloyd, a Quaker who had come from Pennsylvania to Upper Canada about 1812, purchased 60 acres of land in this vicinity. During the following years he sold portions of his property to incoming settlers. The erection of a grist-mill, sawmill and woolen mill, two tanneries, stores and a number of pioneer industries hastened Lloydtown's growth. By 1851 the community contained a post-office and two churches and had a population of about 350 persons. Jesse Lloyd, the founder of the village, had played a significant role in the rebellion of 1837. He raised and trained a local force, but following MacKenzie's defeat Lloyd was forced to flee to the United States where he died in exile.	On Regional Road 16, about 2 km west of County Road 27 in the vicinity of Lloyd's original land purchase, Lloydtown	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Township of King	43.990133	-79.6955
Loew's Yonge Street and Winter Garden Theatres	Designed by architect Thomas Lamb for entrepreneur Marcus Loew as the Canadian flagship of his American theatre chain, these double-decker theatres opened in 1913-14. The 2,149-seat, lower theatre was decorated with classical details and red damask, while flowers, leaves, lanterns and garden murals embellished the 1,410-seat rooftop Winter Garden Theatre. Both theatres presented vaudeville acts and silent moving pictures until 1928 when the Winter Garden was closed and Loew's Yonge Street was converted to show sound movies. After the lower theatre (renamed the Elgin in 1978) closed in 1981, the theatres were acquired by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, which restored and upgraded the building. The Elgin and Winter Garden Theatre Centre reopened in 1989 and is the last of its kind in operation.	In the main lobby of the Elgin and Winter Garden Theatre Centre, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.65303919	-79.37929689
London and Port Stanley Railway, The	A boon to the local economy, the L&PSR prospered, carrying freight and passengers for a century until highway transport brought about its decline in the 1950s.	At King George VI Bridge, Highway 4, Port Stanley	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Central Elgin		
Long Island Mill, The	Driven by water-powered turbines, the Long Island grist-mill began operation in 1860 and soon became the nucleus around which the village of Manotick developed. The mill has been restored to working order by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority and is open to the public.	At the mill, Mill Street, Manotick	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Long Lake Posts	The Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company operated separate trading posts a short distance apart on Long Lake in bitter competition with each other from 1814 until the merger of the arch rivals in 1821.	In Centennial Park in the vicinity of the sites of the former posts, Forestry Road and York Street, Longlac	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Municipality of Greenstone		
Long Point Portage, The	The portage across the isthmus joining Long Point to the mainland was an important link in the canoe route along the north shore of Lake Erie. First recorded in 1670 by two Sulpician missionaries, the portage was used steadily until 1833 when a storm broke a navigable passage through the neck of land.	Just inside the entrance to Long Point Provincial Park, in the vicinity of the former portage, at the foot of Highway 59	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), Long Point Provincial Park		
Long Point Settlement, The	Surveyed in 1795, the Long Point settlement originally comprised five townships along the Lake Erie shore from west of Long Point to the Six Nations' land on the Grand River. The area, rich in timber and water power, was an important source of supplies during the War of 1812.	Within the area of the original settlement, on the grounds of the OPP office, Highway 59, north of Long Point and south of Walsingham	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk		
Lord Beaverbrook 1879-1964	One of the Commonwealth's best known publishers, politicians and philanthropists, William Maxwell Aitken was born in Maple. The son of the Reverend William Aitken, a Presbyterian minister, he was educated in Newcastle, New Brunswick, to which his family moved in 1880. After a highly successful career in Canada as a financier he entered the British House of Commons in 1910 as a strong advocate of Imperial Preferences and was raised to the peerage in 1917 as Lord Beaverbrook. He later became the principal British publisher of mass circulation newspapers. During the Second World War Lord Beaverbrook was a member of the British War Cabinet and is best remembered as the Minister of Aircraft Production who organized the production of the fighter aircraft which won the Battle of Britain.	At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to which he donated a carillon, 9860 Keele Street, Maple	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan	43.854617	-79.512117
Loring-Wyle Studio, The	The executors of many impressive public monuments, Frances Loring and Florence Wyle were founding members of the Sculptors' Society of Canada. For many years their studio was an important meeting-place for students, artists, writers, and patrons of the arts.	On the grounds of the former studio, 110 Glenrose Avenue, just east of Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Loss of the "Jane Miller"	The "Jane Miller," a wooden-hulled freight and passenger vessel, was built in 1879 at Little Current. A screw-propelled, 210-ton ship 78 feet in length, she was owned by her skipper, Andrew Port of Wiarton. On November 25, 1881, at Owen Sound and Meaford, she loaded a heavy deck cargo destined for Michael Bay, Manitoulin Island. Not obtaining enough wood at Big Bay dock (North Keppel) to reach his destination, Captain Port attempted to reach Spencer's Landing, immediately north of here, but the ship was capsized by gale-force winds almost within sight of it. Some 30 aboard, including her crew of nine, were lost in this, one of Georgian Bay's worst marine disasters.	In the Colpoy's Lookout Conservation Area, approximately 11 kilometres (seven miles) northeast of Wiarton.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Georgian Bluffs	44.798537	-81.028462
Loss of the Speedy, The	The schooner Speedy sailed from York (Toronto) on October 7, 1804 carrying members of the circuit court to attend a murder trial in the Newcastle District.	On the grounds of the museum at Presqu'île	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Presqu'île Provincial Park		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	All those on board including the lawyers, witnesses and the accused were drowned when the ship foundered off Presqu'île Point and sank.	Provincial Park, south of Brighton, off County Road 2			
Louis de Buade Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau 1622-1698	One of the most influential and controversial figures in Canadian history, Frontenac was born at St-Germain-en-Laye, France. As a member of the noblesse d'épée he was able in 1672 to secure the appointment as Governor-General of New France. Devoted largely because of self-interest to promoting the colony's territorial expansion, Frontenac established a series of fortified fur-trading posts extending into the interior of North America, the first of which, Fort Frontenac, was constructed near here in 1673. He quarreled incessantly with other officials, however, and as a result was recalled in 1682. Reappointed seven years later, Frontenac successfully defended New France from attacks by the Iroquois and English and continued, until his death in Quebec, to expand the western fur trade.	At the royal chateau in St. Germain-en-Laye, France	International, France, St. Germain-en-Laye		
Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau 1622-1698	One of the most influential and controversial figures in Canadian history, Frontenac was born at St-Germain-en-Laye, France. As a member of the noblesse d'épée he was able in 1672 to secure the appointment as Governor-General of New France. Devoted largely because of self-interest to promoting the colony's territorial expansion, Frontenac established a series of fortified fur-trading posts extending into the interior of North America, the first of which, Fort Frontenac, was constructed near here in 1673. He quarreled incessantly with other officials, however, and as a result was recalled in 1682. Reappointed seven years later, Frontenac successfully defended New France from attacks by the Iroquois and English and continued, until his death in Quebec, to expand the western fur trade.	In the northeast corner of Confederation Park, opposite the city hall, Ontario Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston	44.229908	-76.479304
Louis Hémon 1880-1913	The author of the highly acclaimed novel Maria Chapdelaine, Hémon was born in France and came to Quebec in 1911. His fictional treatment of life in the backwoods of French Canada has been enjoyed by generations of readers. Hémon was killed by a train near Chapleau and is buried in a local cemetery.	In Centennial Park, opposite the railway station, Chapleau	Northern Ontario, District of Sudbury, Township of Chapleau		
Louis Hennepin 1626 - c. 1705	Born and educated in Belgium, Hennepin was ordained a Recollet (Franciscan) friar in France. He was an adventurer at heart and undertook priestly duties in several European countries before being sent to New France as a missionary in 1675. In 1679-80, he accompanied Cavalier de La Salle on his exploration of the Mississippi River. Back in France, Hennepin published a lively account of his travels, Description de la Louisiane (1683), which enjoyed widespread popularity in Europe. Despite exaggeration and self-glorification, Hennepin painted a striking picture of 17th-century North America. His book contains the first recorded description of "the Wonders of that prodigious Cascade," Niagara Falls.	In Queen Victoria Park, along the footpath edging the gorge, Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls	43.08388074	-79.07712454

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Louis Shickluna 1808-1880	Reputedly a ship's carpenter in his native Malta, Shickluna worked in several North American shipyards before coming to St. Catharines in 1838. The extensive shipbuilding operations he developed there contributed significantly to navigation on the Great Lakes as well as to the economic prosperity of the town.	Opposite the radio station, Yates Street near St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		
Louise C. McKinney 1868-1931	Born on a nearby farm, Louise Crummy taught school in Leeds County and in 1896 married James McKinney. In 1903 they settled at Claresholm, Alberta. A leader in the temperance movement and strong advocate of female suffrage, she was elected as an Independent member of the Alberta legislature in 1917. She thus became the first woman in the British Empire to gain a parliamentary seat. In 1929 five leaders in the struggle for female emancipation, Louise McKinney, Emily Murphy, Nellie McClung, Henrietta Edwards and Irene Parlby, presented a petition to the Privy Council, which gained for women the right of appointment to the Canadian Senate.	On the grounds of the Kitley Historical Museum, Highway 29, Frankville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley	44.7226	-75.963983
Louise de Kiriline Lawrence, 1894-1992	Louise Flach was born in Sweden and grew up on the scenic Baltic coast where she developed an interest in nature. Flach became a Red Cross nurse, serving during the First World War in Denmark, and then with her first husband Greb de Kiriline who died in revolutionary Russia. She immigrated to Canada in 1927, settled near Bonfield, Ontario and was head nurse for the Dionne Quintuplets. In 1935, she retired from nursing to study the flora and fauna – specifically birds – near her log home located at the edge of Pimisi Bay west of here. Her writing included five wildlife books, 17 scientific papers, over 500 reviews and an autobiography. Her papers and research are preserved at Library and Archives Canada and at the Royal Ontario Museum. Louise de Kiriline Lawrence was an early environmentalist and an internationally renowned ornithologist recognized by the American Audubon Society, the Society of Canadian Ornithologists, the American Ornithologists' Union and Laurentian University, and was the first Canadian to receive the John Burroughs Medal in 1969.	Pimisi Bay Rest Area, on the north side of the Trans-Canada Highway #17, approximately 19 km east of Bonfield	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of Calvin	46.27151795	-78.97875419
Loyalist Landing at Cataraqui 1784, The	In 1783, official surveying of the countryside around Cataraqui was begun in anticipation of an influx of loyalist settlers following the end of the American Revolution. The next year, some 300 loyalists led by Michael Grass established a temporary camp at Mississauga Point while awaiting township allotments.	At Mississauga Point, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Loyalist Landing Place 1784, The	On June 16, 1784, a party of some 250 United Empire Loyalists landed from bateaux near this site and established the first permanent white settlement in Adolphustown Township. They had sailed from New York in the fall of 1783 under the leadership of Major Peter Van Alstine (1743-1800), a Loyalist of Dutch ancestry, and passed the winter at Sorel. Van Alstine was later appointed a justice of the peace, represented this area in the first Legislative	In the park on Highway 33, Adolphustown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee	44.061067	-77.008417

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Assembly of Upper Canada and built at Glenora the earliest grist-mill in Prince Edward County.				
Loyalist Memorial Church, The	The first Anglicans of Adolphustown were Loyalists who arrived in 1784. Early services were conducted at the home of Nicholas Hagerman by the Rev. John Langhorn who, from 1787 to 1813, was the resident missionary for the Townships of Ernesttown and Fredericksburgh. In 1822 a frame church named St. Paul's was built, which stills stands just west of this site. In that year Adolphustown became a mission and its first resident clergyman, the Rev. Job Deacon, served until 1850. The present Church of St. Alban-the-Martyr, erected 1884-88, was built through public subscriptions as a memorial to the Loyalists of the area.	At the church, Highway 33, just west of County Road 8, Adolphustown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee	44.064717	-77.004367
Loyalists in Upper Canada, The	At the close of the American Revolution, a large number of refugees who had remained loyal to the Crown were awarded land in present-day Ontario. It is estimated that when Upper Canada was created in 1791 some 10,000 loyalists were resident in the new province.	Near the entrance to the Legislative Chambers, on the second floor of the Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Lucy Maud Montgomery	In this house the author of "Anne of Green Gables" lived for fifteen years, and here wrote eleven of her twenty-two novels, including "Anne of the Island" (1915) and "Anne's House of Dreams" (1916). Born in 1874 at Clifton, Prince Edward Island, she was educated at Charlottetown and Halifax. From 1898 to 1911 she lived at Cavendish, P.E.I., and there began her career as a novelist. In 1911 she married the Reverend Ewan Macdonald, a Presbyterian minister, and came with him to Leaksdale. They moved in 1926 to Norval, and nine years later to Toronto, where she died in 1942. Mrs. Macdonald was awarded the O.B.E. by King George V in 1935.	At her former home, Concession Road 7, Leaksdale	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Uxbridge	44.203083	-79.160633
Lyndhurst Bridge, The	Reputed to be the oldest existing bridge in Ontario, the Lyndhurst Bridge is a fine example of masonry arch construction. The bridge was strengthened in the 1980s with an interior frame of reinforced concrete and restored to its original exterior appearance.	Beside the bridge, in a small park on the Gananoque River, County Road 2, Lyndhurst - off Highway 15 north of Gananoque	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands		
M.W. Bro. William Mercer Wilson, 1813-1875	William Mercer Wilson was born in Scotland and immigrated to Upper Canada at the age of 19. He moved to Simcoe where he worked as a court clerk, lawyer, Crown attorney and finally judge for Norfolk County. During the Rebellions of 1837-38, he served in the Norfolk Cavalry and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He introduced the first printing press in the district and for two years published the Norfolk Observer. In 1840, Wilson became a Freemason in Simcoe. His leadership and vision were instrumental in the creation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, independent of the authority of the Grand Lodge of England. The legacy of Ontario Freemasons can be traced to his unifying efforts. Most Worshipful Brother Wilson was elected the Grand	In front of St. John's Anglican Church (Woodhouse), 879 Norfolk Street, Simcoe.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.79835093	-80.28899294

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Lodge's first Grand Master in 1855, a position that he held twice more before his death. His grave is located at the far eastern end of the cemetery.				
Macdonald-Mowat House 1872, The	This Second Empire-style house was owned by Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, from 1876 to 1886, and by Ontario's third prime minister, Oliver Mowat, from 1888 to 1902. The building now houses the University of Toronto's School of Graduate Studies.	In front of the house, 63 St. George Street, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Mack Centre of Nursing Education, The	In 1874, Dr. Theophilus Mack established the St. Catharines Training School for Nurses. The school endorsed the Florence Nightingale system of training based on a sound knowledge of hygiene and medicine, and was the first school of its kind in Canada.	At the site of the school, now the Leonard Nurses' Home, 178 Queenston Street, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		
Mackenzie House and Family, The	Constructed about 1861, this house is a fine example of a blend of several Revival styles termed Ontario Classic Architecture, popular throughout the province during the second half of the nineteenth century. It was built for John Mackenzie, a prominent local merchant and member of a Scottish immigrant family that had settled in Port Sarnia in 1847. By the 1860s he and his six brothers had become firmly established with extensive business interests throughout the region. Hope and Alexander, the two most politically active brothers, developed Lambton County into a Reform stronghold and exercised political leadership over much of southwestern Ontario. They were elected to Parliament, and Alexander Mackenzie served as Canada's second Prime Minister from 1873 to 1878.	At the house, 316 Christina Street North, Sarnia	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia	42.977117	-82.404883
Mackenzie's Crossing 1837	After the defeat of his Patriot forces at Montgomery's Tavern, William Lyon Mackenzie fled to the United States, crossing the Niagara River near Fort Erie with the assistance of Samuel McAfee and his family.	Niagara River Parkway and Thompson Road, near the site of his crossing, about 6 km north of Fort Erie	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby		
MacLeod Settlement, The	Some 40 families from various Highland clans emigrated from Scotland under the leadership of Alexander MacLeod and took up land in Glengarry in 1794. One of the earliest Presbyterian parishes in Upper Canada was subsequently established in Lochiel Township.	At a MacLeod farm on Dalkeith Road, near Alexandria	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry		
MacMillan Emigration 1802, The	In September, 1802, over 400 Highland emigrants, including more than 100 MacMillans, arrived at Montreal under the leadership of Archibald McMillan (Murlaggan) on board the vessels 'Friends', 'Helen' and 'Jane'. He planned to form a settlement in Argenteuil County, Lower Canada, but while negotiations were proceeding, many of his followers moved to Glengarry, Upper Canada, where relatives and friends were already established. In 1804, Murlaggan's cousin, Alan McMillan (Glenpean), secured land in the wilderness township of Finch, Stormont County, where with some forty MacMillans, Camerons and others he laid the foundation of its settlement. Murlaggan acquired land in Argenteuil in 1807-08 where he settled shortly thereafter. Glenpean died in 1823 and is buried here.	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church which served the Highlanders, Church Street West, Williamstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas	45.146633	-74.577667

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Macpherson House, The	Built before 1830, this house remains a fine example of a late phase of Georgian architecture. It was constructed by Allan Macpherson who, about 1812, had leased the mills on the opposite side of the Napanee River. His new dwelling was near his other principal business enterprise, a general store on Dundas Street on this side of the stream. Napanee's first postmaster and an active magistrate, Macpherson was long the community's leading citizen. When he moved to Kingston about 1849, his house was taken over by his son, Donald, and it remained in family possession until 1896. Among the distinguished guests here were Bishop John Strachan and Sir John A. Macdonald.	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 180 Elizabeth Street, Napanee	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee	44.253217	76.94615
Madeleine de Roybon d'Allonne	The daughter of a French nobleman, Madeleine de Roybon (c.1646-1718) came to Fort Frontenac (Kingston) about 1679. On land granted to her by La Salle she built a house and barns, grew crops and grazed cattle, and established a small trading post. She was the first known female landholder in present-day Ontario.	On her former land holding, Highway 33, east of the floating bridge at Parrott Bay - just west of Amherstview	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist		
Madill Church 1873, The	This pioneer squared-timber church, one of the few remaining examples of its type in Ontario, was begun in 1872 and completed the next year. Following the surveys of Stephenson Township in 1862 and 1871, and the extension of the Muskoka Road to the site of Huntsville in 1870, many settlers took up land in this area. One of these, John Madill, donated an acre of land for the church and burying ground and the members of the congregation contributed the logs. The first services were conducted by itinerant missionaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Although no longer in regular use, an annual service is still held here by The United Church of Canada.	At the church, Madill Church Road, just west of Highway 11, about 6 km south of Huntsville	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Huntsville	45.293783	-79.272917
Magnetawan Lock, The	Built by the provincial government in the 1880s, and subsequently replaced in 1911, the lock at Magnetawan allowed boat traffic to circumvent the rapids at the village and extend steamship service on the river as far as Ahmic Harbour.	Near the lock, Highway 520, Magnetawan	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan		
Magnetawan River Steam Navigation	In 1879, the aptly named Pioneer was launched on the Magnetawan River, the first in a series of steamboats that for the next 50 years provided the only efficient means of transportation between the railhead at Burks Falls and the fledgling settlements along the river.	Near the boatlaunch in Burks Falls Park, Highway 520, Burks Falls	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Village of Burk's Falls		
Major Charles Stuart 1783-1865	Son of a British army officer, Stuart was born in Jamaica. After fourteen years' service as a commissioned officer in the service of the East India Company, he came to Upper Canada in 1817. Devoutly religious, Stuart found an outlet for his humanitarian zeal in vigorous anti-slavery activity. Although most of his written works are polemical tracts denouncing slavery, his "The Emigrants Guide to Upper Canada" is a useful summary of the progress of areas most suited to settlement. In 1851 he moved to this area where he encouraged the establishment of a small settlement at Lora Bay. On his death in 1865 he was buried at Lora Bay but was later removed to the nearby Thornbury-Clarksburg cemetery.	In Bayview Park, Bay Street, Thornbury	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Blue Mountains	44.560867	-80.444183

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Major James Morrow Walsh 1840-1905	Born and educated in Prescott, Walsh was trained at military schools at Kingston and by 1873 had attained the rank of Major in the militia. In that year he was commissioned in the newly formed North-West Mounted Police. While in charge at Fort Walsh, in present-day Saskatchewan, he became known for his influence and friendship with Sitting Bull, chief of the approximately 5,000 Sioux who sought refuge in Canada 1876-77, and for his role in the negotiations for their return to the United States. Walsh retired in 1883 but fourteen years later, at the height of the Klondike gold rush, he was appointed first Commissioner of the Yukon and Superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police there. In 1898 he retired to his home in Brockville.	In Centennial Park, King Street West, Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott	44.710683	-75.511433
Major John Richardson 1796-1852	As a professional soldier in the British Army, Major Richardson, who was born in Queenston, served in Upper Canada and the West Indies. After relinquishing his sword for a pen in 1818, he published the epic poem Tecumseh and the historical novel Wacousta, works that immediately established his literary reputation.	In front of Laura Secord Public School, Walnut and Queen Streets, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region ,Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B. 1769-1812	One of Canada's outstanding military heroes, Isaac Brock was born on this island. He entered the British Army in 1785, became a lieutenant-colonel of the 49th Regiment of Foot in 1797, and served in Europe 1799-1801. The following year he was posted to Canada with his regiment. In 1811, just prior to the outbreak of war between Britain and the United States, Brock became President of the Executive Council and Administrator of Upper Canada (now Ontario) and rapidly organized the defence of the infant colony. His leadership culminated in the capture of Detroit and the defeat of the U.S. invaders at Queenston Heights in 1812. He was mortally wounded during the latter engagement and is buried on the battlefield.	At St. Peter Port Church, Guernsey, Channel Islands	International, United Kingdom, Guernsey, Channel Islands	49.454783	-2.536433
Major-General The Honourable Aeneas Shaw	A loyalist who served in the Queen's Rangers during the American Revolution, Shaw (c.1740-1814) was one of the earliest settlers in York (Toronto). He served as a member of both the legislative and executive councils, and held several public offices.	At the entrance to Trinity Bellwoods Park near the site of his former home, Queen Street West opposite Strachan Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Malcolm Cameron 1808-1876	A successful businessman and politician, Cameron cofounded the Bathurst Courier in Perth in 1834, and two years later entered politics. He represented several ridings including Lanark during his long career and was an early leader in the Clear Grit movement.	In Stewart Park, behind the town hall, 80 Gore Street East, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Smiths Falls		
Manitowaning Indian Treaties, The	The treaties of 1836 and 1862 between chiefs of the Ojibwa and Ottawa nations and the Canadian government greatly influenced the future of Manitoulin. The first treaty designated the entire island as a reserve for all natives wishing to settle there, while the second opened Manitoulin, exclusive of its eastern peninsula, to general settlement.	On the grounds of the Assiginack Museum, Arthur and Nelson Streets, Manitowaning	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Manitowaning		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Manitowaning Mission, The	The first permanent Anglican mission on Manitoulin Island was established in 1838 as an outpost of the Diocese of Toronto. Between 1845 and 1849 the small First Nations congregation led by the Reverend F.A. O'Meara built St. Paul's Church - the oldest remaining church in the Manitoulin-Algoma area.	On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Spragge Street, Manitowaning	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Manitowaning		
Marie Dressler 1868-1934	Leila Maria Koerber, a talented actress and singer known internationally as Marie Dressler, was born in Cobourg. About 1883, she joined a touring stock company, later gaining recognition on Broadway in a series of successful comedy productions, including "Tillie's Nightmare". Although she made her first film in 1914, entitled "Tillie's Punctured Romance" with Charlie Chaplin, her real success in motion pictures began in 1930 when she played in "Anna Christie" with Greta Garbo. During the following years, she made over twenty films and created her best-known character roles such as "Min" and "Tugboat Annie". In 1931, she received the best actress award given annually by the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences. Marie Dressler died three years later at Santa Barbara, California.	At the cottage believed to be her birthplace, Dressler House, 212 King Street West, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg	43.95925	-78.174517
Marie-Rose Turcot 1887-1977	Born in Laurierville, Quebec, Marie-Rose Turcot moved to Ottawa around the age of 20 to work in the civil service. Later, working as a journalist, Marie-Rose Turcot published in the daily newspaper Le Droit, as well as in several other weekly and daily publications in Ottawa and Montreal, sometimes using the pseudonym Constance Bayard. She also worked in broadcast journalism for the French radio station CKCH in Hull, Quebec. Turcot was the author of a novel, several collections of short stories, and poems, and was a pioneer in collecting and publishing Franco-Ontarian folk tales. She was active in a number of French-Canadian cultural organizations in Ottawa, including Le Caveau, as well as in professional associations. She lived in Ottawa for most of her life, and died in Orléans.	At the Rideau Branch of the Ottawa Public Library, 377 Rideau Street, Ottawa.	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa	45.4301102	-75.6832217
Marmora Ironworks 1823, The	In 1821 an Irish immigrant, Charles Hayes, began building here one of the provinces earliest smelters and foundries, which by June, 1823, was ready to produce pig iron from ore mined near present-day Blairton. Economic difficulties and transport problems soon ended Hayes venture, but his principal creditor, the Hon. Peter McGill, continued operating it until 1826. In 1837 the government rejected a proposal to use convict labour for the works. Joseph Van Norman's attempt in 1848 to revive the enterprise was frustrated by cheaper British iron brought up the newly-completed St. Lawrence canal system. The works fell into ruin although mining was resumed, 1866 - 1873, the ore being shipped to Cleveland and Pittsburgh for smelting.	In Legion Park, just off Cameron Street at Highway 7, Marmora	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Marmora and Lake	44.484933	-77.686117
Martintown Grist Mill	Built in 1846 by Alexander McMartin, the grist-mill at Martintown continued to operate until 1951, despite a market increasingly dominated by larger competitors.	At the mill, on the banks of the Raisin River in Martintown, County Roads 18 and 20	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Mary Ann Shadd Cary 1823-1893	An American black, Mary Ann Shadd Cary established the Provincial Freeman in Windsor in 1853. She moved the influential newspaper to Chatham two years later. After the American Civil War, Shadd Cary returned to the United States to work for racial equality.	At the J.G. Taylor Community Centre, Chatham	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Mary Pickford	Born in 1893 in a house which stood near this site, Gladys Marie Smith appeared on stage in Toronto at the age of five. Her theatrical career took her to Broadway in 1907 where she adopted the name Mary Pickford. The actress's earliest film, "Her First Biscuits", was released by the Biograph company in 1909 and she soon established herself as the international cinema's first great star. Her golden curls and children's roles endeared her to millions as "America's Sweetheart". She was instrumental in founding and directing a major film production company and starred in over fifty feature-length films including "Hearts Adrift", "Pollyanna" and "Coquette". For the last-named film, she received the 1929 Academy Award as the year's best actress.	On the grounds of the Hospital for Sick Children, near her birthplace, 555 University Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.656566	-79.388818
Marysburgh Settlement, The	Following the American Revolution, Marysburgh Township was established for the settlement of Loyalists and discharged soldiers of regular regiments. Surveyed in 1784 by the Honourable John Collins, Deputy Surveyor-General, the township was named in honour of Princess Mary, a daughter of King George III. Among its earliest settlers was a small group of disbanded German mercenaries under Baron von Reitzenstein. By October 1784, this party, numbering about 40 persons, had settled in this vicinity and begun to clear and cultivate that land. Shortly after, they erected a log chapel just west of here, and were ministered to by Lutheran missionaries. This was one of the earliest German-speaking groups to settle in Ontario.	On the grounds of the Marysburgh Museum, Waupoos Road, off County Road 8, Waupoos	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward	44.025017	-76.9425
Masseys at Newcastle, The	One of the world's largest manufacturers of heavy farm machinery, Massey-Ferguson has its foundations in a modest family business developed in Newcastle. Established in Bond Head by Daniel Massey, the fledgling operation was moved to large quarters here in 1849. For 30 years the Newcastle Foundry and Machinery Manufactory prospered under the shrewd management of three generations of enterprising Masseys. Capitalizing on the expanding wheat market, Hart, Daniel's son, skillfully adapted American-designed implements to suit Canadian agrarian conditions. When sales were secured in Europe, marking Canada's first export of machinery overseas, continued expansion of the firm was ensured. By 1879 the operation had outgrown its Newcastle factories and the Massey Manufacturing Company, now managed by Hart's son Charles, moved to larger facilities in Toronto.	On the grounds of the J. Anderson Smith Company, a former Massey residence, County Road 2, Newcastle	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington	44.025017	-76.9425
Mattawa House 1837	Trading in furs at this junction of historic canoe routes probably began during the French regime. At intervals during the 1820s and 1830s, Chief Trader John Silveright, commanding the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Fort Coulonge, sent men to trade at Mattawa. In 1837, primarily to counteract	At the site of the former post, Explorers' Point, Highway 533, just north of Mattawa	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Township of Mattawan	46.31949	-78.7099

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	trading by lumbermen, the company established a permanent post there. Its original site was chosen by the company's governor, George Simpson, but before 1843, it was moved to this point. In later years, faced with diminishing fur trade, the post supplied its former rivals with lumbermen and turned to general trade in the community which grew around it. Mattawa House was closed in 1908.				
Maud Leonora Menten 1879-1960	A graduate in medicine from the University of Toronto, Dr. Menten gained international recognition in 1913 for the discovery, with Dr. Leonor Michaelis, of an equation now considered basic to all work in enzyme kinetics.	Near the entrance on Queen's Park Crescent West to the Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Mazo de la Roche 1879-1961	Born Mazo Louise Roche in Newmarket, this celebrated Canadian writer attended the Ontario School of Art and the University of Toronto. She established an international literary reputation when her book "Jalna" won the Atlantic Monthly competition of 1927. It was the first of 16 novels narrating the history of the Whiteoak family and set in the Clarkson, Ontario, area. The books provide a comprehensive picture of life in the province from the mid-19th to mid-20th century. Adapted from two of these novels, the play "Whiteoaks" opened for a run of nearly three years in London, in 1936. The author of many short stories, plays and poems, Mazo de la Roche is buried in St. George's churchyard, Jackson's Point, Ontario.	In Wesley Brooks Memorial Park, Water and Main Streets, Newmarket	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket	44.051233	-79.454783
McFarland House 1800, The	This house was built in 1800 by James McFarland on land purchased about 1795 by his father, John McFarland (1757-1814), who was described as "His Majesty's boat builder." One of the Niagara District's finest residences, it was used during the War of 1812 as a hospital by both British and United States forces. A British battery was emplaced behind the house to command the river. In 1813 John McFarland was taken prisoner by the Americans following their capture of Fort George. When he returned in 1814, much of his property had been destroyed and the house badly damaged.	On the grounds of the house, Niagara River Parkway, just south of the East-West Line, south of Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.23195	-79.0608
McMartin House, The	A rare example of the American Federal style of architecture in Ontario, the McMartin House was constructed about 1830. Now owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust, the house has been restored and its interior space adapted for use.	On the grounds of the house, Gore and Harvey Streets, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth		
McMaster Hall	After housing the Toronto Baptist College for six years and McMaster University for more than 40, McMaster Hall, erected in 1880-81, was purchased by the University of Toronto in 1930. Since 1963, it has been the home of the Royal Conservatory of Music.	In front of the building, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
McMaster University 1887	Established with funds bequeathed by the Honourable William McMaster, this university was incorporated in 1887 and opened in Toronto three years later. Inadequate facilities and the gift of land in Hamilton prompted the institution to relocate in 1930.	On the grounds of Gilmore Hall, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
McNab Settlement, The	In 1824, some 80 Scottish Highlanders under the patriarchal rule of Archibald McNab established the first organized settlement along the Ottawa River in what later became McNab Township.	At Robert Simpson Park in the vicinity of Archibald McNab's first house, at the foot of John Street, Arnprior	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior		
Meeting House of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) 1810, The	In 1800, an extensive grant of land in this vicinity was made to Timothy Rogers and Samuel Lundy who, with other members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), settled here in 1801 - 1803. Originally under the religious jurisdiction of the Philadelphia and New York Yearly Meetings, the settlers were organized in 1806 as the Yonge Street Monthly Meeting of Friends. In 1807 Asa Rogers deeded two acres of land for a burial ground and three years later William Doan made a similar grant for a meeting house. This simple frame building, begun in 1810, was the first permanent place of worship to be erected in the area north of Toronto. The Society of Friends still continues to worship here.	At the meeting house, 17030 Yonge Street or Highway 11, Newmarket	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket		
Memorial Hall 1906	The first building in Ontario to be constructed specifically for use as a historical museum, Memorial Hall was built for the Niagara Historical Society largely through the efforts of its founder and president, Janet Carnochan.	On the grounds of the museum, 43 Castlereagh Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Merrickville Blockhouse 1832, The	This in one of four blockhouses which, with some twelve other defensible buildings, were constructed along the Rideau Canal. The canal, built 1826-32 by Lieutenant-Colonel John By, Royal Engineers, was designed to serve as an alternative military supply route from Montreal to Kingston in the event of war. The Merrickville blockhouse was completed in 1832 to accommodate some fifty men. It was never the scene of military action, but has served as lockmaster's quarters, a church and a canal maintenance building. Restoration of this fine example of early military architecture was completed in 1965, and it is one of the two remaining blockhouses on the canal which have retained their original forms.	At the blockhouse, Main and Mill Streets, Merrickville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford	44.916217	-75.837133
Merrill Denison 1893-1975	A prolific and accomplished playwright, Denison was born in Detroit and raised in Ontario. In 1921, after pursuing studies in architecture, he became Art Director of Hart House Theatre, Toronto. Denison soon began to write comedies, some of which were conceived at his summer home in Bon Echo and performed in this playhouse. As author of "The Romance of Canada", a highly successful series of historical plays broadcast in 1931-32, he received wide acclaim as a pioneer in radio drama. During the following decades he devoted his energies to this field, preparing numerous plays for broadcast in the United States. Increasingly interested in business history, Denison wrote several popular histories of Canadian corporations, including Harvest Triumphant: the Story of Massey-Harris, during the 1950s and 60s.	At the Tweed Playhouse where many of his plays were performed, Tweed	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed	44.476783	-77.311183

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Metropolitan United Church	Built between 1870 and 1872, Metropolitan United was designed by Henry Langley in the High Victorian Gothic style. The church has been the scene of many important events in the history of Methodism in Canada, including the World Ecumenical Methodist Conference in 1911 and the first General Council of the United Church in 1925.	On the grounds of the church, Queen Street East at Church Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Michipicoten Canoe Route, The	This important fur trade route from James Bay to Lake Superior was probably navigated during the French Regime. The first recorded use was in the 1770s when the Hudson's Bay Company began to establish posts along the route.	In the small park beside Highway 17, at the Michipicoten River crossing, Wawa	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Township of Michipicoten		
Militia Garrison 1837-38	When regular forces were dispatched to Lower Canada in 1837-38, supporters of Mackenzie's rebellion congregated on Hickory Island, intending to attack the undefended city of Kingston. Their plan was thwarted by Richard Bonnycastle who quickly assembled a number of militia regiments to defend the city.	In the northeast corner of City Park, on the West Street side, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Mill of Kintail and Robert Tait McKenzie, The	This grist-mill was constructed in 1830 by John Baird, a Scottish pioneer. In 1930 it was restored by Robert Tait McKenzie (1867-1938), the prominent Canadian surgeon, physical educator, and sculptor, as his summer home and studio. Born in Lanark County, McKenzie graduated from McGill, and taught there and at the University of Pennsylvania. He served with the R.A.M.C. in the War of 1914-18 and instituted a plan for the rehabilitation of the wounded. McKenzie is noted for his sculpture of athletes and war memorials, including the Scottish-American War Memorial in Edinburgh.	At the mill on the Indian River, on the 8th Line of Ramsay Township, about 6.5 km northwest of Almonte	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills		
Mine Rescue Stations	After a disastrous fire at the Hollinger Mine (Timmins) in 1928, mine rescue stations were established in several communities, including Sudbury. The stations stocked emergency gear and trained miners in rescue techniques, helping them to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies in the mines.	At the Big Nickel, on the east side of Big Nickel Mine Road, north off Highway 17 West, Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Mission of the Immaculate Conception 1849, The	This mission was established by two priests of the Society of Jesus on the shores of the Kaministiquia River and included a church, a day-school, an orphanage, and numerous outbuildings. It served the area from this location until 1908 when it was moved to the Fort William Band Reserve.	On the lawn in front of St. Anne's Church on Mission Road, about 0.5 km (0.3 miles) south of City Road in Fort William.	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Fort William First Nation		
Mission to the Nipissings 1667, The	At the Nipigon River on May 29, 1667, Jesuit Father Claude Allouez celebrated mass for the Nipissings that moved north and westward after being persecuted by the Iroquois some years earlier. Allouez spent some weeks in the area before returning to his headquarters in present-day Wisconsin.	At the Nipigon River lookout, Highway 11/17, Nipigon	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Nipigon		
Mohawk Institute 1831, The	A small day-school set up in 1826 by the New England Company led to the establishment in 1831 of the Mohawk Institute, a residential school offering academic and vocational training to children from the Six Nations Reserve.	In front of the former institute, now the Woodland Cultural Centre, 184 Mohawk Street, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Mohawk Village	Following the American Revolution some 450 Mohawks led by Joseph Brant settled on the Detroit path, a trail linking the Detroit and Niagara rivers. Of this community, only the chapel remains today.	At St. Paul's H.M. Chapel of the Mohawks, Mohawk Street, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		
Molly Brant	Highly respected by her fellow Mohawks as well as by governing officials, Molly Brant (Degonwadonti), who was born about 1736 allegedly in the Ohio Valley, played a leading role in persuading the Iroquois Confederacy to support Britain during the American Revolution. She fled to Canada in 1777, living first at Niagara and later on land granted to her at Cataraqui (Kingston), where she died in 1796.	On the grounds of St. Paul's Church, Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Monck Road, The	This road was constructed for the dual purpose of opening up a wilderness area to settlement and providing an alternative, less vulnerable military route between the upper Great Lakes and the Ottawa Valley. Its line from the vicinity of Lake Couchiching to the junction of the Hastings and Mississippi Colonization Roads at the hamlet of York River (now Bancroft), was surveyed in 1864-65 at the time of the American Civil War. Named in honour of the Governor General (1861-68), Lord Monck, construction was begun in 1866 and completed in 1873. Free grants of land along its route were made to persons fulfilling the required settlement duties	In front of the Bancroft Historical Museum, Station Street, Bancroft	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Bancroft	45.059617	-77.858517
Montgomery's Inn	Situated on Dundas Street, one of the principal highways in Upper Canada, Montgomery's Inn was erected about 1832. A favourite stop for travellers throughout much of the 19th century, it is now a museum.	In front of the inn, 4709 Dundas Street West, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Moose Factory	The second oldest post of the Hudson's Bay Company was built at the mouth of the Moose River by Governor Charles Bayly in 1673. That early fortified establishment was captured in June 1686 by a French expedition from Montreal under the Chevalier de Troyes and renamed St. Louis. Though restored to Britain in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the post was not re-established until 1730-32. Largely destroyed by fire in December 1735, it was rebuilt over the following two years. Long the Company's principal establishment on James Bay, its isolation was ended in 1932 by the completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to Moosonee.	In front of the Hudson's Bay Staff House, Front Street, Moose Factory	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Moose Factory	51.25240564	-80.60670012
Moulton College	A girls' preparatory school founded by Susan Moulton McMaster, Moulton College opened in 1888 as part of McMaster University. The school was housed in the former McMaster residence and for 66 years provided classes for day and resident students from junior grades to university entrance.	In the main foyer of the Hudson's Bay Centre near the site of the former college building, 2 Bloor Street East, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	In 1874 the Trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds hired H.A. Engelhardt, who was in the forefront of landscape gardening in Canada, to plan the transformation of ravine and plateau farmland into Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Prominent in this naturalistic setting with its curving drives are E.J. Lennox's Massey Mausoleum, private mausoleums in classical temple style, the public Mount Pleasant Mausoleum designed by Darling & Pearson, and a	In front of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery office at 375 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.6961774	-79.3835997

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	wide variety of granite monuments. Rare trees from around the world and existing native specimens make the Cemetery a significant arboretum. Since opening in 1876, this well-known green space has provided the final resting place for many prominent people, including a Canadian prime minister and several of Ontario's premiers and lieutenant-governors.				
Mountain Portage, The	"Breakfasted near a very fine waterfall which is formed by the River running over a high perpendicular Rock ...", wrote Nicholas Garry after portaging around Kakabeka Falls in 1821 en route to the Red River settlement. The portage is one of several overland links in the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West.	In Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park, Highway 11/17, west of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park		
Muskoka District Court House 1900	The Muskoka District Court House was built after Bracebridge became the District Town of the new District of Muskoka in 1898. Its classical form and red brick, two-storey design symbolized the justice system's importance to the civil administration of the district.	At the court house, 3 Dominion Street, Bracebridge	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge		
Muskoka Road 1858, The	During the 1850s and 1860s, the government attempted to open up the districts lying north of the settled townships by means of "Colonization Roads". Free land was offered to persons who would settle along the route, clear a stated acreage and help maintain the road. In 1858, construction began on a road from Washago to the interior of Muskoka. R.J. Oliver was appointed the government land agent at Severn Bridge and directed the progress of the settlement. The road was completed to the site of Bracebridge by 1861, and the adjacent bushland formed into the townships of Morrison, Muskoka, Draper and Macaulay.	In Kakshe River Park, Highway 11, about 8 km south of Gravenhurst	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst	44.83093	-79.32128
Mutual Life Head Office	The head office of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada (now the head office of Sun Life Financial's Canadian operations) was completed in 1912. Designed by Canadian architect Frank Darling, of the Toronto firm Darling and Pearson, the impressive Renaissance Revival style building is ornamented with features such as the two-storey fluted, paired Ionic columns supporting a large segmental arch above the main doors, elaborate window surrounds, and a parapet with a balustrade. It is clad in light brown and yellow Roman brick and embellished with projecting pedimented bays and quoins. Many of the decorative details on the façade are made from imported English terra cotta. Situated within a Beaux Arts designed landscape, the building is a unique and iconic corporate pavilion. The monumental scale of the building and its rich ornamentation symbolize the importance and stability of Waterloo's first life insurance company and reflect the town's early 20th century prosperity and sense of civic pride.	On the grounds of the Sun Life Financial building, 227 King Street South, Waterloo	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo		
Napanee Mills, The	In 1785 the Canadian government commissioned Robert Clark, a Loyalist millwright from New York, to build mills on this site. A sawmill was completed in March, 1786, and a grist-mill toward the end of that year or early in 1787. The latter was the first to be erected between Kingston and the Niagara	In Springside Park, Dundas Street or County Road 2, Napanee	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee	44.2507	-76.94573

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	peninsula. The mills were operated for a time by a government agent, James Clarke. In 1799 they were purchased by a prominent Kingston merchant, Richard Cartwright. They served settlers as far west as the Trent and formed the nucleus of the thriving community of Napanee.				
Narcisse M. Cantin 1870-1940	Descended from a long line of French-Canadian shipbuilders, Cantin was born on a nearby farm which his grandfather acquired about 1850. An energetic entrepreneur, inventor and cattle trader, Cantin began work here, in 1897, on a city named St. Joseph from which he hoped to construct a canal linking Lake Huron and Erie. Undaunted by his inability to raise sufficient funds for this project, he initiated and, between 1900 and 1930, tirelessly promoted the concept of a Great Lakes seaway system which 'would take passengers and freight from all ocean ports on the globe direct to all the principal ports of the Great Lakes'.	At the junction of Highway 21 and County Road 84, St. Joseph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Bluewater	43.4134	-81.706317
Naval and military establishments on Lake Huron	After visiting the area in 1793, Upper Canada's lieutenant-governor John Graves Simcoe recommended the establishment of naval facilities on the isolated Penetanguishene peninsula. This proposed base was to help guard the province against threats posed by the United States, although no military action occurred in Upper Canada until the War of 1812. In 1814, this site, with its deep and defensible harbour, began to be developed to secure British communications on the upper Great Lakes. The return of peace in 1815 brought these efforts to a close until 1817 when the Royal Navy decided to concentrate its Georgian Bay resources at this location. The site was ultimately part of a larger transportation and defence network that connected Lake Ontario to the upper Great Lakes and also served as a base for maintaining the Crown's relations with First Nations. The navy maintained a presence here until 1834, while the British army provided a garrison at this location until 1856 when the post was rendered obsolete.	At Discovery Harbour, 93 Jury Drive in Penetanguishene. The plaque is located in the garden area between the main administrative Welcome centre and the dock.	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene		
Negro Burial Ground 1830, The	A long tradition of tolerance in Upper Canada attracted refugee slaves to the Niagara area prior to the American Civil War. In 1830, a church was constructed by the predominantly black Baptist congregation led by John Oakley, a former soldier in the British forces.	At the site of the former church and its burial ground, adjacent to 494 Mississauga Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Nelles Settlement 1785, The	Captain Hendrick Nelles was one of several loyalists invited by the Six Nations, on the advice of Joseph Brant, to settle on the native tract bordering the Grand River. Nelles and his family took up land in Seneca Township and by 1828 about 30 families were established on his land.	On the grounds of St. John's Church, Highway 54 and Nelles Road, within the area of the former settlement, York	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand		
Nellie L. McClung	This outstanding suffragette, author and teacher was born near Chatsworth in 1873 and moved with her family to Manitoba in 1880. Ten years later she commenced her teaching career in Manitou, where she became an active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and began the writing of "Sowing Seeds in Danny", the best known of her published works. An indomitable fighter for equal rights, Nellie McClung was a militant member of	At the Chatsworth United Church, Highway 10, near Crawford Street, Chatsworth	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Chatsworth	44.4547	-80.8948

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	the Winnipeg Political Equality League which sought the vote for women and the improvement of the conditions of women factory workers. As a member of the Alberta Legislature, 1921-1926, she championed legislation for mothers' allowances, improved public health care and fairer property rights for women. She died in British Columbia in 1951.				
Neutral Indian Burial Ground	Discovered in 1976, this burial ground revealed to archaeologists an invaluable record of the burial customs and material culture of the Neutral peoples, an Iroquoian confederacy that inhabited this region before 1655. After six months of excavation and study, all remains were reinterred.	In Centennial Park, just east of the burial ground, Grimsby	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby		
New Credit Indian Reserve and Mission, The	In 1827, Mississaugas from the former Credit River Village relocated to land offered to them by the Six Nations Council. New Credit soon developed into a prosperous farming community.	At the New Credit Council House, Oneida Township First Line Road, west of Highway 6 and north of County Road 20, New Credit	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant		
New Fairfield 1815	In 1792, Fairfield, a Moravian missionary settlement of Delaware natives, was established on the north bank of the Thames River. Destroyed in 1813 by invading American forces, the mission was rebuilt on the south side of the river after the war.	On the grounds of the church on the Delaware of the Thames First Nation, County Road 18, Thamesville	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Newwash Indian Village 1842, The	Following the signing of the Saugeen Treaty, the government rebuilt a former native village adjacent to the settlement at present-day Owen Sound for a band of Ojibwa led by Chief Newwash. In 1857, the residents ceded their land and moved to the reserve at Cape Croker.	In front of the First United Church - the site of the former Indian chapel - 4th Avenue West at 21st Street, Owen Sound	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound		
Newcastle Fish Hatchery 1868, The	On this site in 1866 Samuel Wilmot began to experiment with the artificial breeding of salmon. His success led the federal government in 1868 to enlarge Wilmot's project into Ontario's first full scale fish hatchery, one of the earliest in North America. The station and rearing ponds, built to restore Ontario's declining salmon fisheries, reached its maximum production in 1876 when 1,500,000 eggs were hatched. By this time, hatcheries were in operation in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes, under Wilmot's supervision. In 1876 he was appointed federal Superintendent of Fish Breeding Establishments. The Newcastle Hatchery, which had established a pattern for fish culture in many parts of the world, ceased operation in 1914.	At the site of the former hatchery, near the junction of County Road 2 and Highway 115, Newcastle	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington	43.912983	-78.608733
Newmarket Radial Railway Arch, The	One of the earliest reinforced concrete arches in Canada, the Newmarket radial railway arch was built in 1909 by the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company. It was designed by Barber and Young an innovative civil engineering firm, and supported part of a trestle bridge spanning the Holland River and Grand Trunk Railway Tracks. An outstanding example of modern functional bridge design, this grateful parabolic arch had a clear span of 15 metres and a rise of 7metres. Earth fill was used to build up the grade. After the railway discontinued operations in 1930, the trestle bridge was	Near the Recreation Works Building, Queen Street, Newmarket	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	demolished. One of few of its kind, the railway arch was preserved in 1979 by the Town of Newmarket and the South Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority.				
Niagara Agricultural Society, The	The first organization devoted to the improvement of agriculture in Ontario was founded at Niagara. Its original name, the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, reflected Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe's hope that it would become a province-wide organization. Its members, mostly merchants, politicians, clergymen and gentlemen farmers, met regularly for dinner and discussion. They imported new varieties of fruit trees to the Niagara peninsula in 1794 and sponsored the province's first agricultural fair in Queenston in 1799. The society folded in 1805 and left its collection of reference books to the Niagara Library. Although the society was short-lived, its scientific approach to farming anticipated the work of regional agricultural societies run by farmers after 1820.	In Simcoe Park, Queen and King Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.254933	-79.070567
Niagara Escarpment, The	Hamilton Mountain is part of the Niagara Escarpment, a height of land extending 725 kilometres across Ontario from Niagara Falls to Manitoulin Island. Over 430 million years ago, a tropical sea covered most of central North America. Sediments and coral reef on the seabed were compressed into dolomite, a hard type of limestone more resistant to erosion than the bedrock of adjacent lands. The cliffs of the escarpment are the exposed floor of the ancient sea. The escarpment's rugged terrain, home to a wide variety of plants and wildlife, forms a natural corridor through both urban and rural areas. In 1990 the United Nations designated the Niagara Escarpment a World Biosphere Reserve.	In the Sam Lawrence parking lot, Concession Street and Highcliffe Avenue, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton	43.245117	-79.866117
Niagara Escarpment, The	Queenston Heights is part of the Niagara Escarpment, a height of land which extends 725 kilometres across Ontario from Niagara Falls to Manitoulin Island. Over 430 million years ago, a shallow tropical sea covered most of central North America. Sediments and coral reef on the seabed were compressed into dolomite, a hard type of limestone which was more resistant to erosion than the bedrock of the adjacent lands after the water retreated. The cliffs of the escarpment are the exposed floor of the ancient sea. The escarpment's rugged terrain, home to a wide variety of plants and wildlife, forms a natural corridor through both urban and rural areas. In 1990, the United Nations designated the Niagara Escarpment a World Biosphere Reserve.	At the scenic lookout on the east side off Merritton Road en route to Queenston Heights, south of Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.1615	-79.049833
Niagara Harbour and Dock Company	Local businessmen formed the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company in 1831 and began to develop a shipyard here at the river's edge. It quickly became one of the busiest shipbuilders and repair facilities in Upper Canada. The local economy prospered along with the dockyard, then fell into decline when financial troubles crippled the business in the 1850s.	Adjacent to the Dock Master's Cottage, once the main office of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, 164 Ricardo Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Niagara Library, The	The first circulating library in Upper Canada, the Niagara Library was established in 1800 with a collection of some 80 books. The collection grew steadily and the library operated successfully until the War of 1812, when many volumes were lost. In 1820, the holdings were incorporated into a new subscription library that had opened two years previously.	At the old court house building, 26 Queen Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Nile Voyageurs 1884-85, The	In 1884, the British government sent a military expedition up the Nile River to rescue Major-General Charles Gordon who was under siege at Khartoum. On the recommendation of Lord Wolseley a number of Canadian voyageurs, many from the Ottawa valley, were recruited to navigate the expedition through the river's long and treacherous cataracts.	At Kitchissippi Lookout, Island Park Drive, just west of the Champlain Bridge, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Nine Mile Portage, The	A link in the line of communication between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, this early portage ran west from the landing place at the headwaters of Kempenfelt Bay (Barrie) to Willow Creek. During the War of 1812, the portage was cleared and over the next decade was used as a supply route to the naval and military establishments at Penetanguishene.	In Memorial Park, Dunlop and Simcoe Streets in the vicinity of the former portage, Barrie	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie		
Nine-Hour Movement, The	A concerted effort to gain a standard nine-hour day for all working people was launched in 1872 when unionists in Hamilton established the Nine-Hour Movement. Branches formed throughout central Canada, inspired by similar examples in Britain and the United States.	In Victoria Park, King Street West and Locke Street North, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Nipigon Canoe Route, The	The Nipigon River formed part of the historic canoe route connecting Lake Superior with James Bay via Lake Nipigon and the Albany River. During the 17th and 18th centuries several French fur traders built trading posts along the route in order to divert trade from the British establishments on James Bay.	In Five Mile Park on Lake Helen, on Highway 11, 7 km north of Highway 17	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Nipigon	49.081377	-88.273429
Niven's Meridian	In 1896, the Ontario government had Alexander Niven survey a baseline from the CPR tracks due north to the Moose River. Two years later an accurate line had been laid down through some 480 kilometres of forests, lakes, swamps and muskeg.	On Highway 11, where the meridian crosses the thoroughfare, about 3 km west of Cochrane	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Cochrane		
Nodwell Indian Village Site, The	Archaeological excavations at this Iroquoian village site have uncovered many stone tools, hunting weapons and pottery vessels used by its 14th-century inhabitants.	At the former village site, High and Market Streets, Port Elgin	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of Saugeen Shores		
Norfolk County Court House and Gaol	The original court-house was built on this site by 1842, and the gaol, designed by the prominent Toronto architect William Thomas, was constructed in 1848. Following a fire in 1863 which destroyed the court-house, the present structure was designed by John Turner of Brantford and completed the following year. The gaol and new court-house were both constructed by Jackson Bros., local builders. The court-house with tall round-headed windows, corner tower and accentuated masonry is typical of the Italianate style in the province at that time. In 1861 a county office had been erected on the square's south corner and in 1893 a new structure replaced an earlier	On the grounds of the court house, Colborne Street, Simcoe	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk	42.83585	-80.306033

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	north corner office. Architecturally the court-house, gaol, and registry offices constitute an almost unrivalled grouping of public buildings in Ontario.				
Noronic Disaster, The	The Canada Steamship Lines passenger cruiser Noronic, burned in Toronto harbour on September 19, 1949. 119 people died as a result of the blaze, making it the worst disaster in the history of Toronto.	On the Toronto waterfront at the foot of Bay Street, just west of the ferry docks, where the ship burned	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
North West Company Post, The	Built between 1797 and 1800, the North West Company post at Sault Ste. Marie originally included a sawmill as well as a canal and lock. After it was destroyed by American raiders in 1814, the post was rebuilt and remained in use until 1865.	At the eastern end of the Canadian locks near the site of the former post, off Huron Street, Sault Ste. Marie	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie		
North West Company, The	Although its eastern headquarters were at Montreal and its inland depots at Grand Portage and later Fort William, the North West Company's roots were in Glengarry County. Many employees were recruited from the county's Scottish settlements and several senior partners made their homes in Williamstown.	On the grounds of the Nor'Westers and Loyalist Museum, John Street, Williamstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas		
Northern Railway Company of Canada, The	Early in 1855, this pioneer railway company had completed a portage line from Toronto to Collingwood linking ports on the Atlantic and Lake Ontario with the upper Great Lakes. Later in the century, the Northern was absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.	On the grounds of the the former railway station, now a museum, St. Paul Street, Collingwood	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Collingwood		
Norwich Quaker Settlement, The	In 1809, Peter Lossing, a member of the Society of Friends from Dutchess County, N.Y., visited Norwich Township, and in June 1810, with his brother-in-law, Peter De Long, purchased 15,000 acres of land in this area. That fall, Lossing brought his family to Upper Canada and early in 1811 settled on this lot. The De Long family and nine others, principally from Dutchess County, joined Lossing the same year and by 1829, an additional group of about fifty had settled within the tract. Many were Quakers and a frame meeting house, planned in 1812, was erected here in 1817. These resourceful pioneers founded one of the most successful Quaker communities in Upper Canada.	At the Quaker Pioneer Cemetery, Quaker Street and Concession Road 3, Norwich	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich	43.001467	-80.606667
Nuclear Power Demonstration Reactor	On June 4, 1962 the Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) Reactor 3 km east of Rolphton supplied the Ontario power grid with the first nuclear-generated electricity in Canada. A joint project of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Ontario Hydro and Canadian General Electric, NPD was the prototype and proving ground for research and development that led to commercial application of the CANDU system for generating electric power from a nuclear plant using natural uranium fuel, heavy water moderator and coolant in a pressure tube configuration with on-power refuelling. As a science and engineering research centre, NPD produced internationally significant knowledge and techniques. It was also a training centre for nuclear plant operators. NPD closed in 1987 after exceeding its operational goals.	On Highway 17 at the pull-off overlooking the Des Joachims dam at Rolphton, near Chalk River	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Laurentian Hills	46.175533	-77.689275

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Ogle Robert Gowan 1803-1876	A year after coming to Upper Canada and settling in the Brockville area, Gowan founded the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America in 1830. A shrewd strategist and politician, the enigmatic Irishman used his newspaper, the Brockville Statesman, to promote his political views.	At Courthouse Avenue, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville		
Old Mail Road, The	For some years prior to the by-law which established it as a public road in 1846, this route had been travelled by settlers destined for the newly-opened townships of Osprey, Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent. From its junction near Duntroon with an extension of the Sunnidale Road, it ran some 21 miles northwesterly to Griersville. Though it was entitled to maintenance by statute labour, the road was chronically in poor repair. Nevertheless, it remained an official road until its usefulness ended when the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway reached Collingwood in 1855. Save for this five-mile section still in use between Griersville and Heathcote, little evidence remains of the pioneer road.	Beside the old road, overlooking the village of Heathcote, County Road 13	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Blue Mountains	44.50135	-80.504333
Old St. Andrew's Church	This church, built from local stone, was begun in 1830 on land acquired by the Presbyterian congregation from Joseph A. Keeler, a prominent local merchant. It was designed by Archibald Fraser, a Scottish architect-builder, in a plain and classically proportioned Georgian style and, upon completion in 1833, services were held under the direction of the Reverend Matthew Miller. Later in the century the interior was recast and a new roof featuring projecting eaves supported by paired brackets was added giving the building a decidedly Italianate character. In 1910-11 the original tower was heightened, a belfry constructed and a hall housing the Sunday School erected at the rear. Little altered since then, St. Andrews remains one of the oldest surviving Presbyterian churches in Ontario.	On the grounds of the church at the intersection of King Street East, Victoria Lane and Church Street, Colborne	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Cramahe	44.006133	-77.886383
Old St. Paul's Church & Christ Church	With the assistance of local parishioners and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Reverend Richard Pollard began construction of St. Paul's Church in 1819. Located one kilometre from here on Stanley Street, St. Paul's was the first church in Chatham and the first Anglican church in Kent County, serving the local population which included members of the Black community and the British garrison. By the 1840s, the congregation had outgrown St. Paul's Church and purchased this site across from the town market in 1860. Christ Church was completed the following year and consecrated by Bishop Benjamin Cronyn. The congregation used St. Paul's as a mortuary chapel until 1869 when it was destroyed by fire. Christ Church remains an important part of the spiritual and cultural life of the community.	At Christ Church, 80 Wellington Street West, Chatham-Kent	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent	42.4036665	-82.1838576
Old Stage Road, The	Following in part the aboriginal trail known as the Detroit Path, the Old Stage Road was part of a series of linked roads from Ancaster to Detroit and during the War of 1812 was the main route used by both American and British troops. Sections of the old route can still be travelled in Oxford East and West Townships.	On the grounds of Sweaburg Central School, Stage Road and County Road 14, southeast of Woodstock	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Old Trinity 1842-1881	The first Anglican church in Lambton was built on this site 1841-42 and, for many years, its bright tin steeple served as a guide to mariners on the St. Clair River. The land was donated by Thomas Sutherland who had founded the community of Sutherland's Landing (now Mooretown) in 1833. The first rector was the Reverend Alexander Pyne, and it was consecrated by Bishop John Strachan in 1845. In 1863 a new church was built and the original Trinity demolished in 1881.	At the site of the former church, in the old Sutherland Cemetery, Mooretown - about 15 km south of Sarnia on County Road 33	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Township of St. Clair		
Oliver Daunais 1836-1916	Daunais' discovery and promotion of several short-lived but prosperous silver-mining ventures in the Thunder Bay area during the 1880s earned him the name Silver King. Daunais also played a leading role in the early development of the town of Port Arthur.	Highway 588 and River Road near the site of his first important discovery, Stanley - south of Highway 11/17, west of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Oliver-Paipoonge		
Ontario Agricultural College, The	Opened in a Guelph farmhouse in 1874 and originally called the Ontario School of Agriculture, this research and teaching institution was for many decades affiliated with the University of Toronto. In 1964 it was one of three provincial colleges, which together formed the nucleus of the University of Guelph.	Near the Johnston Arch, the portico of the farmhouse in which classes were first held, Gordon Street and College Avenue, University of Guelph, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph		
Ontario Boundary Dispute, The	Following acquisition in 1869 by the Dominion of Canada of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, the western and northern boundaries of the province of Ontario became a matter of ongoing dispute. The matter was finally settled in 1884.	At the registry office, Main Street, Kenora	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora		
Ontario Historical Society, The	It was largely through the efforts of the Reverend Henry Scadding that the Ontario Historical Society was established in 1888. In its second century, the Society continues to work for the preservation of Ontario's history.	On the grounds of the Ontario Historical Society building, 34 Parkview Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Ontario Human Rights Code	The Ontario Human Rights Code came into effect on June 15, 1962 and established equal rights and freedom from discrimination as primary elements of provincial law. The first legislation of its kind in Canada, the Code was designed to affirm and uphold the "inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family" by providing a legal mechanism to combat discrimination. The Code was inspired by principles of individual liberty and minority rights established in Canadian constitutional traditions, and by international human and civil rights movements that emerged after the Second World War. It consolidated and expanded existing anti-discrimination statutes to reflect the changing attitudes of Ontarians toward race, religion and equality rights. Since 1962, the Code has broadened in scope, establishing Ontario as a national and international leader in human rights promotion and protection. It continues to make Ontario a more just, equitable and inclusive society.	On the east side of Queen's Park Crescent East, north of Grosvenor Street and across from the Ontario Legislative Building, on the lawn of the Whitney Block (west façade).	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.662763	-79.390172

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Ontario Ladies' College	In 1874, the Methodist Conference purchased Trafalgar Castle and opened the Ontario Ladies' College in the imposing three-storey mansion. For a time, the music department was known as the Ontario Conservatory of Music.	In front of the school, now called Trafalgar Castle School, 401 Reynolds Street, Whitby	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Town of Whitby		
Ontario Northland Railway, The	Begun at North Bay in 1902, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (renamed Ontario Northland in 1946) was completed to Moosonee on James Bay 30 years later. With spur lines connecting mining communities and isolated settlements to the main line, the railway effectively stimulated the economic development of northeastern Ontario.	At 555 Oak Street East, North Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay	46.30359206	-79.45930932
Ontario Paper Company Ltd., The	In 1912, the Ontario Paper Company was incorporated as a subsidiary of the Chicago Tribune newspaper under the direction of publisher Robert McCormick. A paper mill was constructed south of here on the banks of the Welland Canal. On September 5, 1913, its No.1 Paper Machine began producing newsprint for the Tribune. Without sufficient timber in southern Ontario, pulp wood was shipped here by water from Lake Superior and Quebec's North Shore. The mill, designed and managed by engineer Warren Curtis Jr., was an innovative combined pulp and paper operation that used hydroelectricity from Niagara Falls. Some early mill employees formed Local 101, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the first papermakers' union in Canada. In 1980, the company built a new mill at Thorold and the company was sold in 1996. The Ontario Paper Company Ltd. was committed to its employees and community, and was a technological leader. It pioneered modern operational practices, including the production of valuable chemical byproducts.	At the Thorold Tourism Centre, 50 Chapel Street North, Thorold, by the Welland Canal Trail.	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara ,City of Thorold	43.128108	-79.1954304
Ontario School for the Blind, The	The first provincial school for blind children, this residential institution opened in 1872 with 11 pupils. By 1881, more than 200 students were receiving academic instruction combined with manual and vocational training.	Near Heritage House, on the grounds of the school, now the W. Ross Macdonald School, St. Paul Avenue, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District),City of Brantford		
Ontario School for the Deaf, The	The first provincial school for deaf children, this residential institution combined elementary school subjects with vocational training when it opened in 1870. Over the years, ever-increasing enrolment has promoted the steady expansion of the school's facilities and curricula.	On the grounds of the school, now The Sir James Whitney School, 350 Dundas Street West, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville		
Ontario Vaccine Farm, The	This vaccine farm was established in 1885 by a local physician, Dr. Alexander Stewart, and was the first institution in Ontario to produce smallpox vaccine. In 1916, the operation was transferred to the University of Toronto.	Near the former Stewart residence, 290 Main Street, Palmerston	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Minto		
Ontario Veterinary College, The	Founded in Toronto in 1862 as the Upper Canada Veterinary School, this was the first institution in Canada to offer courses in veterinary medicine. Since 1922, the college has been located in Guelph.	In front of the Dean's residence, on the grounds of the college, Gordon Street and College Avenue, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Ontario Yellowbirds, The	In 1924, the Government of Ontario set up a provincial air service to replace forest fire detection by canoe and foot patrols. Known as the "Yellowbirds" because of their yellow and black colours, the service pioneered aerial firefighting techniques and provided air services to a wide variety of provincial government activities in northern Ontario.	In the Canadian Bushplane Heritage Centre, 50 Pim Street, Sault Ste. Marie	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie		
Ontario's First Gold Mine	The first gold mine in the province opened in 1867 as a result of a part-time prospector's chance discovery of gold on John Richardson's farm in the previous year. A substantial but shortlived gold rush ensued.	Near the site of the former mine, Highway 62, at the northern edge of Eldorado	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Madoc		
Ontario's First Parliament Buildings	Two brick structures were erected in York in 1798 to house the Legislature of Upper Canada. They were used for court proceedings and religious services as well as for governmental purposes. In 1812, the buildings were burned by invading American troops.	At the entrance to the city park on the east side of Berkeley Street just south of The Esplanade, south of Front Street East, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Ontario's Oil Refining Industry	When significant oil deposits were discovered in Enniskillen Township in the 1850s, wells were drilled and refineries established at Oil Springs and Petrolia as well as Sarnia.	At the main office of the Imperial Oil Refinery, Christina and Clifford Streets, Sarnia	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia		
Opeongo Road	Part of a network of colonization roads constructed by the government to open the hinterland for settlement, the Opeongo Road was completed as a winter road from Farrells Landing (Castleford) to Opeongo Lake by 1854. The offer of free, 100-acre lots along the road attracted many settlers to Renfrew County.	On the grounds of the post office in the vicinity of the former colonization route, Highway 60, Barrys Bay.	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Madawaska Valley		
Oronhyatekha 1841-1907	A Mohawk of great renown and versatility, Oronhyatekha, who also called himself Peter Martin, combined a medical practice with activities as an orator, a marksman, and an organizer of humanist concerns, among them the Independent Order of Foresters.	On the grounds of Christ Church where his grave is located, just off County Road 2 at the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, about 3 km west of Deseronto	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory		
Osgoode Hall	Constructed between 1829 and 1832 to house the provincial law courts and judicial offices, Osgoode Hall was named in honour of the province's first chief justice, William Osgoode. Rebuilt, extended, and renovated frequently during its long history, the building stands as one of the finest examples of Victorian architecture in Canada.	On the grounds of the hall, 130 Queen Street West at University Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Otterville African Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery	Encouraged by local Quakers, free Blacks and escaped slaves fled persecution in the United States and found homes in the Otterville area beginning in 1829. As skilled tradespeople and farmers, these people made significant contributions to local development. In 1856, trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church purchased this half-acre lot and built the first Black church in Oxford County. Later that year, the church was transferred to the newly established British Methodist Episcopal denomination. The church and cemetery served the local Black community until the late 1880s. The	At the entrance to the African Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. The cemetery can be found on the west side of Church Street, approximately 1 km north of County Road 19, in Otterville.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich	42.928816	-80.607349

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	small white-painted frame church had disappeared by the early 20th century. Its cemetery is one of the few preserved Black pioneer burial grounds in Ontario.				
Outlaw Bridge, The	Completed in 1917, this was the first bridge to span the Pigeon River. It was financed primarily by the Rotary Clubs of Port Arthur-Fort William and Duluth, and became known locally as the Outlaw Bridge because it had been built without a formal international agreement.	At the bridge, Middle Falls Provincial Park, Highways 593 and 61 - southwest of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Middle Falls Provincial Park		
P.L. Robertson Manufacturing Company, The	The first firm in the world to produce socket-head screws, the P.L. Robertson Company was established in 1907. Socket-head screws found a ready market among boat builders, electricians, furniture companies, and manufacturers of the Model T Ford.	At the site of the former factory, 97 Bronte Street, Milton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Milton		
Pain Court	One of the earliest French-speaking settlements in southern Ontario, Pain Court was founded by squatters from the Detroit area who began to settle in the region in the 1780s. It derived its name from the small loaves of bread which the impoverished parishioners offered to Roman Catholic missionaries.	At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Pain Court - west of Chatham at the intersection of County Roads 34 and 35	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Palisades of the Pijitawabik, The	The pillar-like features of the sheer-rising cliffs at several points along the Lake Nipigon shoreline are the dramatic result of erosion and glacial activity that began more than a billion years ago.	At the scenic lookout on Highway 11 near Orient Bay, within sight of the formations, 41 km north of Nipigon	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Nipigon		
Paris Plains Church 1845	Built by members of the congregation with small stones painstakingly gathered from surrounding fields, this Wesleyan Methodist church is one of the few cobblestone buildings in Canada.	On the grounds of the church, Concession Road 3, east off County Road 24A, north of Paris	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant		
Parish of St. Raphael, The	Begun as a mission for Roman Catholic settlers on the Raisin River by the Reverend Alexander Macdonell, St. Raphael's was officially recognized as a parish in 1802 and for a time served as the administrative centre of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada. The handsome stone structure, built in the 1820s, was gutted by fire in 1970.	At the ruins of the church, King's Road, St. Raphaels	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry		
Parry Sound District Court House	The court house at Parry Sound was the first in a series of district court houses built in northern Ontario under the direction of the provincial department of public works. The modest frame building designed in 1871 by the department's chief architect, Kivas Tully, still forms the core of the present court house complex.	On the grounds of the court house, 89 James Street, Parry Sound	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Town of Parry Sound		
Paul Peel	A native of London, Paul Peel (1860-92) studied painting in Philadelphia and in England before moving to Paris. His romantic, warm-toned canvases hang in several major Canadian galleries and private collections.	At the Dundas Street entrance to the London Regional Art Gallery, 421 Ridout Street North, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Pauline McGibbon 1910-2001	The first woman to hold a vice-regal office in Canada, Pauline Emily Mills, was born in Sarnia, Ontario in 1910. After local schooling and a degree at Victoria College, University of Toronto, she married Donald Walker McGibbon in 1935.	In Pauline McGibbon Park at the Lochiel Kiwanis Community Centre, 180	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia	42.9735669	-82.40146406

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	A life-long volunteer and supporter of the arts, Mrs. McGibbon became president of the Dominion Drama Festival in 1948 and national president of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in 1963. She was the first woman to lead such organizations as the Canadian Conference of the Arts (1972) and the National Arts Centre (1980). In 1974 McGibbon was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario (1974-80) where she focused on culture and the arts. She was honoured as a Companion of the Order of Canada (1980) and a member of the Order of Ontario (1988). Once described as "Ontario's Eve" for all her "first woman" achievements, the Honourable Pauline McGibbon dedicated her life to the betterment of her community, province and nation.	North College Avenue, Sarnia.			
Peel County Court House	Built in 1865-66 to serve the newly created County of Peel, this buff brick court house was designed by the noted Toronto architect William Kauffmann in a charming, eclectic style that has been described as Venetian Gothic. The court house served as the judicial and administrative centre for the county until 1973 when new facilities were built.	On the grounds of the former court house, 3 Wellington Street East, Brampton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton		
Pembroke and Mattawan Road, The	Constructed as a supply route to lumber camps in the upper Ottawa valley, the Pembroke and Mattawan Road was begun in 1853 and completed to its full length over the next 20 years. Some sections have since been incorporated into Highway 17, but the original route can still be travelled between CFB Petawawa and Deep River.	At the tourist information booth in Riverside Park in the vicinity of the former route, Highway 17, Pembroke	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, City of Pembroke		
Pendarves – Cumberland House	Renowned Toronto architectural firm Cumberland & Storm designed this building as the family home of senior partner Frederic W. Cumberland. Completed in 1860 and named Pendarves, the original Italianate villa-style structure stood on spacious grounds with its main entrance facing east towards the new University of Toronto campus. In 1883, it was substantially redesigned by William Storm. After the 1912 closure of Government House on Simcoe Street, Toronto, the Ontario Government leased Pendarves as the temporary official residence and receiving rooms for the Lieutenant Governor. It was first occupied by Sir John Gibson until 1914 and then by Sir John Hendrie until the 1915 completion of Chorley Park, Toronto, the last and most opulent vice-regal residence. Acquired by the University of Toronto in 1923 and eventually renamed Cumberland House, this is a rare surviving example of Cumberland's residential work, and is significant for its use as the residence for the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.	In front of Cumberland House, 33 St. George Street, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.6593439	-79.3963897
Penetanguishene	The village plot of Penetanguishene was surveyed as early as 1811 but no civilians settled there until troops and fur traders from Drummond Island began to relocate there in the 1820s. The nearby naval and military establishments helped to sustain the community during its early years.	In the Chamber of Commerce Park, Main Street, Penetanguishene	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene		
Penetanguishene Road, The	Constructed in 1814 under the supervision of William "Tiger" Dunlop, the Penetanguishene Road was intended as a military route between Kempenfelt	On Hugel Avenue, a section of the old Penetanguishene	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Midland		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Bay and Penetanguishene. The route also served as a colonization road during the 1820s when 200-acre lots were laid out along its length to stimulate settlement of the region.	Road, just off Highway 93, Midland			
Perth Military Settlement 1816	Scottish immigrants and soldiers discharged from the Glengarry Light Infantry and other regiments formed the majority of early settlers in the Perth Settlement. Within six months of its formation, the settlement contained some 1,500 people.	In Stewart Park, behind the town hall, 80 Gore Street East, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth		
Perth Road, The	Surveyed in 1852 to encourage settlement in isolated townships between Perth and Kingston, the Perth Road was passable as a winter road by 1855. Today, County Road 10 essentially follows the original route.	On County Road 10, about 1.5 km south of Westport	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Westport		
Peter Matthews c.1789-1838	A leading figure in Mackenzie's uprising against the government in December 1837, Matthews was captured by the militia and with Samuel Lount, another prominent rebel, was publicly hanged for treason.	In Brougham Parkette, Brougham Road and Highway 7, Pickering	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, City of Pickering		
Peterson Road, The	Named after surveyor Joseph Peterson and built between 1858 and 1863, this colonization road ran from the Opeongo Road west to Muskoka Falls and was part of the government's network of settlement roads. Poor soil thwarted attempts at large-scale agricultural development along the route, but parts of the old road have been incorporated into the present highway system.	On the grounds of Muskoka Falls Community Church, Vankoughnet Road, just east of Highway 11, Muskoka Falls	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge		
Peterson Road, The	Constructed between 1858 and 1863, this colonization road ran northeast from Muskoka to join the Opeongo Road in Renfrew County. Although poor soil dashed hopes for agricultural settlement along the route, the Maynooth-to-Combermere section proved a boon to lumbering in the area.	In front of the township hall, Highway 62, Maynooth - at the junction of Highways 127 and 62	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Hastings Highlands		
Philip Dansken Ross 1858-1949	A distinguished journalist widely admired for his candour of expression and depth of knowledge, P.D. Ross was publisher-owner of the Ottawa Journal and one of the founders of the Canadian Press.	At the Journal Towers, Kent Street between Laurier and Slater, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Philo Parsons Incident, The	On September 19, 1864, during the second year of the American Civil War, Confederate sympathizers, who had boarded the Philo Parsons at Amherstburg and Sandwich, seized control of the American steamer in an unsuccessful attempt to free prisoners held in Sandusky Bay, Ohio.	In Holiday Beach Provincial Park, County Road 50, off County Road 18 south of Malden Centre	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Holiday Beach Provincial Park		
Pic Fur Trading Post, The	In operation for almost a century, the fur-trading post on the Pic River was run by several independent traders before being taken over by the North West Company. From 1821 until 1888, it was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company.	Near St. Xavier Church, off Park Road, Pic River First Nation, near Marathon	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Pic River First Nation		
Pigeon River Road, The	Completed in 1874, this 60-kilometre road facilitated the transportation of mail between Thunder Bay and Duluth, Michigan during the winter when Lake Superior was closed to navigation. It was used by mail couriers until 1882 when railway service reached the Lakehead.	On Highway 61 - which replaced the old road as the route to the border, 6 km west of the Kaministiquia River Bridge	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Point Frederick	A naturally defensible site, Point Frederick was reserved as early as 1788 for construction of a battery. Various fortifications were built on the point over the	At the tower, on the grounds of the Royal Military College	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	next 50 years. The martello tower still in existence was one of four erected to fortify Kingston during the Oregon Crisis in 1846.	of Canada, County Road 2, Kingston			
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, The	<p>In the 1920s, Professor Étienne Gilson, a noted French mediaevalist, and Henry Carr, C.S.B., of St Michael's College, conceived a unique plan for a graduate centre for mediaeval studies. When it was founded in 1929, the Institute of Mediaeval Studies was the only specialized institution in its field. In 1939, as war threatened European centres of learning and cultural heritage, Pope Pius XII granted the Institute a papal charter. The Pontifical Institute's initial emphasis on mediaeval philosophy, especially the thought of St Thomas Aquinas, soon broadened into an historical approach that draws upon a wide range of academic disciplines. The Institute is known internationally for its research, teaching, library, and scholarly publications.</p> <p>(Latin) Pontificium institutum studiorum mediae aetatis</p> <p>Anno Domini circiter MCMXXVII Doctor Étienne Gilson, Gallia oriundus, rerum medii aevi praeclarus indagator, et Henricus Carr, Congregationis S. Basillii, Collegii S. Michaelis professor, sedis studiorum medii aevi superiorum instituendae consilium singulare ceperunt. Anno Domini MCMXXIX fundatum est Institutum Studiorum Mediae Aetatis, cui soli talia studia tunc temporis propria esse videbantur. Anno Domini MCMXXXIX, cum bellum eruditionis domiciliis humanarumque traditionum custodibus Europaeis interitum minabatur, Pius papa XII Instituto canonicae erectionis diploma concessit. Ratio studiorum primo ad philosophiam, praecipue S. Thomae Aquinatis, maiorem curam conferebat, mox et alia studia historica, quae pluribus variisque utuntur disciplinis, prompte fovebat. Institutum investigationibus historicis, operibus typis impressis, docendi peritia, bibliotheca clarissimum.</p>	On the grounds of the Institute, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.66568022	-79.39114138
Porcupine Fire, The	In July 1911, at the height of the Porcupine gold rush, gale-force winds united scattered bush fires into a massive firestorm that destroyed several towns and mining camps in the area and claimed many lives.	On the grounds of Northern College, Highway 101, Porcupine, Timmins	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins		
Porcupine Mining Area, The	In the 50 years following Benny Hollinger's 1909 discovery of gold quartz in the Porcupine area, more than 45,000 claims were staked. In 1958, the Porcupine camp produced more gold than any other mining region in the western hemisphere.	At the site of the first mining recorder's office in the Porcupine area on Highway 101, near First Street, Porcupine, Timmins	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins		
Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company, The	This northern railway was built to serve the silver-mining region southwest of the Lakehead and to tap the iron ore deposits in northern Minnesota. The collapse of the silver boom ended the company's brief career and in 1899 it was purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway.	At the site of the former railway station in Hymers - Highway 595 southwest of Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Municipality of Gillies		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Port Burwell Lighthouse 1840	The Port Burwell lighthouse was constructed in 1840. It was part of a national network of light stations equipped with beacon lights to warn or guide ships at sea. The Port Burwell light was used to aid navigation and commercial shipping of local timber on Lake Erie. The octagonal, tapered tower is 13.7 metres high but, because of its location on a hilltop, the lantern is 29.3 metres above the water. Its fixed, white light was visible for 19 kilometres. For over 100 years the Sutherland family kept the light, until it closed in 1962 when the Canadian Coast Guard began decommissioning light stations. In 1965, the Village of Port Burwell acquired the structure. It is the oldest wooden lighthouse on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie and one of the oldest surviving lights in Canada.	At the Port Burwell Lighthouse on Robinson Street, Port Burwell	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham	42.6454906	-80.8058906
Port Carling	Originally called Indian Village, Port Carling was renamed in 1869 in honour of John Carling, Ontario's first minister of public works. Construction of locks between Lake Muskoka and Lake Rosseau greatly aided the economic development of the small port.	In the park beside the locks, Lock Street, Port Carling	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes		
Portage Road, The	Portage Road generally follows the route from Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake travelled by Champlain and his Huron allies in 1615. It was surveyed in 1834-35 by John Smith and did much to encourage settlement in the district.	At the intersection of County Road 46 and Highway 48 on a section of the former road, west of Kirkfield near Bolsover	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes		
Precambrian Shield, The	The shield is one of the oldest rock formations in the earth's crust and covers about two thirds of the surface area of Ontario. Although the shield was unsuitable for agricultural settlement, its lakes, forests and mineral resources were important to the province's economical development.	In the parking lot, Highway 169, Bala	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes		
Precious Blood Cathedral	Built in 1875 to replace a simple, wooden missionary post, the Church of the Sacred Heart became the cathedral for the newly created diocese of Sault Ste. Marie in 1905. In 1936, it was given its present name.	On the grounds of the cathedral, 778 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie		
Prescott Barracks and Hospital, The	One of the few surviving buildings used for military purposes during the War of 1812, this stone house was built about 1810 by Colonel Edward Jessup. As a combined hospital, barracks and storehouse, it formed part of the strategic Prescott garrison.	At the former barracks, 356 East Street, Prescott	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott		
Princes' Gates, The	An outstanding example of monumental architecture in the Beaux-Arts style, the gates were constructed to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. They were opened on August 30, 1927 by Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and Prince George.	Near the gates, at the Strachan Avenue entrance to Exhibition Place, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Printers' Strike of 1872, The	When the Toronto Typographical Union went on strike for a nine-hour workday in the spring of 1872, a crowd of 10,000 rallied in support at Queen's Park. This prompted Sir John A. Macdonald to introduce the Trade Union Act.	At the northeast corner of Queen's Park Crescent East and Grosvenor Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Puce River Black Community	While the first Blacks arrived in the Puce River area during the 1830s, the community owed its existence largely to the Refugee Home Society. This abolitionist organization led by Henry and Mary Bibb offered support to escaped slaves who travelled to this area from the United States through the Underground Railroad by providing opportunities for land ownership and self-sufficiency. Beginning in 1852, families purchased 25-acre farms in Sandwich and Maidstone Townships, from the Society, which also set aside a portion of lands for the construction of schools and churches. In 1872, the Refugee Home Society deeded a half acre of property to the trustees of the British Methodist Episcopal Church. A B.M.E. church and cemetery were established on this site and served the Puce River Black community until the late 1920s. An African Methodist Episcopal church, was also located to the east. Forged in freedom, this thriving farm community produced descendants who have gone on to lead successful lives across North America.	At the site of the BME Cemetery, located on Highway 42 in the Town of Lakeshore, 1.6 km east of Puce Road, west of Concession 4	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore		
Purdy's Mills	The mills built on the Scugog River between 1828 and 1830 by William Purdy and his sons formed the nucleus of the developing community of Lindsay. The mill-dam frequently caused flooding in the area.	In McDonnell Park, on the west bank of the Scugog River, between Wellington and Lindsay Streets, Lindsay	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes		
Quaker Settlement at Sparta, The	The Quaker community known as the Sparta Settlement was founded on a 3,000-acre land grant obtained by Jonathan Doan in 1815. Six years later, the prosperous farming centre included mills, a tannery, and a meeting house and burying ground.	At the Friends' Cemetery, Sparta-Union Road or County Road 27, just west of Sparta	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas		
Quakers of Adolphustown, The	The Quakers who settled in Adolphustown Township in 1784 came mainly from New York State, and formed one of the earliest Quaker communities in the province. Although they were not loyalists, since they had refused to bear arms for either side in the American Revolution, they were readily accepted into the predominantly loyalist community at Adolphustown.	At the Quaker cemetery on Hay Bay Road, about 4 km north of Adolphustown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee		
Queen Mary Hospital	The first sanatorium in the world devoted solely to the treatment of children with tuberculosis, the Queen Mary Hospital was opened in 1913. A decade later, it expanded services to include a school under the supervision of the Toronto Board of Education.	On the grounds of West Park Hospital, the site of the former Queen Mary Hospital, 82 Buttonwood Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Queen Street Mental Health Centre	The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, opened in 1850, was the first permanent mental health facility in Upper Canada. For its time it was a technically sophisticated building designed to treat patients in a humane environment. It was demolished in 1975-76.	In the main lobby of the Queen Street Mental Health Centre, 1001 Queen Street West, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Queen's Park, Toronto	Officially opened by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) during the Royal Tour of 1860, Queen's Park is an early example of the public park movement in Canada. Landscaped according to a picturesque design, its sweeping drives curved past maple, oak, elm and white pine, while Taddle Creek ravine and McCaul's Pond formed the park's western boundary.	At Queen's Park, on the grounds south of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto (unveiled by	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.661392	-79.391066

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Located to the northwest of the city, visitors gained access to the park through two gated, tree-lined avenues, one leading west from Yonge Street (today's College Street) and the other leading north from Queen Street (today's University Avenue). The legislative building, opened in 1893, brought a new public purpose to the park and significantly altered the original landscaping of its southern grounds. By then, the city encircled the park.	Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on July 6, 2010).			
Queen's Bush Settlement, 1820-1867, The	In the early 19th century the vast unsettled area between Waterloo County and Lake Huron was known as the "Queen's Bush." More than 1,500 free and formerly enslaved Blacks pioneered scattered farms throughout the Queen's Bush, starting in about 1820. Many settled along the Peel and Wellesley Township border, with Glen Allan, Hawkesville and Wallenstein as important centers. Working together, these industrious and self-reliant settlers built churches, schools, and a strong and vibrant community life. American missionaries taught local Black children at the Mount Hope and Mount Pleasant Schools. In the 1840s the government ordered the district surveyed and many of the settlers could not afford to purchase the land they had laboured so hard to clear. By 1850 migration out of the Queen's Bush had begun. Today African Canadians whose ancestors pioneered the Queen's Bush are represented in communities across Ontario.	At Glen Allan Park, Sideroad 6, Glen Allan	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Mapleton		
Queen's Park	Named in honour of Queen Victoria, this park was opened in 1860 by the Prince of Wales. Construction of the parliament buildings was begun in 1886, and on April 4, 1893 Sir Oliver Mowat opened the first legislative session in the new building. Over the years, the name Queen's Park has become synonymous with both the legislature and the public park.	In front of the Legislative Building, Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Queen's Rangers	Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who later became the first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, commanded the Queen's Rangers during the American Revolution. Later, the regiment was disbanded but reformed and served in Upper Canada where it established Fort York and began construction of Yonge Street.	At the Yorktown Victory Centre, Yorktown, Virginia	International, United States of America, Yorktown, Virginia		
Queen's Rangers, The	This corps was organized in 1791 under Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe and was the first regiment raised specifically for service in Upper Canada. Among the Rangers' peacetime activities was the construction of two major thoroughfares: Dundas Street (Governor's Road) and Yonge Street.	Opposite the entrance to Ontario Place, Exhibition Place, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Queenston Baptist Church, The	Built between 1842 and 1845 by a Baptist congregation dating back to 1808, this limestone church was used for religious services until 1918. Owned for a time by a Women's Institute, the building was given to the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1970 and two years later opened as the Queenston Library and Community Centre.	At the former church, 32 Queenston Street, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Quetico-Superior	A wilderness area cooperatively protected since the first part of the 20th century by the governments of the United States, Minnesota, and Ontario,	Near the park station on Basswood Lake, close to the	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Quetico Provincial Park		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Quetico-Superior is one of the largest international nature sanctuaries in the world.	international border, Quetico Provincial Park			
R. Thomas Orr 1870-1957	A life-long member of the Stratford Parks Board, R. Thomas Orr was the driving force behind the Stratford parks system. Orr led the fight to save the riverfront and millpond from railway development and oversaw the transformation of the former industrial area into parkland. In 1936, Orr's plans to link Stratford with the birthplace of the English playwright William Shakespeare led to the creation of the Shakespearean Gardens. These parklands provided an inspirational setting in 1953 for the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. During his life of community service, Orr also helped to establish Stratford's library and the war memorial, to extend Highway 7 to Stratford, and to found the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority and the Stratford Historical Society.	At the bandshell on Lakeside Drive, Stratford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford	43.372844	-80.980993
R.S. "Sam" McLaughlin, C.C. 1871-1972	A pioneer in the Canadian automotive industry, McLaughlin began his career as an apprentice designer in his father's Oshawa carriage works. In 1907, he incorporated the McLaughlin Motor Car Company, the first major automobile factory in the country.	At his former estate, Parkwood, now a museum, 270 Simcoe Street North, Oshawa	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, City of Oshawa		
Raid on Fort Schlosser 1813, The	At daybreak on July 5, 1813, a British and Canadian force crossed the Niagara River from Chippawa to attack the American depot on the opposite shore. The success of this raid inspired a series of similar incursions along the frontier.	In King's Bridge Park, Chippawa	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls		
Raid on Gananoque 1812, The	An important forwarding point for shipping between Montreal and Kingston, Gananoque was subjected to a devastating raid during the War of 1812 by a contingent of American forces led by Captain Benjamin Forsyth. Subsequently a blockhouse was constructed to strengthen Gananoque's defences.	On the grounds of the Gananoque Power Company, 5 King Street East, Gananoque	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque		
Rama Indian Reserve	Pressure by land-hungry settlers in the vicinity of present-day Orillia forced the relocation in 1838-39 of a band of Ojibwa led by Chief William Yellowhead (Musquakie) to a new reserve in Rama Township. Over the years, as the residents made the transition from a nomadic to a settled lifestyle, more acreage was acquired and a thriving agricultural community emerged.	On the grounds of the United Church, Rama Road, Mnjikaning [Rama] First Nation, on the east shore of Lake Couchiching, north of Atherley	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Mnjikaning (Rama) First Nation		
Rapids of the Upper Ottawa, The	For over two centuries, the canoe was the only means of transportation between the St. Lawrence settlements and the vast hinterland to the west and north. Four sets of dangerous rapids on the Ottawa River were the first of many obstacles faced by the intrepid explorers and adventurers in Canada's early years.	At the lookout point on Highway 17, about 3 km west of Deux Rivières	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Head, Clara and Maria		
Rat Portage Post	About 1836, the Hudson's Bay Company built a small fur-trading post on Old Fort Island situated below the falls on the eastern outlet of Lake of the Woods. The post was moved to the mainland 25 years later where it formed the nucleus of the community of Rat Portage, later renamed Kenora.	In McLeod Park, Highway 17 West, Kenora	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
RCAF Technical Training School	The only facility of its kind in Ontario during the Second World War, this training school was established in 1939 by the Royal Canadian Air Force to produce skilled ground crews for active wartime service.	On the grounds of the former school, now the St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital, Highway 4, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas		
Rectory of Beckwith, The	St. James' Church, Beckwith (later Franktown) was completed about 1828 and is one of the oldest remaining Anglican churches in eastern Ontario. The rectory of Beckwith was created in 1836 and at one time served a parish that extended from Smiths Falls to Pakenham.	On the grounds of St. James' Church, Church Street, Franktown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Beckwith		
Red Brick School, The	Opened in 1887, this charming two-room brick school, built by local contractor Fred Taber, replaced a smaller wood-frame building. School Section No. 5 in South Crosby is a very early example of the late 19th century campaign to improve Ontario's system of public education through the construction of better buildings. Committed to fostering social, moral and economic progress through formal classroom instruction, the province's Department of Education encouraged late Victorian era school boards to erect larger, more sophisticated schools. Although local officials were often reluctant to raise the taxes necessary to finance such expensive departmental initiatives, some forward-looking communities, such as Elgin, sponsored the construction of architecturally elaborate schools, which showcased their local pride and commitment to progress through education.	In front of the Red Brick School, which is located at the junction of Halladay and Church streets in Elgin, off Highway 15.	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes	44.60912	-76.217773
Red Lake House	In 1790, the Hudson's Bay Company set up a trading post on Red Lake in order to compete more effectively with the North West Company that had been trading in the area for several years. Closed, reopened and relocated numerous times, the post was finally located in the town of Red Lake in 1933.	In front of the municipal offices, 117 Howey Street, Red Lake	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Red Lake		
Red Rock	A striking geological structure, the Red Rock cuesta is composed of layers of rock formed deep in the earth during the Precambrian era. Millions of years of erosion and probable gouging by Pleistocene glaciers have exposed the rock to view.	Near the cuesta, Highway 11/17, just west of Red Rock	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Red Rock		
Reesor Siding Incident	In 1963, a dispute between striking union workers and independent woodcutters led to a clash in which three strikers were killed and eight wounded. It was one of the bloodiest incidents in Canadian labour history.	Beside the Reesor Siding Monument, south of Highway 11 at Reesor Siding, 50 km west of Kapuskasing	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Hearst		
Regiopolis College	Established by the energetic Bishop Alexander Macdonell, Regiopolis College opened in 1846 offering academic and theological training to Roman Catholic youth. The original building is now part of the HÃ tel Dieu Hospital.	On the grounds of the hospital, 123 Sydenham Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Reid Mill	This flour mill was built on the Credit River southeast of the village of Streetsville in the mid-1830s by John Beaty and by 1861 had an annual capacity of 12,000 barrels of flour. The mill employed four pairs of milling stones, which were replaced by roller processing in the late 1800s to produce finer qualities of flour. The Beaty family and leaseholders operated the mill until 1895 when miller Duncan Reid took over the operation, buying it from the	At 27 Reid Drive, Mississauga	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga	43.5773717	-79.7012328

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Beaty estate in 1902. Reid, his children and grandchildren owned the mill until 1965 when Paul Helliwell purchased the complex. It was sold to Christie Brown and Company in 1969 and acquired by Kraft in 2000. The original mill, hidden inside the milling complex, and the mill dam, which survives, played an important role in Ontario's commercial and industrial history.				
René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle at Cataracoui	A major figure in the expansion of the French fur trade into the Lake Ontario region, La Salle (1643-1687) was placed in command of Fort Frontenac in 1673. Using the fort as a base, he undertook expeditions to the west and southwest in the interest of developing a vast fur-trading empire.	In the northeast corner of City Park, on the West Street side, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Renfrew Millionaires, The	In 1911, hockey stars like Lester and Frank Patrick and "Cyclone" Taylor were lured to the Renfrew Creamery Kings by extravagant salaries, which earned the team the nickname of the Millionaires. The Millionaires' unsuccessful bid to win the Stanley Cup was one of the last times a small Ontario town competed at the highest level of professional hockey.	At the entrance to the Mateway Park Sports Complex, Renfrew	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew		
Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson 1803-1882, The	Clergyman, journalist and educator, Ryerson, who was born near Vittoria, was head of the department of education for 30 years. He established Ontario's present system of public education making free elementary and secondary schooling available to all children in the province.	On the grounds of Woodhouse United Church, Highway 24, near Vittoria	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk		
Reverend Albert Lacombe, O.M.I. 1827-1916, The	An Oblate missionary, Father Lacombe established several missions in western Canada among the Cree, Blackfoot, and Métis peoples. From his mission headquarters at Rat Portage, he also ministered to Canadian Pacific Railway construction crews as far west as Winnipeg from 1880 to 1882.	On the grounds of the Church of Notre Dame du Portage, First Street North, Kenora	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora		
Reverend Anthony Burns 1834-1862, The	Born a slave in Virginia, Anthony Burns escaped at the age of 20. Arrested, returned to his owner and then sold, he was subsequently ransomed by a Baptist minister from Boston. Burns himself became a minister in the Baptist Church and from 1860 until his death led a congregation in St. Catharines.	At the entrance to Victoria Lawn Cemetery, where his grave is located, Queenston Street, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		
Reverend Charles Alfred Marie Paradis 1848-1926, The	An Oblate missionary from Quebec, Paradis was posted to Lake Timiskaming in 1881. During his years in the region, he did much to encourage agricultural settlement, particularly in the area around Verner, and took up farming himself. Paradis was an enterprising man of many talents: he prospected for gold, wrote meditative works, and painted in watercolour.	On the grounds of St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, 38 Main Street, Verner	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of West Nipissing		
Reverend Charles W. Gordon 1860-1937, The	A Presbyterian minister and missionary of Highland ancestry, Gordon was born in St. Elmo. He spent much of his life in western Canada and under the pen-name of Ralph Connor wrote some 30 popular novels, some of which were based on his memories of growing up in Glengarry County.	On the grounds of Gordon Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo - north of Maxville on County Road 20	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry		
Reverend George Buchanan 1761-1835, The	The first resident clergyman in Beckwith Township, Buchanan served the area's inhabitants as minister, teacher and physician for 11 years. When his Presbyterian congregation erected a stone church in 1833, some parishioners insisted that services be conducted strictly according to the Church of Scotland and Buchanan, a Secessionist, was barred from preaching there.	On the grounds of St. Paul's United Church, a successor to the 1833 church, Highway 15, Franktown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Beckwith		

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<p>Reverend George Leslie Mackay 1844-1901</p>	<p>Son of Scots immigrants, Presbyterian missionary George Mackay was born near Embro, Zorra Township. In 1872, he founded the first Canadian overseas mission in Tamsui, Taiwan. An unconventional character, but sensitive to local needs, Mackay practised lay dentistry and trained local clergy. He married a Taiwanese, Tiu<sup>n</sup> Chhang-Mia<sup>n</sup>, and had three children. The "Black-Bearded Barbarian" worked in north Taiwan until his death, establishing 60 chapels, several schools and a hospital. In 1881, he raised funds here in Oxford County to help build Oxford College, Tamsui, which later became a university. He was also an outspoken opponent of the Canadian head tax on Chinese immigrants. An inspiration to the evangelical missions movement in Ontario, Mackay remains a national hero in Taiwan.</p> <p>(Taiwanese) Kai Jöe-lí bōk-su 1844 – 1901</p> <p>Kai Jöe-lí s,, Canada Tíun-ló kàu-hōe ê soan-kàu-su. I s,, ch...t-ê S--kek-lân î-bîn ê kián, t,, Zorra-hiong ê Embro-chhun hū-kin chhut-sì. 1872 nî, I t,, Tâi-ôan ê Tām-chúi chhông-siat Canada ê tē-it ê hái-gōa soan-tō-s̄ . Bô siū thōan-thóng sok-pāk kap ē-hiáu koan-chhat tioh chāi-tē-lâng ê su-iàu, Má-kai t,, hia ká lâng bán chhui-khí koh hùn-lián chāi-tē-lâng chò thōan-kàu-chiá. I t,, hia chhōa Tâi-ôan b̄ , miá kiò Tiun Chhang-Miá. In ù sen 3-ê kián. Chit-ê “¥chhiu-hoan” it-seng t,, Tâi-ôan ê pak-p³ chò-kang it-t...t kàu sí ūi-chí. I t,, hia chhông-siat 60-keng kàu-tŕg, kúi-á-keng hāk-hâu kap 1-keng pēn-.,n. 1881 nî, I t,, Oxford-kün b³-khóan, tóa-tjg-khì Tām-chúi siat-l...p “Gû-tin-hāk-tŕg”. Chit-keng hāk-tŕg âu-lâi chiân-chò tãi-hāk. I iä bat kiông-liät hóan-tùi Canada chêng-hú tùi hōa-jîn î-bîn khioh lâng-thâu-sòe. Má-kai ~niä s,, Ontario hok-im thōan-tō ün-tōng ê tōa-k̄ -bú-chiá, iá-s,, t,, Tâi-ôan chōan-kok chiok siū lâng chun-keng ê eng-hiông.</p> <p>(Mandarin) 偕叡理牧師 1844 – 1901</p> <p>偕叡理是加拿大長老教會的宣教師，是蘇格蘭移民之子。他出生於左拉鄉庵布羅村附近。一八七二年，他在台灣的淡水開創了加拿大第一個海外傳道所。不受傳統束縛以及洞察當地居民的需要，他替人拔牙，並且訓練當地的教會聖職人員。他娶台灣女子張聰明為妻，生兩女一男。這個『鬍鬚番』，一生在台灣北部傳教，設立了六十所教會，數間學校及一所醫院，至死為止。一八八一年他在牛津郡募款，帶回淡水設立牛津學堂，這個學堂後來成為大學。他曾強烈反對加拿大政府對華人移民課征人頭稅。他不僅是安大略福音傳道運動的大鼓舞者，也是在台灣全國受人尊敬的英雄。</p>	<p>In Memorial Park on St. Andrew Street, Embro</p>	<p>Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Zorra</p>	<p>43.156127</p>	<p>-80.899766</p>

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Reverend Henry Scadding 1813-1901, The	The first rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Scadding was a noted historian and religious scholar. He produced numerous works on the history of Toronto, and was instrumental in the formation of several historical societies in Ontario.	At Scadding House, his former home, 6 Trinity Square, off Bay Street behind the Eaton Centre, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Reverend James Magrath at St. Peter's, The	Appointed to the Credit River area by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Magrath served at St. Peter's Anglican Church from 1827 until his death in 1851 at the age of 82. The original frame church was replaced in 1887 by the present stone structure.	On the grounds of St. Peter's, Mississauga Road and Dundas Street West, Mississauga	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga		
Reverend Johann Samuel Schwerdtfeger 1734-1803, The	Born in Bavaria, Schwerdtfeger emigrated first to the United States and came to Upper Canada in 1791. He was the first resident Lutheran pastor in the province and served a congregation of German loyalists that had been in Williamsburg Township since 1784.	At St. John's Lutheran Church, Riverside Heights in the vicinity of his former parish, County Road 2, east of Morrisburg	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas		
Reverend John Langhorn 1744-1817, The	Born in Wales, Langhorn was appointed missionary to the Bay of Quinte in 1787 and became that region's first resident Anglican clergyman. A man of strong character, Langhorn energetically served the area for 26 years from his headquarters in Ernestown (Bath).	On the grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, one of the parishes he served, 212 Church Street, Bath	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist		
Reverend John Strachan in Cornwall, The	A renowned clergyman and teacher, Strachan (1778-1867) came to Upper Canada from Scotland in 1799. He built the first Anglican church in that community and established a school for boys. In 1812, he moved to York (Toronto).	On the grounds of Trinity Church, a building dedicated to his memory, 105 Second Street West, Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall		
Reverend John Stuart 1740-1811, The	The first resident Anglican priest in Upper Canada, Stuart settled at Cataraqui (Kingston) in 1785. He ministered to native and loyalist settlers in the Bay of Quinte area and travelled as far west as the Grand River.	On the grounds of St. George's Anglican Cathedral, King Street East at Johnson Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Reverend Newton Wolverton 1846-1932, The	A man of multiple talents, Wolverton was a noted expert on meteorology, a teacher of mathematics, a Baptist minister, and from 1881 to 1886 principal of Woodstock College where he set up the first manual-training department in Canada.	In front of College Avenue Secondary School, near the site of the former Woodstock College, Wilson Street and College Avenue, Woodstock	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock		
Reverend Peter Jones 1802-1856, The	The son of Augustus Jones and a Mississauga chief's daughter, Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) was a highly regarded Methodist missionary serving communities along the Grand and Credit rivers. He translated hymns and scriptures into the Ojibwa language, and made several successful fundraising tours in the United States and Great Britain.	In front of his former home, 743 Colborne Street East, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		
Reverend Richard Baxter, S.J. 1821-1904, The	After arriving at Fort William in 1872 Baxter spent 20 years ministering to miners, settlers, and construction workers along the Canadian Pacific Railway line and the Dawson Road. Tales of his heroism and stamina are well known in the area.	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, a church he established, 292 Algoma Street, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		

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Reverend Robert James McDowall 1768-1841, The	Ordained by the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany, McDowall was sent to Canada to minister to settlers in the Bay of Quinte region in 1798. For more than 40 years he travelled throughout central Upper Canada preaching, performing marriages, and spreading the doctrine of Presbyterianism.	Near the McDowall Memorial Cemetery where his grave is located, Highway 33, Sandhurst - just east of Adolphustown	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee		
Reverend Silas Huntington 1829-1905, The	A zealous Methodist missionary, Huntington travelled extensively throughout northeastern Ontario visiting outlying communities and Canadian Pacific Railway workcamps as far west as Schreiber. He was a man of magnetic personality and great physical strength, and became the hero of many local legends.	On the grounds of Trinity United Church - a congregation he established - McIntyre and Ferguson Streets, North Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay		
Reverend Thomas Greene at St. Luke's, Wellington Square, The	Constructed in 1834 on land originally patented by Joseph Brant, St. Luke's was served by itinerant Anglican missionaries for four years before the arrival of the Reverend Thomas Greene. The extensive landscaping carried out during Greene's tenure is still in evidence, but the church itself has been altered and rebuilt beyond recognition.	On the grounds of the church, Lakeshore Road, Burlington	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington		
Reverend William Bell 1780-1857, The	One of the most influential Presbyterian clergymen in Upper Canada, Bell ministered to settlers in the Lanark region for 40 years using Perth as his headquarters. His writings and journals provide a valuable record of life in the province at that time.	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Drummond and North Streets, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth		
Reverend William Macaulay 1794-1874, The	A prominent citizen and resident Anglican priest in Picton, Macaulay financed the construction of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene and donated the site of the Prince Edward District court house and jail.	On the grounds of the former Church of St. Mary Magdalene, now part of the Macaulay Heritage Park, Union and Church Streets, Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward		
Reverend William Proudfoot 1788-1851, The	An energetic Presbyterian missionary and church leader, Proudfoot served a parish in Scotland before coming to Upper Canada in 1832 and settling in London the following year. He made numerous preaching tours and organized congregations in both Canada and the United States.	On the grounds of First St. Andrew's United Church, the successor to the London congregation Proudfoot organized, 350 Queens Avenue, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Richard Maurice Bucke, M.D. 1837-1902	While superintendent of the London Asylum for the Insane (1877-1902), Bucke gained a substantial reputation for his innovative treatment of mental disorders. The author of Cosmic Consciousness, he also earned renown for his speculations on the philosophy of religion.	Beside the Chapel of Hope, on the grounds of the London Psychiatric Hospital, 850 Highbury Avenue, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Richard Pierpoint c. 1744 - c. 1838	One of the first black settlers in the Niagara region, Pierpoint had been enslaved to a British officer. During the American Revolution, he enlisted in the British forces and thereby gained his freedom. A member of Butler's Rangers, "Captain Dick" settled in the vicinity of present-day St. Catharines after the regiment was disbanded in 1784.	In Centennial Gardens, Oakdale Avenue, near the site where he settled, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines	43.161	-79.22967

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Richmond Military Settlement 1818, The	The first large-scale community in the region, by late 1818 the Richmond Military Settlement had about 400 settlers. Most were veterans of the 99th Regiment, a unit that distinguished itself in the Peninsular campaigns under Lord Wellington and in the War of 1812.	At the agricultural fair grounds, Perth Street and Regional Road 10 in the vicinity of the former military settlement, Richmond	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Rideau Canal 1826-1832, The	Constructed to provide a secure military route between Upper and Lower Canada, the Rideau Canal was a major engineering feat traversing more than 100 kilometres of unsettled country and requiring the construction of 47 locks.	At the lockkeeper's house at Kingston Mills, Kingston Mills Road between Montreal Road or County Road 11 and Highway 15, north of Highway 401	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Rideau Waterway, The	Constructed between 1826 and 1832 for military purposes, but used mainly for commerce, the Rideau waterway linked with the lower Ottawa River to form the first canalized route from Montreal to the Great Lakes.	In Victoria Park, Lombard Street and Highway 29, Smiths Falls	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Smiths Falls		
Ridley College	A renowned boarding school, Ridley College was established in 1889 by Anglican churchmen determined to provide boys with sound academic, athletic and religious instruction. The college has expanded steadily over the years, and since 1973 has been co-educational.	At the front gates of the college, Ridley Road and Henrietta Street, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		
Right Honourable Arthur Meighen 1874-1960, The	Born near St. Marys, Meighen moved to Manitoba in 1902 where he practised law before entering federal politics. He held three portfolios under Robert Borden, whom he succeeded as prime minister of Canada in 1920. Meighen served a second brief term as prime minister in 1926.	On Concession Roads 2 and 3, west off County Road 18, near the farm where he was born, northwest of St. Marys	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of St. Marys		
Right Honourable James G. Gardiner 1883-1962, The	Born in Hibbert Township, Gardiner was attracted to the Canadian West where he taught school for several years before entering politics in 1914. He served as premier of Saskatchewan for two terms, 1926-29 and 1934-35.	On the grounds of Thames Road United Church, Highway 83, east of Exeter	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of South Huron		
Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson 1897-1972, The	After a brilliant career in the diplomatic service, Pearson entered politics and from 1963 to 1968 was the prime minister of Canada. He was the first Canadian to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, which was awarded for his peace-making role in the Suez Crisis of 1956.	On the grounds of the Newtonbrook United Church, near his birthplace, 53 Cummer Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff 1865-1955, The	A native of Meaford, Duff was one of Canada's most eminent jurists. An expert in constitutional law, particularly as applied to provincial and federal rights, he held many appointments during his career, including chief justice of Canada.	In McCarroll Park, at the southeast corner of Parker Street and Bayfield Street, Meaford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford		
Right Reverend Isaac Hellmuth 1817-1901, The	Born and educated in Poland, Hellmuth came to Canada in 1844 where he was ordained in the Church of England. The second bishop of Huron, he was instrumental in founding the University of Western Ontario in 1878 and served as that institution's first chancellor.	At the rear of the administration building, Wellington Drive, University of Western Ontario, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Ripple Rock	The prominent ripple marks on this large rockcut were the result of shoreline waves some two billion years ago. Subsequent compression of the earth's crust tilted the sandstone formation to its present 60-degree angle.	Near the rock outcropping, Highway 17, about 2.5 km west of Desbarats and 4 km east of Highway 548	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Township of Johnson		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Rivers and Streams Act of 1884	In the 1870s, Boyd Caldwell and Peter McLaren both owned timber rights on the upper Mississippi River. McLaren built a dam and timber slide at High Falls and refused to let Caldwell use the slide. Caldwell appealed to the Liberal provincial government of Oliver Mowat, which passed the Rivers and Streams Act in 1881. This made it legal to use private improvements on a watercourse if compensation was paid to the owner. McLaren appealed to the courts and to the Conservative federal government of John A. Macdonald. Macdonald disallowed the act three times, to protect the rights of property holders. Mowat and Macdonald disagreed over provincial authority to legislate in matters of property rights, as granted at Confederation. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ultimately sided with Caldwell, and Mowat's government passed the Rivers and Streams Act again in 1884. This legal decision recognized that use of Canadian waterways could not be blocked by private interests and helped establish a fundamental principle in federal-provincial relations.	At Centennial Beach, Dalhousie Lake, off of Lavant Mill Road, McDonald's Corners.	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Lanark Highlands	44.952958	-76.59632
Robert Alexander Laidlaw 1886-1976	A businessman and philanthropist, Laidlaw made significant contributions in the fields of health care, culture and education. The Hospital for Sick Children, the National Ballet of Canada, and the University of Toronto are among the many institutions he actively supported.	On the grounds of Christ Church, Turner Street, off County Road 78, Roches Point, on the shores of Lake Simcoe	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Georgina		
Robert F. Gourlay 1778-1863	A radical Scot who crusaded for social reform, Gourlay spent two tumultuous years in Upper Canada. He challenged government immigration policies, led protest gatherings, and attacked authorities with wit and heated rhetoric. He was charged with sedition in 1818 and banished.	In the park located at the junction of Highway 119 and County Road 18, opposite the Mount Elgin United Church, Mount Elgin	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of South-west Oxford		
Robert Holmes 1861-1930	Born and raised in Cannington, Holmes spent his professional life in Toronto as a teacher of design at Upper Canada College and the Ontario College of Art. He was an expert watercolourist and specialized in painting Canadian wildflowers. His works hang in the National Gallery and the Art Gallery of Ontario.	In MacLeod Park, Cannington	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Brock		
Robert McLaughlin 1836-1921	In 1867, McLaughlin, a self-taught craftsman of exceptional skill, built two cutters in the family driving-shed. Two years later, he established the McLaughlin Carriage Works, which in time became the largest carriage works in the British Empire.	At the McLaughlin family farm near Tyrone - north of Bowmanville on Regional Road 14	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington		
Robert Nichol, c. 1774-1824	Born in Scotland, Robert Nichol moved to Upper Canada in 1792 and settled in Port Dover in 1808, where he established milling, brewing, and distilling businesses. During the War of 1812 Nichol served as quartermaster-general of the Upper Canadian militia, worked closely with Isaac Brock and was frequently engaged in action against American forces. He endured crippling personal losses when enemy troops burned his mills and home near this site in 1814. Nichol held several civil offices, and between 1812 and his death in	By the dam, near the intersection of Tisdale Road and Prospect Street, Port Dover.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	1824, represented Norfolk in the colony's legislative assembly. Initially, he supported the government, but led the opposition from 1817, calling for democratic reform and public initiatives to improve the economy. Nichol contributed much to the province in terms of its civic development in its formative prewar years, defence during desperate times, and in its political maturation in the postwar period.				
Robinson Settlement 1825, The	In an effort to alleviate poverty and starvation in Ireland, in 1825 the British government sponsored a settlement of Irish families in the vicinity of present-day Peterborough. Under the supervision of Peter Robinson, close to 2,000 people from County Cork were established in the region.	In Victoria Park, George Street, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough		
Robinson Superior Treaty, The	Under this treaty, which was concluded in 1850, the Ojibwa surrendered territory extending some 640 kilometres along the shore of Lake Superior and northward to the height of land delineating the Great Lakes watershed. In return they received three reserves, including the Fort William reserve, a cash settlement, and a small annual stipend.	In Chippewa Park, at the southern approach to Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Rockwood 1842	Originally the country villa of prominent Kingston lawyer and politician John Cartwright, Rockwood was acquired by the government in 1856 and with another nearby building formed the nucleus of the present psychiatric hospital.	At the house, on the grounds of Kingston Psychiatric Hospital, off Front Road west of Portsmouth Avenue, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Rockwood Academy 1850	William Wetherald, a Quaker from England, established the Rockwood Academy in 1850. During its 32 years of operation, this boys' boarding school was known for its high academic standards. The stone building dates from 1853-54 and for a time after 1882 was used as a woollen mill. It is now owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust.	On the grounds of the former academy, Main Street South, Rockwood	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Guelph/Eramosa		
Roebuck Indian Village Site	Some 500 years ago, an eight-acre site near present-day Roebuck contained the palisaded village of an Iroquoian agricultural community. Archaeological excavations have uncovered stone tools such as scrapers and adzes, bone needles and knives, pottery vessels and earthenware pipes, but very few weapons.	At the archaeological site, County Road 21, just east of Roebuck	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta		
Rogers Batteryless Radio, The	In his factory on Chestnut Street, Edward S. "Ted" Rogers Sr., a Toronto radio engineer, devised the first radio that could use alternating current (AC) from a household electrical system rather than batteries. The convenience of the Rogers Batteryless Radio contributed significantly to the popularity of radio as a form of entertainment following its launch in 1925.	Across the street from the site of the Rogers factory, 89 Chestnut Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Rosamonds in Almonte, The	James Rosamond and his sons Bennett and William were instrumental in the development of a thriving woollen industry in the Mississippi River valley during the 19th century. By 1890, Almonte was reputedly the seat of the woollen trade in Canada.	At a former Rosamond mill building, 7 Mill Street, Almonte	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Rosseau-Nipissing Road, The	In an attempt to encourage settlement in what is now Parry Sound District, the provincial government authorized construction of the Rosseau-Nipissing Road in 1864. By 1873, the road was open for winter traffic between the communities of Rousseau (now Rosseau) and Nipissing. The road is still used by local traffic through much of its course.	On Sparks Street, part of the original route, Magnetawan	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan		
Rosseau-Nipissing Road, The	In an attempt to encourage settlement in what is now Parry Sound District, the provincial government authorized construction of the Rosseau-Nipissing Road in 1864. By 1873, the road was open for winter traffic between the communities of Rousseau (now Rosseau) and Nipissing. The road is still used by local traffic through much of its course.	At the Nipissing Township Museum, Highway 654 and Beatty Street, Nipissing	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Nipissing		
Rosseau-Nipissing Road, The	In an attempt to encourage settlement in what is now Parry Sound District, the provincial government authorized construction of the Rosseau-Nipissing Road in 1864. By 1873, the road was open for winter traffic between the communities of Rousseau (now Rosseau) and Nipissing. The road is still used by local traffic through much of its course.	At the community hall, Highway 141 and Victoria Street, Rosseau	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Seguin		
Rosvall and Voutilainen	Finnish-Canadian union organizers Viljo Rosvall and Janne Voutilainen died under suspicious circumstances while en route to organize workers in a lumber camp in 1929. The mystery surrounding their deaths endures, sustaining them in public memory as martyrs to the cause of organized labour.	In front of the logging museum, Centennial Park, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Royal Canadian College of Organists, The	One of the oldest national organizations of musicians in Canada, the college was established in 1909. It is primarily an examining body dedicated to maintaining high standards of excellence in organ playing, choral directing, and musical composition.	At the site where the organizing meeting was held, 30 Nelson Street, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		
Royal Canadian Henley Regatta, The	Competitive rowing became popular in Canada in the 1860s, and in 1880 the first Royal Canadian Henley Regatta for international oarsmen was held in Toronto. In 1903, a section of the old Welland Canal at Port Dalhousie was chosen as the permanent site for this popular sporting competition.	At the entrance to the Henley Regatta Course Grandstand, Main Street, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		
Royal Canadian Yacht Club, The	Formed in 1852 to promote yachting and naval interests, the Toronto Boat Club was the first sailing association in the province. Two years later it became the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.	In front of the entrance to the club's summer quarters, Chippewa Avenue, Toronto Islands, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Royal Military College of Canada, The	The first officer training college in Canada, the Royal Military College opened in 1876 with 18 cadets receiving military and academic instruction. In 1959, it was granted university status.	Near the entrance to the college grounds, County Road 2, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Royal Sappers and Miners, The	In 1827, two companies of the British Army's construction corps, the Royal Sappers and Miners, were raised to work on the Rideau Canal. They built locks and military structures primarily in the Bytown (Ottawa) area and at the Isthmus (Newboro).	At St. Mary's Cemetery, Highway 42, Newboro	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes		
Royal Tour of 1939, The	The Royal Tour of 1939 was the first visit to Canada by a reigning British monarch. Between May 15 and June 15, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth travelled by train across the country. They arrived at the North	In the rose garden between the west side of the provincial	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.662518	-79.392854

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Toronto Station on May 22 and, at Queen's Park, Lieutenant Governor Albert Matthews and Premier Mitchell Hepburn officially welcomed Their Majesties to the provincial capital. Throughout their visit, the King and Queen were greeted with brilliant pageantry and crowds of cheering spectators. The Royal Tour released an outpouring of loyalty and affection for the monarchy and support for Great Britain.	legislature and Queen's Park Crescent West, Toronto.			
Royal York Hotel, The	Built on the site of the Queen's Hotel by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1928-29, the Royal York Hotel was part of its coast-to-coast chain of grand hotels. The skyscraper hotel, designed by Montreal architects Ross and Macdonald in association with Sproatt and Rolph of Toronto, was the largest hotel in the British Commonwealth and dramatically altered the Toronto skyline. Inside, attractive rooms – from the classicism of the 1928-29 interior to the 1957-59 extension decorated in Canadian themes – have provided the setting for conventions, entertainers, cocktails, teas, debutante balls and royal visits. Together with Union Station to the south and the Dominion Public Building to the southeast, the Royal York Hotel has created one of the finest streetscapes in the provincial capital.	At the Fairmont Royal York, 100 Front Street West, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.6459578	-79.38121992
Rush-Bagot Agreement, The	Under the terms of this 1817 arms-limitation agreement, the United States and Great Britain agreed to dismantle most of their armed vessels on the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain and to construct no new warships. The agreement, technically, is still in force.	In front of the Stone Frigate building, on the grounds of the Royal Military College of Canada, County Road 2, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Named after the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, founder of the province's education system, the Ryerson Institute of Technology was established in 1948 to provide technological education for post-secondary students. It rapidly became a leading centre for technical education in Ontario and in 1971 was given degree-granting status.	Near the statue of Egerton Ryerson at the entrance to Ryerson University, 40 Gould Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Sacré-Cœur Parish	In 1887, Sacré-Cœur Parish was founded as the first Roman Catholic parish to serve the French-Canadian community in Toronto. Father Philippe Lamarche came from Montreal to found the church and served as priest until his death in 1924. The Parish's first church building, located on King Street near Sackville Street, was purchased from a Presbyterian congregation in 1888. Since that time, francophones have been able to worship in their own language at Sacré-Cœur Church. This building was designed and constructed for worship and was blessed in 1937. In 1951 the structure was enlarged to accommodate a growing congregation. Sacré-Cœur has served both as a spiritual and cultural centre for many of its French-speaking parishioners who emigrated from Quebec, the Maritimes, northern Ontario, Europe, and more recently from Africa.	On the northeast corner of Carlton and Sherbourne streets, in front of the Sacré-Cœur Church, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.66347821	-79.37292494

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Sacred Heart College	Founded in 1913 by the Jesuits, exclusively French after 1916, Sacred Heart College was the centre of education for young Franco-Ontarians for decades. In 1957, it became the University of Sudbury, which a few years later formed the Catholic component of Laurentian University.	Near the original college buildings, Notre-Dame Avenue, Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Sainte-Anne des Pins	Established as a mission by the Jesuits in 1883, Sainte-Anne des Pins played a prominent role in the development of Franco-Ontarian culture in the region. Until 1917, it was the only Roman Catholic congregation in Sudbury.	On the grounds of the church, 40 Beech Street, Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Salter's Meridian 1856	While surveying a meridian line north from Whitefish Lake in 1856, Albert Salter first noted the presence of mineral deposits in this remote region. In 1900, the Creighton Mine went into production at the site of Salter's original discovery and for the next 30 years was the world's leading nickel producer.	Regional Road 55, near the site of the meridian line, Naughton - about 17 km southwest of Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Samuel de Champlain	In 1608, five years after his first visit to Canada, Champlain established a French settlement at Quebec. Later, he explored the Ottawa River valley.	At la place de Champlain in the village of Brouage, France	International, France, Brouage		
Samuel Lount 1791-1838	A prosperous farmer at Holland Landing and a reform politician, Lount was helping to lead Mackenzie's rebel forces when they met defeat at Montgomery's Tavern in 1837. Lount was convicted of treason and executed at Toronto the following year.	At the Holland Landing community centre, 19513 Old Yonge Street, Holland Landing	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of East Gwillimbury		
Samuel Thomas Greene 1844-1890	Greene was the first deaf teacher to teach deaf children in the Ontario school system. He devised a highly successful method of instruction that used both sign language and written text.	On the grounds of Sir James Whitney School, where Greene taught for 20 years, 350 Dundas Street West, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville		
Sandwich First Baptist Church 1851	Sandwich First Baptist Church was founded by freedom seekers who followed the Underground Railroad to Canada. Until 1847, when they built a small log cabin, the congregation worshipped in homes and outdoors. The present church was constructed from lumber hewed by hand and bricks moulded from Detroit River clay.	3652 Peter Street, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
Santa Claus Parade, The	In 1905, Timothy Eaton's department store began the tradition of the Santa Claus Parade. Initially, the parade featured Santa Claus on a horse-drawn cart. The parade has grown in size and splendour to include upside-down clowns, colourful marching bands, mascots, characters in elaborate costumes, ornately-decorated floats and – of course – Santa Claus himself. Over the years, Santa has travelled from the North Pole by train, coach, ice floe, airplane and sleigh pulled by nine reindeer. In 1982, a local volunteer group assumed responsibility for the parade. One of Canada's longest-running traditions, the parade remains focussed on bringing joy to children and continues to enchant and entertain people of all ages.	At the corner of Queen Street West and James Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.652173	-79.380868
Sara Jeannette Duncan 1861-1922	Journalist and author, Sara Duncan travelled widely and earned international recognition for her writing. Of her many novels, only The Imperialist is set in	In front of her former home, 66 West Street, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Canada. It depicts cultural and political life in a small Ontario town in the 1890s.				
Scarborough Bluffs, The	The fossil beds and alternating layers of sand and clay that form these bluffs provide a comprehensive record, unique in North America, of the last stages of the Great Ice Age.	At the bluffs, Scarborough Bluffs Park, Scarborough Crescent at Drake Crescent, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Schooner Town	The Royal Navy's base of operations for vessels on Lake Huron was located at the foot of navigation on the Nottawasaga River between 1815 and 1817. Operations were then transferred to Penetanguishene, which afforded better anchorage.	In Schoonertown Parkette near the site of the former base, River Road West and Oxbow Park Road, Wasaga Beach Provincial Park	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Wasaga Beach Provincial Park		
Scotch Settlement 1819, The	Disheartened by crop failures and the antagonism of North West Company agents, a group of Scottish settlers left Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement in 1815 and came to Upper Canada. By 1819, many of the Highlanders had taken up land in West Gwillimbury.	On the grounds of the Auld Kirk, the Highlanders' original church building, Concession Road 6, Bradford	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury		
Scott's Mills 1820	The small community which developed around Adam Scott's sawmill and grist-mill was known briefly as Scott's Plains before being renamed Peterborough. The mills were a great boon to the Irish settlers brought to the area in 1825 by Peter Robinson.	In front of the Peterborough Canoe Company near the site of the former mills, Water Street, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough		
Scugog Route, The	Scugog Lake and the Scugog River formed a link in the long water route from the Kawarthas to Lake Ontario travelled by the region's native inhabitants. The route also proved useful to settlers in the 19th century. It now forms part of the Trent-Severn Waterway.	At Riverside Cemetery, Lindsay Street, Lindsay	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes		
Second Invasion of York 1813, The	In July 1813, just three months after an earlier invasion, American troops landed at York (Toronto) and briefly took possession of the town. They raided the largely unoccupied fort, set fire to the barracks and storehouses, and two days later departed.	Near the entrance to Coronation Park, Exhibition Place in the vicinity of the invaders' landing site, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Seigneurie of L'Orignal, The	A parcel of land along the Ottawa River granted to François Prévost in 1674 was the first seigneurie in what is now Ontario. Perhaps because of its remoteness, the area was not developed for settlement until the end of the 18th century. By 1825, however, a thriving village was in evidence on the Pointe à l'Orignal seigneurie.	In Centennial Park, 772 Front Street, L'Orignal	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Township of Champlain		
Senator George T. Fulford 1852-1905	Born and raised in Brockville, George Taylor Fulford apprenticed at his brother's drugstore and took charge of it himself at age 22. Five years later, he was elected to the first of 12 terms as alderman. Fulford entered the patent-medicine trade in 1886, and in 1890 acquired the rights to his most famous product, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." His use of large-scale newspaper testimonial advertising helped expand his business internationally. His headquarters remained in Brockville and Fulford himself maintained a local presence, as businessman, politician and philanthropist. His mansion,	On the grounds of Fulford Place, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville	44.597595	-75.671074

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Fulford Place, reflected his social status. He was appointed to the Senate in 1900. In 1905, at the height of his career, George Fulford was fatally injured in an automobile accident.				
Sergeant Aubrey Cosens, V.C. 1921-1945	Raised near Porquis Junction, Cosens worked briefly for the railway before enlisting in 1940. The bravery and personal courage he displayed during the fierce fighting in Holland in 1945 earned him, posthumously, the Victoria Cross.	On Highway 11, just south of the northern junction with Highway 67, near Porquis Junction	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Iroquois Falls		
Sergeant Frederick Hobson, VC 1873-1917	Fred Hobson earned the Victoria Cross in France in August 1917. During a German counterattack, the Canadian sergeant engaged the enemy singlehanded with a machinegun, then a bayonet, in a desperate action that saved the day but cost him his life.	At the Armoury, 21 Mill Street, Cambridge	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge		
Sergeant John Pearson, V.C. 1825-1892	Born in England, Pearson served in the Crimean War and was awarded the Victoria Cross for outstanding gallantry during the Indian Mutiny. Later, he came to Lion's Head.	In Memorial Park, John and Main Streets, Lion's Head	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula		
Serpent Mounds, The	The serpentine-shaped, prehistoric burial mounds near the north shore of Rice Lake are the only ones of this type known to exist in Canada. It has been estimated that the mounds, which were built while the region was occupied by natives of the Point Peninsula culture, date from the second century.	In Serpent Mounds Park, County Road 34, Rice Lake, south of Keene	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan		
Settlement of Puslinch, The	Originally known as the Church Lands because of the extensive clergy reserves within its borders, Puslinch was surveyed as early as 1791 by Augustus Jones. Settlement did not begin, however, until 1828 when John Galt began extensive surveys.	At the Ellis Chapel, Accommodation Road or Givin Road, Puslinch Township - about 4 km east of Cambridge	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Puslinch		
Sexual Diversity Activism at the University of Toronto	Having first met off campus, the University of Toronto Homophile Association (UTHA) convened again on November 4, 1969, at University College to advocate equality and freedom for gay men and lesbians. This was the first group of its kind at a Canadian university. Early on, UTHA attracted supporters far beyond the University of Toronto community, influencing the formation of like-minded groups on university campuses and in communities across Ontario and the country. UTHA was closely connected to a larger North American liberationist culture that sought to bring visibility to traditionally marginalized sexual minorities by challenging the discriminatory practices and beliefs of the state and society. This movement continued to grow through protest, coalition building and community education, countering prejudice and asserting the necessity of recognizing diversity.	On the west side of Hart House Circle, near the eastern entrance to University College, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.663148	-79.395077
Sharon Temple	This unique building symbolically embodies the religious beliefs of David Willson, the founder of the Children of Peace. The small sect built the temple between 1825 and 1831 specifically for the celebration of special festivals.	At the temple, now a museum, Leslie Street, Sharon - north of Newmarket	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of East Gwillimbury		
Shingwauk Hall	Shingwauk Hall, presently the main building of Algoma University College, was erected in 1935 to house a residential school which had been established in 1873 by the Anglican missionary Reverend E.F. Wilson and Chief Augustin	At Bishop Fauquier Chapel, Algoma University College,	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	Shingwauk to provide religious instruction and occupational training for aboriginal youth.	1540 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie			
Siege of Detroit 1763, The	Displeased with the rigid policies of the British administrators who had taken control of the area in 1760, the great Ottawa chief Pontiac raised a strong confederacy and attacked several British posts. His unsuccessful attempt to capture Detroit effectively ended the uprising and by 1765 general peace had been reestablished in the region.	In Reaume Park, Riverside Drive and Pillette Road, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
Sieur de La Vérendrye 1685-1749	Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, was born at Trois Rivières and saw military service in North America and Europe before entering the fur trade. While stationed at Lake Nipigon in 1727, he heard stories of the "Western Sea" which, Indians said, lay somewhere beyond Lake of the Woods. During the next twenty years, in attempting to reach this sea, he personally explored much of what is now northwestern Ontario, southern Manitoba and North Dakota, and directed the exploration of an even larger area. Throughout this territory he established numerous important fur-trading posts, including St. Pierre on Rainy Lake, St. Charles on Lake of the Woods and La Reine on the Assiniboine River.	At Pither's Point near the site of one of his former posts, off Mill Road, Fort Frances	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances	48.61723261	-93.35922929
Silver Islet 1868	On a tiny barren rock thrusting no more than 2.5 metres above water level, one of the richest sources of silver in North America was discovered in 1868. Despite the difficulties presented by such a restricted and isolated site, the Silver Islet mine produced silver worth more than \$3 million during its years of operation.	In Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, within view of the former mine site, at the foot of Highway 587, south of Pass Lake	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Sleeping Giant Provincial Park		
Simcoe County Court House and Gaol	Completed in 1842, the court house and jail complex at Barrie served the region until 1976 when the court house was demolished. The jail, built of Lake Couchiching limestone in a radial design, still stands although additions and renovations have altered its original appearance significantly.	At the jail, 87 Mulcaster Street, Barrie	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie		
Simon Fraser 1776-1862	A major figure in the history of Canadian exploration and the fur trade, Fraser joined the North West Company in 1792 and for 12 years was in charge of all operations west of the Rocky Mountains. Following his retirement from the company in 1817, he moved to eastern Ontario where he farmed and operated mills.	At the site of his former mills, County Road 18 and Concession Road 6, St. Andrews West	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont		
Simon James Dawson 1820-1902	As a member of the Gladman-Hind expedition, Dawson surveyed a road line from the Lakehead to Fort Garry and extensively explored the hinterland northwest of Superior. His report helped to stimulate government interest in developing the western regions for settlement.	In Hillcrest Park, High Street, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Sinking of the Mary Ward 1872, The	Heroic action by a local rescue party in small fishing boats during a violent storm saved the lives of many of the people on board the Mary Ward after the steamship grounded on a nearby reef.	Near the site of the wreck, Craigleith Provincial Park, Highway 26	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Craigleith Provincial Park		
Sinking of the Waubuno 1879, The	During the era when the shipping trade was flourishing on the upper Great Lakes, the 200-ton Waubuno was one of many side-wheelers carrying freight and passengers between ports on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. While	Beside the anchor from the Waubuno, Market Square Park, bordered by Gibson,	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Town of Parry Sound		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	sailing from Collingwood to Parry Sound on November 22, 1879, the ship encountered a violent storm and sank with loss of all on board.	Mary, and McMurray Streets, Parry Sound			
Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace	Born and raised in Baden, Adam Beck attended Dr. Tassie's renowned school in Galt and in 1885 moved to London. In 1906, as a member of the Ontario legislature, he introduced a bill which established the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.	In front of Baden Public School, 220 Snyder's Road East, Baden - west of Kitchener on Regional Road 6	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Wilmot		
Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth 1854-1952	A native of Newburgh, Aylesworth was elected to the federal parliament in 1905 and held a number of appointments in the Laurier cabinet. He also served as a Canadian member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903 and as a British representative at the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration in The Hague in 1910-11.	At the municipal office, Main Street, Newburgh	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Stone Mills		
Sir Ambrose Thomas Stanton, M.D., K.C.M.G. 1875-1938	A distinguished authority in tropical medicine, Stanton was born in Clarke Township. He spent most of his professional life working for the British Colonial Office in the Far East. Among his many achievements was the discovery, made in 1907 with Henry Fraser, that beriberi was caused by a dietary deficiency.	On the grounds of the Clarke Museum and Archives, off Highway 35/115, Kirby	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington		
Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. 1848-1924	Born in Haldimand County, Walker joined the new Canadian Bank of Commerce at an early age, transforming it into one of Canada's leading financial institutions. He helped to author the Bank Act, cornerstone of Canada's national banking system. By 1907, he was president of the Bank of Commerce, a position he held until 1924. Walker was also a generous patron of the arts, helping to found and nurture many of Canada's cultural and educational institutions, including the University of Toronto, National Gallery of Canada, Champlain Society, Appleby School, Art Gallery of Ontario and Royal Ontario Museum. In 1910, King George V knighted Walker for his contributions to business and the arts. Walker assembled land in Innisfil Township for a family retreat that his wife Mary named "Innisfree" and built Innisfree Farm in 1913.	At Innisfree Farm, 1176 Second Line, Town of Innisfil.	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Innisfil	44.240942	-79.5343203
Sir Casimir S. Gzowski 1813-1898	Following the Polish uprising of 1830, Gzowski came to North America and in 1841 settled in Upper Canada. A highly skilled engineer, he organized the company that constructed the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Sarnia between 1853 and 1857. From 1885 to 1893, he served as first chairman of the Niagara Falls Parks Commission.	On the grounds of the Niagara Parks Commission administration building, 7400 Portage Road South, Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls		
Sir Collingwood Schreiber 1831-1918	Schreiber's training in England as a civil engineer enabled him to play a prominent role in Canada during the country's years of railway expansion. He was associated with both the Northern and Intercolonial railways prior to succeeding Sandford Fleming as engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1880. In 1885, the community of Isbester's Landing was renamed in his honour.	In Cenotaph Park, northwest corner of Scotia and Winnipeg Streets, Schreiber	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Schreiber		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Sir Daniel Wilson	A scholar of diverse interests and talents, Daniel Wilson was appointed to the chair of history and English literature at the University of Toronto in 1853. As president of University College (1880-92) and the first president of the federated University of Toronto, Wilson helped shape the young university.	Croft Chapter House, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. 1871-1962	Peacock taught at Upper Canada College before joining the Dominion Securities Corporation, a prominent investment company. In 1907, he was transferred to London, England to manage the firm's European office where he played an increasingly important role in the international securities market.	In the Bank of England, London, England	International, United Kingdom, London, England		
Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. 1871-1962	A native of St Elmo, the internationally renowned financier Sir Edward Peacock lived most of his professional life in London, England, where for 40 years he served as a director of the Bank of England.	At the parish hall of Gordon Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo - north of Maxville on County Road 20	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry		
Sir Edward Wentworth Beatty 1877-1943	Born in Thorold, Beatty attended the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. In 1898, he joined the legal department of Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) in Montreal and became the company's first Canadian-born president at the age of 41. He led the CPR in head-to-head competition with Canadian National Railways and was responsible for building the Royal York Hotel in Toronto and the "Empress of Britain" luxury liner. He was knighted in 1935. During the Second World War, Beatty assisted the Canadian war effort by coordinating shipping and rail transport, until his health deteriorated in 1941. Before retiring from the CPR the following year, he helped establish Canadian Pacific Airways. A lifelong philanthropist, on his death in 1943 Sir Edward left half his estate to charity.	At the Sir Edward Beatty House, 13 Sullivan Avenue, Thorold	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold	43.122853	-79.2038344
Sir Francis Hincks at Renfrew	A prominent figure in Upper Canada, Hincks purchased land north of the Bonnechère River in 1853. By subdividing his holdings into town lots and donating land for a public square, he contributed substantially to the development of Renfrew as a community.	At Bruce and Albert Streets on the lot he donated for a public square, Renfrew	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew		
Sir George W. Ross 1841-1914	Born near Nairn, George Ross was a teacher and school inspector before he entered politics in 1872. He served as minister of education in the Mowat government and, following the retirement of A.S. Hardy, became the fifth prime minister of Ontario between 1899 and 1905.	On the grounds of East Williams Memorial Public School, Queen Street, Nairn - County Road 19 south of Highway 7	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Municipality of North Middlesex		
Sir Gilbert Parker 1862-1932	A native of Camden East, Parker pursued a career in journalism in Australia before moving to England in 1889. There he gained a considerable reputation as a writer of historical novels, many of which were set in French Canada. Probably the best known of his works is <i>The Seats of the Mighty</i> .	On the grounds of St. Luke's Anglican Church, County Road 4, Camden East	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Stone Mills		
Sir James Pliny Whitney 1843-1914	Elected to the Ontario legislature in 1888, Whitney, who was born in Williamsburg Township, served as leader of the opposition for nine years. With the Liberal defeat in 1905 he became Ontario's sixth prime minister, a post he held until his death.	On the grounds of Holy Trinity Church, Riverside Heights, County Road 2, east of Morrisburg	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas		

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Sir John A. Macdonald 1815-1891	John A. Macdonald was born in Glasgow. After coming to Canada in 1820, Macdonald was elected to the provincial legislature. He played a leading role in Canadian Confederation becoming Canada's first prime minister in 1867.	At Ramshorn Theatre, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland	International, United Kingdom, Glasgow, Scotland		
Sir John Cunningham McLennan 1867-1935	A distinguished Canadian scientist, McLennan achieved worldwide recognition for his work in spectroscopy and low-temperature research. During his long career at the University of Toronto, he developed the physics laboratory, which now bears his name, into a first-rate teaching and research institution.	On the Avon River footpath, behind 203 William Street, the former McLennan family home, Stratford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford		
Sir John Harvey 1778-1852	On the evening of June 5, 1813 Harvey led a contingent of 700 men in a surprise attack against an invading force of 3,000 American troops camped at Stoney Creek. The successful rout is generally considered to be the turning point in the War of 1812.	In Harvey Park, the site from which Harvey set out, York Boulevard near Dundurn Street, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Sir John Johnson's Mills	Johnson's loyalist sympathies during the American Revolution led him to settle in Upper Canada at the close of that war. He built a sawmill and grist-mill on the banks of the Raisin River about 1790 around which the community of Williamstown developed.	At the site of the former mills, John Street, Williamstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas		
Sir John Lefroy 1817-1890	An officer in the Royal Artillery, Lefroy was posted to Canada from 1842 to 1853. Here he conducted the first comprehensive magnetic and meteorological survey in British North America and served as director of the magnetic observatory at Toronto.	In front of the Sandford Fleming Building, the site of the former magnetic observatory, 10 King's College Road, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Sir John Stephen Willison 1856-1927	An influential political journalist and proponent of imperial federation, Willison, who was born near Zurich, began his career with the London Advertiser. He worked on several major newspapers, writing about Canadian affairs with detachment and clarity. His published works include a biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.	Huron County Library - Zurich Branch, at 10 Goshen Street North (the intersection of Main Street and Goshen Street North), Zurich.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Bluewater		
Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G. 1823-1917	During his distinguished public career, Bowell combined journalistic interests, business activities and politics. A long-time resident of Belleville, he represented North Hastings for 25 years and served as prime minister of Canada from 1894 to 1896.	In front of his former home, 194 William Street, Belleville	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville		
Sir Oliver Mowat 1820-1903	During a long life of public service, Kingston native Oliver Mowat held many responsible positions, ranging from postmaster-general of the Province of Canada to lieutenant-governor of Ontario. He succeeded Edward Blake as the province's third prime minister in 1872 and retained that post for almost 24 years.	On the grounds of the Frontenac County Court House, Court Street, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Sir Richard Bonnycastle 1791-1847	A distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, Bonnycastle played a prominent role in the construction of Fort Henry and the defence of Kingston during the Rebellion of 1837. He travelled widely in British North America and wrote several books dealing with contemporary Canadian life as well as works of history.	In the parade square at Fort Henry, just east of Kingston at the junction of County Road 2 and Highway 15	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		

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Sir Rodmond P. Roblin 1853-1937	A native of Prince Edward County, Roblin moved to Winnipeg at the age of twenty-four and entered provincial politics. During his influential years as premier of Manitoba (1900-1915), he ardently promoted western grain trade and railway expansion, and made a significant contribution to that province's economic and social development.	At the former Roblin homestead, Bethesda Road, off County Road 15, about 16 km north of Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward		
Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe 1763-1851	A veteran of the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, Sheaffe was second-in-command to Major-General Sir Isaac Brock in 1812. Following the latter's death on October 13, Sheaffe rallied his forces and successfully drove the invading American forces from Queenston Heights.	Near the Brock Monument in Queenston Memorial Park, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1915	A pioneer in world communications, Fleming was born in Scotland where he trained as an engineer and surveyor before settling in the Peterborough area in 1845. Of his many achievements, he is probably best known as the inventor of Standard Time, the universal system for reckoning time that was adopted in 1884.	At the War Memorial Gardens in Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland	International, United Kingdom, Fifeshire, Scotland		
Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1915	A pioneer in world communications, Fleming was born in Scotland where he trained as an engineer and surveyor before settling in the Peterborough area in 1845. Of his many achievements, he is probably best known as the inventor of Standard Time, the universal system for reckoning time that was adopted in 1884.	In Fleming Park, Aylmer Road and Brock Streets, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough		
Sir William C. Van Horne 1843-1915	After a brilliant career with a number of railway companies in the United States, Van Horne became the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881. Despite physical difficulties, the transcontinental line was rapidly extended westward under his supervision and, with its completion in 1885, Canadian unity was ensured.	In the municipal park opposite the public utilities building, off Cumberland Street, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Sir William Campbell 1758-1834	Campbell served as chief justice of the King's Bench and as speaker of the legislative council in Upper Canada during the late 1820s. He was the first judge in the province to receive a knighthood.	On the grounds of Campbell House, now a museum, 160 Queen Street West at University Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Sir William H. Hearst 1864-1941	Born near Tara, Hearst was appointed minister of lands, forests and mines in 1911 by Sir James Whitney. He became Ontario's seventh prime minister upon the death of Whitney in 1914, and held that post until his defeat in 1919 by the United Farmers of Ontario.	In Memorial Park, Yonge Street, Tara	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie		
Sir William Mackenzie 1849-1923	In 1899, William Mackenzie and Donald Mann organized the Canadian Northern Railway that later became a transcontinental line. His involvement in railway and power development projects in Europe, South America, the Caribbean and Canada earned Mackenzie international renown.	On the grounds of his former home, Mackenzie House, Nelson Street, Kirkfield	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes		
Sir William Mulock 1843-1944	A prominent lawyer and statesman, Mulock, who was born in Bond Head, served as postmaster-general and as minister of labour in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet. In 1924, he was appointed Chancellor of the University of Toronto and for 13 years served as chief justice of Ontario.	In Memorial Park, County Road 27, Bond Head	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury		

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Sir William Osler 1849-1919	A native of Bond Head, Osler graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1872. He was renowned as both teacher and physician at several distinguished medical schools and in his lectures and published works did much to revolutionize methods of medical instruction.	On the grounds of the community centre, County Road 27, Bond Head	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury		
Skirmishes at the Canard River	The skirmishes that took place between British and American troops on the Canard River in July 1812 were the first encounters of any consequence on the western front in the War of 1812.	On County Road 18, at the bridge over the Canard River, about 8 km north of Amherstburg	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg		
Slomans and the CNR School on Wheels, The	Established in 1926, the school-on-wheels program offered academic instruction and social services by train to children and adults in the outlying regions of northern Ontario. One of the first teachers was Fred Sloman of Clinton who, with his wife Cela, travelled the Capreol-to-Foleyet line for 39 years.	At the school car, now restored, which the Slomans used, Sloman Memorial Park, Victoria Terrace, Clinton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron		
St. Andrew's	An outstanding example of Greek Revival ecclesiastical architecture, St. Andrew's was built in 1831 to replace an earlier Presbyterian church burned by American forces in 1813. The church still contains its original high pulpit and box pews, typical of the 1830s but rarely found in Ontario today.	On the grounds of the church, 323 Simcoe Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
St. Andrew's Anglican Church	The third church on this site, St. Andrew's was completed in 1825 by a congregation formed almost 40 years earlier. The churchyard contains the graves of many early settlers at The Forty, as Grimsby was originally called.	On the grounds of the church, Main Street West and St. Andrew's Avenue, Grimsby	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby		
St. Andrew's Church	Built between 1874 and 1876, St. Andrew's was designed by the noted Toronto architect William Storm in the then popular Romanesque Revival style. Under the vigorous leadership of the Reverend D.J. Macdonnell, St. Andrew's became one of the most influential Presbyterian churches in Canada.	On the grounds of the church, King Street West at Simcoe Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. Andrew's Church	Constructed in 1862 to serve a Church of Scotland congregation formed some 30 years earlier, St. Andrew's was built by local contractor John McDonald. The church is an excellent example of a style of architecture known as Carpenter's Gothic.	On the grounds of the church, 9860 Keele Street, Maple	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan		
St. Andrew's Church	The oldest remaining stone structure in the province erected as a church, this building was constructed about 1801 and served its Roman Catholic congregation until 1860 when the adjacent church was built. During the War of 1812, St. Andrew's was used as a hospital.	On the grounds of the former church, now the parish hall, County Road 18 and Highway 138, St. Andrews West	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont		
St. Andrew's Church 1812	St. Andrew's was built to house the province's first Presbyterian congregation, which had been formed in Williamstown in 1787. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the intrepid explorer of the Canadian West, donated a bell for the church and persuaded friends in Scotland to provide a communion service.	On the grounds of the church, Church Street West, Williamstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas		
St. Andrew's Church 1832	The Presbyterian congregation at L'Orignal had been in existence since 1822 but did not begin construction of its church until 10 years later when Charles Treadwell, the current seigneur of Pointe à l'Orignal, donated land for the	On the grounds of the church, 1008 King Street, L'Orignal	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and		

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	structure. In 1925, the congregation voted to join The United Church of Canada.		Russell, Township of Champlain		
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	<p>Prominently sited on a hill-top overlooking Fergus, St. Andrew's was the dominant visual landmark as well as the religious focus of this Scottish community during the second half of the 19th century. It was erected in 1862 to serve a congregation established almost 30 years before and replaced an earlier church which stood on the site. Designed by David Murray of Guelph and built of locally quarried stone, this attractive Gothic-Reviel structure is distinguished by its high-pitched roof, massive buttresses and elegant spire. Since its completion, St. Andrew's has undergone several interior and exterior alterations, notably the erection in 1968 of a large addition incorporating Sunday School and meeting rooms and Fellowship Hall. The church, nevertheless, retains much of its original character.</p> <p>(Gaelic) Eaglais Chleireach an Naoimh Aindrea</p> <p>Bha Eaglais an Naoimh Aindrea air a suidheachadh air mullach cruic os cionn Fhearghuis agus bha l 'na comharradh – criche faicsinneach cho math ri bhi 'na buillsgean cràbhach do'n cho-chomunn Albannach anns an leth mu dheireadh de'n naoidheamh linn deug. Thogadh i anns a' bhliadhna 1862 air son co-thional a chaidh a stéidheachadh suas ri deich bhliadhna fichead roimh 'n sin agus ghabh i àite nah-eaglais a b'ahaist a bhi air an aon làrach. B'e Daibhidh Moireach a dheilbh i agus 'sann le clachan a chaidh a chladhachadh faisg air làimh a thogadh an togallach tharraingeach seo a bha 'na taisbeanadh air ath-bheothachadh cumadh togail nan Gothics le a mullach àrd cas, ballachan taice cudthromach agus stiopall ghrinn. Bho thogadh i chaidh iomadh atharrachadh a dheanamh oirre a muigh ' sa stigh, gu h-àraidh an leasachadh mór a chaidh a chur rithe anns a bhliadhna 1968 air son sgoil shàbaid, seòmraichean coinneamh agus Talla Companas. Gidheadh tha an eaglais a gleidheadh a'chuid mhór de a prìomh shamhla.</p>	On the grounds of the church, 325 St. George Street West, Fergus	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington		
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church 1840	Known affectionately as the Old Stone Church, St. Andrew's was built from local fieldstone over a period of 13 years by members of its predominantly Scottish congregation. Services were conducted in both English and Gaelic.	On the grounds of the church, Regional Road 15, east of Beaverton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Brock		
St. Anne's Anglican Church	Toronto architect Ford Howland designed St. Anne's Church in the Byzantine style, a style rarely used in Ontario church architecture. Interior decoration includes wall and ceiling paintings executed by members of the Group of Seven.	In front of the church, 270 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. Clair Tunnel, The	Built during 1889-91 by the Grand Trunk Railway to link Sarnia with Port Huron, Michigan, the St. Clair Tunnel was the first international submarine railway tunnel in North America. An engineering feat that attracted much popular attention, the tunnel was constructed at a cost of \$2.5 million.	Adjacent to the tunnel, St. Andrew Street, Sarnia	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia		

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St. George the Martyr Anglican Church	Reverend William Crompton, a travelling missionary, founded an Anglican mission at Magnetawan in 1880. Later that same year, construction began on this church. Built on the Old Nipissing Colonization Road at a time of tremendous growth in the area, the church provided a spiritual centre for the local community and served as an important meeting place for settlers. The building is a fine example of Carpenter Gothic, a late-19th-century architectural style that incorporated Gothic-inspired elements on wood-framed buildings. Resting on an outcropping of Precambrian bedrock and built with local timber; the church's location, architectural form and materials connect it to the natural landscape. A.J. Casson, a member of the Group of Seven, captured the iconic, picturesque qualities of this church in his painting Anglican Church at Magnetawan. St. George the Martyr has become a significant landmark and a symbol of the cultural and natural foundations upon which much of the province developed.	On the grounds of St. George the Martyr Anglican Church, 124 Sparks Street, Magnetawan	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan		
St. James' Cathedral	The first church in Toronto was begun on this site in 1803. The present St. James', which was begun in 1850 but not completed until 1874, is the second Anglican cathedral and the fourth religious structure on the site.	On the grounds of the cathedral, 106 King Street East at Church Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. James' Church 1826	One of the oldest parish churches in the Anglican Diocese of Ontario, St. James' was begun in 1826 and consecrated four years later. Although somewhat altered by renovations, the church remains a pleasing example of early Gothic Revival architecture.	On the grounds of the church, Church Street, Maitland	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta		
St. James-on-the-Lines 1836	Built largely through the efforts of Captain John Moberly, the church was originally intended to serve the naval and military personnel in residence at the Penetanguishene establishments. Until the 1870s, it was the only Protestant church in the vicinity and was attended by the civilian population as well.	On the grounds of the church, 215 Church Street North, Penetanguishene	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene		
St. Johns	Benjamin Canby's 1792 sawmill on Twelve Mile Creek formed the nucleus of the community of St. Johns, for several years the leading mill-centre in the Niagara region. Construction of the Welland Canal and the consequent emergence of small industries along its length, however, had undermined St. Johns' prosperity by 1850.	On the grounds of 2984 Holland Road, St. Johns - northwest of Fonthill	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Pelham		
St. John's Anglican Parish	Formed shortly after the establishment in 1818 of the Richmond Military Settlement, the parish of St. John was served by itinerant missionaries for several years. The present church, the second on the site, was built in 1859-60 of quarried stone, and remains largely unaltered.	On the grounds of the church, 72 Fowler Street, Richmond	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
St. John's Church	The present St. John's, built in 1871, incorporates sections of the brick church erected in 1818-19 to replace an earlier structure destroyed in the War of 1812. The Anglican congregation itself was formed shortly after the British withdrawal from Detroit in 1796 and the consequent establishment of the community of Sandwich.	On the grounds of the church, 3305 Sandwich Street, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
St. John's Church 1834	Designed in the early Gothic Revival style, St. John's Church is the oldest remaining church in Peterborough County. Prior to its construction, the local Anglican congregation had been holding services in a schoolhouse.	On the grounds of the church, 99 Hunter Street West, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough		
St. Lawrence Hall 1850	Situated in the heart of the city, St. Lawrence Hall was the site of gala occasions and civic events throughout the 1850s and 1860s. In the 1,000-seat recital hall Torontonians were offered a variety of entertainments from the vocal artistry of Jenny Lind to the fiery oratory of George Brown.	In the main foyer of the hall, 157 King Street East at Jarvis Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. Lawrence Market	In 1803, Lieutenant Governor Peter Hunter established a public marketplace here where farmers from nearby townships sold produce and livestock to residents of the town of York (now Toronto). A wooden building was constructed in 1820 and replaced in 1831 by a brick building, which was also used for city council meetings. The market expanded south of Front Street in 1844 with the construction of the Market House and City Hall. It was enlarged again in 1851 when the St. Lawrence Hall and Market was built north of Front Street. The market was an important source of revenue and the City of Toronto rebuilt the north and south market buildings in 1899. The resulting complex, including the present-day south market, was designed by John W. Siddall and completed in 1904. The market remains an important part of Ontario's commercial history.	At the north building of the St. Lawrence Market, Front and Jarvis Streets, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. Mark's Church	St. Mark's Anglican Church was constructed between 1804 and 1810, and numbered among its congregation Sir Isaac Brock and other important provincial figures. During the War of 1812, the church was used as a hospital by the British and as a barracks by the Americans.	On the grounds of the church, 41 Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
St. Mark's Church	A fine example of Gothic Revival architecture, St. Mark's was built with financial assistance from the British Admiralty and local settlers, many of whom were employed at the Navy Bay dockyards.	On the grounds of the church, Barriefield - east of Kingston on County Road 2	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
St. Mark's Church 1822	Originally consecrated to St. John the Evangelist, this pioneer Anglican church was closed for a few years and then re-dedicated in 1873 to St. Mark. The church has been carefully repaired, although frequent alterations over the years have left little of the original 1822 structure visible.	On the grounds of the church, 53 King Street, Port Hope	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope		
St. Mary's Church	In the 1830s, many veterans of British military and naval service commuted their pensions to purchase land in Adelaide Township. Largely members of the Church of England, they soon erected St. Mary's, now the oldest remaining church in Middlesex County.	On the grounds of the church, Concession Roads 5 and 6, one road west of County Road 6, outside the community of Napier - southwest of Strathroy	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Strathroy-Caradoc		
St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral	Built in 1859-60, St. Mary's is distinguished by a richly decorated interior that despite alterations retains much of its pre-Confederation character.	On the grounds of the pro-cathedral, Park and Sheaffe Streets, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		

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St. Michael's Cathedral	Built between 1845 and 1848, St. Michael's was designed by William Thomas in a style adapted from 14th-century English Gothic architecture. It is the principal church in the largest English-speaking Roman Catholic archdiocese in Canada.	At the west entrance to the cathedral, Bond and Shuter Streets, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. Michael's College	Established in 1852 as a Roman Catholic boys' school, St. Michael's became affiliated with the University of Toronto in 1881. In 1910, it formally became an arts college within the university.	On the grounds of the college, near the corner of Bay and St. Joseph Streets, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. Paul's 1785 H.M. Chapel of the Mohawks	Built with funds obtained by Joseph Brant from George III, this chapel served the Six Nations people who moved to the Grand River after losing their lands during the American Revolution. The first Protestant church in present-day Ontario, it was designated a Royal Chapel by Edward VII in 1904.	On the grounds of the chapel, Mohawk Street, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		
St. Paul's Cathedral 1846	Solidly built of brick to replace a more vulnerable wooden structure, St. Paul's Anglican Church was designed by the renowned architect William Thomas. In 1857, with the creation of the Diocese of Huron, St. Paul's was designated a cathedral.	On the grounds of the cathedral, Richmond Street and Queens Avenue, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
St. Paul's Church	Completed in 1857, this Presbyterian church was designed by the prominent Ontario architect William Thomas. The interior carving, tinted windows and massive stone spire distinguish St. Paul's as a fine example of Canadian Victorian church architecture.	On the grounds of the church, 70 James Street South, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
St. Paul's Church	Construction of this simple frame church was begun in the late 1860s to accommodate the Minden congregation of the Reverend Frederick Burt, who began ministering to Haliburton communities in 1865. Except for the addition of a parish hall and tower in 1947, the church remains virtually unaltered.	On the grounds of the church, North Water Street, Minden	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Minden Hills		
St. Paul's Church	Completed by 1833, St. Paul's was constructed at the urging of the Reverend Johann Weagandt, a Lutheran who became an Anglican, causing much controversy in the Williamsburg area. All that remains of the small stone church is the tower.	At the site of the former church, St. Paul's cemetery, County Road 2, just east of Cardinal	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal		
St. Paul's Church 1834	Financed and built through the efforts of Woodstock's two founders, Admiral Henry Vansittart and Captain Andrew Drew, St. Paul's Anglican Church also served as a temporary jail for rebel captives during the Rebellion of 1837.	On the grounds of the church, Dundas Street east of Wilson Street, Woodstock	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock		
St. Peter's Cathedral Basilica	Designed by church architect Joseph Connolly in the 13th-century French Gothic style, and built between 1880 and 1885, St. Peter's was designated a minor basilica by the Vatican in 1961. Recent alterations have not marred the majestic proportions of the cathedral's original design.	On the grounds of the cathedral, 196 Dufferin Avenue, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
St. Peter's Church 1827	Built by local craftsmen in the Gothic Revival style, St. Peter's stands in the midst of the original Talbot Settlement. The adjacent cemetery contains the graves of many early settlers, including that of Colonel Talbot.	On the grounds of the church in Tyrconnell, southeast of Wallacetown on County Road 8, near John E. Pearce Provincial Park	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Dutton-Dunwich		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church	Built to serve the second-oldest Roman Catholic parish in southwestern Ontario, St. Peter's was erected in 1896 to replace an earlier building destroyed by fire. Noted Canadian artist Marie Georges Delfosse painted 18 murals inside the church.	On the grounds of the church, River Road, Tilbury East Township - northeast of the town of Tilbury	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
St. Stephen-in-the-Fields Anglican Church	Reminiscent of an English parish church in its Gothic Revival design, St. Stephen's represents the work of two prominent Ontario architects, Thomas Fuller and Henry Langley. The church derived its name from its original rural setting.	At the church, 103 Bellevue Avenue, at College Street west of Spadina, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
St. Thomas Canada Southern Railway Station	The St. Thomas Canada Southern (CASO) Station, financed by American railway promoters, was constructed between 1871 and 1873 to serve as both the passenger station for St. Thomas and CASO's corporate headquarters. During the 1920s, the station was one of the busiest in Canada. The Canada Southern rail route through southwestern Ontario ultimately linked Chicago and New York City, and was instrumental in the economic development and growth of St. Thomas. Designed in the Italianate style by Canadian architect Edgar Berryman (1839-1905), the impressive building is embellished with classical details such as pilasters, arched windows and passageways, wide eaves and a heavy cornice supported by paired brackets. The building's design, scale and quality of interior finishes make it unique within Canadian architectural history and it stands as a symbol of the importance of railway development in southern Ontario.	At the northwest corner of the old railway station, north of Jonas Park, St. Thomas.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas	42.777985	-81.186899
St. Thomas' Church 1824	One of the earliest churches in the Talbot Settlement, St. Thomas' was constructed on land donated by Captain Daniel Rapelje. The building is considered to be one of the finest remaining examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the province.	On the grounds of the church, 55 Walnut Street, St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas		
St. Thomas' Church 1838	St. Thomas' Church on Lake Simcoe was built by local parishioners using a construction technique known as rammed earth. Wet clay mixed with straw was compacted into wooden moulds and left to harden. When completely dry, the mud walls were reinforced with a coating of plaster to protect them from the elements.	On the grounds of the church, Church Street, Shanty Bay	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Oro-Medonte		
Stanley Barracks 1841	The military establishment built at Toronto in 1840-41 to house additional British soldiers was commonly called the New Fort until 1893 when the name was officially changed to Stanley Barracks. The only remaining building is the officers' quarters.	On the grounds of Exhibition Place, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Steamboating in Muskoka 1866-1959	The introduction of steam navigation on the Muskoka lakes contributed significantly to the rapid development of Muskoka as a lumbering and resort area. Enormous log booms were towed to the sawmills at Gravenhurst by tugboats, and excursionists and travellers explored the lakes on passenger vessels whose names can still be found in the region: Wenonah, Ahmic, Sagamo and Segwun.	In Sagamo Park, Highway 169, Gravenhurst	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Steamboating on Lake Simcoe	From the 1830s to the 1920s, steamboats played a significant role in developing the region around Lake Simcoe. They carried passengers, freight and mail to ports around the lake and hauled lumber to mills. As railways came to dominate regional transportation, steamboats catered increasingly to tourists and excursionists. The growing popularity of private motorboats contributed to their final decline in the 1920s.	Near the breakwater in Heritage Park on the Barrie waterfront, south of Lakeshore Drive between Bayfield Street and Mulcaster Street, Barrie	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie		
Steamboating on the Upper Ottawa	Steam navigation began on the upper sections of the Ottawa River in 1833 and was instrumental in the early development of the region's lumber industry. Sightseeing excursions also became popular. By the 1880s, however, most water traffic had been replaced by faster, more efficient rail service.	On the grounds of the School House Museum, Highway 17, 4 km north of Point Alexander, Meillures Bay	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Laurentian Hills		
Steep Rock Iron Range	As early as 1897 it was thought that a substantial iron ore body lay beneath the waters of Steep Rock Lake, but it was not until 1938 that ore was actually discovered. Mining began six years later, and over the next 20 years more than 36 million tons of ore were mined.	At the entrance to Atikokan Public Library and Centennial Museum, Burns and Main Streets, Atikokan	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Township of Atikokan		
Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944	Although Leacock wrote extensively on economics and history, and for many years headed the department of political science at McGill University, it is as a humorist that he is best known. Among his works, Literary Lapses and Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town continue to delight generations of readers.	At George's Anglican Church where his grave is located, at York Road 18 (also known as Park Road) and Hedge Road, about 5 km northeast of Sutton	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Georgina		
Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944	Leacock wrote extensively on economics and history and for many years headed the department of political science at McGill University. He is also important for his humourous writing such as Literary Lapses and Sunshine Sketches.	At the Leacock House in Swanmore, Hampshire, England	International, United Kingdom, Swanmore, England		
Stone Church Hastings	Built in the 1850s by local Wesleyan Methodists, the church is one of three remaining cobblestone churches in Ontario. The interior underwent severe remodelling in the 1890s but the exterior remains largely unchanged.	On the grounds of the church, County Road 31, 3 km west of Highway 14, south of Stirling	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Stirling-Rawdon		
Stone Frigate, The	This large stone building, completed in 1820, was designed to hold gear and rigging from British warships dismantled in compliance with the Rush-Bagot Agreement. It served as a barracks briefly in 1837-38, and by 1876 had been refitted to house the Royal Military College of Canada.	At the building on the grounds of the military college, County Road 2, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Stratford Normal School	In the 1900s, concerns about the quality of rural education prompted the Ontario government to build four new Normal Schools to increase the supply of qualified teachers in the province. The Stratford Normal School prepared its students for conditions in the rural schools that employed most new teachers. It is the only one of the Normal Schools from its era to survive without substantial alteration.	At the southeast corner of the Stratford Normal School, Stratford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford		
Streetsville	Named after Timothy Street, an early settler and entrepreneur, Streetsville was the largest village in the Home District by 1837. Mills and a variety of light	At the Pioneer Cemetery, Queen Street, Streetsville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	industries sustained the village economically even though it was without railway connections until 1879.				
Submerged Communities of the St. Lawrence, The	The construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the creation of Lake St. Lawrence necessitated the flooding of several villages along the riverfront in 1958. Some buildings were relocated and new communities such as Long Sault and Ingleside were established.	In Lakeside Park, County Road 2, just west of Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall		
Sudbury Structure, The	The Sudbury Structure is the geological feature that encompasses the city. Its central component is the Sudbury Basin. Since 1884, mines on the rim of the Complex have produced much of the world's nickel and substantial amounts of copper, gold, silver and platinum.	In Bell Park, Elizabeth Street, Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Summerhill 1839	Originally the home of a prominent Kingston citizen, Summerhill was leased for a time as government offices. In 1853, it was purchased by the fledgling Queen's University and for several years was that institution's only building.	In front of the building, on the university campus, University Avenue, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Summit House, The	Built in 1823 by James Boulton, one of the first lawyers to set up practice in Perth, the Summit House reflects the fashionable Adamesque style, which had developed in England in the 18th century. An unusual feature of the house is the use of brick, which had not yet become a popular building material.	Near the house, Harvey and Drummond Streets, Perth	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth		
Superior's First Shipyard	Copper-mining ventures were the impetus behind the construction of the first decked vessels to sail Lake Superior - ships built by Louis Denis, Sieur de la Ronde, in 1735, and by English fur trader Alexander Henry in the 1770s.	At the St. Marys River beach, off Pointe Aux Pins Road near the early launching site, Pointe Aux Pins - southwest of Sault Ste. Marie	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie		
Susanna Moodie 1803-1885	The youngest of the Strickland sisters, Susanna Moodie settled with her husband on a wilderness property in the Lakefield area in 1834. After six years of unsuccessful farming, she and her family moved to Belleville where she concentrated on literary work. Her poems, articles, stories and novels, including <i>Roughing It In The Bush</i> , gained her a wide readership.	In Cenotaph Park, Water Street, Lakefield	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield		
Swastika	A small community of hopeful mining families formed around the railway stop at Swastika during the gold rush era of the early 1900s. When the Swastika mines failed, the community became an active trade centre for the prosperous gold fields at Kirkland Lake.	In Fireman's Park, Riverside Drive, Swastika	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Kirkland Lake		
Sydenham Public School	This building, opened in 1853 as the Kingston County Grammar School, replaced the earlier Midland Grammar School, a log and frame structure located at King and Gore streets. The new building consisted of two classrooms and accommodated over 100 students on each storey. Its elegant symmetrical exterior, dressed stonework and expansive two-acre site testified to the importance of education to the local community. In 1876, the school was severely damaged by fire and subsequently reconstructed and enlarged through the addition of a rear wing. After the Kingston Collegiate Institute opened on Frontenac Street during the 1890s, Kingston County Grammar	Sydenham Public School, 5 Clergy Street East, Kingston.	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	School became a primary school. It was named for Lord Sydenham (1799-1841), Governor General of British North America in 1839. The structure was expanded again in 1952. The successful operation and survival of this school is a testament to its architectural and historical significance to Kingston and to the development of public education in Upper Canada.				
Syl Apps (1915-1998)	Born in Paris, Ontario in 1915, Charles Joseph Sylvanus "Syl" Apps was a professional hockey player, businessman and politician. Throughout his life, Apps displayed remarkable breadth in his abilities and accomplishments. He was a varsity football star and as a pole vaulter won two national championships and competed at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. During an extraordinary 10-season hockey career with the Toronto Maple Leafs, Apps was renowned for his skill and impeccable sportsmanship. He was the Leafs' captain for six seasons and led them to three Stanley Cups. During the Second World War, Apps left the team for two years to serve in the Canadian Army. After retiring from hockey in 1948, he pursued a successful career in business and was elected member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for Kingston in 1963 – a seat he held until his retirement in 1974. Apps believed in hard work, respect for others, loyalty, family and faith – and he upheld these values throughout his life.	On the grounds of the Syl Apps Community Centre, 51 William Street, Paris.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant	43.1943856	-80.381262
Talbot Road, The	This pioneer highway was first surveyed in 1804 by John Bostwick under the supervision of Colonel Thomas Talbot. When completed it ran from Waterford to Amherstburg and was an important factor in the successful settlement of the Lake Erie shoreline.	Talbot Road West, 5 km west of St. Thomas	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas		
Tassie's School	The Galt Grammar School, familiarly known as Tassie's, gained widespread recognition for its high academic standards under William Tassie, headmaster from 1853 to 1881. The school was among the first in the province to be made a collegiate institute.	On the grounds of the school, now the Galt Collegiate and Vocational Institute, 244 Bridge Street North, Cambridge	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge		
Temagami Post 1834	Established to safeguard the Hudson's Bay Company's fur-trading territory from competitors, the small post on Lake Timagami (now Temagami) was an outpost of the company's major depot on Lake Timiskaming.	Near the site of the former post, Bear Island, Lake Temagami	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of Temagami		
The Armenian Boys' Farm Home, Georgetown	On July 1, 1923, a group of 50 Armenian boys arrived at this farm site from an orphanage in Corfu, Greece. The "Georgetown Boys," as they came to be known, arrived in Canada between 1923 and 1927 – 109 boys in all. The orphans were survivors of the Armenian Genocide (1915-1923). Their plight touched the hearts of thousands of Canadians, who raised significant funds and lobbied the Canadian government to bring them here. Under the care and supervision of the Armenian Canadian Relief Fund's Farm and Home Committee, the children lived at Cedarvale Farm located on this property and were taught English and farming skills. By 1928, the orphans were placed with farm families in Southwestern Ontario. As adults, most of the Armenians	Just east of the parking lot in Cedarvale Park, Georgetown.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	became Canadian citizens and chose to remain in this country. By providing assistance to non-British Commonwealth refugees, the Armenian Boys' Farm Home was the first humanitarian effort of its kind in Canada.				
The Banwell Road Area Black Settlement	Beginning in the 1830s, at least 30 families fleeing enslavement and racial oppression in the United States settled in the Banwell Road area in Sandwich East. They had the opportunity to purchase land through two Black-organized land settlement programs – the Colored Industrial Society (a mission of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Sandwich East) and the Refugee Home Society (administered by Black abolitionist Henry and Mary Bibb of Maidstone). Freedom and land ownership meant self-determination and financial security. Settlers purchased 10- or 25-acre parcels of land to build homes and farms. The A.M.E. church held 25 acres in trust to construct a church and a school – and for a burial ground at the site, namely, the Smith family cemetery – located here. These families created a strong sense of community by establishing institutions and advocating for social justice. The Banwell Road area Black settlement contributed to the history, economy and culture of the region, and paved the way for their descendants to live fulfilled, free lives.	The Smith Cemetery or Banwell Road Cemetery, on the west side of Banwell Road, Town of Tecumseh.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Tecumseh	42.286036	-82.89822
The Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, 1887-1893	The first Roman Catholic mission for Blacks in Canada was established in Windsor in St. Alphonsus Parish in 1887 under the leadership of the Very Reverend Dean James Theodore Wagner. The "Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor" was created to serve disadvantaged Black children, while encouraging Blacks in Windsor to adopt the Catholic faith. It was first located in the original frame church building at Goyeau Street and Park Street East. With the support and partnership of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph (RHSJ), a new mission school and orphanage was built next to the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital near Erie Street. The sisters of the RHSJ were responsible for the management of the mission. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary taught at the school. The mission educated and cared for vulnerable children of all races. The school and orphanage was an important initiative that provided access to education and child welfare at a time before government-funded social services were available.	Located immediately beside the main entrance steps to St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church at 85 Park Street East in Windsor.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
The Dale Estate	The Dale Estate nurseries played an instrumental role in the development of Brampton, establishing its reputation as "The Flower Town of Canada." The business began in 1863 with its founder Edward Dale selling vegetables from his garden and it soon expanded to include the cultivation of greenhouse roses. By the early 20th century, the Dale Estate employed a quarter of Brampton's population and was among the largest greenhouse flower producers in the world. International success stemmed, in part, from the production of new varieties of roses and orchids, and from the famous "Autographed Rose" technique. The Dale Estate continued to prosper through	In Duggan Park, located southeast of Centre Street North and Vooden Street East, Brampton.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton	43.69543	-79.763157

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	the first half of the 20th century and its numerous greenhouses and great chimney became iconic features of the local community. In the 1960s, the Dale Estate was sold and merged with another local grower, becoming the Calvert-Dale Estates. Gradually, production slowed and the firm closed its doors in 1980.				
The Dawn Settlement	Born enslaved in Maryland, Josiah Henson (1789-1883) escaped to Upper Canada at the age of 41. In 1841, with a group of abolitionists, he established the Dawn Settlement for fugitive slaves. Even after the abolition of slavery, Henson remained in Canada.	At Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site, west of Highway 21, Dresden	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
The Disappearing Propeller Boat	Popularly known as the Dispro, or Dippy, this small boat was first built on this site in 1916 by the Disappearing Propeller Boat Company Limited. Also manufactured elsewhere in Ontario and briefly in the United States, more than 3,000 were built and sold around the world when production ceased in 1956. Boat builder W.J. Johnston Jr. and machinist Edwin Rogers invented a device that allowed the propeller and shaft to be retracted manually or automatically into a protective housing while the engine was still running. This patented design offered protection from rocks just below the surface in lakes of the Canadian Shield. Built in several models ranging from 16 feet to 19 feet (4.9 metres to 5.8 metres), the boats were constructed of overlapping cypress planks fastened to steam-bent oak ribs. Most were powered by single cylinder, 3-horse power engines. Simple, versatile and durable, these boats were a common sight on Muskoka lakes. Dispros have made a unique contribution to North American pleasure-boating history.	Located roadside in front of 95 Joseph Street in Port Carling.	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes	45.11898673	-79.57759842
The Flying Frenchmen – Édouard "Newsy" Lalonde	Professional hockey was in its infancy in the autumn of 1909 when the promoters behind the National Hockey Association, forerunner of the National Hockey League, created the Montreal Canadiens team to attract French-Canadian spectators. Belleville-born Jean-Baptiste "Jack" Laviolette was hired as the playing-manager and captain. Laviolette signed Cornwall's Édouard "Newsy" Lalonde to play forward and recruited his friend Didier "Cannonball" Pitre from the Renfrew Creamery Kings ("Renfrew Millionaires") as a defenceman. This trio of francophone players formed the nucleus of the roster for several seasons and led the Canadiens to their first Stanley Cup championship in 1916. They played with such speed and finesse that sportswriters began calling them "The Flying Frenchmen," establishing the Canadiens' trademark playing style for generations. Laviolette retired in 1918, the Canadiens traded Lalonde to the Saskatoon Crescents in 1922 and Pitre retired in 1923. All three were later inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame for their part in establishing a legendary hockey franchise.	Cornwall Civic Complex, Cornwall	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall	45.014547	-74.723503
The Flying Frenchmen – Didier "Cannonball" Pitre	Professional hockey was in its infancy in the autumn of 1909 when the promoters behind the National Hockey Association, forerunner of the National Hockey League, created the Montreal Canadiens team to attract French-	Located in front of the main entrance to the Ma-Te-Way	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew	45.46544036	-76.69420743

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	<p>Canadian spectators. Belleville-born Jean-Baptiste "Jack" Laviolette was hired as the playing-manager and captain. Laviolette signed Cornwall's Édouard "Newsy" Lalonde to play forward and recruited his friend Didier "Cannonball" Pitre from the Renfrew Creamery Kings ("Renfrew Millionaires") as a defenceman. This trio of francophone players formed the nucleus of the roster for several seasons and led the Canadiens to their first Stanley Cup championship in 1916. They played with such speed and finesse that sportswriters began calling them "The Flying Frenchmen," establishing the Canadiens' trademark playing style for generations. Laviolette retired in 1918, the Canadiens traded Lalonde to the Saskatoon Crescents in 1922 and Pitre retired in 1923. All three were later inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame for their part in establishing a legendary hockey franchise.</p>	<p>Activity Centre, 1 Ma-Te-Way Park Drive, Renfrew</p>			
<p>The Flying Frenchmen – Jean-Baptiste "Jack" Laviolette</p>	<p>Professional hockey was in its infancy in the autumn of 1909 when the promoters behind the National Hockey Association, forerunner of the National Hockey League, created the Montreal Canadiens team to attract French-Canadian spectators. Belleville-born Jean-Baptiste "Jack" Laviolette was hired as the playing-manager and captain. Laviolette signed Cornwall's Édouard "Newsy" Lalonde to play forward and recruited his friend Didier "Cannonball" Pitre from the Renfrew Creamery Kings ("Renfrew Millionaires") as a defenceman. This trio of francophone players formed the nucleus of the roster for several seasons and led the Canadiens to their first Stanley Cup championship in 1916. They played with such speed and finesse that sportswriters began calling them "The Flying Frenchmen," establishing the Canadiens' trademark playing style for generations. Laviolette retired in 1918, the Canadiens traded Lalonde to the Saskatoon Crescents in 1922 and Pitre retired in 1923. All three were later inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame for their part in establishing a legendary hockey franchise.</p>	<p>Quinte Sports &amp; Wellness Centre, Belleville</p>	<p>Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville</p>	<p>44.187503</p>	<p>-77.383048</p>
<p>The Honourable George Alexander Drew, C.C. 1894-1973</p>	<p>George Alexander Drew, Premier of Ontario from 1943-1948, was born in Guelph, Ontario in 1894. Educated at Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Drew served in the First World War as an artillery lieutenant. He practised law in Guelph, entered municipal politics there in 1922 and became mayor in 1925. Drew was the first chair of the Ontario Securities Commission (1931-1934). Chosen as leader of the Ontario Conservative Party in 1938, he became premier in 1943 with a sweeping and progressive social and economic platform that laid the foundation for a 42-year-long political dynasty. Drew resigned in 1948 to lead the federal Progressive Conservatives, but was defeated in the next two general elections and left politics in 1956. He was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom (1957-1964), Chancellor of the new University of Guelph (1965-1971) and was made a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1967. George Drew died in Toronto in 1973.</p>	<p>Near the intersection of Yorkshire Street North and Oxford Street, on the grounds of the Guelph Collegiate and Vocational Institute, Guelph.</p>	<p>Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph</p>		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
The Niagara Parks Commission	In 1885, the Province of Ontario established The Niagara Parks Commission as part of an international effort to preserve the natural scenery around Niagara Falls. Originally, the Commission included Colonel Casimir Gzowski, Chairman, John W. Langmuir and J. Grant Macdonald, and was responsible for making the park self-financing while keeping admission free to the public. The Commissioners acquired parkland along the river to create Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, which opened on May 24, 1888. Beginning with a 62.2-hectare park, the Commission has grown to administer a world famous, 1720-hectare park along the full length of the Niagara River, nationally and provincially significant historic sites, botanical gardens, a horticultural school and recreation areas, while remaining financially self-sufficient.	At Table Rock Point, overlooking Niagara Falls.	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls		
The Provincial Freeman	First published in 1853 in Windsor and later in Toronto and Chatham, the Provincial Freeman newspaper catered to abolitionists in British North America and the Northern United States. Its chief editor was Mary Ann Shadd, an African-American emigrant who arrived in Canada West in 1851. Guided by Shadd's commitment to anti-slavery issues, the paper advocated that "Self-reliance is the true road to independence." The Provincial Freeman championed temperance, social reform and African-American emigration to British North America, where slavery was outlawed in 1833. Well-known abolitionists such as Samuel Ringgold Ward, William P. Newman, H. Ford Douglass and Martin Delany, as well as siblings Isaac and Amelia Shadd, also lent their editorial voices to the paper during its run. Published until 1860, the paper successfully promoted Black political discourse and revealed the degree to which middle-class African-Canadian women participated in the public sphere.	At BME Freedom Park, corner of Wellington and Princess streets, Chatham-Kent	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
Theodore Pringle Loblaw 1872-1933	T.P. Loblaw was born in Elmgrove, Ontario to William James Loblaw and Isabella Stevenson. Orphaned in his teens, he was raised by his Scottish-born grandparents, William and Elizabeth Stevenson, who lived in the farmhouse on this property. At age 17 he moved to Toronto with twenty dollars and a dream. In 1897, Loblaw married Isabella Adam and in 1900 purchased his first grocery store on College Street with partner J. Milton Cork. Loblaw pioneered the concept of self-service grocery stores that provided all types of food products under one roof and opened the first Loblaw Groceteria in 1919. His innovative merchandising methods fundamentally changed the way that people shopped for food in Canada. He donated generously to the Toronto Western Hospital, the Toronto Kiwanis Club and Alliston's Stevenson Memorial Hospital. Loblaw is buried at the Alliston Union Cemetery. He was inducted into the Canadian Business Hall of Fame in 1999.	Stevenson Farms, 5923 King Street North (County Road 15), near Alliston	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of New Tecumseth	44.1941628	-79.8894711
Thomas "Carbide" Willson 1860-1915	His discovery in 1892 of a commercial process for producing calcium carbide, a chemical compound used in the manufacture of acetylene gas, earned Tom Willson the nickname "Carbide".	On the grounds of his former home, 210 Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Thomas and Frances Stewart	Natives of Ireland, the Stewarts took up farming on the Otonabee River in 1823. As a justice of the peace and member of the legislative council, Thomas Stewart played a significant role in the early development of Peterborough. Frances Stewart's published correspondence, <i>Our Forest Home</i> , provides a valuable record of life in a pioneer community.	On the grounds of Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School, Armour Road, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough		
Thomas Baker McQuesten 1882-1948	As a member of the Hamilton Board of Parks Management, as Minister of Highways, and as chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission in the 1930s and 1840s, McQuesten devoted much of his energy to the creation of parks and numerous beautification projects.	York Boulevard, at the layby a short distance from the Thomas B. McQuesten Level Bridge, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Thomas Curtis Clarke 1827-1901	A civil engineer who lived and worked in Port Hope for several years, Clarke pioneered the modern iron viaduct and built massive railway bridges that gained him international acclaim.	At Lent's Lane behind the Chamber of Commerce, Port Hope	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope		
Thomas James and the Search for the Northwest Passage	In 1631-32, James explored the waters of Hudson and James bays. He successfully wintered his crew on Charlton Island, but his vivid account of their hardships discouraged further exploration for almost a century.	On River Road, between First and Cotter Streets, Moosonee	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Moosonee		
Thomas McKay 1792-1855	Master mason, entrepreneur, and founder of the community of New Edinburgh, McKay was responsible for the construction of a number of locks along the Rideau Canal. The McKay family home, Rideau Hall, was purchased by the government in 1868 to serve as the official residence of the Canada's governors-general.	In the park at the corner of Sussex Drive and John Street near the site of his former New Edinburgh industrial complex, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
Thomas Mercer Jones 1795-1868	Business experience gained in the mercantile trade in England stood Jones in good stead as commissioner of the powerful Canada Company (1829-52). He was responsible for administering settlement of the million-acre Huron Tract and, from his headquarters in Goderich, wielded unrivalled authority in the area.	In Harbour Park, West Street, Goderich	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Town of Goderich		
Thomas William Holmes, V.C. 1898-1950	For his courageous initiative in the fighting at Passchendale in the First World War, Holmes was awarded the Victoria Cross. After the war, he returned to his hometown of Owen Sound and later worked for the harbour commission in Toronto.	In Queen's Park, First Avenue West and Eighth Street, Owen Sound	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound		
Thomson Settlement, The	The first permanent resident in Scarborough Township was David Thomson who emigrated from Scotland in 1796. He and his two brothers built mills and a Presbyterian church that became the centre of this early rural settlement.	Near the Scarborough Historical Museum in Thomson Memorial Park, 1007 Brimley Road, just north of Lawrence Avenue East, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Thousand Islands International Bridge	Opened in 1938 by Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt, this international bridge system comprises five separate bridges with connecting viaducts and highways, which together cover a distance of about 13 kilometres.	At the tourist information booth on Hill Island off Highway 401 at turnoff 661, about 15 km east of Gananaoque	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Timber Rafting on the Ottawa	The rafting of square timber down the Ottawa River, begun in 1806, reached its peak during 1861-91 and ended in 1909. Pine "sticks" from .1 to .2 square metres and 12 to 15 metres long were floated down tributary rivers such as the Petawawa, Madawaska, Bonnechere and Mississippi to rafting points on the Ottawa. There "cribs" were made up, containing 20 to 40 pieces of timber, and as many as 200 cribs, were in turn assembled into a raft. These rafts could be taken apart for passage down rapids or the timber slides which by-passed them. Arriving at Quebec City as much as two months later, they were dismantled and the timber loaded for shipment overseas.	In Robert Simpson Park, at the foot of John Street North, Arnprior	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior	45.44315067	-76.35193224
Timiskaming Mission, The	The Roman Catholic mission originally established at Fort Timiskaming on the eastern shore of Lake Timiskaming in present-day Quebec was relocated to the Ontario shore of the lake in 1863. Here the mission comprised a presbytery for the Oblate fathers, a small hospital operated by two Grey Sisters of the Cross, and eventually a frame church.	At the site of the former mission, Mission Point, at the foot of Old Mission Road, east off Highway 567 about 20 km south of North Cobalt	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Cobalt		
Timmins	Ojibway and Cree communities were among the early inhabitants of the region. They were drawn to the area's abundant natural resources, and participated in vast trading networks with other First Nations. Europeans arrived in the late 1600s and in the centuries that followed, local French, English and First Nations communities were largely reliant on the fur trade. In the early 1900s, the Ontario government promoted further settlement in the region, and infrastructure – such as the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway – made the area more accessible. In 1909, a substantial gold discovery in the region initiated a gold rush and led to the creation of mines, including Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre. A fire destroyed the mining settlement Porcupine Camp in 1911 and soon after Timmins developed as a "company town" of Noah Timmins's Hollinger Mines. Settlers from diverse backgrounds – including French-Canadian, Finnish, Ukrainian, Italian and Chinese – were drawn to Timmins, making it a vibrant community and an important cultural and economic centre for the region.	In Hollinger Park, on the southeast corner of Algonquin Blvd. East and Brunette Road, Timmins	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins	48.476698	-81.322423
Timothy Eaton 1834-1907	A pioneer in the art of retail merchandising, Eaton operated dry-goods stores in Kirkton and St. Marys before moving to Toronto in 1868. There he opened a store that grew in time into a nationwide retail and mail-order business.	In the roadside park, Highway 23, near the site of his former store, just north of Kirkton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of West Perth		
Todmorden Mills	In the 1790s, the Skinner Brothers built a sawmill and grist-mill on the banks of the Don River. This small complex was augmented over the years by other light industries as the nearby village of Todmorden began to develop.	On the grounds of Todmorden Mills Historic Site, 67 Pottery Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Tolpuddle Martyrs, The	Six agricultural labourers in Tolpuddle, England were condemned to penal servitude in 1834 for organizing a union of fellow workers. The case, which caused much public indignation, marked a turning point in British labour laws. Most of the martyrs eventually settled in Upper Canada.	In Siloam Cemetery, where the grave of George Loveless - one of the martyrs - is located, County Road 31, north of London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Tom Longboat 1886-1949	An Onondaga from Grand River, Longboat won the Boston Marathon in 1907. The following year, he represented Canada at the Olympics.	Near the Six Nations Council House, in Council House Park, Ohsweken	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), Ohsweken		
Tom Patterson, 1920-2005	A native of Stratford, Ontario, Tom Patterson grew up during the Great Depression and dreamed of plans that might revitalize his community. After serving in the Second World War and completing university, he worked as an associate editor for a trade publication in Toronto. During the early 1950s, Patterson began discussing plans to establish an internationally renowned Shakespearean festival in his hometown. Although considered a risky venture by some, Patterson gained encouragement from Mayor David Simpson and the local council, and from British Shakespearean director Tyrone Guthrie. Through determination and perseverance, Patterson was able, in less than two years, to turn his dream into reality. The Stratford Shakespearean Festival opened in July 1953 with a production of Richard III, and created a new standard for North American theatre. Remaining with the Festival until 1967, Patterson was also founding director of the Canadian Theatre Centre and founding president of the National Theatre School. He received numerous honours for his work, including Officer of the Order of Canada (1977).	On the western side of Queen's Park Drive West, southeast of the Stratford Shakespeare Festival building, Stratford.	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford	43.374197	-80.967909
Tom Thomson 1877-1917	One of Canada's best-known painters, Thomson grew up in Leith and worked as a commercial artist before starting to paint in oils. His canvases of the forests of northern Ontario reveal a distinctive style of painting and strongly influenced the Group of Seven.	In Leith Cemetery, where his grave is located, off County Road 20, Leith	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford		
Tommy Burns	A natural athlete with exceptional muscle coordination, Noah Brusso was born near Hanover in 1881. He became a professional boxer under the ring name Tommy Burns, and in 1906 became the first Canadian to win the heavyweight championship of the world. He died in 1955.	At Hanover Heritage Square, 10th Street and 10th Avenue, Hanover	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Hanover		
Toronto General Hospital	The first general infirmary in Upper Canada, this institution began operation in 1829. In association with the University of Toronto, Connaught Laboratories, and other institutions, it has achieved international recognition in the fields of heart surgery, radiology, and the treatment of kidney and vascular disease.	At the entrance to the hospital's research centre, 101 College Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Toronto Horticultural Society, The	The first horticultural society in Upper Canada was established in Toronto in 1834 under the patronage of the lieutenant-governor. The donation of a five-acre plot of land by the Honourable George Allan helped the society to develop extensive horticultural gardens that later became the Allan Gardens.	In front of the greenhouse in Allan Gardens, Carlton and Jarvis Streets, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Toronto Island	The sandbar that comprises Toronto Island began to form about 8,000 years ago as sand from the eroding bluffs situated to the east was washed westward. The long, curving peninsula that resulted created a large natural harbour for the future city of Toronto.	Near the ferry dock at Wards Island, Toronto Islands, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Toronto Normal School	The first provincial institution for the systematic training of elementary school teachers, the Toronto Normal School was established in 1847 by Egerton Ryerson.	Near the statue of Ryerson at the main entrance to Ryerson	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
		University, 40 Gould Street, Toronto			
Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, The	Running from Weston to Owen Sound by 1873, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce line facilitated commerce between the agricultural and forest resources of Grey and Bruce counties and the Toronto markets. The company was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884.	At the railway station, 1198 First Avenue East, Owen Sound	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound		
Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, The	Running from Weston to Owen Sound by 1873, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce line facilitated commerce between the agricultural and forest resources of Grey and Bruce counties and the Toronto markets. The company was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884.	At the railway station, Mill Street, Orangeville	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Town of Orangeville		
Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway Company, The	Begun at Barrie in 1870, this rail line did not reach Gravenhurst until five years later, having been hampered by rugged terrain and constant financial troubles. The completed line, which connected with steamboat service on the lakes, contributed substantially to the economic development of the region.	At the railway station, Brock and Second Streets, Gravenhurst	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst		
Toronto-Dominion Centre	Designed by Modernist architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in association with John B. Parkin Associates and Bregman and Hamann Architects, the Toronto-Dominion Centre is located in the heart of Toronto's financial district. The Centre was commissioned by Allen Lambert, chairman of TD Bank, in partnership with Fairview Corporation. The complex is arranged around a granite-paved pedestrian plaza and originally consisted of three buildings: the 56-storey Toronto-Dominion Bank Tower (1967), the one-storey Banking Pavilion (1968), and the 46-storey Royal Trust Tower (1969). An underground shopping concourse is located beneath the granite plinth. The buildings are steel structures, clad with bronze-coloured glass and black-painted steel, with steel I-beam mullions attached to the exterior. A leading example of the International style in Canada, the Toronto-Dominion Centre altered the Toronto cityscape and influenced many buildings throughout the country.	In front of the TD Tower, 55 King Street West, Toronto.	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Toronto's Radial Railways	Electric railway lines radiating from Toronto began operating in 1889. Sutton, West Hill, Port Credit, Woodbridge, and Guelph were connected to points on the outer edges of Toronto, but the lack of a central terminus weakened the transportation scheme. By 1930, most of the radials were out of service.	Near a relaid section of the Guelph electric railway line, at the Halton County Radial Railway Museum, Regional Road 1 or Guelph Line, about 13.5 km north of Exit 312 off Highway 401 - just south of Rockwood	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Milton		
Toronto-Sydenham Road, The	Surveyed by Charles Rankin, this colonization road was constructed mainly between 1848 and 1851. It served to open up portions of Grey and Dufferin for settlement and provided a more direct route between Owen Sound and Toronto. Highway 10 now follows much of the old roadway.	Near the northern terminus of the route, in Memorial Park, Highway 6/10, Chatsworth	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Chatsworth		

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Town of Niagara, The	Settled by loyalist refugees including members of Butler's Rangers in the 1780s, Newark, as the community was then known, was the scene of the first sessions of the Upper Canadian legislature. Captured and burned by American forces in 1813, the town was soon rebuilt, and served as the judicial and administrative centre for the district until 1866.	On the boulevard at the intersection of King and Queen, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Trans-Canada Highway, The	Begun in 1949 as a cooperative effort by the provinces and the federal government, the Trans-Canada Highway was officially opened on September 3, 1962.	On a cairn near Chippewa Falls at the approximate midpoint of the route, Highway 17, about 13 km east of Batchawana Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Batchawana Bay		
Trent University	Founded through the efforts of a citizens' committee interested in creating a university to serve the Trent valley, Trent University was established by provincial charter in 1963 as a degree-granting institution. Its first students were enrolled the following year.	At the driveway entrance to the Bata Library Building, Trent University, Peterborough	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough		
Trent-Severn Waterway, The	Creation of a water route from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Simcoe began in 1833 with construction of a lock at Bobcaygeon. Since the completion of the system through to Georgian Bay in 1920, the Trent-Severn has become one of Ontario's major recreational waterways.	Near the Kirkfield lift lock, Highway 503, about 3 km north of Kirkfield	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes		
Trinity Anglican Church 1836	A fine example of early Gothic revival architecture, Trinity Church was constructed on land provided by Mahlon Burwell. Until the arrival of the Reverend Thomas Read in 1843, the congregation was served by travelling missionaries.	On the grounds of the church, Pitt Street, Port Burwell	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham		
Typhus Epidemic 1847, The	The potato famine in Ireland in the 1840s brought a wave of immigration to North America, and with it a major outbreak of typhus. In Kingston, despite heroic ministrations by charitable and religious organizations, some 1,400 people died.	At St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkpatrick and Kingscourt Streets, Kingston	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston		
Umfreville's Exploration 1784	Commissioned by the North West Company to find an alternative to the traditional canoe route to the West (which passed through American-held territory), Edward Umfreville successfully made his way up the Nipigon River and west through a web of rivers to present-day Manitoba.	In McKenzie Park, Highway 72, about 5 km south of Sioux Lookout	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Sioux Lookout		
Union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies	By 1810, both fur-trading companies were expanding their operations inland into the fur-rich Athabaska area. The British government amalgamated the companies because of the intense competition and violent clashes. In 1821, they became the Hudson's Bay Company.	By the Information Centre at Old Fort William, south of Broadway Avenue, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Unitarian Universalist Church of Olinda	One of six Universalist churches in Ontario at the time of its formation in 1880, this is the oldest church in Canada used continuously by a Universalist or Unitarian congregation.	On the grounds of the church, Olinda Sideroad and Gosfield Road South, in the former hamlet of Olinda, north of the village of Ruthven	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Kingsville		

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University of Ottawa, The	Established in 1848 and placed under the direction of the Oblate fathers, this bilingual institution received university status in 1866 and in 1889 was decreed a pontifical university by Pope Leo XIII.	Beside Tabaret Hall, 550 Cumberland Street, University of Ottawa, Ottawa	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa		
University of St. Jerome's College	Resurrectionist priests founded St. Jerome's College in 1865 to serve German-speaking Roman Catholics in Waterloo County. In 1959, it gained independent university status and the following year entered into federation with the University of Waterloo.	In the college courtyard, 200 Westmount Road North, on the campus of the University of Waterloo	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo		
University of Waterloo, The	This university was established in the 1950s in response to community demand for improved education facilities, particularly in technical and scientific fields of study. Renowned for the success of its cooperative education programs, it now has the largest engineering school in Canada.	At the entrance to South Campus Hall, University Avenue, Waterloo	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo		
University of Windsor, The	This university had its origin in Assumption College, a primarily theological institution founded by the Jesuits in 1857. The college grew steadily, expanding its curriculum and affiliating with numerous other colleges over the years. It was granted university status in 1953.	At Windsor Hall, 401 Sunset Avenue, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
Upper Canada College	From its inception in 1829 as a preparatory school for the proposed provincial university, Upper Canada College has offered a strong classical curriculum. It is one of the oldest and most prominent schools in Canada.	Beside the main entrance to the college grounds, Avenue Road and Lonsdale Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Upper Canada's First Paper Mill 1826	Two economic factors encouraged James Crooks to construct a paper mill on Spencer Creek: the growing domestic market and the high tariff imposed on imported paper. The mill operated under various owners until it was destroyed by fire in 1875.	Beside the creek, slightly upstream from the site of the former mill, Crooks Hollow Conservation Area, Crooks Hollow Road, just west of Greensville	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Upper Gap Archaeological Site	<p>First Nations peoples lived in this area thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. In 1995, archaeological evidence of Iroquoian settlement was discovered nearby. The artifacts found reflected several periods of habitation dating from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1400 and included the remains of decorated ceramic pots, vessels for cooking and storage, and stone tools. Hundreds of years ago, the Iroquois lived in longhouses and practised an agricultural way of life, cultivating primarily corn, beans and squash. This site was likely chosen for its strategic location overlooking the open channel or Upper Gap between Amherst Island and Cressy Point. It provided access to Lake Ontario for fishing, hunting, gathering, ceremonial purposes and for other Aboriginal peoples.</p> <p>(Mohawk) Wathroris ne Upper Gap nonwe</p> <p>Wahonnise'kenha kenh yenakerehkwe' ne Onkwehonwe ohenton kenh wahÃ²nnewe' ne Rononhwentsyakayonhronon. 1995 shiyohserÃ²ten'</p>	South of the Town of Greater Napanee, on highway 33 (Loyalist Parkway), 1.2 km east of County Road 21.	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
	shahatirihwatshenri' tsi nonwe tkanatayentahkwe'. Ya'etshenryonko' ne ontakhshonha ne ayekhony' tahkwe' tahnnon ayeyentahkwe', oni yontstahshonha. Ne'e ki ne wahotihroni' Ratihstyen'taka'enyon tsi eh yenakerekwe' ne Rotihrohkwayen tsi nahe 700 tsi niyore 1400 shontayohseraty'e'. Kanonhsehs tye'teronahkwe'. Onenhste, Onon'onhsera, tahnnon Ohsaheta ya'eyentho'. Wene ki watenatyojne' ne'e tsi onton' ne ayenonhne' tsi teyoteyonhawanhe tsi nonwe teyaoken ne Amherst tsi kawenote tahnnon Cressy tsi yotonnyate. Eth'ne ki ne'e wa'akorihon' ne ayontaweya'te' tsi Skanyatario ne ayonrhyohkawinehsha', ayontoratha', ayekhwarorokha' tahnnon oni oya ya'tonsahontera'ne' ne Onkwehonwe.				
Uxbridge Quaker Meeting House 1820, The	Built to replace an earlier log structure, this simple board-and-batten meeting house stands in the heart of the site of the Quaker community established in 1805-6 by 12 families from Pennsylvania.	At the meeting house, Concession Road 6, just west of Uxbridge	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Uxbridge		
Van Egmond House, The	Constructed about 1846 by Constant Van Egmond, the eldest son of Colonel Van Egmond, this handsome house combines well-proportioned characteristics of the Georgian and Classical Revival styles of architecture. The house was restored with assistance from the Ontario Heritage Trust.	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, Centre and Bayfield Streets, Egmondville	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East		
Victoria Boat Disaster 1881, The	One of the worst marine disasters in Canada occurred on May 24, 1881 when the excursion steamer Victoria sank in the Thames River. Overcrowded with excited holidaymakers, the flat-bottomed boat overturned and close to 200 of its 600 passengers were drowned.	Near the site of the disaster, Riverside Park, London	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London		
Victoria College	Opened by the Wesleyan Methodists as the Upper Canada Academy in 1836, Victoria College obtained a provincial charter and became a degree-granting institution five years later. In 1890, the college federated with the University of Toronto. After 1892, the old college building was used for some time as a mental hospital.	In front of the former college building, 100 University Avenue, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg		
Victoria Hall	One of the most elegant public buildings in Canada, Victoria Hall was completed in 1860 and for almost 100 years served as the Cobourg town hall and the Northumberland court house. Following an extensive restoration program, the building was reopened in 1983.	On the grounds of the building, 55 King Street West, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg		
Victoria Railway, The	Begun at Lindsay in 1874, the Victoria Railway reached Haliburton four years later. As a link with other rail lines at Lindsay it became an important carrier for timber and mining interests in the region.	At the railway station in Head Lake Park, York Street, Haliburton	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Dysart et al		
Victoria Road, The	To encourage settlement on the southern edge of the Precambrian shield, the government undertook construction of a network of colonization roads into the hinterland. The Victoria Road was built between 1859 and 1864, and ran from the present-day village of Glenarm north into Oakley Township to meet up with the Peterson Road. County Road 35 follows part of the former road.	At the intersection of County Road 35 and Highway 45 in Uphill, about 20 km north of Kirkfield	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Voyage of the Griffon 1679, The	Built by Sieur de La Salle to service the fur trade, the Griffon was the first European ship to sail Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan. On its maiden voyage from Niagara to Green Bay in 1679 the vessel reportedly encountered much difficulty in the swift current of the St. Clair River.	Michigan Avenue at the Bluewater Bridge, in the vicinity where the ship was hauled through the current by its crew, Point Edward	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Village of Point Edward		
Walter Seymour Allward, R.C.A. 1876-1955	A native of Toronto, Allward had executed several notable public monuments by 1922 when he was commissioned to design the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge - a project to which he devoted 14 years. His work can be found in the National Gallery in Ottawa and in public squares in several Canadian cities.	At the South African War Memorial which he designed, University Avenue at Queen Street West, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Warriors' Day Parade, The	At the end of the First World War (1914-1918), activities took place across Canada to commemorate the country's wartime efforts and to honour the over 60,000 Canadians lost. One of the most significant and lasting events was a veterans' parade held at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1919. Edward, Prince of Wales, opened the Exhibition and conducted a military review of the thousands of veterans who attended. In 1921, the annual parade became the highlight of the Exhibition's new Warrior's Day (later Warriors' Day). The Warriors' Day Parade has marched through the Princes' Gates since 1927, honouring the veterans and the over 100,000 who perished in the Boer War, the Great War, the Second World War, the Korean War, and in peacekeeping missions around the world.	Near the Princes' Gates, at the Strachan Avenue entrance to Exhibition Place, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto	43.634643	-79.409716
Wasdell Falls Hydro-Electric Development 1914	Officially opened by Sir Adam Beck on October 16, 1914, the Wasdell Falls plant was the first generating station constructed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. It continued to serve the region until 1955, by which time much larger hydro-electric systems were in operation throughout the province.	Beside the former plant, Wasdell Falls Road, about 5 km northwest of Washago	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Severn		
Waterloo County	Waterloo County held its first council meeting on January 24, 1853, on this site, at the newly-built county courthouse in Berlin (now Kitchener). Council's 12 members came from five townships (North Dumfries, Waterloo, Wellesley, Wilmot, Woolwich) and two villages (Galt, Preston) and selected the reeve of Waterloo Township, Dr. John Scott, as the county's first warden. With the establishment of Waterloo County emerged a series of enduring institutions including roads and bridges, a judiciary and jail, grammar (or high) schools, a House of Industry and Refuge, agricultural societies and local markets. On January 1, 1973 the Waterloo County area became the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.	At the corner of Queen Street North and Weber Street, Kitchener	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener		
Welland Mills, The	Reputedly one of the largest flour-milling operations in Upper Canada, the Welland Mills were erected in the 1840s by Jacob Keefer, who capitalized on both the water power and transport facilities offered by the Welland Canal.	At the former mill building, Pine Street, Thorold	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold		

Title	Plaque text	Location	County/District/ Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Wellington County Court House	A rare example in Ontario of the castellated style of architecture, the court house erected at Guelph between 1842 and 1844 is reminiscent of a medieval fort. The limestone structure has been expanded and altered many times over the years.	At the former court house, now the Wellington County Administration Centre, 74 Woolwich Street, Guelph	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph		
West Lake Boarding School	The first seminary in Canada of the Society of Friends, the West Lake Boarding School was opened as a girls' school in 1841. A second building to house male students was completed the following year. Remotely situated and inadequately supported, the institution was forced to close in 1865.	Near the former school building, now a private dwelling, Highway 33 just past Mallory Road, about 6 km west of Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward		
West Montrose Covered Bridge, The	The last remaining covered bridge in Ontario, the West Montrose bridge over the Grand River was built in 1881 by John and Benjamin Bear. The floor and substructure have since been rebuilt and reinforced to ensure the bridge's continued existence.	At the bridge, Township Road 50, just south of Regional Road 86, West Montrose	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Woolwich		
Western Route of the CPR, The	The first sod on the rail line west from the Lakehead was turned in June 1875 at Fort William (Thunder Bay). A decade later the transcontinental route was completed to British Columbia and the last spike driven in at Craigellachie in Eagle Pass on November 7, 1885.	Ridgeway Street and Syndicate Avenue, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
Whitchurch Quaker Settlement, The	Among the early settlers in this area were a number of Quakers who, until 1816 when they established their own organization, had formed part of the Yonge Street Meeting. The Whitchurch Quaker group later split into several factions but by 1900 they had come together to form Pine Orchard Union Church.	On the grounds of Pine Orchard Union Church, Vivian Road, Whitchurch-Stouffville	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville		
White Chapel 1809, The	Known familiarly as the 'Old Chapel', this simple frame church was built on land donated by Stephen Conger, a loyalist from New Jersey. It was the first Methodist church in Prince Edward and has been maintained as a place of worship longer than any other church of Methodist origin in Ontario.	At the church, Highway 49, about 3 km north of Picton	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward		
White Otter Castle	In 1915, woodsman Jimmy McOuat completed this log home on the edge of a remote lake in the wilderness of northwestern Ontario. Visitors marvel at how one man, working alone, erected such a massive log structure.	On the northeast shore of White Otter Lake, southwest of Ignace and northwest of Atikokan	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Township of Ignace		
Whitefish Lake Post	The Hudson's Bay Company constructed a trading post at Whitefish Lake about 1824 to discourage independent traders from infiltrating the area north of the French River. In 1887, the post was moved to Naughton to facilitate rail shipments.	At the site of the former post, Regional Road 55, Naughton - about 17 km southwest of Sudbury	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury		
Whitehern	Purchased by Dr. Calvin McQuesten in 1852, this handsome Victorian mansion remained the home of the McQuestens for more than a century.	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 41 Jackson Street West, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		
Wilberforce Settlement 1830, The	A group of fugitive slaves from Cincinnati, aided by Quakers in Ohio, purchased 800 acres in Biddulph Township from the Canada Company in 1830. Within three years, 32 families were living in the settlement, which was named after the British abolitionist William Wilberforce.	On the side porch of the town hall, 179 Main Street, in the area of the former settlement, Lucan	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Lucan Biddulph		

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Wilfrid Laurier University	Founded in 1911 as the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada, and situated on land donated by the Board of Trade of Waterloo, this institution was originally established to train homegrown Lutheran pastors. It was expanded in 1914 with the creation of Waterloo College School, which included faculties for pre-theological education. In 1924, Waterloo College of Arts was established and the following year it became affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, thus offering its students the opportunity to attain arts degrees. This affiliation ended in 1960 when Waterloo College obtained degree-granting powers of its own and was renamed Waterloo Lutheran University. On November 1, 1973, it became a secular, provincially assisted university under the name Wilfrid Laurier University. In the ensuing decades, the university has grown to include multiple campuses and a diverse, international student body. Waterloo Lutheran Seminary remains an affiliate of the non-denominational university.	On the campus of Wilfrid Laurier University, near a parking lot just north of the seminary, Waterloo.	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo	43.472271	-80.529146
Wilkins Expedition 1763, The	En route to relieve the British post at Detroit, which was under siege by a force of natives led by Pontiac, a fleet of small boats commanded by Major John Wilkins encountered a violent storm off Rondeau Point in November 1763. Most of the supply ships were lost and the expedition had to abandon its objective and return to the garrison at Niagara.	At the Rondeau Interpretive Centre, Rondeau Provincial Park	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent		
William and Susannah Steward House	William, an African American teamster, and Susannah Steward (also spelled Stewart) lived in Niagara from 1834 to 1847. The Steward home was part of Niagara's "coloured village", a vibrant community of former Canadian slaves, black Loyalists and African American refugees. Later, the Stewards divided their lot for sale to Robert Baxter, a local black resident. In 1837, William Steward was one of 17 local blacks who signed a petition asking Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Bond Head to refuse to extradite Kentucky fugitive Solomon Moseby. Moseby was rescued from the Niagara jail by more than 200 African Canadians. In 1847, they moved to Galt (now Cambridge) where they lived for the rest of their lives. The Stewards' modest cottage is an excellent example of local vernacular architecture. It serves as a compelling memorial to these hardworking people who contributed to the building of Niagara-on-the-Lake and to protecting African American refugees in the region.	At 507 Butler Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake	43.2525947	-79.0866363
William Arthur Parks 1868-1936	The first director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Palaeontology, Parks organized several expeditions to the Canadian and American West between 1918 and 1935. Much of the material collected on these trips formed the basis of the museum's renowned dinosaur collection.	In front of the Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
William Avery Bishop, V.C. 1894-1956	Courage and marksmanship made Owen Sound native Billy Bishop one of the leading fighter pilots of the First World War. He was officially credited with the destruction of 72 enemy aircraft and was awarded several military decorations for his actions.	In Queen's Park, First Avenue West and Eighth Street, Owen Sound	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound		

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William Berczy 1744-1813	Born in Wallerstein, William Berczy helped establish a German settlement in the state of New York. In 1794, many of those settlers accompanied Bercy to Canada where they founded one of the earliest German communities in Ontario.	In the village of Wallerstein, Germany	International, Germany, Wallerstein		
William Buell, Sr. 1751-1832	At the close of the American Revolution Buell, an officer in the King's Rangers, settled with his family on a Crown grant in present-day Brockville. He contributed significantly to the development of the town by subdividing his holdings and donating land for churches and a court house.	On the grounds of the Buell-Fitzsimmons Home, Water Street West at Home Street, Brockville	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville		
William Cameron Edwards 1844-1921	A leading lumber producer in the Ottawa valley, Edwards owned many mills in Rockland and Ottawa. As the member of parliament for Russell from 1887 to 1903, he vigorously promoted the interests of lumberers in provincial forestry policies.	At the site of the ruins of his sawmill complex, Parc du Moulin, Edwards Street, north of Highway 17, Rockland	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, City of Clarence-Rockland		
William Charles Good 1876-1967	A leading spokesman for agrarian and cooperative movements, Good helped to found the United Farmers of Ontario in 1914 and from 1921 to 1945 served as president of the Cooperative Union of Canada.	At 34 Myrtleville Drive, between Balmoral and Tanbark Way, Brantford	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford		
William Dummer Powell 1755-1834	The first professionally trained lawyer to be named a judge in Upper Canada, Powell played a significant role in establishing the province's judicial system. He served as Chief Justice of Upper Canada from 1816 to 1825.	At Mackenzie Hall, the former court house, 3277 Sandwich Street at Brock Street, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
William Edward Gallie, M.D. 1882-1959	A distinguished surgeon and teacher, Gallie was born in Barrie and educated at the University of Toronto. During his years as a surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, he devised revolutionary techniques in tissue transplant and bone repair that are now practised throughout the world.	At 76 Ross Street, Barrie	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie		
William Hamilton Merritt 1793-1862	A prominent early settler in the St. Catharines area, Merritt was largely responsible for the construction of the first Welland Canal. During his long tenure in the legislative assembly, he continued to promote various transportation projects.	In Memorial Park, St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines		
William Henry Drummond 1854-1907	Characterized by humour and pathos, the habitant verses of Dr. William Drummond appealed to readers of many cultures and earned their author international recognition. In 1905, Drummond joined his brothers in a silver-mining venture at Kerr Lake on the outskirts of Cobalt where, two years later, he died.	In Drummond Park, Silver Street and Prospect Avenue, Cobalt	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Cobalt		
William Hume Blake 1809-1870	A prominent lawyer and politician during the province's formative years, Blake was elected to the legislative assembly in 1847. During his years as solicitor-general and then chancellor of Canada West, he made substantial contributions to the structuring and functioning of Ontario's legal system.	In Humewood Park, part of his former estate, Humewood Drive, one block north of St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
William J. Wintemberg 1876-1941	A native of New Dundee, Wintemberg was an authority on Iroquoian and Algonkian prehistoric cultures. His systematic field work and scholarly reports greatly advanced the study of archaeology in Canada and gained him an international reputation.	Inside the entrance to Recreation Park, Bridge Street, New Dundee - southwest of Kitchener on Regional Road 12	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Wilmot		

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William Kirby's Home	Born in England, William Kirby (1817-1906) came to Canada in 1839. He was editor of the Niagara Mail for many years and in 1877 gained international renown with the publication of the historical romance The Golden Dog. From 1857 until his death, he lived in a simple stucco structure which had been built in 1818.	On the grounds of his former home, 130 Front Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
William Lyon Mackenzie 1795-1861	William Lyon Mackenzie was born and educated in Dundee. A writer, publisher, and politician, Mackenzie was the first mayor of Toronto (1834) and the most famous radical reformer in Upper Canada.	Near the steeple of the Church in the Howff In Overgate, Dundee, Scotland	International, United Kingdom, Dundee, Scotland		
William Lyon Mackenzie King 1874-1950	A native of Kitchener, King began his public service career in 1900 as a specialist in labour relations. Eight years later, he entered federal politics and as leader of the Liberal party became prime minister of Canada in 1921 - a position he held for more than 20 years.	On the grounds of the public library, 85 Queen Street North, Kitchener	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener		
William McGillivray 1764-1825	McGillivray joined the North West Company as a clerk in 1784 and in 1804 became its principal director. The company's wilderness headquarters, Fort Kaminstiquia, was renamed Fort William in his honour.	In front of the city hall, 500 Donald Street East, Thunder Bay	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay		
William Perkins Bull, K.C., LL.D. 1870-1948	Financier, philanthropist and historian William Perkins Bull was born in Downsview, Ontario, in 1870. Bull attended Osgoode Hall Law School and was called to the bar in 1896. He established a law practice but soon broadened his interests to include oil, lumber and land speculation. His business interests took him to England where, during the First World War, he and his wife Maria Brennan Bull established a convalescent hospital for wounded Canadian officers. Following the war he returned to Canada to continue his legal and business affairs. In 1931 Bull's interest in history was spurred when he assembled a library of rare books by Canadian authors. He began a study of Peel County's history that eventually grew into ten published volumes on Peel's cultural and natural history. Perkins Bull was considered ahead of his time in recognizing the historical value of oral and written accounts, photographs, everyday objects and the built environment. He collected pioneer artefacts and Canadian art and much of this collection, including his research, is preserved at the Peel Heritage Complex in Brampton.	At the Peel Heritage Complex, 9 Wellington Street East, Brampton.	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton	43.6852508	-79.7571589
William Pope 1811-1902	After three exploratory trips in Upper Canada, the British-trained artist William Pope settled near Port Ryerse in 1859. His finely executed watercolours and detailed journals provide an excellent record of the natural history of this part of Ontario during the 19th century.	Adjacent to Norfolk Park, Front Road, just west of Port Ryerse	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk		
William Sherring 1877-1964	One of Canada's finest marathon runners, Hamilton-born Billy Sherring won an Olympic gold medal in Athens in 1906 by defeating 55 other runners on a gruelling 26-mile course. The Around-the-Bay Marathon, one of the oldest long-distance races in North America, has been renamed in his honour.	In Harvey Park on York Boulevard, opposite Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton		

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William Thomas 1799-1860	William Thomas was born in Suffolk and apprenticed as a carpenter before opening an architectural practise in Leamington Spa. In 1843, during a depression in the British building industry, he came to Canada. He designed some of the finest Decorated Gothic Revival-style buildings in Ontario.	Near a series of neoclassical buildings designed by William Thomas on Lansdowne Crescent, Leamington Spa, England	International, United Kingdom, Leamington Spa, England		
William Warren Baldwin 1775-1844	Born near Cork, William Warren Baldwin studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. In 1799, he came to Canada where he was elected to the provincial assembly and became a strong proponent of responsible government.	At Currabinny Wood, a short distance southeast of the city of Cork, Ireland	International, Ireland, Cork		
William Weller 1799-1863	A prominent resident of Cobourg for many years in the 1830s, Weller operated a stagecoach line from Toronto to Montreal that gained a reputation for fast, efficient service.	At the north end of Victoria Park, King Street, Cobourg	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg		
Williamstown Fair, The	Held regularly since 1808, the Williamstown Fair continues to operate on the 12-acre site donated by Sir John Johnson in 1814. Over the years, the fair has become a highly competitive showcase for livestock and farm produce.	At the entrance to the fair grounds, John Street North, Williamstown	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry		
Willow Creek Depot	An important storage depot for supplies and trade goods during the War of 1812, Fort Willow was situated near the end of the Nine Mile Portage which connected the landing place at the headwaters of Kempenfelt Bay (today the site of Barrie) to Willow Creek.	At the site of the former depot, in an isolated clearing overlooking Minesing Swamp, Concession 11, Vespra Township, about 8 km south of Minesing	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Springwater		
Willowbank	Built in the 1830s for Alexander Hamilton, sheriff of the Niagara District, Willowbank is a fine example of Classical Revival architecture. The formal elegance of its classic proportions is enhanced by its setting in spacious grounds.	On the grounds of the house, Queen Street and Dee Road, Queenston	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake		
Wilson Pugsley MacDonald 1880-1967	A lyric poet of fine sensitivity and musical expression, MacDonald, who was born in Cheapside, wrote many poems and ballads celebrating the beauty of the natural world and condemning urbanization. He published several anthologies during the 1920s when his popularity was at its peak.	At the Wilson MacDonald Memorial School Museum, Rainham Road near Cheapside Road, Cheapside	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand		
Windermere	In the early 1860s, the government promoted agricultural settlement in Muskoka. Newcomers, including the Fife, Aitken and Forge families, settled near Lake Rosseau, working at farming and lumbering. In 1868, Windermere post office opened at the mouth of the Dee River to the north, but shortly afterwards moved nearby to the house of Thomas Aitken. Like others, Aitken boarded tourists in his home, at first informally. Once the railway reached the steamboat port of Gravenhurst in 1875, people poured into the Muskoka lakes for restorative wilderness holidays. In response, Aitken developed his famous Windermere House in the 1880s. That resort, representative of the region's lakeside hotels, served as the focal point for Windermere's evolution into a well-loved vacation destination.	At the former village of Windermere municipal building, 2496 Windermere Road, Windermere	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes	45.165702	-79.5485999

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Windsor-Ford Strike of 1945, The	On September 12, 1945, 10,000 members of Local 200 of the United Auto Workers went on strike against Ford of Canada in Windsor to gain union security. An arbitrated settlement, which included the Rand Formula, ended the 99-day strike and represented a significant victory for organized labour.	At the southeast corner of Drouillard Road and Riverside Drive, by the parking lot of Holy Rosary Church, Windsor	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor		
Wolford Chapel	This family-owned chapel on the former estate of Ontario's first lieutenant-governor, John Graves Simcoe, is held by the Ontario Heritage Trust.	In Wolford Chapel, Honiton, Devonshire, England	International, United Kingdom, Devonshire, England		
Wolseley Expedition 1870, The	Colonel Garnet Wolseley led an expedition of 1,200 men west in 1870 to quell the Métis rebellion at Fort Garry. Travelling via the Great Lakes and roughly following the route of the voyageurs, the expedition reached Rat Portage in mid-August.	On Highway 17, in a pull-off east of the bridge to Keewatin, overlooking Lake-of-the-Woods, Kenora	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora		
Wolverton Hall	Designed in the Regency style with some Gothic flourishes, Wolverton Hall was built about 1855 by Enos Wolverton, a native of New York who in 1851 registered a village plot on his land and became the community of Wolverton's first postmaster.	On the grounds of the house, 88 Wolverton Street, Wolverton	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Blandford-Blenheim		
Woodchester Villa	Known locally as the Bird Cage, this octagonal house was built in 1882 by Henry James Bird, and contained many innovative features besides its unusual shape. The building was restored by the Bracebridge Historical Society.	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, Muskoka Road, Bracebridge	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge		
Woodstock College 1857-1926	Sponsored by the Baptist Church, the Canadian Literary Institute (later renamed Woodstock College) opened in 1860 as a coeducational institution offering courses in theology and the arts. During the 1880s, the theology faculty was transferred to the Toronto Baptist College and the women's department to Moulton College. The college then operated as a boys' prep school until it closed in 1926.	At the site of the former college, Wilson Street and College Avenue, Woodstock	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock		
World Championship Wheat	William Breckon received hearty congratulations from political figures as well as members of Canada's agricultural community when his Genesee grain won the World Wheat Championship at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in 1954. This was the first such win for an Ontario farmer.	On the grounds of Breckon Park, 345 Tuck Drive, Burlington	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington	43.36151302	-79.752905
Wycliffe College	Originally called the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, this theological college was founded in 1877 to train young men of evangelical conviction for the Anglican ministry. The school was renamed Wycliffe College in 1885 and four years later was federated with the University of Toronto.	In front of the college, 5 Hoskin Avenue, University of Toronto, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
Yonge Street	Yonge Street was built by Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor to connect the town of York (Toronto) on Lake Ontario with the naval base at Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay. It provided a secure overland route for moving troops and settlers to the interior.	In front of the Toronto Star building, 1 Yonge Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
York Mechanics' Institute	Modelled after similar organizations in Great Britain, the Mechanics' Institute was established in 1830. It had as its aim the education of all workingmen	On the site of the former Mechanics' Institute building, 77 Church Street, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		

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	(mechanics), and to this end operated a lending library and offered classes in a wide range of subjects.				
York Mills	In the 1820s, James Hogg's grist-mill on a branch of the Don River became the centre of a small settlement known as Hogg's Hollow. More mills were built and when a post office was opened about the middle of the century the community became known as York Mills.	In York Mills Park near the site of Hogg's former mill, Yonge Street and York Mills Road, Toronto	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto		
ZEEP Reactor, The	The first nuclear chain reaction in Canada was initiated on September 5, 1945 when the ZEEP reactor went into operation at Chalk River. The small, experimental reactor was named Zero Energy Experimental Pile because it was developed to produce only one watt of heat.	In front of the public information centre at Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, off Highway 17, about 8 km northwest of Chalk River	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Laurentian Hills		
Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church	One of the earliest Lutheran congregations in Upper Canada was formed in Vaughan Township in 1806 by a group of German-speaking settlers from Pennsylvania. The present church, which dates from 1860, was the site of the founding of the Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in 1861.	On the grounds of the church, Keele Street, about 3 km south of Maple	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan		