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# An inventory of provincial plaques across Ontario

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Last updated: October 4, 2023

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
"Canada First" Movement, The	At the entrance to the National Club, 303 Bay Street, Toronto	Origination in Ottawa, in 1868, with informal meetings of a few youthful patriots, "Canada First" was the name and slogan of a movement to promote nationalist sentiment. Its founding members were Charles Mair, Henry Morgan, William Foster, G.T. Denison and R.G. Haliburton. Two years later the movement created the North-West Emigration Aid Society to encourage British immigration. In 1874 the group, now centred in Toronto, established the "Nation", a weekly journal, entered politics as the Canadian National Association, and founded the National Club as its rallying-place. By then "Canada First" had the support of such influential figures as Edward Blake and Goldwin Smith. Though the movement's political influence soon waned, its expression of a popular Canadian ideal had enduring significance.	43.6493473	-79.3802768	Organizations, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
"Cariboo" Cameron 1820-1888	On the grounds of Cameron's former home, called Fairfield, on County Road 2 and County Road 27, west of Summerstown. After Cameron's death, the building housed the Legionaries of Christ. It is now privately owned.	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.	45.05601541	-74.56770762	Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry
"Colored Corps" 1812-1815, The	On Queenston Heights, near the Brock monument, Queenston	When the War of 1812 began, people of African descent in the Niagara peninsula feared an American invasion. They were anxious to preserve their freedom and prove their loyalty to Britain. Many joined the militia; others offered to raise their own militia company. Authorities responded by forming a "Coloured Corps" of about thirty men commanded by white officers. Based in the Niagara region throughout the war, it fought at Queenston Heights in October 1812 and at the siege of Fort George in May 1813. The corps was disbanded soon after the peace, but had nonetheless set a precedent. Black units were a feature of the Canadian military until the First World War.	43.160132	-79.053059	Black heritage, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
"Cyclone" Taylor 1885-1979	In Memorial Park, Yonge Street, Tara	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.	44.47898455	-81.14580017	People, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
"Howie" Morenz 1902-1937	In Howie Morenz Memorial Gardens, Blanchard and Huron streets, Mitchell	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.	43.46870001	-81.19982804	People, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of West Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
"King" Capron 1796-1872	In front of his former home, 8 Homestead Road, Paris	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."	43.20082368	-80.38355056	Communities, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant
"Ned" Hanlan 1855-1908	Near the ferry dock, Hanlans Point, Toronto Islands, Toronto	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.	43.627682	-79.389506	People, Sports and recreation	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
"Old" City Hall 1899-1965	In front of the east wing of the building, 60 Queen Street West, Toronto	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.	43.65227935	-79.38114703	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
"Pirate" Johnston 1782-1870	In the waterfront park, Water Street, just east of Main Street, Gananoque	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.	44.32501056	-76.16036798	People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
"Schooner Town"	In Schoonertown Parkette near the site of the former base, River Road West and Oxbow Park Road, Wasaga Beach Provincial Park	The Nottawasaga River formed part of a transportation link between Lake Ontario and the upper Great Lakes, which became a vitally important supply route to British western posts during the War of 1812. The base of operations for the Royal Navy's vessels on Lake Huron was located here at the foot of navigation on the river from 1815 to 1817. Buildings to house the base were erected in October 1815 by the ship's company of H.M. Schooner "Confiance." Within two years, orders were issued transferring the naval establishment to Penetanguishene, where superior anchorage was available, and, in late 1817, the naval base at "Schooner Town" was abandoned. In 1976, management of the site became the responsibility of Wasaga Beach Provincial Park.	44.49029	-80.0475	Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Wasaga Beach Provincial Park
"Tiger" Dunlop 1792-1848	At Dunlop's Tomb historic site, Highway 21, just north of Goderich	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.	43.75933717	-81.701399	Communities, People, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Twp of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh
107 Wellington Street West 1889	In the lobby of 95 Wellington Street West, Toronto	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 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.	43.6464438	-79.382093	Buildings and structures, Organizations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Abel Stevens	At the cemetery at Bellamy's Lake within the lands he helped to settle, west of Toledo - County Road 8, west of Highway 29	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.	44.72602796	-76.023074	Communities, Industry and trade, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley
Abraham Erb 1772-1830	In Waterloo Park, Young Street West, Waterloo	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.	43.46717596	-80.52975934	Communities, Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo
Acting Sergeant John Rennie, G.C. 1919-1943	At the armoury, 200 James Street North, Hamilton	"Jock" Rennie was awarded the George Cross posthumously in May 1944 for an instinctive, selfless act of heroism. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, he came to Ontario with his family as a child and grew up in Kitchener. Rennie enlisted in The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's) at Hamilton in July 1940, and went overseas with them to England in the summer of 1943. On October 29, 1943, he was supervising a grenade-throwing exercise near Riddlesworth when a live grenade fell back into the trench. Rennie pushed one of his men aside and tried to throw the grenade clear. At that moment it exploded. His body shielded others from harm, but he died of his injuries.	43.2615538	-79.86676968	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Acton	In front of the public library, 17 River Street, Acton	Methodist preachers Ezra and Zenas Adams and their brother Rufus settled on the west branch of the Credit River in the 1820s. A community of pioneer families grew around the Adams family farms. Nicklin's saw and grist mill and Nelles' tannery operated here by the early 1840s. They were the nucleus of a hamlet first named Danville, then Adamsville after its first settlers and, by 1844, Acton. In 1856 the Grand Trunk Railway arrived, stimulating growth east along Mill Street from the river to the railway station. By 1869, Acton had some 700 inhabitants and boasted woodworking mills, tanneries, glove makers and a carriage works. It was incorporated as a village on January 6, 1874.	43.6319238	-80.0431723	Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills
Addington Road, The	Near the route of the former colonization road, Highway 41 at Highway 7, Kaladar	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.	44.648492	-77.120302	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Addington Highlands
Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1858-1910	At her birthplace, now a museum, Blue Lake Road, off Highway 24, west of St. George	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 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.	43.23744963	-80.29681938	Education, Organizations, People, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Admiral Sir Charles Edmund Kingsmill 1855-1935	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	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.	44.68379401	-76.20946613	People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes
Agnes Campbell MacPhail 1890-1954	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	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.	44.11629148	-80.55005528	People, Politics and law, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Southgate



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ailsa Craig	At the community centre, Highway 7 and Jameson Street, Ailsa Craig	The founding of this community coincided with the construction of the section of the Grand Trunk Railway line from St. Mary's to Point Edward, begun in 1858 and completed a year later. In 1861 David Craig and W.G. Shipley registered subdivisions and a post office was opened. Adopting the name of a small Scottish island, Ailsa Craig, the settlement flourished as the centre for the fertile surrounding region. In 1870, it had a population of 500 and contained hotels, stores, mills and several other small industries. By this time, Ailsa Craig had become the site of the largest cattle market west of London. By a Provincial Act of December 21, 1874, the community became an incorporated village and the first council met on January 19, 1875.	43.147411	-81.535319	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Municipality of North Middlesex
Aimee Semple McPherson 1890-1944	Opposite Salford United Church, Salford. The village is located southwest of Woodstock, at County Road 46 and Highway 119	The celebrated evangelist and faith healer Aimee (Kennedy) McPherson was born on a farm west of here. She led revivalist meetings in Ontario in 1915-16 and then barnstormed the United States, drawing large crowds in tents, concert halls and sports arenas. Capitalizing on her vast popularity, she founded the Church of the Foursquare Gospel and built the Angelus Temple in Los Angeles in 1923. Sister Aimee preached her message of Christian love daily in the temple's 5,000-seat auditorium and over its radio station. She staged morality plays, healed countless invalids, and oversaw social relief programs. Although scandals and financial troubles beset McPherson at the height of her fame, the Foursquare Gospel Church flourished. It now operates worldwide.	42.99699818	-80.82706153	People, Religion, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of South-west Oxford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Albert Carman 1833-1917	At 305 Church Street, Belleville	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 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.	44.1687139	-77.3831529	Education, People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville
Albert College	At College Hill United Church, 16 North Park Street, the original site of the college, Belleville	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.	44.17794438	-77.38905354	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Alderville Manual Labour School	On the grounds of the Band Administration Office of the Alderville First Nation, Highway 45, south of Roseneath	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.	44.182374	-78.063284	Buildings and structures, Education, First Nations, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Alderville First Nation
Alderville Manual Labour School	On the grounds of the Band Administration Office of the Alderville First Nation, Highway 45, south of Roseneath	<b>(Ojibwe title)</b> Alderville odaenah kikinomaudeewigummig <b>(Ojibwe text)</b> Auzhigoh gomau-minik datchinoobuneen kikinomaudeewigummigoon Nopimeeng Canada chibwauh apita-ossaek medaussiwi-ashi-zhaungissiwih dasso-kikinooniwin apee Wesley anamie-ininiwuk w'gauh inukissitoowaut maundah kikinomaudeewigummig, Aldervilling (1839) medaussiwi-ashi-zhaungiwissiwih-ashi-nissimidunnuh ashi-nishiwaussiwih kikinooniwin. Tchi zhaugoonashee-waudiziwaut Anishinaubee abinoodjeehnuuk, mee gauh ondjih inukissitchigaudaek kikinomaudeewigummigoon. Nitam Zhaugoonashee ogimauk w'gee weekitchitooon-auwauh wee bawishkikaudaek, waebnikaudaek Anishinaubae-waudiziwin, aunikaekaumaukaewin gayae, mee dush kikinomaugunuk nawutch weebah tchi w'daessinum-oowaut Zhaugoonashee-anamiewin, kikaendaussowin, kitigaewin, ningo-dodaewizi-bumeekaugaewin. W'ldaebawae-waendung Anishinaubaeg tchi mino-dodaukoowaut maundah dano kikaendaussowin, Anamie-ininih Egerton Ryerson, w'gauh ogimaukindung Kikinomaugae-bumeek-augaewin, Nopimeeng Canada, w'gee gagauzoongae tchi w'wizhitumoowindoowauh Anishinaubaek w'needjaunissiwaun kikinomaudeewigummigoon.	44.182374	-78.063284	Buildings and structures, Education, First Nations, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Alderville First Nation

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Alexander Cameron Rutherford 1857-1941	On the grounds of the Osgoode Township Museum, Highway 31, Vernon	The first premier of Alberta, Rutherford was born in Osgoode Township of Scottish parents and educated at McGill University. In 1895, after practicing law in Ottawa and Kemptville, he moved to Strathcona, near Edmonton. Elected to the territorial assembly seven years later, Rutherford achieved prominence as deputy speaker of the legislature. When the province of Alberta was created in 1905, he became premier, provincial treasurer and minister of education in the first government. Rutherford skillfully established the province's administrative, judicial and educational framework, but prolonged debate regarding a controversial railway policy precipitated his resignation as premier in 1910. Although retired from politics after 1913, he retained an active interest in educational matters, serving as chancellor of the University of Alberta from 1927 until his death.	45.16037288	-75.46248303	People, Politics and law	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Alexander Morris 1826-1889	In Stewart Park, behind the town hall, 80 Gore Street East, Perth	An astute public servant who played a significant role in the development of Western Canada, Morris was born in Perth. In 1861, after establishing a successful law practice in Montreal, he was elected to the legislature as the member for Lanark South. An eloquent advocate of the union of British North America, he supported the coalition that made confederation possible. Leaving federal politics in 1872, Morris became interim administrator, then Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba (1872-1877) and the North-West Territories (1872-1876). Although charged with managing a huge area with disparate groups during volatile times, he successfully introduced responsible government in Manitoba and negotiated treaties with the native peoples. Returning to Ontario in 1878, Morris served in the provincial legislature until his retirement in 1886.	44.89795862	-76.24984669	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Allan Studholme 1846-1919	In Woodlands Park, near Barton Street East and Wentworth Street North, Hamilton	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.	43.25890679	-79.84424866	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Allenford Pow-wow 1855, The	Opposite St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Highway 21 west of Side Road 10, Allenford	In July 1855, at nearby "Floodwood Crossing" (now Allenford), representatives of the Ojibwa Indians conferred with government officials at a meeting later called the "Allenford Pow-wow". The conference resolved a boundary dispute which had arisen over the terms of the Saugeen treaty of 1854. The Ojibwa interpretation of this treaty held "Copway's Road", an Indian pathway from Saugeen Village to Lake Huron, to be the boundary of the land ceded by them on the north side of the Saugeen River. Lord Bury, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and the government's principal representative, accepted this interpretation which granted the Indians increased frontage on Lake Huron and removed a major source of friction.	44.535961	-81.179899	First Nations, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of South Bruce Peninsula

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Alligator Tug, The	In Lynnwood Park, Norfolk Street North at Alligator Lane, Simcoe	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 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.	42.840626	-80.305348	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Alma College	At the former college, Moore and McIntyre Streets, St. Thomas	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."	42.773954	-81.190769	Buildings and structures, Education, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Almanda Walker-Marchand and the Fédération des Femmes Canadiennes-Françaises	By the walkway, at the central, east entrance to Strathcona Park in Ottawa (across from 50 Ridge Road).	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.	45.425683	-75.671683	Franco-Ontarian heritage, Organizations, War and conflict, Women's history	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Andrew Edward McKeever 1895-1919	In Cenotaph Park, Wallace Avenue North and Elizabeth Street East, Listowel	A World War I flying "ace", McKeever was born and raised in Elma Township. He enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1916 but, attracted by the life of the fighter pilot, transferred to Britain's Royal Flying Corps once he was overseas. From May 1917 to January 1918 McKeever was posted to the 11th Squadron on the Western front. An outstanding operator of the two-seater Bristol Fighter, he, with his various observers or gunners, shot down some 30 enemy aircraft during reconnaissance missions and offensive patrols, earning the Military Cross and Bar and the Distinguished Service Order for his "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty". At the end of the war, McKeever returned home where, shortly afterward, he died as the result of a car accident.	43.733595	-80.951381	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of North Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Andrew Frederick Hunter 1863-1940	At 37 Mulcaster Street, Barrie	This distinguished historian and archaeologist was born in Innisfil Township, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1889 and was editor of the Barrie Examiner 1889-95. His extensive exploration of archaeological sites throughout Huronia stimulated public interests in the history of that area. He supplied much valuable information for Thwaites' 73-volume edition of the "Jesuit Relations". Hunter was secretary of the Ontario Historical Society 1913-1931 and wrote many scholarly articles. His "History of Simcoe County", published in 1909, was one of Ontario's earliest and best regional histories.	44.3903137	-79.68512616	Education, People	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie
Anishinaabeg at Lake of Bays, The	Cedar Narrows Heritage Park in Dorset (at the Highway 39 bridge that spans the Dorset Narrows)	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, 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.	45.245424	-78.894433	Agriculture, Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Algonquin Highlands



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Anishinaabeg at Lake of Bays, The	Cedar Narrows Heritage Park in Dorset (at the Highway 39 bridge that spans the Dorset Narrows)	<b>(Ojibwe title)</b> Ziibii wiikwedoonsag <b>(Ojibwe text)</b> Nibi gaa debwendimowaad giw Anishinaabeg ntam maa gaa yaajig. Moozhag gii baamaadiziwag di meshkwadon 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 nistitonaawaa. 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.	45.245424	-78.894433	Agriculture, Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Algonquin Highlands
Anna Jameson 1794-1860	St. Marys River Drive, west of the Delta Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie	Born in Dublin, Ireland, and raised in London, this famous 19th century author, illustrator and social reformer joined her husband, Robert Jameson, Attorney General of Upper Canada, at Toronto in 1836. The following June, unescorted, Mrs. Jameson travelled to Port Talbot, Detroit, and Mackinaw. From there she journeyed by bateau to Sault Ste. Marie, descended the rapids, and attended an Indian Assembly at Manitoulin. She travelled on to Toronto by way of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. Upon her return to England in 1838, Mrs. Jameson published an account of her tour entitled 'Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada'. This book became an invaluable historical source for the life and personalities of the period. Thereafter, Mrs. Jameson devoted much time to social and educational reform for English women.	46.510553	-84.339259	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Aqua-Plano Indians of the Upper Great Lakes, The	At Boegh Park, a picnic area on Highway 587 near Pass Lake - about 32 km east of Thunder Bay	In 1950, archaeological investigations in this area uncovered a site which had been used as a workshop camp by a group of the earliest known people in this part of the Upper Great Lakes basin. Called Aqua-Plano Indians because they migrated from the western plains to fossil beaches of glacial and post-glacial lakes in this region, they appeared about 9,000 years ago following the retreat of the glaciers and the northward movement of plants and animals. They developed a distinctive tradition based primarily on large game hunting, using weapons and specialized tools made of taconite, a stone that was obtained locally. Their way of life, which was closely related to the environment, disappeared as the climate grew warmer.	48.567501	-88.74521	Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Shuniah
Archives of Ontario, The	Inside main lobby of Archives building, York University Campus, 134 Ian Macdonald Blvd., Toronto	In 1903, responding to public demands for an historical records repository, the Ontario government established a provincial archives under Alexander Fraser, a Toronto editor and historian. As first Archivist of Ontario, he initiated an ambitious acquisition program and began the publication of important documents in a valuable series of annual reports. The Archives Act of 1923 directed the transfer of inactive government records to the Archives and by 1934 it had developed as a major centre for the preservation and public use of documents, maps and photographs related to Ontario. Following the Second World War and the introduction of a comprehensive government records management programme, the Archives of Ontario became one of Canada's foremost archival institutions.	43.7748485	-79.5003786	Education, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Arctic Watershed, The	On Highway 17, where the watershed crosses the thoroughfare, near Raith - northwest of Thunder Bay	The height of land known as the Arctic Watershed crosses Highway 11 at this point. North of here, water drains into Hudson Bay; rivers, lakes and streams to the south flow into the Great Lakes. As the northern wilderness came under development, the erratic line of the watershed defined territorial boundaries. It marked the southern limit of Rupert's Land, the vast territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. Two centuries later, it formed the northern boundary of lands ceded to the Crown by the First Nation Ojibwa in the Robinson-Superior Treaties of 1850.			Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Raith
Arctic Watershed, The	On Highway 11 where the watershed crosses the thoroughfare, about 14 km northwest of Kenogami Lake	The height of land known as the Arctic Watershed crosses Highway 11 at this point. North of here, water drains into Hudson Bay; rivers, lakes and streams to the south flow into the Great Lakes. As the northern wilderness came under development, the erratic line of the watershed defined territorial boundaries. It marked the southern limit of Rupert's Land, the vast territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. Two centuries later, it formed the northern boundary of lands ceded to the Crown by the First Nation Ojibwa in the Robinson-Superior Treaties of 1850.			Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Kenogami Lake
Armada Free Methodist Church 1880, The	In front of the church, Passmore Avenue, west of Markham Road, Toronto	One of the earliest Free Methodist societies in Canada was established in this area at nearby Ellesmere in 1874. The first services were held in a "Meeting House" provided by Robert Loveless, a former Primitive Methodist, who was largely responsible for the organization of this congregation. Within six years another congregation had been established here at Armadale with initial services being held in the home of Silas Phoenix. The growth of the congregation led to the construction of this simple frame church in 1880. Built chiefly by volunteer labour on land acquired from Francis Underwood, this building, the oldest continuing Free Methodist place of worship in Canada, henceforth served the combined Ellesmere-Armadale congregation and stands as a tribute to the efforts of the early Free Methodists.	43.82909824	-79.25821575	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Armenian Boys' Farm Home, Georgetown, The	Just east of the parking lot in Cedarvale Park, 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 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.	43.713	-79.9315	Communities, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills
Asa Turner	On the grounds of Sidney Baptist Church, Baptist Church Road and Concession 8, off Highway 14, near Stirling	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.	44.27749652	-77.47361388	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Stirling-Rawdon

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Asa Wolverton House, The	In front of the house, 52 Grand River Street South, Paris	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.	43.19133887	-80.37931419	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant
Ashbridge Estate, The	At 1444 Queen Street East, Toronto	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 200 years on this property, the Ashbridges personified Ontario's development from agricultural frontier to urban industrial society.	43.66504366	-79.32284437	Buildings and structures, Communities, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Associated Country Women of the World, The	On the grounds of the Collingwood Museum, St. Paul Street, Collingwood	A non-political international women's organization, the Associated Country Women of the World was formed largely through the efforts of Collingwood-born Margaret Watt. Mrs. Watt was a member of the Women's Institute, a Canadian association devoted to the concerns of rural women, and she introduced that organization to Great Britain during World War I to help in work to counteract food shortages. With the expansion of the Women's Institute movement to Commonwealth and European countries after the war, Watt began to advocate the establishment of an international alliance. Finally in 1933, in Stockholm, Sweden, rural women's organizations, including the Women's Institute, united to form the Associated Country Women of the World. Watt, by then a Member of the Order of the British Empire, was elected the body's first president.	44.502996	-80.214587	Organizations, Women's history	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Collingwood
Auld Kirk 1836	On the grounds of the church, County Road 16, about 1 km west of Highway 15, Almonte	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.	45.21190979	-76.21819309	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Aurora Armoury	At the Aurora Armoury, 138 Larmont Street (at Mosely Street), Aurora.	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.	43.99882891	-79.4618985	Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Aurora
Aurora Public School	At the former school building, now the Aurora Museum, 22 Church Street, Aurora	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.	43.99719551	-79.46524076	Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Aurora

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Austin Airways 1934-1987	Near the Aviation Monument at Science North, 100 Ramsay Lake Road, Sudbury	Austin Airways, a pioneering aviation firm, played a leading role in the economic development of the Ontario north in the mid-twentieth century. At first its main business was flying Toronto mining executives to remote northern sites. Based in Sudbury after 1938, the airline hauled freight, flew medical evacuations, fought forest fires, trained pilots, and transported tourists. In the 1940s, Austin diversified into aerial photography, timber surveying, aerial prospecting, and ice reconnaissance flights over Hudson Bay. One of its pilots, the legendary Thurston "Rusty" Blakey, logged about 30,000 hours in the air during his 49 years with the company. Austin Airways was absorbed into Air Ontario in 1987.	46.47072835	-80.99579727	Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury
B. Napier Simpson Jr. 1925-1978	On the grounds of St. Peter's Anglican Church where his grave is located, Maple Lake	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.	45.08737654	-78.68394452	Buildings and structures, People	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Dysart et al



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Baldoon Settlement 1804-1818, The	In MacDonald Park, Wallaceburg, off the St. Clair Parkway	On September 5, 1804 fifteen families of Scottish emigrants numbering some ninety persons landed near this site. Named after an estate in Scotland, the settlement was sponsored by Lord Selkirk who later founded the Red River Colony. The low-lying and frequently flooded lands were difficult to work, malaria killed many settlers and the superintendent, Alexander McDonell, proved incapable. In July 1812 the colony was invaded by American militia who carried off its livestock. The remaining settlers ultimately moved back to higher land and in 1818 Selkirk sold his property.	42.616036	-82.47624	Communities, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Ball's Bridge	On Little Lakes Road, near the intersection of Base Line, about 13 km (8 miles) east of Goderich.	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.	43.731001	-81.541535	Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron
Ball's Grist-Mill	At the mill in Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Regional Road 24, just south of Vineland	By 1809, John and George Ball had constructed a four-storey grist-mill here on Twenty Mile Creek. Equipped with two run of stones, the mill provided flour for British troops during the War of 1812. It was expanded during the 1840s and by the end of the decade was part of a complex which included sawmills and woollen factories. About that time, George Peter Mann Ball laid out a village plot named Glen Elgin. His plans for an industrial community were thwarted, however, when the Great Western Railway by-passed the site in the early fifties. By 1900, the industries had declined and the grist-mill had been partially dismantled. Closed in 1910, the mill was acquired from the Ball family in 1962 by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority.	43.133438	-79.383247	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Lincoln

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Banwell Road Area Black Settlement, The	The Smith Cemetery or Banwell Road Cemetery, on the west side of Banwell Road, Town of Tecumseh.	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.	42.286036	-82.89822	Black heritage, Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Tecumseh
Barborton	In Barborton Park, Barbortown Road, east off Mississauga Road north of Eglinton Avenue, Mississauga	At a bend in the Credit River, just east of here, a mill site was developed in 1826. William and Robert Barber purchased the property in 1844 and constructed the Toronto Woollen Mills, one of the largest textile mills in Canada West (Ontario). Known as Barborton, the complex grew to some forty buildings, including a dye house, a general store, sawmill and smithy. Ownership passed from the Barber family in 1882. Early in the First World War, the four-storey stone mill was converted to flour production. Other remnants of Barborton are William Barber's home across the street and workers' cottages on the other side of the river.	43.571931	-79.698313	Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Barnum House	On the grounds of the house, County Road 2, at the western approach to Grafton	A superb example of a prosperous Upper Canadian home, this elegant classical building was erected about 1819. Though its interior has been modified several times since, the façade remains essentially unaltered. In the first historic house restoration undertaken in the province, the structure was refurbished by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario in 1940. Since 1982, its continued preservation has been entrusted to the Ontario Heritage Foundation.	43.990838	-78.043891	Buildings and structures	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Alnwick Haldimand
Bath Academy 1811, The	On the grounds of the municipal office, 352 Academy Street, Bath	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.	44.18420975	-76.77687446	Buildings and structures, Education, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist
Battle of Crysler's Farm 1813	Along the St. Lawrence River, immediately adjacent to Upper Canada Village, about 12 km (7 miles) east of Morrisburg	In November 1813, an American army of some 8,000 men, commanded by Major-General James Wilkinson, moved down the St. Lawrence en route to Montreal. Wilkinson was followed and harassed by a British "corps of observation," consisting of about 800 regulars, militia and Indians commanded by Lieut.-Col. Joseph Morrison. On November 11, Morrison's force, established in a defensive position on John Crysler's farm, was attacked by a contingent of the American army numbering about 4,000 men commanded by Brigadier-General J.P. Boyd. The hard-fought engagement ended with the Americans' withdrawal from the battlefield. This reverse, combined with the defeat of another invading army at Chateauguay on October 26, saved Canada from conquest in 1813.	44.56586	-75.04242	First Nations, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Battle of Malcolm's Mills 1814, The	In Oakland Cemetery, Oakland Street or County Road 4, Oakland	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.	43.032744	-80.32575239	War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant
Battle of Moraviantown, 1813 (Battle of the Thames)	At the original Battle of the Thames Site (Tecumseh Monument location), 14376 Longwoods Road (County Road 21), Thamesville.	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.	42.56495216	-81.93068864	First Nations, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Battle of Moraviantown, 1813 (Battle of the Thames)	At the original Battle of the Thames Site (Tecumseh Monument location), 14376 Longwoods Road (County Road 21), Thamesville.	<b>(Anishinaabemowin title)</b> Gii-miigaading Pundgonong 1813 <b>(Anishinaabemowin text)</b> Mdaam-giiziz 1813, megwaa niizh biboonan gii-mii-gaading pii 1812, Chi-mookmaanag gii-tebitowaad iw Lake Erie. Giw British Kye gii-miigwesiiwag 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 Kiiaawi gaa-maamoo Kenjgaazad Shawnee gaa-niigaanzid. Tecumseh gaakji nokiid jibskaabiindaadwaad Nishnaabeg maa beshgwong ge giw chi mookmaanag gaa-yaajig gii-ndawendaa naawaa wii-tebidoowaad Upper Canada miinwaa Nishnaabe Kiinsan kye gii-nda wenziinaawaa 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-maajiiging maa Nishnaabe gaadnizwaad Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, ge Illinois.	42.56495216	-81.93068864	First Nations, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Battle of Pelee Island 1838, The	At Pelee Island Public School, North Shore and Victoria Roads, Scudder, Pelee Island	On February 26, 1838, a group of over 300 American supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion, led by "Major" Lester Hoadley, captured this island. In response, Colonel John Maitland, commanding the Western District, dispatched five infantry companies supported by militia and Indians across the ice from Amherstburg. On March 3, fleeing a southward sweep by the main force, the Americans were intercepted off-shore from here by a detachment of 126 men led by Captain George Browne. Browne's force lost five; the enemy's, at least eleven killed, including its leader, and eleven taken prisoner. Following closely the defeat of rebel supporters on Fighting Island (February 25), this victory marked the second time in one week that a force invading Canadian territory had been repulsed.	41.808395	-82.674909	Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Pelee Island

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Battle of Ridgeway	At the junction of the Friendship Trail and Ridge Road North in 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.	42.882241	-79.0519	War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Fort Erie
Battle of Stoney Creek 1813, The	In Battlefield Park, King Street and Highway 20, Stoney Creek	On June 5, 1813, an invading United States army of about 3,000 men, commanded by Brigadier- General Chandler, camped in this vicinity. That evening some 700 British regulars of the 8th and 49th Regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, left their encampment on Burlington Heights to attack the enemy. The assault was launched early the following morning under cover of darkness. In the fierce and confused fighting which followed, heavy losses were suffered on both sides, but the Americans were defeated and withdrew after their two senior officers, Brigadier-Generals Chandler and Widner, were captured. This victory is credited with preventing Upper Canada from being overrun in 1813.	43.2176628	-79.76645547	War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Battle of Windsor 1838, The	On the grounds of the Hiram Walker Historical Museum, 254 Pitt Street West, Windsor	Early on December 4, 1838, a force of about 140 American and Canadian supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie crossed the river from Detroit and landed about one mile east of here. After capturing and burning a nearby militia barracks, they took possession of Windsor. In this vicinity they were met and routed by a force of some 130 militiamen commanded by Colonel John Prince. Four of the invaders taken prisoner were executed summarily by order of Colonel Prince. This action caused violent controversy in both Canada and the United States. The remaining captives were tried and sentenced at London, Upper Canada. Six were executed, eighteen transported to a penal colony in Tasmania and sixteen deported.	42.31841497	-83.04252646	Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Battle of York 1813, The	At the entrance to Fort York, 100 Garrison Road, Toronto	Loyal residents of York (Toronto) were encouraged by early British victories in the War of 1812, but in 1813 they experienced first-hand the hardships of war. On the morning of April 27, an American fleet appeared offshore and began to send 1,700 soldiers ashore two kilometres west of here. At first only a small force of Ojibwa warriors was in position to resist the landing. After fierce skirmishing the invaders advanced, overcoming defensive stands by outnumbered British and Canadian troops. As they closed in on the main garrison near here, the retreating British ignited a gunpowder storehouse. It exploded, killing 38 Americans and wounding 222 more. Victorious nonetheless, the Americans occupied York for six days. They looted and set buildings ablaze, including the Parliament Buildings.	43.638468	-79.405271	War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bay of Quinte Loyalist Settlement, 1784	In the park beside the ferry dock west of Adolphustown on Highway 33	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 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.	44.04815533	-77.05093845	Communities	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Bay Queen Street Store, The	At the north entrance to the Bay department store, Queen Street west of Yonge Street, Toronto	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.	43.652195	-79.379862	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Beautiful Joe	In Beautiful Joe Park, Victoria Crescent, Meaford	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.	44.60319736	-80.59588385	Arts and culture	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford
Beaverdams Church 1832, The	On the grounds of the church, Marlatts Road, in the former village of Beaverdams, now part of Thorold	Early in the 1790s, a group of settlers in this area had been converted to Methodism and formed a Class which, in 1795, was included in the newly established Niagara Circuit. Services were held in the home of a prominent local settler, Israel Swayze, and camp meetings took place on his property. This church, one of the oldest remaining Methodist chapels in the province, was built in 1832. The Reverend Egerton Ryerson, who later was principally responsible for the founding of this province's educational system, was the first minister to preach in the chapel. The building was renovated extensively in 1879, but regular services were discontinued about 1890.	43.10520079	-79.21832666	Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bedford Mills	On the grounds of St. Stephen's Anglican Church, just off County Road 10, Bedford Mills - about 48 km north of Kingston	In 1831 Benjamin Tett (1798-1878), later an important merchant at Newboro, anticipating the completion of the Rideau Canal, acquired a sawmill here on Buttermilk Falls. Tett and various partners, including the prominent Chaffey brothers, extensively exploited local forests and through the Canal sent timber, lumber, and cord-wood to American and St. Lawrence River market centres. Active trade and settlement of the district led him to build a store and, in 1848, construct the stone grist-mill here. After 1872 the operations, including a shingle and planing-mill and canal shipping, were continued by John Poole Tett and Benjamin Tett Jr. Depleted forests and the availability of western flour and feed seriously affected the mills and the total population declined. In 1916 the grist-mill ceased operation.	44.60250237	-76.40543912	Communities, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, Township of South Frontenac
Belleville	In Victoria Park, just off South Front Street, along the waterfront, 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 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.	44.15871442	-77.38247831	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Belleville City Hall	At the city hall, 169 Front Street, Belleville	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.	44.16280212	-77.38345652	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville
Bellevue 1816	Near the house, 525 Dalhousie Street South and County Road 18, at the southern approach to Amherstburg	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.	42.09279659	-83.11274526	Buildings and structures	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg
Berczy Settlement 1794, The	At Bethesda Lutheran Cemetery, in the vicinity of the former settlement, Kennedy Road, just north of Unionville	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.	43.88351541	-79.31421359	Agriculture, Communities	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bethesda Church and Burying Ground	At Bethesda Lutheran Cemetery near the site of the former church, Kennedy Road, just north of Unionville	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 the congregation until it was replaced by a brick building in 1862. The latter was moved to Unionville in 1910.	43.88351541	-79.31421359	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham
Bethune-Thompson House	At Bethune-Thompson House, 19730 John Street, Williamstown.	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.	45.14374605	-74.57472461	Buildings and structures	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bible Christian Church, The	On the grounds of Ebenezer United Church, formerly a Bible Christian chapel, Regional Road 34, south of Courtice	Perhaps the most fervent of the Methodist sects, the Bible Christian Church was formed in southwestern England in 1815 and established in Upper Canada during the 1830's. Served by itinerant preachers, its small but loyal membership increased gradually, largely among British emigrants from Devon and Cornwall who had settled in rural areas in Northumberland, Durham and Huron Counties. In 1855 the Canadian mission, noted, as was the parent English body, for its emphasis upon lay-ministerial co-operation in church government, became an independent conference and by 1870 numerous chapels, including this structure, had been built. However, inability to gain support in emerging urban centres and mounting financial difficulties arrested the sect's growth. In 1884 the Bible Christian Church entered into a union with other Methodist bodies.	43.896653	-78.771241	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington
Big Cheese 1866, The	On the grounds of the Elm Hurst Inn & Spa, 415 Harris Street, Ingersoll	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.	43.029668	-80.8556	Agriculture	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Ingersoll

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Birthplace of Standard Time, The	At 60 Richmond Street East (near the site of the former Canadian Institute building), Toronto, just north on Berti Street	In a building which stood immediately west of this site, Sandford Fleming (1827-1915) read a paper before the Canadian Institute on February 8, 1979, outlining his concept of a worldwide, uniform system for reckoning time. This was prompted by Fleming's observation of the difficulties imposed upon east-west travelers, particularly over long distances as in North America, by arbitrary variations in local time. Circulated among the principal governments of the world, Fleming's proposal gave rise to the International Prime Meridian Conference at Washington in 1884, at which the basis of today's system of Standard Time was adopted. The Conference also endorsed Fleming's idea of a "Universal Day" or 24-hour clock.	43.65252613	-79.37637005	Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Bishop Alexander Macdonell 1762-1840	In front of his former residence, Bagot and Johnson streets, Kingston	Patriot, colonizer and priest, he was born in the Highlands of Scotland. In 1804 he came to Canada as chaplain of the disbanded Glengarry Fencibles and later became Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec. As the first Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, formed in 1826, he lived in this building and in 1831 was appointed to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. In 1837 he founded Regiopolis College in Kingston and is buried in St. Mary's Cathedral in this city.	44.230034	-76.485209	People, Religion, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Bishop Benjamin Eby 1785-1853	On the grounds of First Mennonite Church, 800 King Street East, Kitchener	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.	43.444108	-80.47612527	People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bishop Charles Henry Brent 1862-1929	On the grounds of St. George's Anglican Church, Mill Street South, Newcastle	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.	43.91412007	-78.58743467	People, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington
Bishop's Palace 1818, The	At the northwest corner of Front Street West and University Avenue where the house once stood, Toronto	On this site stood the "Bishop's Palace", residence of Bishop John Strachan (1778-1867), built in 1817-18 while he was the incumbent of St. James' Church. Born in Scotland, he came to Upper Canada in 1799 where he achieved prominence as an educator and churchman and was consecrated first Anglican Bishop of Toronto in 1839. He served as a member of the province's Legislative Council 1820-41 and of the Executive Council 1815-36. During the Rebellion of 1837, the Loyalist forces that defeated William Lyon Mackenzie near Montgomery's Tavern assembled on the grounds of the Palace.	43.64519096	-79.38367054	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Black Donald Graphite Mine, The	Near the site of the former mine, Black Donald Road or Highway 508 at Centennial Lake, near Calabogie	The most important producer of graphite in Canada during the first half of the twentieth century, the Black Donald Graphite Mine was located near here. The extensive deposit of high-quality ore it exploited was discovered in 1889, but mining was not begun by the Ontario Graphite Company until 1895. Operated by the Black Donald Graphite Company by 1908, the mine increased output during World War I and in 1927 was producing approximately 90% of Canada's graphite. Although underground workings were suspended in 1939 when the ore body was thought to be exhausted, mining was resumed within four years to meet wartime needs. All production ceased in 1954 and in 1967, the site was flooded by the headpond of the Mountain Chute dam.			Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Greater Madawaska
Black Settlement in Oro Township	On 1 Line South at the Oro-Medonte Rail Trail	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.	44.399062	-79.62325	Black heritage, Communities, Religion, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Oro-Medonte



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Blackfriars Bridge	On the east side of the Thames River on Ridout Street North in London, Ontario.	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.	42.98889762	-81.25672285	Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
Blockhouse Island	The entrance to Blockhouse Island at the foot of Blockhouse Island Parkway, south of Water Street, Brockville	On this island, formerly 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.	44.58811653	-75.68096683	Buildings and structures, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
Bloody Assize 1814, The	On the grounds of the Wentworth County Board of Education Memorial Building, 357 Wilson Street East, Ancaster	During the war of 1812 marauding bands of renegade settlers, many of whom had defected to the United States from the Niagara and London Districts were active in Southwestern Upper Canada. A number were captured and in May 1814 nineteen prisoners were indicted for High Treason. A special court was authorized to sit at Ancaster and the acting attorney general John Beverly Robinson instructed to prosecute. The trials were conducted by Chief Justice Thomas Scott and Puisné Judges William Dummer Powell and William Campbell. Fifteen were condemned to death as traitors. On July 20, 1814, eight were executed at Burlington Heights and the remainder sentenced to exile. These trials became known as the "Bloody Assize".	43.227406	-79.97611	Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Blue Church, The	At the church, on the north side of County Road 2, about 3 km west of Prescott	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.	44.67980828	-75.56045891	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott
Bluestone House 1834	On the grounds of the house, 117 King Street, Port Hope	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.	43.94963453	-78.29017303	Buildings and structures	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope
Bobby Kerr 1882-1963	In Bobby Kerr Park, Reno Avenue, Hamilton	Born in Ireland, Kerr came to Canada in 1887 with his parents who settled in Hamilton two years later. He earned civic recognition at the 1902 Coronation Games where he won sprint and middle distance races. His exceptionally quick start placed him in the forefront of Canadian sprinters and in 1907 he won some 40 events. His greatest feats, however, were accomplished in 1908 when he won the 100 and 200 yards at the British Championships and gave Canada a gold medal with a memorable victory in the 200-meter event at the Olympic Games in London. He remained active in international competition for 25 years serving as captain of the Olympic Track team (1928) and manager of the track and field division (1932).	43.21740292	-79.84071901	People, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bobcaygeon Road, The	In the Ministry of Transportation Park, Highway 35, Dorset	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.	45.24790767	-78.89198054	Agriculture, Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Algonquin Highlands
Bois Blanc Island Blockhouses	At the blockhouse, Bois Blanc Island; the island is accessible by ferry from Elliott's Point, just south of Amherstburg on County Road 18	Following the evacuation of the British military post at Detroit in 1796, a new establishment was begun on the Canadian side of the river at the site of Amherstburg, and two blockhouses were built on this island to serve as outposts. Following the armed attacks on Amherstburg by supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie during the Rebellion of 1837-38, the original defences on Bois Blanc (Bob-Lo) were replaced in 1839 by three new blockhouses and a picquet house enclosed by a palisade. The latter was occupied by regular troops from Fort Malden until 1851 and thereafter housed Enrolled Pensioners until 1859. Of these fortifications, only this blockhouse remains.	42.095736	-83.119709	Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bon Echo Inn	At the former site of the inn, Mazinaw Lake, Bon Echo Provincial Park, Highway 41, north of Kaladar	In the early twentieth century many well-known Canadian artists painted and sketched in this area. They were drawn here by the striking landscape and the ideals of the owners of the Bon Echo Inn. Flora MacDonald Denison, a Toronto feminist, bought the inn in 1910. Inspired by the philosophy of American poet Walt Whitman, she set out to create a wilderness retreat for the avant-garde. Guests were offered painting lessons, amateur theatre, and poetry readings. Flora's son, playwright Merrill Denison, inherited the resort in 1921 when Canadian cultural nationalism was on the rise. Many of his artist friends, including members of the Group of Seven, came here to vacation and work. The inn closed in 1928 and burned down in 1936. Only these buildings remain from the original resort.			Arts and culture, Buildings and structures	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Bon Echo Provincial Park
Bradlo	At the Hearst Tourist Centre, Highway 11, Hearst	In 1930 a handful of Slovak immigrants settled eleven kilometres south of Hearst near present-day Highway 583. They helped each other build log houses, clear land and sell wood to pulp and paper mills. Soon other Slovaks were attracted to the community. By the middle of the Depression, Bradlo boasted 150 people, a public school, Catholic church, store, post-office and meeting hall. After their pulpwood was harvested, residents realized that their land would not support commercial farming. By 1950, most had left for better opportunities elsewhere. Although few traces of Bradlo survive today, its brief history illustrates the hard work, resourcefulness and communal aid that have distinguished the immigrant experience in northern Ontario.	49.68854636	-83.65075534	Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Hearst

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Brant County Court House	In front of the court house, 80 Wellington Square, Brantford	In July, 1852, the Six Nations Indians sold to Brant County the land upon which this court-house now stands. Designed by John Turner and William Sinon and erected by the Provisional County of Brant, the stone and brick building was largely completed in 1852. The original structure contained court rooms, county offices, a law library and a gaol. Additions were made in 1861 and 1886, but the building remains predominantly Greek Revival in style. The centre block facade has two clusters of simple Doric columns rising from the second floor and supporting a triangular pediment. Identical pediments are repeated over each of the wings. The court-house faces Victoria Square, one of Ontario's most impressive public squares.	43.1413505	-80.262609	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford
Brant House, The	On the grounds of the house, now the Joseph Brant Museum, 1240 North Shore Boulevard East, Burlington	The original house on this site was built about 1800 by the famous Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanagea). 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.	43.31868811	-79.80166964	Buildings and structures, First Nations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington
Brent Crater, The	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	First recognized in 1951 from aerial photographs, the crater is a circular depression about two miles in diameter formed in Precambrian crystalline rocks. Geophysical and diamond drilling investigations show that the crater has a present depth of about 1,400 feet but is partly filled by sedimentary rocks with a thickness of 900 feet. The rocks beneath the crater floor are thoroughly fragmented over a depth of 2,000 feet. Like the similar New Quebec (Chubb) crater, the Brent crater is attributed to the high speed impact of a giant meteorite. It is calculated that the impact released energy equaling 250 megatons of TNT and occurred about 450 million years ago when this area was probably covered by a shallow sea.			Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Algonquin Provincial Park

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Brethren in Christ Church, The	At the Hansler Cemetery, Metler Road, Pelham	A distinctive religious denomination similar in doctrine and practice to Mennonite assemblies, the Brethren in Christ Church emerged in Pennsylvania during the 1770s. It was established in Upper Canada in 1788 when Johannes Wenger (John Winger), who later became bishop, and Jacob Sider formed a congregation here in the Short hills. The denomination advocated adult conversion and baptism, and rejected secular pleasures, fashionable dress, and political and military involvement. A small, tightly knit religious group because of these strongly-held views, the Brethren in Christ Church grew slowly, drawing its members, popularly known as Tunkers, primarily from German-speaking rural communities. By the end of the 19th century, however, it was firmly established in Welland, York, Waterloo and Simcoe counties.			Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Pelham
Brigadier-General Ernest Alexander Cruikshank 1853-1939	On the grounds of the Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa	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."			People, War and conflict	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, The	At Sky Harbour Airport, Highway 21, Goderich	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.	43.76352184	-81.71106005	Education, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Twp of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh
British Garrison in London, The	In Victoria Park, the old military reserve, bounded by Dufferin Avenue, Central, Wellington and Clarence streets, London	In one of several concentrations of British troops in Upper Canada, various infantry and artillery units were stationed on a military reserve here during the mid-19th century. The garrison, which contributed significantly to the economic growth of London, was first established in 1839 to guard against border raids following the Rebellion of 1837. Although its troops were withdrawn in 1853 to serve in the Crimean War and military duties were assumed by pensioners, it was re-occupied by British regulars in 1862 when the American Civil War posed a threat to the province. To help repulse an expected invasion of Fenians, militant Irish sympathizers, the garrison remained active until 1868. Six years later, this part of the old military reserve was set aside as Victoria Park.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Brock University	Beneath the podium at the end of Thistle Corridor, Brock University, Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines	Resolutions by the Allanburg Women's Institute and the Welland County Council resulted in the founding of the Niagara Peninsula Joint Committee on Higher Education in 1958. The work of this group led to the establishment, in 1962, of the Brock University Founders' Committee headed by Dr. Arthur A. Schmon, who announced the selection of the DeCew Falls site in 1963. The University, chartered by a provincial Act, March 1964, was named after Major-General began in St. Paul Street United Church in September 1964, and were moved to the Glenridge building tow months later. In 1967, the DeCew campus was opened and the University granted its first degrees.			Buildings and structures, Education	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines
Brockville Tunnel 1860, The	In the park at the tunnel doors, Water Street, Brockville	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.	44.58933099	-75.68170021	Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, The	Near the former railway station, Highway 42, Westport	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.	44.675182	-76.398722	Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Westport



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Bruce Mines, The	On the grounds of the Bruce Mines Museum, 85 Taylor Street near the former mine, Bruce Mines	The original claim to the Bruce Mine location was filed in September 1846 by James Cuthbertson. It was acquired the following year by the Montreal Mining Company, and production commenced in 1847-48 at what became the first commercially successful copper mine in Canada. Employing skilled Cornish workers, the company operated the mine until 1865 when it was purchased by the West Canada Mining Company. That firm had leased part of the property in 1853 and opened the nearby Welling and Copper Bay Mines. Though the Bruce Mines were among the more productive on the Continent, declining profits forced them to close in 1876, and subsequent attempts to resume operations met with limited success.	46.3004414	-83.78809784	Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Town of Bruce Mines
Bruce Peninsula Portage	At the Ministry of Natural Resources boat launch beside the old Rankin River Bridge, County Road 21, 6 km west of Wiarton	The Bruce Peninsula presents a formidable barrier to water transportation between Lake Huron and southern Georgian Bay. To avoid a difficult detour to the north, aboriginal peoples developed a portage route across the base of the peninsula. The eastern section ran along high ground between here and Colpoy's Bay at Wiarton. West of here were two routes. One ran south across Boat Lake and along the Rankin and Sauble Rivers to Lake Huron. The other crossed from Boat Lake to Spry Lake, then overland to the Lake Huron shore opposite the Fishing Islands. For centuries the Bruce Peninsula Portage was an important link in the Great Lakes transportation network.			First Nations, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of South Bruce Peninsula

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Burlington Bay Canal	On the Beach Strip or Old Highway 2, on the Hamilton side of the canal, adjacent to the lighthouse	The first public work undertaken with the financial backing of the provincial government, Burlington Bay Canal was proposed as one of a series of waterways to provide uninterrupted navigation from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean. It was also championed by area residents as a means of rendering Burlington Bay a usable harbour. In 1823, at the urging of Hamilton merchant James Crooks, the House of Assembly authorized the construction of the canal. Work began the following year and, although not yet finished, the waterway was officially opened by Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland on July 1, 1826. Following delays caused by technical difficulties, Burlington Bay Canal was finally completed in 1832, thereby ensuring Hamilton's rapid development as the commercial centre at the Head of the Lake.	43.29834	-79.795069	Communities, Industry and trade, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Burlington Glass Works 1874, The	At the site of the former works, Burlington Street West and MacNab Street, Hamilton	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.	43.27262102	-79.86402987	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Burlington Races 1813, The	In Harvey Park, York Boulevard near Dundurn Street, Hamilton	On the morning of September 28, 1813 a powerfully armed United States fleet comprising ten ships under the command of Commodore Isaac Chauncey appeared off York (Toronto). The smaller British fleet of six vessels, commanded by Commodore Sir James L. Yeo, was in the harbour, but on the approach of the enemy set sail to attack. After a sharp engagement, the British squadron was forced to withdraw toward Burlington Bay where it could take refuge under the batteries on the adjacent heights. A close chase ensued, but by skilful seamanship, Yeo was able to bring his ships through the shallow channel in the sand-bar to the safety of this bay.	43.273346	-79.887469	War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Burning of St. Davids 1814, The	On the grounds of St. Davids Public School, 1824 York Road, St. Davids	On July 18th, 1814, during the final American campaign on the Niagara frontier, Major-General Peter B. Porter sent a detachment of militia from the United States encampment at Queenston to attack St. Davids. This force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac W. Stone, was joined later by a small group of American regulars. Despite opposition from the 1st Lincoln Militia, the enemy captured the village, looted it and burned most of the buildings. Stone was severely censured for this destruction of private property and summarily dismissed from the United States army.	43.158616	-79.106768	War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Burwash Industrial Farm	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 1/4 km, turn left and immediately left again.	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.			Buildings and structures, Communities, Politics and law	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Buxton Settlement, The	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	The Elgin Settlement, also known as Buxton, was one of several organized Black settlements in Ontario in the 1800s. Named after British abolitionist Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, it was founded in 1849 by Reverend William King (1812-95), a Presbyterian minister who arrived with 15 formerly enslaved people to create a settlement on 2,832 hectares (7,000 acres) in Raleigh Township. In addition to farming, freedom seekers and free Blacks established roads, a sawmill, grist mill, brickyard, potash and pearl-ash factories, as well as a hotel, general store and post office. Most notable was the Mission School, which was integrated and provided a classical education. Graduates went on to become teachers, doctors, lawyers and politicians. At its peak, Buxton numbered over 1,000 inhabitants, and descendants of some of the original settlers continue to live in North Buxton today. As a testament to the settlement's legacy, thousands of people return to the village every Labour Day weekend for a homecoming celebration to rekindle the bonds of family and friendship. In 1999, the settlement, which includes the Buxton Museum and other related historical buildings, was designated a National Historic Site.	42.2742267	-82.18259903	Black heritage, Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Bytown and Prescott Railway Company 1850, The	Opposite Fort Wellington, County Road 2, Prescott	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.	44.71230576	-75.50769512	Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
C. Beck Manufacturing Company	In front of the Penetanguishene Centennial Museum and Archives, 13 Burke Street, Penetanguishene.	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 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.	44.77519464	-79.93701334	Buildings and structures, Communities, Industry and trade, People	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene
C.W. Jefferys 1869-1951	On the grounds of his former residence, 4111 Yonge Street, just north of York Mills Road, Toronto	This house was the residence and studio of one of Canada's leading historical artists. Born in Rochester, England, he came to Toronto about 1880, and first worked as a lithographer's apprentice. He studied art under G.A. Reid and C.M. Manley, and was a pioneer in the painting of distinctive Canadian scenes. Jefferys had an intense interest in history and his reputation rests principally on his accurate and meticulous portrayal of early Canadian life. The best known collection of his historical sketches is "The Picture Gallery of Canadian History". Jefferys was a president of the Ontario Society of Artists and a member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.	43.7458931	-79.40670678	Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Camp Borden	Near Building T-47, a former wash hut, Ortona Road, CFB 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.	44.28244807	-79.89746809	Buildings and structures, Education, Politics and law, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, CFB Borden
Campbell's Raid 1814	In Heritage Park, near Main and Prospect streets, Port Dover	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.	42.79627704	-80.21730844	Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Canada Constellation 1799-1800, The	On the grounds of the Niagara Historical Society Museum, 43 Castlereagh Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	On July 20, 1799, the first edition of the "Canada Constellation", Upper Canada's earliest independent newspaper, was published at Niagara by Gideon and Silvester Tiffany, two brothers who had come from the United States. Gideon had at first held the post of King's Printer of Upper Canada and, with Silvester, edited the government-sponsored "Upper Canada Gazette". Suspected of American sympathies, the Tiffany's lost their government support in 1797 and were succeeded by Titus Geer Simons. Their subsequent efforts to operate the "Canada Constellation" without government aid were thwarted by limited population and the difficulty of collecting subscriptions. The last issue appeared about July 1800.	43.2521706	-79.0716339	Arts and culture	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Canada's First Aerodrome	At the site of the former aerodrome, Lakeshore Road West just west of Dixie Road, Mississauga	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.	43.57857476	-79.55646212	Education, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga
Canada's First Air Mail Flight 1918	At the corner of Brentcliffe Road and Broadway Avenue, Toronto	At 10:12 a.m. on June 24, 1918, Captain Brian Peck of the Royal Air Force and mechanic Corporal C.W. Mathers took off from the Bois Franc Polo Grounds in Montreal in a JN-4 Curtiss two-seater airplane. They had with them the first bag of mail to be delivered by air in Canada. Wind and rain buffeted the small plane and forced it to make refuelling stops at Kingston and Deseronto. Finally, at 4:55 p.m., Peck and Mathers landed at the Leaside Aerodrome (immediately southwest of here). The flight had been arranged by a civilian organization, the Aerial League of the British Empire, to demonstrate that aviation was the way of the future.	43.71704968	-79.3614225	Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Canada's First Commune	On the grounds of the public school, Hamilton Road, Brights Grove - near Sarnia on County Road 7	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.	43.030693	-82.263335	Communities, Organizations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia
Canada's First Polish Settlement	On Shrine Hill Drive, near Our Lady Queen of Poland Roman Catholic Church, off Highway 60 about 1 km east of Wilno	The first group of Polish immigrants to Canada, some 300 in number, established a settlement in this area in 1864. Adverse social conditions and political unrest in their partitioned homeland had encouraged them to leave. They cleared the land and rapidly established a thriving agricultural community. During the 1880s, the village founded here was called Wilno after the birthplace of the Reverend Ludwik Dembski, one of their spiritual leaders. In 1875, the Parish of Wilno was organized and a chapel, dedicated to the Polish saint Stanislaus Kostka, was built. The Canadian Atlantic Railroad linked Wilno with Ottawa in 1894. This district, which received a new wave of Polish immigrants in the early 1990s, retains much of its cultural heritage.	45.520557	-77.530148	Agriculture, Communities	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Madawaska Valley



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Canada's First Telephone Business Office 1877	At Henderson House, part of the Bell Homestead complex, 94 Tutela Heights Road, Brantford	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.	43.10796604	-80.27104173	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford
Canada's First Victoria Cross	In the park at Clarence Square and Spadina Avenue, near his birthplace, Toronto	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.	43.64436671	-79.39429062	War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Canada's Pioneer Airlines	Near the Hudson Community Centre, Main Steet, Hudson - west of Sioux Lookout on Highway 664	In February, 1926 J.V. Elliot and Harold Farrington, each flying a Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny", made the first in a series of passenger flights from here to the isolated Red Lake mining district. The following month, a Curtiss "Lark" flown by H.A. ("Doc") Oaks inaugurated a regular service from Sioux Lookout to Red Lake. That December, Oaks organized Western Canada Airways, whose aircraft were based at Hudson. One of the earliest airlines in Canada, it was the first to maintain year-round operations. With its predecessors and with Starratt Airways, organized here in 1932 by R.W. Starratt, it laid the groundwork for commercial aviation in Canada and greatly stimulated northern development.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Sioux Lookout

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Canadian International Air Show	North of the Bailey Bridge, overlooking Lakeshore Boulevard - behind the band shell - Exhibition Place, Toronto	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.	43.63044278	-79.42330335	Arts and culture, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Canadian National Exhibition, The	At the entrance to Centennial Square, near the Dufferin Gate, Exhibition Place, Toronto	The second half of the 19th century was an era in which technological innovation brought rapid economic progress and social change. The spirit of the age was reflected in an annual fair that first opened on this site on September 5, 1879. Staged by the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, it offered medals and prize money to encourage innovation and improvement in agriculture, manufacturing and the arts. The fair quickly became a popular attraction and a boon to the local economy. A national event since 1912, the CNE continues to showcase Canadian creativity and achievement.	43.63350726	-79.4248561	Agriculture, Arts and culture, Industry and trade, Organizations, Scientific and technological innovations, Sports and recreation	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Canadian Northern Railway, The	Beside CNR steam locomotive 4008, Highway 11, just east of the international border, Rainy River	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.	48.72267909	-94.56868466	Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Rainy River

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Canoe Route to the West, The	In Legion Memorial Park, Main and Mattawan streets, Mattawa	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.	46.31884478	-78.70653888	Exploration, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Township of Mattawan
Canoe Route to the West, The	In French River Park, just off Highway 69, beside the southern approach to the French River bridge	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 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.	46.01668597	-80.58479802	Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of the Archipelago
Captain A. Roy Brown, D.S.C. 1893-1944	In Memorial Park, Franklin and Beckwith streets, Carleton Place	Victor in aerial combat over Baron Manfred von Richthofen, the First World War's leading fighter pilot and German national hero, Arthur Roy Brown was born at Carleton Place. In 1915 he qualified as a civilian pilot and was commissioned in the Royal Naval Air Service. In the thick of vicious air fighting in 1917-18, Brown is credited with at least 12 enemy planes, earning the Distinguished Service Cross and Bar. Though the Canadian's downing of Richthofen was contested by Australian ground gunners, the official award was given to Captain Brown. Overcoming severe war injuries, he returned to civilian life and later organized an air transport company which served in Northern Ontario and Quebec.	45.13973198	-76.14428851	People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Carleton Place

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. 1792-1878	On the grounds of his former residence, 735 Rathbourne Avenue, Woodstock	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.	43.13495011	-80.74690731	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock
Captain Daniel Rapelje 1774-1828	At the city hall, 545 Talbot Street, St. Thomas	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.	42.77908422	-81.19265631	Communities, Industry and trade, People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas
Captain Frederick W. Campbell, V.C. 1867-1915	On the grounds of the Royal Canadian Legion Hall, 140 King Street West, Mount Forest	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.	43.97989875	-80.7345447	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Captain George Fraser Kerr, V.C., M.C., M.M. 1895-1929	In Centennial Park, between Main Street and the waterfront, Deseronto	Born at Deseronto, Kerr attended schools here and in Toronto. With the outbreak of the First World War he enlisted on September 22, 1914 with the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, and arrived in France the following February. He won the Military Medal at Mount Sorrel on June 13, 1916, the Military Cross at Amiens on August 18, 1918, and a Bar to the latter award at Queant later that summer. The Victoria Cross, the British Empire's highest decoration for valour, was awarded to Kerr for his exemplary daring and leadership at Bourslon Wood on September 27, 1918. He outflanked a machine-gun position and later, far in advance of his troops, he rushed a strong point and, single-handed, captured four machine-guns and thirty-one prisoners.			People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Deseronto
Captain James Keating, R.A.	On the grounds of the Historic Naval and Military Establishment, Church Street, Penetanguishene	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 Chrysler's Farm, 1813. At Prairie du Chien in 1814, his 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.	44.79881355	-79.93211262	People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene
Captain John Brant 1794-1832	In front of the Six Nations Council House, in Council House Park, Ohsweken	John Brant was born at the Mohawk Village (Brantford), the youngest son of the renowned Joseph Brant. He was educated at Ancaster and Niagara, and fought with distinction during the War of 1812. Brant devoted his life to improving the welfare of his people. He initiated the establishment of schools, and from 1828 served as superintendent of the Six Nations, the first native person appointed to that post. Around 1830 his mother Catharine (Ohtowa?kéhson), clan mother of the Turtle Clan Mohawks, chose Brant to succeed Henry Tekarihogen as sachem of the Turtle Clan Mohawks, a position of great influence within the Six Nations Confederacy. Brant died of cholera in 1832.	43.06956187	-80.11901382	First Nations, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), Ohsweken

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Captain Miles Macdonell	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	Born in Scotland about 1769, Mile emigrated with his father 'Spanish' John, and other members of the family to New York in 1773. Following the Revolution, they settled near Cornwall at St. Andrew's West. In 1811-12 he became Lord Selkirk's agent, and let the first Band of settlers to the Red River colony. The Nor' Westers endeavored to destroy the Settlement, and arrested Macdonell on a false charge in 1815. Released without trial, he returned to his farm in Osnabruck township, but later moved to his brother's residence at Point Fortune, where he died in 1828.	45.095837	-74.796982	Agriculture, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont
Captain Samuel Anderson 1736-1836	On the grounds of Glen-Stor-Dun Lodge in the vicinity of his land grant, 1900 Montreal Road, Cornwall	This property formed part of the extensive lands granted to Capt. Samuel Anderson, U.E.L., one of the first persons to settle on the site of Cornwall. Born in New England of Irish parents, he served with the British forces during the Seven Years War. At the outbreak of the American Revolution Anderson was imprisoned by the rebels after he had refused a commission in the Continental Army. He escaped in 1776 and was appointed a captain in the 1st Battalion K.R.R.N.Y. He became a justice of the peace for this area in 1785 and later served as the first judge of the Eastern District.	45.026022	-74.683473	Communities, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
Capture of Fort Niagara 1813, The	On the Niagara River Parkway at the East-West Line, near the site from which the force embarked, south of Niagara-on-the-Lake	In the early morning of December 19, 1813, a force under Colonel John Murray, consisting of detachments of the 100th and 41st Regiments, Royal Scots, Royal Artillery and Canadian Militia, embarked in bateaux at the foot of this ravine. Crossing silently to a point above Youngstown, N.Y., they attacked Fort Niagara, killing or capturing its American garrison.	43.234845	-79.060745	War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Capture of Fort William 1816, The	In Paterson Park, May Street North and Miles Street East, Thunder Bay	In 1812, the Earl of Selkirk settled dispossessed Scottish highlanders on Red River valley lands granted by the Hudson's Bay Company. The HBC's rival in the fur trade, the North West Company, feared the new colony would block its trade and supplies. Clashes between traders and colonists culminated with the killing of twenty settlers in the Massacre of Seven Oaks on June 19, 1816. News of Seven Oaks reached Selkirk as he was travelling westward with Swiss mercenaries hired to defend the colony. On August 13, he seized Fort William, the Nor'Westers' inland headquarters, and arrested several senior partners. A bitter court battle ensued. The incident contributed to the British government's decision to pressure the two fur trade companies to merge in 1821.	48.38620649	-89.24655696	Fur trade, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Capture of Ogdensburg 1813, The	In the Public Utilities Park, at the foot of Sophia Street, Prescott	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.	44.70379475	-75.52112639	War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott
Capture of the "Anne" 1838, The	At the Bob-Lo Island parking lot, Elliott's Point, south of Amherstburg on County Road 18	On January 9, 1838, a force of Canadians and Americans sympathizing with Mackenzie's Rebellion, sailed from United States territory and landed on Bois Blanc Island. The schooner "Anne", supporting the invasion, cruised along the Canadian mainland firing on structures near Fort Malden. Defending militia under Col. T. Radcliff returned the fire, disabling the helmsman and damaging the rigging. The "Anne" grounded on Elliott's Point and those aboard were captured. Their leader, Dr. E.A. Theller, an American citizen of Irish birth, was later imprisoned in the Quebec Citadel but made a successful escape.			War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Capture of the "Tigress" and "Scorpion," The	In Lakeside Park, Highway 17B and Stanley Street, Thessalon	Some 25 miles southwest of here lies the Detour Passage between Drummond Island and Michigan's upper peninsula. In August 1814, it was occupied by the armed U.S. schooners "Tigress" and "Scorpion", whose intention was to prevent supplies reaching the British garrison at Michilimackinac. On September 1 a British force of seamen, soldiers and Indians under Lieuts. Miller Worsley, R.N., and Andrew Bulger left Michilimackinac in small boats to attack the enemy. The "Tigress" was boarded on September 3 under cover of darkness. Two days later the "Scorpion" came to anchor nearby and, unaware of her sister ship's capture, allowed her to come alongside. Taken by surprise, the "Scorpion" was captured after a sharp fight.	46.26048821	-83.56591791	War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Town of Thessalon
Capture of the "Somers" and "Ohio," The	Crystal Beach Waterfront Park, Fort Erie (Note: Drive to the lakefront via Ridgeway Road. The park is on Terrace Lane but Terrace Lane is a one-way street. Drive to the end of Ridgeway Road and turn left onto Terrace Lane to get to the parking lot.)	On the night of August 12, 1814, seventy seamen and marines, led by Captain Alexander T. Dobbs, R.N., embarked in this vicinity to attempt the capture of three armed U.S. schooners lying off American-held Fort Erie. One of the six boats used had been carried some 25 miles from Queenston, while the others were brought overland from Frenchman's Creek. Masquerading as supply craft, the force boarded and seized the Somers and Ohio, the Porcupine alone escaping. Two of the attackers, including their second-in-command, Lieutenant Copleston Radcliffe, R.N., were killed. This daring exploit was the last naval action fought on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812.	42.859564	-79.058254	War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Fort Erie



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Carleton University	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.	Founded by the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning to meet the educational needs of war-time Ottawa, this non-denominational college was opened in 1942. In the beginning, it was housed in scattered rented quarters and offered only evening courses in introductory university subject. However, under the leadership of its first president, Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, Carleton College soon inaugurated day classes for veterans, established a Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and obtained a permanent home. In 1952, six years after granting its first degrees in journalism and public administration, the college received a provincial charter and in 1957, it became Carleton University. Since moving to this campus in 1959, Carleton has increased the number of its undergraduate faculties and expanded its graduate program.			Buildings and structures, Education	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Carlsbad Springs	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	In the 1860s, local innkeeper Daniel Eastman offered water from the natural mineral springs in this area for drinking and bathing. His inn was followed by larger hotels where guests were invited to "take the waters" for ailments such as rheumatism, nervousness and digestive disorders. Eastman's Springs was soon a fashionable meeting place for Ottawa society. Also known as Cathartic, it became Carlsbad Springs by the early twentieth century when the Boyd family, owners of the largest hotel, named their establishment after a famous European spa. By supplementing spa therapy with social and recreational activities, the resort's four hotels remained popular until the Second World War. This springhouse was part of the Boyd spa complex.			Environment	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Catharine Parr Traill 1802-1899	At her former home, 16 Smith Street, Lakefield	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.	44.42198601	-78.27719132	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Smith- Ennismore-Lakefield
Cathedral of St. Peter-in- Chains, The	In front of the cathedral, 320 Hunter Street West, Peterborough	The parish of St. Peter-in-Chains was established in 1826 to serve the large Irish Catholic population of the surrounding Robnson Settlement. This building, erected in 1837-38 of stone from nearby Jackson's Creek, is one of the oldest remaining Catholic churches in Ontario. Reportedly designed by the Toronto architect James Chevette, it follows the modified gothic Revival style popular in Upper Canada during the period. In 1882, when the Diocese of Peterborough was erected St. Peter's became a cathedral. Two years later it was extensively renovated and enlarged under its first bishop, Jean François Jamot. Although altered on various occasions, most notably by the addition of a fifth bay to the nave in 1967, St. Peter-in-Chains has retained its original elegance and imposing form.	44.30540445	-78.32737222	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, 1887-1893, The	Located immediately beside the main entrance steps to St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church at 85 Park Street East in Windsor.	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.			Black heritage, Communities, Education, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Central Presbyterian Church	On the grounds of the church, 165 Charlton Avenue West, Hamilton	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 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.	43.25106581	-79.87921775	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
CFCL Radio	In Mattagami Historical Park at Algonquin Boulevard and the Mattagami Bridge, Timmins.	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.	48.47622572	-81.35259692	Arts and culture, Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins
Chaffey's Mills	At Chaffeys Locks, County Road 9, southwest from Highway 15	Prominent early millers in Eastern Ontario, Benjamin and Samuel Chaffey were born in Somerset, England and came to Upper Canada in 1816. After settling briefly in Perth they moved to Elizabethtown (Brockville) where they operated mercantile and milling ventures. Encouraged by local residents to establish mills along the Rideau River, they chose this location in 1820. Samuel settled here soon after, effecting many improvements to the site. By 1827 an extensive complex including a distillery and grist, saw, carding and fulling mills had been established. A small settlement known as Chaffey's Mills gradually developed. The mills were flooded during the building of the Rideau Canal (1826-32), but shipping and, later, tourism stimulated the continued growth of the community of Chaffeys Lock.	44.57933327	-76.32008293	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Champlain in Ontario, 1615	Rotary Champlain Wendat Park, Penetanguishene (on the shore of the South Basin, Georgian Bay - immediately north of Owen and Water streets)	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.	44.769411	-79.938686	Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Champlain in Ontario, 1615	Rotary Champlain Wendat Park, Penetanguishene (on the shore of the South Basin, Georgian Bay - immediately north of Owen and Water streets)	<b>(Anishinaabemowin title)</b> Champlain gaagii ayaaj Ontario, 1615 <b>(Anishinaabemowin text)</b> 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 giiwiindamawaganiwi enibimi maanzhi wijiwiidiwaaaj Haudenosaunee gaye me'onzha gaa'gii pii'onji mawineshkaadinij gaawijiwaaj Anishinabe gaye Wendat. Nengaabii'anong giizhimaajaa e'pabaa maawadishiwej dazhiikewinan dago Cahiagué, e'michaag e'kichiinendaagwak Wendat dazhiikewin. Niiwaak akonaag naanwaak anishinaabeg dago aanind agaamakiwininiwag, Champlain o'gii' wijiwigoon zhaawanong waabanong naani Trent ziibiing, 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 Cahiagué egii'maaki'aganiwij Champlain. Megwaa gii'ani minoyaaaj imaa Huronia o'gii maawadisaan besho giidaanij Anishinabe gaye Tionontati dazhiikewinan. Gagii'ani baatiinowaaaj agaamakiwininiwag e'gii piidoowaaaj aakoziwin gaye miigaazowin, niibiwa gii'onji maanzhisewag anishinaabeg, ogo gaagii wiji'igoj Champlain omaajitaawin gii'onji zhaabwiiwag. Gii'an kiiwe agaamakiing France apii Adidemini'giizisoon gaye giitibaajimobii'ige egii tazhimaaj wenenag, gaa'izhinaagwak aki biinish noongom Ontario aki gaagii aniizhinikaadeg.	44.769411	-79.938686	Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Champlain in Ontario, 1615	Rotary Champlain Wendat Park, Penetanguishene (on the shore of the South Basin, Georgian Bay - immediately north of Owen and Water streets)	<b>(Montagnais-Innu title)</b> Champlain anite tiat Ontario, 1615 mishta-atshitashun <b>(Montagnais-Innu text)</b> 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 Cahiague, eukuan ne meshat kie eshpitenitakuak Wendat utenau. Uiesh neu-tatumitashumitannu mak patetat-tatumitashumitannu itashut innuat kashimakanishishat kie passe akaneshuat 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 Cahiague kie ushikuianishipan ne Champlain. Mekuak 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 tshiauuet Champlain kau France uta upau-pishimu ekuanu 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.	44.769411	-79.938686	Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Champlain in Ontario, 1615	Rotary Champlain Wendat Park, Penetanguishene (on the shore of the South Basin, Georgian Bay - immediately north of Owen and Water streets)	<b>(Mohawk title)</b> 1615 lahárawe Champlain ne Ontario <b>(Mohawk text)</b> Ne Onerahtókha 1615 Honfleur tahahtén:ti ne Samuel de Champlain (c 1574-1635), né:ne tsatákhkhaton shahakwátho ne New France. Tsi iahárawe ne Quebec, wahonwahró:ri ne Champlain tsi na'tehotiri:wate ne Haudenosaunee tánon ne raónha thonatenróhon Anishinabe tánon Wendat . Wa'thathaháhkwe é:neken Huronia nonkwá:ti sotahr wahón:ne, tsi kanataién:ton iahakwatóhseron, ó:ni tsi nón:we ratí:teron Wendat, Cahiaгуé konwá:iats. Nia'tehá:ti Onkwehón:we wahonwanatia'táhrhase 400-500 nihá:ti, tohkara'k nihá:ti ne Ohontsakaionhró:non. Éntie nonkwá:ti ne nàkon niahá:re ne Champlain kaniataraktóntie ne Trent, wa'thaiáia'ke ne Ontario Kaniataráhere tánon iahshakotinataká:ri tsi ronatená:taien ne Haudenosaunee ne nón:wa ne New York wahstonhronón:ke. Iah tshiekaiéri tsi niahaonkwè:taien tánon wa'thontatken ne ratihseróhen, ónen ni'ó:ni waohserá:te. Ne thonwáhnhes Cahiaгуé nionsahón:ni skatne ne rokarewahtonhá:tie Champlain. Tsi nikarí:wes aonsahatkwatá:ko ne Huronia nonkwá:ti iashakotke'totháse ne Anishinabe tánon Tionóntati tsi ratí:teron. Ronhá:tien tsi ohna'kén:ke ne Ohontsakaionhró:non tahatíhawe ne nia'tekahnrá:ke tánon ne teka'nikonhrhá:ra ne ki'sháka ia'thóntieste ne Onkwehón:we, tsi nikáien ne tahonténrohwe ne Champlain iah thénon tehotia'tawén:en. O'seronnio'nwé:ne nieshawé:non ne Seskehkó:wa enhni'tà:ke, ohna'kénke wahahia:ton washakotharáhkwe ne Onkwehón:we rotitiohkwaiénton tánon tsi niiohontsó:ten ne Ontario ieiotón:o'n.	44.769411	-79.938686	Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Champlain in Ontario, 1615	Rotary Champlain Wendat Park, Penetanguishene (on the shore of the South Basin, Georgian Bay - immediately north of Owen and Water streets)	<p><b>(Wendat title)</b> Yenten ontarionde, sangwat wahia enniot iwasen asen wich iskare <b>(Wendat text)</b> D'onne ahaon d'aθochingota, 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. Tehandaθareson ondatonnion. Skandatat Kahiaye ondataywannen. Hondakiwanhation hotiskenrayehta ndak enniot iwasen din wich enniot iwasen onywe d'onywe dinde θora Hatinnionyenhak. Hatiyawe ekandate, hatindihon Ontario dinde tehatindataton Hotinnonchiondi hatindatawan hendondechawan de Skandetatironnon. Hotiskenrayehta teshation, hontatrio hontieronkwa dinde tioskenia onne ontayochaθe. Honriskon ahonraskwat onsaondet Kahiaye. θo honatenhaon ondaie Yenten hondatatrio ahonasterayi. Onne etihandare hayondaθaron Hondatawat dinde Etionnontateronnon. Aweskwak Hatinnionyenhak hatinnrokawi dinde hontatriochenhaon. Oten Yenten hondatsi harihwanditi. θo Yenten onsaohret Yannionhake onnehondia. Aaharihwandotonnion onywe d'onywe dinde hendondechawan, d'ondechate aaiatias "Ontario."</p>	44.769411	-79.938686	Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Champlain in Ontario, 1615	Parc Champlain, Honfleur, France	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.			First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, War and conflict	International, France, Honfleur, France
Champlain's Journey of 1613	In Municipal Park, Highway 17, Cobden	The Father of New France, Samuel de Champlain, made the first of two voyages into what is now Ontario in 1613. He travelled up the Ottawa River seeking the northern sea (Hudson Bay) which one of his five companions, Nicolas de Vignau, claimed to have seen. The expedition struck inland above Lac des Chats and followed a chain of small lakes towards present-day Cobden. Here, on June 7th, Champlain visited with the Algonkin chief Nibachis. Later the party met with the Algonkin elder Tessouat at Allumette Lake. Not wanting the French to travel into Nipissing territory, Tessouat convinced Champlain that Vignau had lied about having seen the northern sea. Champlain, his plans thwarted, returned downriver.			Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Whitewater Region

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Champlain's War Party 1615	In Bayshore Park, Albert Street, opposite the Legion Hall, Trenton	In September, 1615, a small party of Frenchmen commanded by Samuel de Champlain, and some five hundred Huron Indians, passed down the Trent River on their way to attack the Iroquois who lived in what is now northern New York State. Joined by a band of Algonkians, they skirted the eastern end of Lake Ontario and journeyed southward to a palisaded Onondaga village near the present site of Syracuse, N.Y. Champlain was wounded, the attack repulsed, and the discomfited allies returned to the Huronia. This expedition increased the hostility of the Five Nations towards the French and their Indian supporters, which culminated in the defeat and dispersal of the Hurons, 1649-50.	44.099909	-77.57487	Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Quinte West
Charles Clarke 1826-1909	In front of his former home, now the Graham A. Giddy Funeral Home, Geddes and Church Streets, Elora	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.	43.68264992	-80.429195	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Charles Rankin 1797-1886	In Bayview Park, Bay Street, Thornbury	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.	44.56094001	-80.44404598	Communities, People, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Blue Mountains
Charles Sangster 1822-1893	At the Cricket Field near his former home, Barrie Street near Court Street, Kingston	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.	44.22708676	-76.49062591	Arts and culture, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Charles Trick Currelly 1876-1957	In front of the Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto	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 director. He retained this post, as well as a professorship in archaeology at the University, until his retirement in 1946.	43.6674284	-79.3938727	Archaeology, Arts and culture, Education, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Charlotte Elizabeth Whitton, O.C., C.B.E. 1896-1975	In the council chambers, Old City Hall, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa	The first woman mayor of Canada's capital, 1951-56 and 1961-64, Charlotte Whitton was born in Renfrew, educated there and at Queen's University. In 1920, she became secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare (later the Canadian Welfare Council) and as its first executive director, 1926-1941, worked energetically to improve the condition of indigent mothers. Fiery and controversial, Charlotte Whitton represented Canada on the League of Nations Social Questions Committee and investigated Alberta welfare practices for the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, of which she was a lifelong member. She wrote prolifically on a variety of subjects including lumbering on the Ottawa, and Canadian women in war. Her many distinctions included honorary degrees from Smith College, Queen's and Acadia Universities.	45.44023751	-75.69454383	People, Politics and law, Women's history	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Charlotte Schreiber 1834-1922	On the grounds of the University of Toronto Erindale Campus near the site of her former home, Mississauga	An accomplished British artist who gained prominence in Canadian cultural circles, Charlotte Morrell was born in the country of Essex, England. She studied art in London and, while still a young woman, achieved distinction for her paintings and illustrations. Following her marriage to Weymouth Schreiber in 1875, she came to Ontario, finally settling in this area. Here, inspired by local scenes and phenomena, Schreiber continued to pursue an artistic career. Elected the first woman member of the Royal Academy of Arts in 1880, she made a vital contribution to the development of realism in Canadian painting through her high standards of craftsmanship and her encouragement of younger artists. After her husband's death in 1898, Schreiber returned to England where she spent the rest of her life.	43.5519306	-79.66573696	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga
Chatham Blockhouse 1794, The	At the original site of the blockhouse, near the bandstand in Tecumseh Park, William Street South and Stanley Avenue, Chatham	On this site a blockhouse was constructed in 1794 by order of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe. He planned to establish here a small naval arsenal which would form a link in the defences of Upper Canada's western frontier and also draw the Indian trade from Detroit. The post was garrisoned by a detachment of the Queen's Rangers, and two gunboats were built; but by 1797 it was abandoned. In 1798 the province's Administrator, Peter Russell, had the blockhouse moved to Sandwich to serve as the Western District's court house and gaol.			Buildings and structures, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Chicora Incident 1870, The	Near the Canadian locks, off Huron Street, Sault Ste. Marie	The St. Mary's River was the scene of an international dispute between Canada and the United States in May 1870. The Canadian government had sent an expeditionary force to quell a Métis uprising led by Louis Riel at Fort Garry (Winnipeg). It chartered the steamer Chicora to ferry troops and supplies as far as Fort William. The canal at Sault Ste Marie was on American territory, and U.S. officials refused passage to the ship because of its military cargo. The Chicora had to unload its troops and cargo on the Canadian side of the river, pass through the canal empty, and reload on the Lake Superior shore. The incident prompted construction of a Canadian canal which was completed in 1895.			Industry and trade, Politics and law, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Chief Francis Pegahmagabow, 1889-1952	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.	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.			First Nations, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Wasauksing First Nation

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Chief Francis Pegahmagabow, 1889-1952	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.	(Anishinaabemowin title) Gaa-gimaawid Francis Pegahmagabow, 1889-1952 (Anishinaabemowin text) Francis Pegahmagabow-ban, gii-Ojibwe-Nishnaabewi Adik gii-doodeman, gaa-ondaadzid maa Shawanaga. Gii-zhaa gaa-maajii-miigaading miinwaa wedi gaaming gaa-yaad jindawaabnjiged miinwaa ji-giimoodzid gaa-ntaa-waakwiid maa Canadian Expeditionary Force netamsing Battalion. Ogi-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-shkwaamiigaading gaa-wiidged miinwaa gaa-ntaawgi'naawaad oniijaan'siwaan. Gii-gimaawi 1921-1925 miinwaa 1942-1945; gii-giigdo-niiniwi 1933-1936. Weweni gaa-dzhindang Nishnaabewiziwin maa Ottawa 1943. Pii dash Pegahmagabow miinwaa giw gaa-niigaanziwaad Nishnaabeg gaa-zhitoowaad Brotherhood of Canadian Indians, ntaam gaa-wiidookdaadwaad gii-gchi-maawnjidwaad Nishnaabeg. Gii-naabnjigaazo Gaa-gichigimaawid maa National Indian Government 1949 miinwaa 1950. Gii-niigaanzi gaa-baa-dzhindang Nishnaabewiziwin, aapiji gwa gii-gchi-nakitwaad Francis Pegahmagabow owiiji-nishnaabeman maanpii Kiing.			First Nations, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Wasauksing First Nation
Chief William Yellowhead	In Couchiching Beach Park, Tecumseth Street, Orillia	Born about 1769, Yellowhead (Musquakie) served with the British during the War of 1812. Named chief of the Deer tribe of the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians in 1816, he settled with his band at the site of Orillia in 1830 in accordance with lieutenant-Governor Colborne's plan for gathering nomadic tribes on reserves. Pressure from white settlers forced the Indians to relinquish their land and Yellowhead's band moved to Rama in 1838-1839. It is believed that the Muskoka District, which embraced his hunting grounds, was named after this greatly respected chief who died in 1864 and was buried in St. James' churchyard, Orillia.	44.61561345	-79.4138508	Communities, First Nations, People	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Chloe Cooley and the 1793 Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada	On the east side of the Niagara Parkway, near Vrooman's Point, Queenston Heights.	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.			Black heritage, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Christ Church	On the grounds of the church, County Road 3, Burritts Rapids	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 consecrated as Christ Church by the Right Reverend Charles James Stewart, Bishop of Quebec.	44.9836923	-75.79848005	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Christ Church 1819	On the grounds of the church, 317 Ramsay Street, Amherstburg	This church was built in 1818-19 on land donated by Col. William Caldwell. One of the earliest Anglican places of worship in western Upper Canada, it was constructed through the efforts of the Reverend Richard Pollard, an itinerant missionary stationed at Sandwich. The first incumbent was the Reverend Romaine Rolph who served from 1819-1836. The church and burial ground were consecrated in 1833 by the Right Reverend C.J. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec. Christ Church served the garrison of Fort Malden for many years and is one of the oldest remaining church edifices in the province.	42.09999226	-83.11050294	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg
Christ Church 1838	On the grounds of the church, Carp Road and McGee Side Road, about 5 km from Carp	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 Godrey as Rector of Huntley in 1853. Although the interior has been extensively altered, the building stands as a memorial to the original Anglican settlers.	45.31428174	-75.99796735	Buildings and structures, Religion	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Christ Church 1843	At the church, just off Highway 2 on the Tyendinaga Reserve, about 3 km west of Deseronto	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.	44.18545777	-77.07393476	Buildings and structures, First Nations, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Christian Warner 1754-1833	At the Warner Burying Ground, where his grave is located, Warner Road, about 3 km west of St. Davids	Born in Albany County, N.Y., Warner served in Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution, and settled in this vicinity shortly after the corps was disbanded in 1784. Converted to Methodism, Warner became the leader of one of the earliest "Methodist Classes" in the province. Services were held at his home, and in 1801 a simple frame chapel was erected on his property. It became known as the "Warner Meeting House" and was the first Methodist church in Canada west of the Bay of Quinte. This structure was replaced about 1870 by a new chapel. The adjacent "Warner Burying Ground" contains the graves of Christian Warner and other pioneer Loyalist settlers of this region.	43.14674956	-79.14256021	People, Religion, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Christ's Church Cathedral	On the grounds of the cathedral, 252 James Street North, Hamilton	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.	43.262976	-79.86613538	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Church of St. John the Evangelist, The	On the grounds of the church, 3428 Portage Road North, Niagara Falls	One of the province's oldest Anglican churches, St. John's was begun in 1825, during the pastorate of the Reverend William Leeming, and consecrated three years later. It was erected under the auspices of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, who had a summer residence nearby, with additional financial support and gifts of land and furnishings donated by Robert Henry Dee, a retired officer of the Commissariat Department, John Beverley Robinson, Attorney-General of Upper Canada, and other civic and military officials. Picturesquely set facing Stamford Green, the simple rectangular structure is enhanced by Gothic-style windows and a square battlemented belfry. St. John's remained in continuous religious use until 1957 when a new church was completed and, though somewhat altered, it retained its original character.	43.12380741	-79.09937455	Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls
Church of St. Peter, The	On the grounds of the church, 240 College Street, Cobourg	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.	43.96096488	-78.16157416	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Church of the Holy Trinity 1847, The	On the exterior west wall of the church, 19 Trinity Square, off Bay Street behind the Eaton Centre, Toronto	This church was made possible by a gift from Mary Lambert Swale of Yorkshire, England, who stipulated that "the seats be free and unappropriated forever". At that time most other Anglican churches charged pew rentals. John Simcoe Macaulay donated the land, then on the outskirts of Toronto. Bishop John Strachan consecrated the church and Henry Scadding was first rector. Henry Bower Lane, architect, designed the modified Gothic church in the ancient cruciform plan. Bricks were hauled from the Don Valley and timbers from the surrounding forests. The roof slates came as ballast in British sailing vessels. In the twentieth century the church developed a tradition of ministry to the needs of people in the inner city.	43.654718	-79.3817318	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Church of the Holy Trinity, The	On the grounds of the church, 7820 Portage Road South, Chippawa	A frame church was built here following the arrival in 1820 of an Anglican missionary, the Reverend William Leeming. It was burned on the night of September 12-13, 1839, by supporters of William Lyon Mackenzie who crossed the Niagara River from New York State. The present church was designed by John Howard and built with the aid of private subscriptions and government assistance. The corner-stone was laid in 1841 by Bishop John Strachan. Among the well known persons who worshipped here were: Jenny Lind, the famous singer, in 1851; Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), in 1860; and Laura Secord, a parishioner, who died in 1868.	43.0616056	-79.05725467	Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Church of the Immaculate Conception, The	On the grounds of the church, County Road 12, Formosa	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.	44.06848248	-81.21389055	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of South Bruce
Claremont Lodge and Auchmar 1855	On the grounds of the former gate lodge, 71 Claremont Drive, Hamilton	This gate lodge was built for the Hon. Isaac Buchanan (1810-1883) who was born in Glasglow. He emigrated to Toronto in 1830, became a successful wholesale merchant, represented Toronto in the first Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, 1841-44, and moved to Hamilton about 1850. He bought property here, named it the Claremont Estate in 1852, and in 1855 built the lodge and the main house, now located at 88 Fennell West. Buchanan subdivided the estate and renamed the main house "Auchmar" after the Buchanan estate on Loch Lomond, Scotland. He became member for Hamilton 1857-67, and served as President of the Executive Council in the 1864 Taché-Macdonald administration. He dies in Hamilton in 1883.	43.24486472	-79.87807	Buildings and structures	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Claude J.P. Nunney, V.C. 1892-1918	At the Royal Canadian Legion, County Road 34, Lancaster	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-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.	45.14520432	-74.50376221	People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry
Cobalt Mining Camp, The	Opposite the Cobalt Northern Ontario Mining Museum, 26 Silver Street near the site of the initial discovery, Cobalt	About 900 yards southwest of here, on August 7, 1903, two lumbermen seeking timber for railroad ties made the initial discovery of the cobalt silver camp. Named for its discoverers, the McKinley-Darrach mine operated from 1904-1927. In the rush of 1905-06, Coleman township became the scene of the most intensive prospecting hitherto known in Ontario. Though it once boasted over 100 producing mines, the fortunes of the camp waned after 1920, owing to sharply reduced silver prices. After 1960 a firmer market and improved methods of recovery encouraged renewed activity. In its first sixty years, the Cobalt camp produced over 420 million ounces of silver, valued at some \$264 million.	47.3953725	-79.68563396	Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Cobalt
Cobourg and Peterborough Railway 1852-1898, The	At University Avenue and Spring Street near the site where the first sod was turned for the line, Cobourg	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.	43.962784	-78.173726	Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colborne Lodge 1836	Near Colborne Lodge museum, at the south entrance to High Park on Colborne Lodge Drive, Toronto	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.	43.64074405	-79.46054408	Buildings and structures	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Coldwater Mill 1833, The	At the mill on Mill Street, just off Coldwater Road, Coldwater	In 1830 aboriginals of the surrounding region were gathered on a reserve along a newly opened road connecting The narrows (Orillia) and Coldwater. The superintendent, Capt. Thomas Gummersal Anderson, and a band of Ojibwa under chief Aisance, settled in Coldwater. Land-hungry settlers influenced the government to move the aboriginals to Rama and Beausoliel Island in 1838-39. This grist-mill, financed with aboriginal funds, was constructed by Stephen Chapman, Jacob Gill and others in 1833. The mill was sold to George Copeland in 1849 and been in operation for over 125 years.	44.70806681	-79.64394019	Buildings and structures, First Nations, Industry and trade	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Severn



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Cole Shoal Lighthouse (Five Mile Light)	224 Hudson Point Road, Elizabethtown, on the grounds of G.C. Hudson Supply Limited, near the shore overlooking the water-based Cole Shoal Lighthouse.	Cole Shoal Lighthouse was constructed in 1856, one of nine nearly identically designed lighthouses on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River to aid in the navigation of merchant vessels and mark treacherous points throughout the Canadian Thousand Islands. This wooden, water-based light was the most eastern location of this network of nine lighthouses between Kingston and Prescott. The squat, tapered structure was able to withstand heavy winds due to its low centre of gravity and was the oldest surviving of the original nine, until it was destroyed by lightning in 2018. Over the years, four lighthouse keepers rowed twice daily from the shore to light and extinguish the lamp, until 1927 when it was decommissioned. Known as "Five Mile Light" due to its location five miles west of Brockville, the tower continues to serve as a landmark for boaters and serves as a reminder of the St. Lawrence's heyday as a thriving transportation corridor. A replica built in 2020 now stands on the original site of Cole Shoal.	44.53617996	-75.7593723	Buildings and structures, Communities	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley
College of Iona, The	At Iona Academy, across from the ruins of St. Raphael's Church, King's Road, St. Raphaels	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.	45.21290377	-74.59597524	Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colonel Anthony Van Egmond 1778-1838	At the entrance to the Egmondville Cemetery, where his grave is located, Bayfield and Church streets, Egmondville	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.	43.53988644	-81.40727741	Communities, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East
Colonel Arthur Rankin 1816-1893	In Ernest Atkinson Park, Riverside Drive, Windsor	Born in Montreal, Rankin moved to this province about 1830 and qualified as a deputy provincial surveyor in 1836. The next year he was commissioned as an ensign in the Queen's Light Infantry and captured the enemy's flag in the "Battle of Windsor" (December 1838). He commanded the Ninth Upper Canadian Military District 1855-1861 and the 23rd Essex Volunteer Light Infantry Battalion 1866-1868. Vigorous and enterprising, Rankin organized the group of Ojibwa Indians which toured Britain and staged the first "Wild West" show there in 1843. His business interests expanded to include shipping, railroads, real estate and several mining projects in the Algoma District. First elected to the Parliament of Canada in 1854 Rankin served three terms as the member for Essex.	42.31307115	-83.06308294	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colonel Darby Bergin, 1826-1896	Precious Blood Parish Cemetery, 18318 County Road 2 in Glen Walter (Cornwall)	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.	45.032599	-74.638159	First Nations, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
Colonel Edward Jessup 1735-1816	On the grounds of Fort Wellington, County Road 2, Prescott	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.	44.71237884	-75.50858975	Communities, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colonel Elizabeth Smellie 1884-1968	In Waverly Park, Waverly Street in Waverly Park Heritage Conservation District, Thunder Bay (facing the military armouries)	This celebrated Canadian army nurse and public health authority was born in Port Arthur. In 1909 "Beth" Smellie became night supervisor at McKellar General Hospital. Joining the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in 1915, she served in France and England. Elizabeth Smellie was demobilized in 1920 and three years later became Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada. She re-entered the army in 1940 and a year later supervised the organization of the Canadian Women's Army Corps. The first woman to attain the rank of Colonel in Canada's Armed Forces, Col. Smellie achieved many honours, including Commander of the British Empire and the Royal Red Cross Medal. After World War II she returned to the V.O.N., and retired in 1947.	48.43691805	-89.22648918	People, War and conflict, Women's history	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Colonel Graham Thomson Lyall, V.C. 1892-1941	In The Lincoln and Welland Regiment memorial garden at the corner of Lake Street and Welland Avenue, St Catharines.	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 Bournal 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.	43.162142	-79.250685	People, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colonel James Givins	At Givins/Shaw Public School, on land he formerly owned, 49 Givins Street, Toronto	This school bears the name of, and is located on land formerly owned by, Colonel James Givins, who came to Canada after fighting on the British side during the American Revolution. In 1791 he was commissioned in the Queen's Rangers and subsequently served as Indian agent at York from 1797. Appointed Provincial Aide-de-Camp to General Brock during the War of 1812, he was highly commended for the courageous manner in which, in command of a small band of Indians, he resisted American invaders during the attack on York in 1813. He served as Chief Superintendent of the Indian Department in Upper Canada 1830-1837. He died in March 1846, at 87 and is buried in St. James' Cemetery, Toronto.	43.64643293	-79.41835595	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Colonel Joel Stone 1749-1833	In front of the town hall, 30 King Street East, Gananoque	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.	44.32872497	-76.16412484	Communities, Industry and trade, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque
Colonel John Prince 1796-1870	Near the pond in Bellevue Park, the former Prince estate, off Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie	Here, on a portion of his former estate, is buried Col. Prince who emigrated from England in 1833 and settled at Sandwich, Upper Canada. As commanding officer of the Essex Militia, he stirred up a violent controversy by ordering the summary execution of four members of an armed force sympathizing with Mackenzie's Rebellion which invaded the Windsor area in December, 1838. He represented Essex in the legislative assembly 1836-40 and 1841-54. Prince was appointed the first judge of the Algoma District in 1860. Colourful and eccentric, he became one of early Sault Ste Marie's best known citizens.	46.50039811	-84.29874787	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colonel Matthew Elliott 1739-1814	Near the site of his former home, 849 Front Road South, at Elliott's Point, south of Amherstburg on County Road 18	Near this site stood the house erected in 1784 by Matthew Elliott. Born in Ireland, he emigrated to the American Colonies in 1761, and during the Revolution served with the British forces as a captain in the Indian Department. He was an Indian agent for the western tribes 1790-95 and deputy superintendent of the Indian Department 1795-98. Elliott represented Essex in the legislative assembly 1801-12. As colonel of the 1st Essex Militia he took part in the capture of Detroit, August 16, 1812, and the battles of Fort Meigs, Moraviantown and Black Rock.	42.0815976	-83.1149254	Communities, First Nations, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg
Colonel Robert Nelles 1761-1842	On the grounds of his former home, 126 Main Street West, Grimsby	A Loyalist from the Mohawk Valley, New York, Nelles came to Canada during the American Revolution and from 1780 to 1784 served in the Indian Department. Following hostilities, he settled near the Grand River but by 1792 had moved to this area. Nelles built mills and a store on nearby Forty-Mile Creek and soon became a prominent merchant. About 1798, he constructed a Georgian-style stone manor on this site. Modified by later additions, notably the erection of the Neo-classical porch in the 1820s, the house served as Nelles' residence during his lengthy career as a justice of the peace, member of the legislative assembly, and commanding officer of the 4th Lincoln Militia.	43.19316823	-79.56726758	Industry and trade, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby
Colonel Samuel Strickland 1804-1867	On the grounds of Christ Church where his grave is located, 62 Queen Street, Lakefield	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 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.	44.42518152	-78.27222873	Arts and culture, People	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colonel The Honourable Herbert Alexander Bruce, MD, LLD 1868-1963	About 200 metres (approximately 650 feet) southwest of Simcoe Street, on Greenway Blvd., Scugog.	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.	44.090697	-78.943784	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Scugog
Colonel The Honourable Thomas Talbot 1771-1853	At the Elgin County Court House, Wellington Street, St. Thomas	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.	42.77528254	-81.20203158	Communities, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Colonel Thomas Hornor 1767-1834	At Princeton Cemetery, County Road 2, near the site of his former mill, just west of Princeton	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.			Industry and trade, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Blandford- Blenheim
Colonel William Chisholm 1788-1842	In Lakeside Park, Navy and Front Streets, Oakville	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.	43.44189222	-79.66605825	Communities, Industry and trade, People, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Oakville
Colonial Advocate, The	At Mackenzie House, 1 Queenston Street, Queenston	This influential journal of radical reform was first published on May 18, 1824, at Queenston by William Lyon Mackenzie. A native of Scotland, Mackenzie had immigrated to Upper Canada in 1820 and three years later settled here and opened a general store. Within a year he had established a printing office in his home on this site, but in November 1824, moved to York (Toronto). Because of Mackenzie's frequent attacks on the "Family Compact", supporters of this group raided the Colonial Advocate's offices and damaged the press on June 8, 1826. The courts awarded Mackenzie damages and he soon resumed publication. Mackenzie severed his connection with the paper, now called The Advocate, in 1834, and the last issue appeared that November.	43.16245639	-79.0535239	Arts and culture, Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the- Lake



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Commanda General Store, The	At the Commanda General Store Museum, Highway 522, Commanda	An outstanding example of a High Victorian commercial structure, the Commanda General Store was built and occupied by James Arthurs (1866-1937) about 1885. It was strategically located on the Rosseau-Nipissing Colonization Road and during the more than two decades that Arthurs, who later served in the house of commons and the Senate, was the proprietor it played a vital service role in the development of Commanda and the surrounding area. A multi-purpose structure that functioned both as a residence and a business, the building is distinguished by its boom-town façade with two-storey gallery and intricate wood trim. It remained in commercial use until the late 1970s. Restored by the Gurd and Area Historical Corporation, it was opened as a museum in 1981.	45.95160953	-79.60508365	Buildings and structures, Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Nipissing
Commissariat Building 1827, The	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	This structure, the oldest existing stone building in Ottawa, was used as a storehouse, office and treasury during the construction of the Rideau Canal (1826-32) under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E. Its superb masonry and solid construction are typical of the stonework done by Scottish masons along the Rideau Canal and, at a later date, on private homes in eastern Ontario. In 1864, the building was turned over to the Canadian government and, until 1951, was used successively by various departments concerned with the maintenance of the canal.	45.42592877	-75.69766764	Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Conference Church, The	On the grounds of Picton United Church, Chapel and Mary streets, Picton	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.	44.00513369	-77.14409157	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Cornwall Grammar School	At the Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational School, 437 Sydney Street in Cornwall.	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 and began a new life as a modern secondary institution, becoming a collegiate in 1925, and adding vocational courses in 1938.	45.02276253	-74.72846106	Communities, Education, People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
Corporal Frederick George Topham, V.C. 1917-1974	At the Etobicoke Civic Centre, Highway 427 and Burnhamthorpe Road, Toronto	"Topy" Topham was a medical orderly with the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion when it parachuted behind enemy lines on March 24, 1945 during the Allied assault on the Rhine. As he tended to casualties, he saw two medical orderlies killed in succession while treating a paratrooper in the drop zone. Topham rescued their patient and, despite being shot through the nose, continued to clear wounded from the area before seeking treatment. While rejoining his company, he encountered a burning machine-gun carrier in danger of exploding. Topham pulled three wounded soldiers from the wreckage, saving the lives of two. For his compassion and sustained courage, he was awarded the Victoria Cross. After the war he lived in Etobicoke.			People, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Cowley Fathers at Bracebridge, The	On Sadler Drive, west of Palmer Crescent, Bracebridge	The Society of Saint John the Evangelist was founded by an Anglican priest at Cowley, England in 1866. Bound by vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, members of the order devote their lives to prayer and community service. The Society began its ministry in Canada in 1927 when three Cowley Fathers arrived in Emsdale to take charge of the scattered Anglican missions in Muskoka. They established a monastery in Bracebridge the following year. At a time when government social programs were limited, the Cowley Fathers provided essential humanitarian services as well as spiritual enrichment to Muskoka communities. Declining membership led to their withdrawal from the region in 1983.	45.04949077	-79.30475888	Religion	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge
Craigleith Shale Oil Works 1859, The	Near the site of the former oil works, at the east end of Craigleith Provincial Park, Highway 26	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.	44.53666776	-80.34834601	Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Craigleith Provincial Park

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Crawford Lake Indian Village Site	At the entrance to Crawford Lake Conservation Area, Regional Road 1 or Guelph Line, southeast of Campbellville	The first prehistoric village in the eastern woodland area of North America to be accurately dated, this archaeological site has revealed much about Iroquoian agriculture. A study of sediment collected from Crawford Lake in 1971 led to discovery of the site. A small, deep body of water, this meromictic lake has limited circulation and little oxygen below the 12-metre level, ensuring the preservation of annual deposits of sediment in undisturbed layers called varves. Analysis of their pollen content showed vegetational changes in the area over time and a concentration of corn pollen, dated 1434-59, suggested the existence of an Indian village nearby. In 1973, this site was located. Excavations undertaken here during the following decade confirmed that native agriculturalists contributed substantially to the region's changing environment.			Archaeology, Communities, Environment, First Nations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Milton
Credit Indian Village 1826	At 1725 Mississauga Road in the vicinity of the former village, Mississauga	In 1826 the government assisted a band of Mississauga, who had recently been converted to Christianity, to settle in this vicinity, and within five years laid out a village plot and constructed log cottages and a sawmill. Methodist missionaries, notably Peter Jones and Egerton Ryerson, ministered to the converts who in 1829 built a combined schoolhouse and chapel. By 1837 about 50 houses had been erected for the Indians. Three years later they had approximately 500 acres under cultivation. Pressure from local white settlement and a decline in the Indian population led to the closing of the mission and the return of the major portion of the Mississauga to the Grand River Reserve in 1847.			Communities, First Nations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dalhousie Library, The	On the grounds of the community hall where the local library is now housed, just off County Road 8, Watsons Corners - west of Lanark	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 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.	45.02102273	-76.46320905	Buildings and structures, Education	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Lanark Highlands
Daniel Fowler 1810-1894	On the grounds of his former home, Concession Road 1, near Emerald, Amherst Island	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.	44.1431756	-76.79388403	Arts and culture, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist
Daniel Knechtel 1843-1936	At Hanover Heritage Square, the former site of the Knechtel furniture factory, at 10th Street and 10th Avenue, Hanover	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).	44.15326469	-81.02566457	Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Hanover

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Daniel McLachlin 1810-1872	In Robert Simpson Park, at the foot of John Street, Arnprior	One of the Ottawa Valley's most enterprising lumbermen, McLachlin was born in Rigaud Township, Lower Canada, and by 1837 had built a sawmill and grist-mill at Bytown (Ottawa). In 1851, influenced by the timber potential of the Madawaska watershed, he purchased some 400 acres at the deserted hamlet of Arnprior and in 1854 laid out a town plot. The large sawmills which he built here, greatly stimulated the community's growth. In the legislature of the Province of Canada, McLachlin represented Bytown, 1851-54, and Renfrew County, 1861-63. On Arnprior's incorporation in 1862, he was elected to the first village council, and he represented South Renfrew in the first Dominion parliament, 1867-69.	45.44314933	-76.35191117	Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior
David Allanson Jones 1836-1910	In the park at Prospect and Second streets, Beeton	World-renowned breeder of bees and pioneer of the North American beekeeping industry, he came in 1867 to Clarksville which, in 1874, was renamed Beeton (now Beeton). Jones searched the Old World for species of bees, and brought queens for isolated breeding to the islands of Georgian Bay. First president, in 1881, of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and in 1885 founding editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, Jones was Canada's first major commercial honey producer.	44.0806666	-79.78755439	Industry and trade, People	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of New Tecumseth
David Boyle 1842-1911	On the grounds of the public library, the forerunner of which - the Elora Mechanics' Institute Library - Boyle actively promoted, 144 Geddes Street, Elora	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.	43.68377205	-80.43121053	Archaeology, Education, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
David Brown Milne 1882-1953	In Willow Creek Park, Cambridge and Market Streets, Paisley	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.	44.31015864	-81.2744952	Arts and culture, People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
David Gibson 1804-1864	On the grounds of his former home - now Gibson House Museum, 5172 Yonge Street, Toronto	This building, a good example of an early Victorian farm-house was completed in 1851 by David Gibson. Born in Glamis Parish, Forfarshire, Scotland, Gibson emigrated to Upper Canada where, in 1825, he was appointed a Deputy Land Surveyor. He was an ardent supporter of William Lyon Mackenzie, and was twice elected as a Reform member to the provincial parliament. One of Mackenzie's chief lieutenants in the unsuccessful Rebellion of 1837, he fled to the United States. His house was burned by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Bond Head, and his property was made subject to forfeiture. Fully pardoned, he returned in 1848, and resumed his profession as surveyor. Later he was appointed as Inspector of Crown Land Agencies and Superintendent of Colonization Roads.	43.77013359	-79.41478634	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
David Vivian Currie, V.C., 1912-1986	In Queen's Park, First Avenue West and Eighth Street, Owen Sound	A much-honoured World War II army officer, Currie, who is buried in Owen Sound, was born and raised in Saskatchewan. He enlisted in 1939 and was sent overseas with the 29th Canadian Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment (the South Alberta Regiment) three years later. On August 18, 1944, Currie, leading a small force in Normandy, was ordered to help seal the Chambois-Trun escape route to the German forces cut off in the Falaise pocket. He met fierce resistance in the village of St. Lambert-sur-Dives. There, by skilful command and heroic example, Currie sustained his men for three days as they repeatedly thwarted breakout attempts by masses of Germans. For his actions, he was awarded the Victoria Cross, the British Commonwealth's highest decoration for valour.	44.56409978	-80.94463533	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound
Dawn Settlement, The	At the Josiah Henson Museum of African-Canadian History, west of Highway 21, Dresden	In the 1830s, the Reverend Josiah Henson and other abolitionists sought ways to provide refugees from slavery with the education and skills they needed to become self-sufficient in Upper Canada. They purchased 200 acres of land here in 1841 and established the British American Institute, one of the first schools in Canada to emphasize vocational training. The community of Dawn developed around the Institute. Its residents farmed, attended the Institute, and worked at sawmills, grist-mills and other local industries. Some returned to the United States after emancipation was proclaimed in 1863. Others remained, contributing to the establishment of a significant Black community in this part of the province.			Black heritage, Communities	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
de Puisaye Settlement 1799, The	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	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.	43.92293455	-79.44900845	Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Richmond Hill



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Desjardins Canal, The	In Desjardins Centennial Park, East Street North, Dundas	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.	43.26599609	-79.94449427	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Destruction of the Caroline 1837, The	Niagara River Parkway, about 2 km south of Chippawa, opposite Navy Island	On the night of December 29-30, 1837, some 60 volunteers acting on the orders of Col. Allan Napier McNab, and commanded by Capt. Andrew Drew, R.N., set out from Chippawa in small boats to capture the American steamer "Caroline". That vessel, which had been supplying William Lyon MacKenzie's rebel forces on Navy Island, was moored at Fort Schlosser, N.Y. There she was boarded by Drew's men, her crew killed or driven ashore, and after an unsuccessful attempt to start the engine, her captors set the ship afire and left her to sink in the Niagara River. This action almost precipitated war between Britain and the United States.	43.055715	-79.02630104	War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Development of Pelee Island, The	At Pelee Island Heritage Centre, West Dock, Pelee Island	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.	41.7629121	-82.6887676	Agriculture, Communities, Environment, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Pelee Island
Dianna Boileau, Dr. Harold Challis and Transgender Rights	In front of La Verendrye Hospital in Fort Frances	In 1970, Dianna Boileau (c. 1930s-2014) became the first Canadian to receive gender-affirming surgery. The catalyst for Dianna's transition was Dr. Harold Challis, a British physician at La Verendrye Hospital in Dianna's hometown of Fort Frances, with a rare and progressive understanding of gender for the time. Dr. Challis saw Dianna frequently in her youth and learned of her struggles among her peers. His counsel helped Dianna and her family with her transition to begin living openly as a woman. In 1970, Dianna received gender-affirming surgery through the new Gender Identity Clinic at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry in Toronto. In 1972, she told her life story in a ground-breaking autobiography, recounting her relationships and medical journey, but also incidents of harassment, discrimination and abuse. The international media blitz that followed traced the challenges of being trans in her time and provided a public face for transition when few existed. Dianna married in the 1980s and disappeared from the public eye. The fight for provincial funding for medical transition waged until 2008. It helped unify and focus the trans movement in Ontario for decades to come. By going public with her story, Dianna helped bring awareness to transgender rights and medical transition.	48.6062993	-93.3917824	Communities, People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations, Women's history	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Discovery of Insulin 1921, The	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	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.	43.66111187	-79.39227838	Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Discovery of the Sudbury Nickel Deposits	On Highway 144, near the site of the Murray Mine, a short distance northwest of Sudbury	The significance of Sudbury's mineral deposits became apparent during construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the area in the 1880s. Blacksmith Tom Flanagan, and others, took samples from some reddish rock nearby in 1883. Analysis of the rock revealed copper-nickel sulphides. The famous Murray mine was subsequently established at the site. Ore bodies were soon discovered in abundance throughout the Sudbury area. Entrepreneur Samuel J. Ritchie founded the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff in 1886. Capitalizing on breakthroughs in metal-refining, he opened up an industrial and military market for nickel-steel alloys. With the establishment of corporations like International Nickel (1902) and Falconbridge Nickel Mines (1928), Sudbury became the nickel capital of the world.	46.52124791	-81.05305434	Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
District Capital 1815-1825, The	On the grounds of Christ Church, which was built on the foundations of the former court house and jail, Township Road 46, Vittoria	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.	42.76190801	-80.32241564	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
District Court House and Gaol	At the former court house, now Mackenzie Hall, Brock and Sandwich streets, Windsor	When the British withdrew from Detroit in 1796, they transferred the courts of the Western District to Sandwich (Windsor). An abandoned blockhouse, relocated from Chatham, served briefly as the court house and gaol until fire destroyed it in 1797. Its replacement, built soon afterwards, was burned by American soldiers during the War of 1812. A brick court house and gaol, completed by 1820, served until 1856 when the present building was constructed. Designed in the Renaissance Revival style by Albert H. Jordan of Detroit, it was built by stonemason Alexander Mackenzie, who later became Canada's second prime minister. It housed the Essex County courts until 1963. Renamed Mackenzie Hall, the restored building opened in 1985 as a community and arts centre.	42.30010639	-83.0765677	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
District Court House and Gaol 1825	At the county court house, 1023 Queen Street, L'Orignal	In 1816, the Ottawa District was established and the Courts of Quarter Session, which at that time possessed local administrative as well as judicial authority, were held in the Township of Longueuil. In 1824, Jacob Marston donated a plot of land in this vicinity for the use of a court. By September 1825, the central portion of the present building, constructed by Donald McDonald and Walter Beckworth, contractors, was completed. Designed in the Loyalist Neo-Classic style, this is the oldest remaining court house in the province. Extensive additions were made in 1861-62.	45.61920728	-74.6907175	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Township of Champlain

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
District Court House and Gaol 1832	On the grounds of the county court house, Union Street, Picton	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.	44.00751217	-77.13458394	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward
District Court House and Gaol 1833	On the grounds of the court house, Pitt and Water streets, Cornwall	The central portion of this building was completed in 1833 and served as the court-house and gaol of the Eastern District. First named Luneburgh, this district was established in 1788 by proclamation. In 1794 an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada authorized the magistrates of the District Court of Quarter Sessions to erect a court-house and gaol at Cornwall. A two-storey frame structure was completed on this site about 1802 and, until destroyed by fire in 1826, served as the centre of local judicial and municipal administration. It was replaced by the main block of the present building, which is one of the province's oldest remaining public structures.	45.01576592	-74.72788645	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
District Court House and Gaol 1843	On the grounds of the court house, 43 Drummond Street East, Perth	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.	44.89876834	-76.24540222	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
District Court House and Jail	At the Peterborough County Court House, overlooking Victoria Park between Brock and Murray streets, Peterborough	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.	44.30794049	-78.31702141	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough
Dixie Union Chapel	At the chapel, Cawthra Road and Dundas Street East, Mississauga	Constructed of stone from the nearby Etobicoke River, this building also known as the Stone Chapel, is a rare surviving example of a "union" chapel from the settlement period of Upper Canada. It was erected in 1837 through the efforts of John Silverthorn, Allen Robinet and Daniel Harris, prominent early settlers of Toronto Township. It replaced a previous log structure in which Anglicans, Methodists and Presbyterians worshipped as early as 1816. The erection of such multi-denominational churches was the result of the small size and poverty of many early religious groups. Little altered on the exterior since its construction, the chapel was last used for regular services by a baptist congregation in the 1950s and is still held in trust for local Protestant denominations.	43.59512748	-79.59987311	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Don Mills	In the park at the northeast corner of Don Mills Road and Lawrence Avenue, Toronto	Don Mills was planned as a model town that would humanize urban life in an age of industry and the automobile. Initiated and financed by businessman E.P. Taylor and designed by Macklin Hancock, a young urban planner, it was built between 1952 and 1965 on 835 hectares of land between the west and east Don River valleys. Hancock's planning team envisioned a self-contained community distinguished by consistent design principles and modernist style. Industry, commerce and major roads were arranged to be accessible but insulated from residential areas. Greenspaces preserved natural watercourses and provided pedestrian routes between different neighbourhoods. An immediate critical and commercial success, Don Mills has been imitated in suburban developments across Canada.	43.73748928	-79.34293875	Communities	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Donald Allerton Johnston 1874-1957	On County Road 1, just off Highway 21, Rutherford	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."	42.65544381	-82.12606428	Organizations, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Township of Enniskillen

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Douglas Point Nuclear Power Plant	At the Douglas Point Visitors' Centre, Concession 4, west of Highway 21, north of Tiverton.	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.			Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Kincardine
Dr. Anderson Ruffin Abbott 1837-1913	At the BME Freedom Park, corner of Wellington and Princess streets, Chatham-Kent	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 <i>Missionary Messenger</i> , the official publication of the British Methodist Episcopal Church. Abbott eventually returned to Toronto. He is buried at the Toronto Necropolis.	42.40540754	-82.17331832	Black heritage, People	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen 1857-1943	On the grounds of the public school on Mount Pleasant Road, Mount Pleasant	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.	43.08201486	-80.31229329	People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant
Dr. Charles Duncombe 1791-1867	At the Elgin County Pioneer Museum, 32 Talbot Street, St. Thomas	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.	42.77869196	-81.20950251	People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dr. Henry Norman Bethune 1890-1939	At his birthplace, now a museum, 235 John Street, Gravenhurst	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.	44.92044981	-79.37613049	People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst
Dr. James Naismith 1861-1939	At his childhood home, Highway 15, just north of Clayton Road, about 4.5 km northwest of Almonte	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.	45.24172339	-76.23175735	Education, People, Scientific and technological innovations, Sports and recreation	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dr. Lorne Pierce 1890-1961	On the grounds of the United Church in Delta - Highway 42, west of Athens	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.	44.61130387	-76.12222332	Arts and culture, Education, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Athens
Dr. Mahlon W. Locke 1880-1942	In front of the house which served as his office, County Road 18 - just east of Highway 31, Williamsburg	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.	44.97536192	-75.24304057	Industry and trade, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dr. Robert Hamilton Coats 1874-1960	On the grounds of Central Huron Secondary School, 165 Princess Street East, Clinton	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.	43.61738015	-81.53461379	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron
Dreamer's Rock	At the rock, Whitefish River First Nation, Birch Island Lodge Road, east off Highway 6 about 12 km northeast of Little Current	This tall quartzite rock derives its name from a local Indian tradition that it was used for dream visitation. On reaching puberty, Indian boys of the surrounding area were sent to the summit where they fasted and, through dreams, received powers from a "guardian spirit". The spirit would also advise them of their calling. Shaw-wan-ossy-way, a famous chief and medicine man of the early 1800s, is reported to have acquired his healing powers after several visits to this rock where he lay in the shallow five-foot depression at the summit. Little used after the arrival of the Europeans, "Dreamer's Rock", with its incomparable view of the surrounding countryside, stands as a reminder of ancient Indian beliefs.			Environment, First Nations	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Whitefish River First Nation

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dufferin County Court House	At the court house, 51 Zina Street, Orangeville	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 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.	43.91930094	-80.10279139	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Town of Orangeville
Duncan Cameron	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Church Street West, Williamstown	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.	45.14667809	-74.57744705	Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas
Duncombe's Uprising 1837	At the corner of Talbot and Simcoe streets, Scotland	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.	43.02463547	-80.37508982	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dundas Mills	On the grounds of the House of Providence, Governor's Road and Ogilvie Street near the site of the former mills, Dundas	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.	43.26252997	-79.95533442	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Dundas Town Hall	On the grounds of the town hall, 60 Main Street, Dundas	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.	43.26373058	-79.9524246	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Dundurn Castle 1832	On the grounds of the castle, now a museum, Dundurn Park, Dundurn Street and York Boulevard, Hamilton	This mansion was built 1832-35 by Allan Napier MacNab (1798-1862) and named after the family ancestral seat in Scotland. Enlisting at fifteen, MacNab distinguished himself by his bravery in the War of 1812. He subsequently entered politics and was noted for this support of the Family Compact. During the Rebellion of 1837 he was one of the government's most active military supporters and was knighted for his services. Leader of the Tory-Conservatives, MacNab was speaker of the Legislative Assembly on several occasions and Prime Minister of Canada 1854-56.	43.26953499	-79.88542094	Buildings and structures	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Durham Road, The	At the entrance to the Durham Conservation Area, Durham Road, 1.5 km east of Highway 6	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.	44.18458463	-80.79604791	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of West Grey
Dutch Settlement of Holland Marsh, The	Near the old schoolhouse, Concession Road 3, Ansnorveldt - west of Newmarket	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.	44.07999863	-79.53837579	Agriculture, Communities	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Township of King

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Dutch Settlement of Holland Marsh, The	At the town hall in Nieuwe Pekela, Groningen, The Netherlands	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.	53.07389996	6.96117269	Agriculture, Communities	International, The Netherlands, Nieuwe Pekela
E. Pauline Johnson	At her birthplace, Chiefswood, now a museum, on the Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation, Highway 54, Onondaga	In this house "Chiefswood", erected about 1853, was born the Mohawk poetess Emily Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake). Her father, Chief G.H.M. Johnson a greatly respected leader of the Six Nations, built "Chiefswood" as a wedding gift for her English mother, a cousin of the well-known American novelist William Dean Howells. By her writing and dramatic recitals from her own works in Great Britain and throughout North America, Pauline made herself the voice of the Indian race in the English-tongue. No book of poetry by a Canadian has outsold her collected verse, "Flint and Feather".	43.09986339	-80.09541726	Arts and culture, First Nations, People, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), Onondaga



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Early Settlement in Erin Township	At the Ballinafad Cemetery, in the vicinity of the earliest settlement in the area, County Road 24, Ballinafad	Erin Township was formed from land purchased by the Crown from the Mississauga Indians in 1818. It was surveyed in 1818 and in 1820-21. A few grantees, including three named Roszel, settled near the site of Ballinafad by 1820. Other settlers came in 1821-27. By 1828 Aaron Wheller had built a grist mill on the site of Hillsburgh, where Nazareth Hill later established a village. Another settlement formed near the site of Erin village where a sawmill was in operation by 1828 and a grist mill by 1829. These mills were acquired and rebuilt by Daniel McMillan and in 1839 "Erin" post office was opened at "McMillan's Mills". In 1841 the township contained 1,368 persons.	43.69614844	-80.01263062	Communities, First Nations, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Erin
Ebenezer Allan 1752-1813	In the municipal park, County Road 3 and Wellington Street, Delaware	Born in New Jersey, Allan joined the Loyalist forces in 1777 and served with Butler's Rangers and the Indian Department during the American Revolution. The founder of Rochester, N.Y., he moved to Upper Canada in 1794 and obtained 2,000 acres of land in this area. That year he built a grist-mill around which grew the community of Delaware. Allan became involved in bitter disputes with the authorities over his land transactions, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812, joined the Americans. While engaged in spreading disaffection among the local settlers, he was arrested and imprisoned. Released early in 1813, he died shortly thereafter.	42.908145	-81.421104	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Middlesex Centre
Edison Homestead, The	On the grounds of the former homestead, near Otter Creek, Highway 19, southwest of Vienna	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.	42.67671453	-80.79242687	Buildings and structures, People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Edith Kathleen Russell 1886-1964	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	A distinguished Canadian educator, Kathleen Russell was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia. She graduated in 1918 from the Toronto General Hospital School of Nursing and, in 1920, became first director of the University of Toronto's Department of Public Health Nursing, established to prepare personnel for the expanding field of public health service. An outspoken advocate of progressive reform in nursing education, she soon became dissatisfied with the inadequate training provided at many Canadian hospitals. As head of the School of Nursing, founded at the University in 1933, she developed an internationally recognized programme of comprehensive nursing education at the university level. In 1949 Kathleen Russell received the Florence Nightingale Medal, the Red Cross Society's highest nursing award, for her outstanding contribution to nursing education.	43.6590884	-79.392784	Education, People, Scientific and technological innovations, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Edward Johnson 1878-1959	In Riverside Park near the site of his former home, Woolwich Street, Guelph	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.	43.56175264	-80.27222948	Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Eildon Hall	On the grounds of the hall, now a museum, Sibbald Point Provincial Park, northeast of Sutton	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.	44.33421566	-79.32643754	Buildings and structures	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Sibbald Point Provincial Park
Eileen Vollick 1908-1968	Near the entrance to Hamilton Civic Airport, off Airport Road, Mount Hope	Canada's first licensed woman pilot, Eileen Vollick was born in Warton and came to Hamilton about 1911. She was fascinated by aviation and in 1927 enrolled in the flying school established near her home on Hamilton Bay by Jack V Elliot, a Hamilton businessman and pioneer in Canadian commercial aviation. The spirited Eileen Vollick devoted her spare time to flying and soon mastered the school's Curtiss JN-4 training aircraft. On March 13, 1928, she passed the federal aviation test and nine days later she was issued a private pilot's certificate. This significant achievement opened Canada aviation to women and many became listed pilots, and participants in various airshows and special flights throughout Canada. From 1929 Eileen lived in New York where she died.	43.15924579	-79.92563827	People, Transportation systems and communications, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Eldon House	At the house, 481 Ridout Street North, London	Built in 1834 by Capt. John Harris, R.N., treasurer of the London District, this is London's oldest remaining house. With his wife, Amelia, daughter of Samuel Ryerse, Harris came to London after the District Offices were moved here from Vittoria. For many years, Eldon House was a centre of London's cultural and social life, and four generations of the Harris family dwelt in it during more than 125 years. In 1960, the family gave the house with most of its furnishings and eleven acres of land, to the City of London for a museum and park.	42.9845688	-81.25516447	Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Eldorado Refinery, The	At Eldorado Resources Limited, 1 Eldorado Place, Port Hope	A pioneering operation in the development of nuclear energy, the Eldorado refinery was established in 1933 by Gilbert LaBine, a veteran prospector, and his brother Charles. It extracted radium, used in the early treatment of cancer, from ore mined in the Northwest Territories. In 1942, soon after the uranium atom was split for the first time, the Canadian government acquired Eldorado to refine uranium oxide, a waste product in the radium extraction process. The only operation of its kind in North America, it supplied uranium for American nuclear research during the Second World War. In 1944, this important industry was made a crown corporation. Since 1965, it has concentrated on energy markets, processing uranium to fuel reactors throughout the world in the production of electricity.	43.94299756	-78.29481754	Buildings and structures, Scientific and technological innovations	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope
Elisabeth Bruyère 1818-1876	In front of the Chapel of the Sisters of Charity, 25 Bruyère Street, Ottawa	In the 1840s, Bytown (Ottawa) was a growing timber-trade village with a substantial French-Canadian population but no Catholic schools and few social services. In February of 1845 the Sisters of Charity of Montreal (Grey Nuns) sent four nuns here. Led by Élisabeth Bruyère, a devout, well-educated young woman, the sisters quickly established a bilingual school for girls, a hospital and an orphanage. They helped the poor, the elderly and the sick, including hundreds of immigrants stricken during the typhus epidemics of 1847-48. By the time of Bruyère's death the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa had founded key local institutions and extended their services to sixteen other communities in Canada and the U.S.	45.43158763	-75.69734859	Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, Religion, Women's history	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Elise von Koerber and Swiss Settlement	In Centennial Park, in the vicinity of the former Swiss settlement, off Highway 520, Magnetawan	In 1873 a small group of Swiss immigrants arrived in the Parry Sound District and formed the basis for a Swiss colony. The settlement was organized and directed by Elise von Koerber, a native of Baden, Germany, who had been living in Canada for some sixteen years. Appointed immigration agent by the federal government in 1872, she actively promoted immigration as an outlet for poor and socially dislocated persons and by 1877 had brought several hundred Swiss to Canada. With her encouragement and assistance many of these settled in her colony in Parry Sound. Most of the German-speaking settled at Magnetawan while the French-speaking chose the Doe Lake area. Although the hardships of settlement discouraged many, in 1881 about 200 Swiss remained in this region.	45.66615	-79.639	Communities, People, Women's history	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan
Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850	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	The wife of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Elizabeth Posthuma Gwillim was born at Whitchurch, Herefordshire, England. Orphaned at birth, she lived with her uncle, Admiral Samuel Graves, and subsequently married his god-son, John Graves Simcoe. She accompanied her husband to Upper Canada where she travelled extensively. Her diaries and sketches, compiled during these years, provide a vivid description and invaluable record of the colony's early life. In 1794, near this site, Mrs. Simcoe and her husband erected a summer house which they named "Castle Frank" in honour of their son. Returning to England in 1796, Mrs. Simcoe devoted her later years to charitable work. She is buried beside her husband at Wolford Chapel, Devon.	43.673902	-79.366332	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe 1766-1850	In Trinity Church at Dunkeswell, Devon, England	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 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.	50.88967651	-3.220071	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	International, United Kingdom, Devonshire, England
Elizabeth Rabb Beatty 1856-1939	In front of her former home, Prince and Beatty streets, Lansdowne	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.	44.40862432	-76.01822674	Education, People, Religion, Women's history	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Elliot Lake Mining Camp, The	At the junction of Highway 108 and Hillside Drive South, Elliot Lake	Evidence of radioactive ore prompted Aimé Breton and Karl Gunterman to stake claims south of here near Lauzon Lake in Long Township in 1948. Geologist Franc R. Joubin became interested and persuaded mining financier Joseph H. Hirshhorn to fund drilling operations. In 1953 they located the ore body that became the Pronto Uranium Mine. The discovery of further uranium deposits near Quirke and Elliot lakes led to a mining boom. The town of Elliot Lake flourished until the U.S. stopped buying Canadian uranium in 1959. By the late 1960s, non-military uses for uranium were being developed, and mining activity revived. By 1970 the Elliot Lake camp had produced uranium oxide worth \$1.3 billion.	46.38220403	-82.64160858	Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Elliot Lake
Ellis Wellwood Sifton, V.C. 1891-1917	At St. Peter's Church in Tyrconnell, southeast of Wallacetown on County Road 8, near John E. Pearce Provincial Park	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.	42.6068944	-81.44078834	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Dutton-Dunwich
Emily Ferguson Murphy 1868-1933	On the grounds of Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Victoria Avenue and Selkirk Street, Chatham	A leading Canadian feminist, journalist and reformer, Emily Murphy lived in Chatham from 1890 to 1894 when her husband was rector of this church. In 1916 she was appointed police magistrate for Edmonton. Her authority was challenged by a lawyer who claimed that under the British North America Act women were not legal "persons" and could not hold crown appointments. Women's organizations tested the law repeatedly by submitting female candidates for the Senate. All were rejected. Judge Murphy, with four other Alberta feminists, took the "Persons Case" to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Britain. That body ruled in 1929 that women were indeed persons. The following year, a woman was appointed to the Senate of Canada.	42.41056194	-82.18936288	Arts and culture, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Emily Howard Jennings Stowe, M.D. 1831-1903	On the grounds of the Norwich and District Historical Museum and Archives, Highway 59, Norwich	The first female physician to practice medicine in Canada, Emily Jennings was born in Norwich Township to Quaker parents. For some years she taught school, then, in the early 1860's she decided to pursue a career in medicine. Refused admission to an exclusively male institution in Toronto, Stowe enrolled in the New York Medical College for women. She received her degree in 1867 and, returning to Canada, established a successful practice in Toronto. A passionate advocate for social reform, Stowe campaigned vigorously for increased educational opportunities for women, effectively challenging the right of Canadian universities and medical schools to exclude female students. As first president of the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association (1889-1903), she also contributed significantly to the advancement of women's voting rights.	42.99532908	-80.59978298	People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich
Enoch Turner School 1848, The	At the schoolhouse, now the Enoch Turner Schoolhouse Museum, 106 Trinity Street, Toronto	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.	43.65301559	-79.36145036	Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ernest Thompson Seton 1860-1946	Near the Log Cabin Outdoor Education Centre next to the Kawartha Trans Canada Trail, Frost Campus, Fleming College, 200 Albert Street South, Lindsay.	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.	44.3411403	-78.7408014	Arts and culture, Environment, People	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes
Escape of the Royal George 1812, The	Highway 33, opposite the gap, about 5 km west of Bath	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.	44.14034082	-76.8518046	War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Establishment of Free Rural Mail Delivery, The	In front of Springford Hall, County Road 19, Springford	One of the most significant developments in the history of postal service in Canada, free rural mail delivery was established largely through the efforts of two Ontarians, George Wilcox and Joseph Armstrong. Wilcox, a farmer here in South Norwich Township, roused wide support for the system through numerous newspaper articles and a prolific letter writing campaign. At the same time, following his election in 1904 as the representative for Lambton East, Armstrong became a tireless advocate in the House of Commons for rural mail delivery. Anxious to retain the farm vote, the Laurier government soon responded to this pressure. In September of 1908, it announced the establishment of a limited system of free rural mail delivery, and within a month the first route was in service.	42.91609708	-80.6734693	Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich
Evangelical United Brethren, The	In Hillside Park, near the site of the founding camp meeting, Marsland Drive, Waterloo	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 Church joined with the United Brethren to form the Evangelical United Brethren.	43.48409057	-80.51886444	Religion	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Explorers of Muskoka and Haliburton	Near the government wharf opposite Lincoln Lodge Hotel, Highway 117, Baysville	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.	45.14911138	-79.1130723	Exploration, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Lake of Bays
Fairfield House, The	In Fairfield Historical Park, Amherstview - Highway 33, just east of County Road 6	A superb example of an 18th-century dwelling, the Fairfield House was completed, according to tradition, in 1793. It was built by William Fairfield, Sr., a Loyalist who had settled here with his family nine years earlier. In form and mode of construction this large, handsome farmhouse reflects the New England background of the Fairfields. A timber-framed, clapboard structure, it is distinguished by a steeply pitched roof, balanced proportions and fine interior detailing. Later additions - the galleried verandah and French windows - enrich the façade. Occupied by six generations of Fairfields until it was donated to the people of Ontario in 1959, the house survives as an outstanding record of 18th-century building techniques. Its continued preservation had been entrusted to the St. Lawrence Parks Commission.	44.2168927	-76.65373313	Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Father Pierre Potier 1708-1781	At the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, 350 Huron Church Road, Windsor	The first Pastor of the Assumption Church, Potier was born in Blandain, in present day Belgium. In 1721 he entered a Jesuit college and, after pronouncing his final vows in 1743, he came to Quebec. An avid scholar, Potier began an intensive study of the Huron language at Lorette. A year later, he was sent to Bois Blanc (Bob-Lo) Island to serve the Huron Mission of the Assumption. In 1748 he moved with the mission to this locality, and by 1761 he was ministering to the needs of both the Hurons and the French settlers in the area. While fulfilling his pastoral duties, Potier continued his linguistic studies and today his notes provide the best key to the dialect spoken in New France in the mid-18th century.	42.30789169	-83.07003008	Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Fergus Curling Club, The	At the entrance to the club's present building, St. George Street West, Fergus	The oldest continuously operating curling club in Ontario, the Fergus Curling Club was formed in 1834 by Scottish immigrants. At the organization's first formal meeting two years later Adam Fergusson, a founder of Fergus, was chosen president and the rules of play were established. Curling matches between local players and against rival clubs were held out of doors until 1879 when a covered rink was opened. No longer the exclusive preserve of Scots, curling became an enormously popular activity in Fergus and the rink became a social centre for the community. Seeking competition from further a field, the Fergus Curling Club entered bonspiels throughout the province, winning the Ontario Tankard in 1899. Today, it remains a significant force in inter-community curling.	43.70618829	-80.38033221	Buildings and structures, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ferguson Highway, The	In the picnic area south of the Montreal River bridge, Highway 11, formerly the Ferguson Highway, Latchford	In 1925 the Ontario government began construction of this 260-mile trunk-road between Cochran and North Bay. The road was intended to link the rapidly developing mining and agricultural communities of "New Ontario" with the province's southern regions. Several sections of rebuilt local roads were incorporated into dense Timagami forest. The highway was officially opened on July 2, 1927, and named in honour of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario(1923-30) and long-time promoter of northern development. It immediately became an important access route to northern settlements and tourist regions, and later became part of the northern route of the Trans-Canada Highway.	47.324317	-79.81055	Agriculture, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Latchford
Field House, The	On the grounds of the house, Niagara River Parkway, between Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenston	One of the oldest brick houses in Ontario, this handsome Georgian structure was built about 1800. Originally a farm house, it was the home of Gilbert Field (1765-1815), a United Empire Loyalist who was in possession of the land by 1790. During the War of 1812 the house was used by British forces and was subject to a brief bombardment from an American battery. Though damaged, it was one of the few homes in the area to survive the hostilities. It remained in the Field Family until about 1925, after which it passed through various hands. In 1968 the Ontario Heritage Foundation acquired the property to ensure its continued preservation and twelve years later the Field House was returned to private ownership with a protective covenant.	43.2019959	-79.05616146	Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Fighting Island 1838	In Youth Centre Park, County Road 18 and Laurier Drive, La Salle - opposite Fighting Island	On the night of February 23-24, 1838, a small force of "Patriots" was ferried from Detroit to Fighting Island, opposite here, whence an attack against Sandwich was planned. They were joined the following day by "General" Donald McLeod, a British army veteran and former resident of Prescott who brought several hundred supporters from Cleveland. Advised by the American general, Hugh Brady, of the proposed attack, British regulars and Canadian militia in the area moved against the insurgents on February 25th. After a sharp skirmish, the poorly armed "Patriots" retreated to the Michigan shore where they were dispersed by American troops.	42.23742858	-83.10582068	War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of La Salle

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
First Amish Settlement, The	At Steinman Mennonite Church, near the site of the Amish settlers' first meeting house, Regional Road 6, just west of Baden	In 1822, Christian Nafziger, an Amish Mennonite from Munich, Germany, came to Upper Canada to find land on which to settle some 70 German 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.	43.39959983	-80.69579923	Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Wilmot
First Baptist Church, Puce	On the grounds of the First Baptist Church, 710 Puce Road, south of the community of Puce	The origins of First Baptist Church go back to the 1840s, when black settlers from the United States began to form a farming community in this area. Their numbers increased during the 1850s when the Refugee Home Society purchased lands along the Puce River to sell to freedom-seekers from the American South. Religion played an important role in community life. At first Baptists and Methodists worshipped in the same building, but by the early 1860s they had their own churches. This church, built in 1964, replaced a frame church that had served the Baptist congregation since 1871. It stands today as a symbol of the cultural and spiritual continuity of the black community at Puce.	42.27194837	-82.78573396	Black heritage, Buildings and structures, Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore
First Cotton Factory, The	In Centennial Park, Albert Street West near the site of the former factory, Thorold	The first cotton goods produced in this province were being manufactured in Thorold in 1847. The mill, a joint stock company founded by local citizens, included Jacob Keefer as president and James Munro as secretary, and was located near here. About twenty looms, driven by water power, produced unbleached sheetings, scrim and cotton batting. The factory operated till about 1849. A few years later, after a period of renewed activity under different ownership, it was destroyed by fire. This cotton mill was the forerunner of what later developed into an important provincial industry.			Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
First Forestry Station 1908, The	At the station's head office, Highway 24 near Regional Road 16, north of St. Williams	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.	42.69716588	-80.44476003	Agriculture, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
First Jewish Congregation in Canada West, The	On the grounds of Holy Blossom Temple, 1950 Bathurst Street, Toronto	In 1849 the Trustees of the Toronto Hebrew Congregation purchased a site in Toronto from the Hon. John Beverley Robinson for the first Jewish cemetery west of Montreal. Regular religious services were not held in Canada West until 1856 when seventeen Jewish families from England and Continental Europe formed a congregation in Toronto. This group, after acquiring the cemetery in 1858, became known as the "Toronto Hebrew Congregation - Holy Blossom". They held services in a building on the south-east corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets until the construction of their first synagogue in 1876 at 25 Richmond Street East. In 1897 they moved to 115 Bond Street and in 1938 to the present site.			Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
First Mennonite Settlement, The	Near the Jacob Fry House at the Museum of the Twenty, Main Street, Jordan	Following the American Revolution, Mennonites living in Pennsylvania began to come to the Niagara Peninsula in search of good farmland. A small group settled on land west of Twenty Mile Creek in 1786. Then, in 1799, Jacob Moyer, Abraham Moyer and Amos Albright scouted land in the vicinity of Vineland and Jordan and secured a 1,100-acre tract. They returned later that year with a number of families. Others joined them the next year. These industrious German-speaking people soon developed a flourishing agricultural community. In 1801, they organized the first Mennonite church congregation in Canada, with Valentine Kratz as minister. Several Mennonite communities in other parts of Ontario were founded by members of this first settlement.			Communities, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Lincoln

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
First Newspaper 1793, The	In Queen's Royal Park, opposite 84 King Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	The Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, first newspaper in what is now Ontario, was published in the town of Niagara. Its first issue, edited by Louis Roy appeared April 18, 1793. On this site was published The Gleaner which from 1817 to 1837, under the editorship of Andrew and Samuel Heron, was one of the most prominent newspapers in Upper Canada.			Arts and culture, Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
First Provincial Parliament 1792, The	In front of the old court house building, 26 Queen Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	On September 17, 1792, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, opened in this community, then the capital, the first provincial parliament. The legislature consisted of an appointed Legislative Council and an elected Legislative Assembly. Its opening marked the introduction of a form of representative government into this province. Previously, both the French and British regimes had been directed by a royal governor advised by an appointed council of officials and prominent citizens. This first parliament held all its sittings in "Newark", as Simcoe re-named Niagara, but the second was summoned to meet in 1797 at York (Toronto), the new seat of government.			Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
First Regular Baptist Church, Dresden	On the south side of Queen Street, east of St. George Street, in front of the 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.			Black heritage, Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
First Steam Train 1853, The	At the railway station, Wellington Street East, Aurora	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.	44.00125021	-79.45964759	Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Aurora
First Town Meeting 1790, The	In the park adjacent to the town hall, Main Street West at Livingston Avenue, near the site of the first meeting, Grimsby	Near this site on April 5, 1790, was held the earliest known session of a municipal government in what is now Ontario. This "town meeting" of Township No. 6, later named Grimsby, dealt with such matters as the height of fences and the registration of livestock marks. While magistrates, appointed by the Crown, still exercised the most important functions of municipal administration, this marked a beginning of local self-government by elected representatives of the people.			Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby
First Unitarian Congregation in Canada West 1845, The	At the site of the former church building, at the parking lot adjacent to 222 Jarvis Street, Toronto	The congregation was formed in Toronto in 1845 and moved to a new church completed on this site in 1854. Members of the congregation have enriched the life of this city and nation. Dr. Joseph Workman, a renowned neurologist, was the first Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education; Dr. Emily Stowe was the first woman to practice medicine in Canada and a leading suffragette; and Professor Goldwin Smith, controversial author and editor, was an active church supporter. More recent members included Edward Fisher, founder of the Conservatory of Music; and Luigi Von Kunits, first conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. In 1949 the congregation moved to a new church on St. Clair Avenue.			Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
First Welland Canal 1824-1833, The	Near the site of former Lock #6, in Centennial Gardens Park - via Gale Crescent or Oakdale Avenue, St. Catharines	Lock number 6 of the original Welland Canal lies in the adjacent watercourse about 700 feet south-west of here. This first or "wooden" canal, constructed 1824-33 by the Welland Canal Company, ran from Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario to Port Colborne on Lake Erie. William Hamilton Merritt was its chief promoter. With the opening of the canal as far as Port Robinson in 1829, lake boats reached Lake Erie via the Welland and Niagara Rivers. When completed in 1833, the 28-mile canal enabled vessels to pass directly from lake to lake through 40 small timbered locks. In 1841, the Province of Canada took full control of the canal from its private owners.			Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines
First Women's Institute 1897, The	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	The world's first Women's Institute was organized at Squire's Hall, Stoney Creek, in 1897. Erland Lee, a founder of the Farmer's Institute, assisted by his wife, arranged the meeting. About 100 women from the Saltfleet Township district attended and were persuaded by Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless to form an organization of their own to improve their skills in the arts of homemaking and child care. Here, in the Lee home, Mr. Lee subsequently helped to draft the constitution of the new society. Mrs. E.D. Smith of Winona became the first president of the "Mother Institute". The Women's Institutes movement has since become a world-wide organization.			Buildings and structures, Organizations, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Flight Lieutenant David Ernest Hornell, V.C. 1910-1944	At David Hornell Public School, 32 Victoria Street, Toronto	Born in Toronto and educated in Mimico, Hornell enlisted with the Royal Canadian Air Force on January 8, 1941. He was commissioned Pilot Officer later that year. On June 24, 1944, while serving with 162 Squadron and stationed at Wick in northern Scotland, Hornell was on anti-submarine patrol in a twin-engined Canso when he and his eight-man crew sighted and attacked a German submarine. Heavy enemy fire quickly crippled the aircraft but Hornell persevered with skill and determination until the submarine had been destroyed. For his bravery during this action and the subsequent ordeal after abandoning the aircraft, Hornell was awarded the Victoria Cross, the British Commonwealth's highest award for valour. He died soon after being rescued.			People, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Fool's Paradise	At Fool's Paradise, 1 Meadowcliffe Drive, Toronto.	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.	43.72653192	-79.21693232	Archaeology, Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Environment, People, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Formation of the Methodist Church (Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda) 1884, The	At Bridge Street United Church, the site of some of the meetings, Belleville	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.	44.16461716	-77.38143356	Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Forsyth's Raid 1813	The Ernie Fox Quay at the foot of Apple Street, south of Water Street, Brockville	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 off a number of residents. The resentment aroused by this raid led to the successful British attack on Ogdensburg, N.Y., February 22, 1813.	44.58689453	-75.68381648	War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
Fort Chippawa 1791	In the park on the north bank of the Welland River near the site of the former fort, Chippawa	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.	43.06291265	-79.05041572	Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls
Fort Frances Canal 1878	In Legion Park at 3rd Street West and Lillie Avenue, Fort Frances	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.	48.60996215	-93.41099877	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Fort Henry	At the main gate to the fort, now a museum, east of Kingston at the junction of County Road 2 and Highway 15	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.			Buildings and structures, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Fort Kaministiquia 1717	At the city hall, 500 Donald Street East, Thunder Bay	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.	48.3822089	-89.24567037	Buildings and structures, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Fort Lac La Pluie	On Keating Avenue, south of Riverview Drive near the site of the former fort, Fort Frances	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.	48.60551777	-93.42049138	Buildings and structures, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Fort Rouillé	At the Fort Rouillé Monument near Scadding Cabin, Exhibition Place, Toronto	The last French post built in present-day southern Ontario, Fort Rouillé, more commonly known as Fort Toronto, was erected on this site in 1750-51. It was established by order of the Marquis de La Jonquière, Governor of New France, to help strengthen French control of the Great Lakes and was located here near an important portage to capture the trade of Indians travelling southeast toward the British fur- trading centre at Oswego. A small frontier post, Fort Rouillé was a palisaded fortification with four bastions and five main buildings. It apparently prospered until hostilities between the French and British increased in the mid-1750s. Following the capitulation of other French posts on Lake Ontario, Fort Rouillé was destroyed by its garrison in July 1759.			Buildings and structures, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Forty-Ninth Parallel, The	On Highway 11, where the 49th parallel crosses the thoroughfare, about 6 km south of Cochrane	At this point the 49th parallel of latitude north of the equator crosses the highway. This line forms the southern boundary of the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and most of British Columbia. In 1818 a treaty between Great Britain and the United States designated it as the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. Further west in the Oregon Territory a bitter dispute arose which almost precipitated war between these two nations before they agreed in 1846 to extend the boundary to the shore of the Pacific along this parallel.			Politics and law	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Cochrane

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Forwarding Trade at Prescott, The	At the Forwarders' Museum, Centre and Water Streets, Prescott	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.	44.70882667	-75.51418747	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott
Founder of Elora, The	Near the cenotaph in Town Square, Geddes Street, Elora	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.	43.68333797	-80.43066312	Communities, Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founder of Pembroke, The	On the grounds of the Champlain Trail Museum, 1032 Pembroke Street East, Pembroke	Peter White, born in Edinburgh, was a merchant seaman when he was impressed into the Royal Navy in 1813 and sent to Canada. Following serve on the Great Lakes under Commodore Sir James Yeo, he left the navy and entered the lumber trade in the Ottawa Valley. In May 1828, he first visited the wilderness site of Pembroke and. Attracted by its timber potential, made his headquarters here. One of the area's principal lumber merchants, he also operated a general store and a combined blacksmith shop and leatherworking establishment. A local magistrate for some forty years, White held various municipal offices in the community which grew up around his enterprises. He died in 1878.			Communities, Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, City of Pembroke
Founder of Preston, The	In front of the former Preston town hall, King Street, Cambridge	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 Waterloo County. This town, known as "Cambridge Mills," was renamed after Preston, England.	43.39731415	-80.3608122	Communities, Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge
Founders of Campbellford, The	Beside the Trent Canal, off Queen Street, Campbellford	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 Kirchhoffer and James Cockburn to develop Campbellford, which was incorporated as a village in 1876. Campbell died at "Sidbrook," his Cobourg estate, in 1881.	44.30970884	-77.79981456	Communities	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Trent Hills



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founders of Fergus, The	On the Riverwalk behind the Fergus Public Library (which is located at 190 St. Andrew Street West in Fergus)	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.	43.70482345	-80.3777634	Communities, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington
Founders of Ingersoll, The	Just south of the Thames Street bridge, Ingersoll	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.	43.04117109	-80.88568444	Communities	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Ingersoll
Founding of Actinolite, The	On the grounds of the United Church, Store Street, just east of Highway 37, Actinolite	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.	44.54329671	-77.32536808	Communities, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Ajax, The	At the municipal building, 65 Harwood Avenue South, Ajax	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.	43.85057409	-79.02048274	Communities, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Town of Ajax
Founding of Almonte, The	At the town hall, 14 Bridge Street, Almonte	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.	45.22634578	-76.19409343	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Ancaster, The	On the grounds of the township hall, 310 Wilson Street East, Ancaster	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.	43.2255721	-79.97687024	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Founding of Arkona, The	At the fire hall, Victoria Street and Arkona Road, Arkona	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.	43.07421575	-81.83433399	Agriculture, Communities	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Arthur, The	In Arthur Community Park, Francis Street East, Arthur	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.	43.82919088	-80.53366047	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North
Founding of Aylmer, The	At Talbot Street West and Centre Street, Aylmer	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.	42.77283498	-80.98416046	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Town of Aylmer

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Bala, The	In Bala Falls Park near the Moon River bridge, Highway 169, Bala	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.	45.01388463	-79.61428242	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes
Founding of Bath, The	In Centennial Park, Main and Fairfield streets, Bath	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, shipping and industrial centre well into the 1870s. Today, Bath 's thriving past is reflected in its many distinctive 19th century buildings.	44.18354098	-76.7747466	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Bayfield, The	At 20 Bayfield Main Street North, Village of Bayfield	In 1832 Carel Lodewijk, Baron van Tuyll van Serooskerken, a Dutch nobleman, purchased large holdings in the Huron Tract including 388 acres here which he set aside for a settlement. During the next decade an extensive town plot was laid out, grist and sawmills were erected and a community was established. The settlement, named Bayfield after the nautical surveyor Henry Wolsey Bayfield, developed as a centre for the surrounding agricultural community. By 1851 the hamlet contained a waggon and ploughmaking works, two blacksmiths shops, an ashery, a distillery, two tanneries, a brickyard and about 125 residents. The construction of a harbour during the 1870s spurred further growth, and in 1876, with a population of over 800, Bayfield was incorporated as a village.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Bluewater
Founding of Baysville, The	Near the government wharf, opposite Lincoln Lodge Hotel, Highway 117, Baysville	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.	45.14871419	-79.11343674	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Lake of Bays

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Belle River, The	In Memorial Park, South Street, Belle River	The settlement of this area began following the survey in 1793 of the lots fronting on the Belle River, among the early settlers were many French Canadians from the vicinity of the Detroit River. When the Great Western Railway was constructed, 1852-53, a station name Belle River was opened here. By 1855 a steam grist-mill and sawmill had been erected by Luc Ouellette and others, and a community known as Rochester soon developed. It was supported by a brisk lumber trade but attracted few other industries and in 1866 had only 300 inhabitants. On November 26, 1874, the community, now comprising over 750 persons, was incorporated as the village of Belle River and on January 1, 1969, it became a town.			Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore
Founding of Blenheim, The	At the municipal building, 35 Talbot Street West, Blenheim	In 1837 James W. Little, a militia officer and land speculator of neighbouring Raleigh Township, purchased land here at the intersection of Ridge Road and Communication Road, the latter planned by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe to connect the town of Chatham with Lake Erie. Little surveyed a village plot, named Blenheim, but sold few lots before 1847. The completion in that year of Rondeau Harbour and of Communication Road fostered the development of lumbering, and within a few years a steam sawmill had been erected at Blenheim. By 1857 the population had increased to about 450. As lumbering declined Blenheim emerged as a prosperous agricultural centre. It was incorporated as a Village, with a population of 1,096, in 1874, and as a Town in 1885.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Blyth, The	In front of the memorial hall, 147 Queen Street North, Blyth	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.	43.73690778	-81.42922526	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Township of North Huron
Founding of Bobcaygeon, The	At the municipal building, 21 Canal Street East, Bobcaygeon	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 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.	44.53789607	-78.54367581	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Bolton, The	On Mill Street, between King Street North and Queen Street East, Bolton	In 1821 George Bolton, an English immigrant purchased 200 acres of land here on the Humber River. Two years later in partnership with his uncle, James Bolton, one of Albion Township's earliest settlers, he erected a grist-mill. This provided the nucleus around which a community known as Bolton's Mills was established by 1830. A post office named "Albion" was opened in 1832. By 1850 the settlement contained a sawmill, stores, a woollen factory, tannery and blacksmith's shop and within five years a village plot was laid out. The construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway in 1871 stimulated the growth of Bolton which, with a population of 795, was incorporated as a village in 1872.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, Town of Caledon
Founding of Bothwell, The	On the grounds of the town hall, 320 Main Street, Bothwell	In 1851 George Brown, founder of the Toronto Globe and one of Canada's Fathers of Confederation, purchased about 4,000 acres in this vicinity. The Great Western Railway ran through his property in 1855 and that year a station and a post office were opened. He had the town plot of Bothwell surveyed and by 1857 Brown and others had established several industries. The new community prospered until affected by the general depression of 1857-58 but revived by 1861 when a local oil boom developed. Brown was thus able to sell his holdings in 1865-66 for well over \$250,000. Bothwell became a town in 1866 with some 3,500 inhabitants. By 1868, however, the oil industry had faltered and only in recent years has the community resumed its growth.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Bracebridge, The	In Memorial Park, bordered by Manitoba, Kimberly and Parklane streets, Bracebridge	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.	45.04239749	-79.31355258	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge
Founding of Brampton, The	At the Pioneer Cemetery, 345 Main Street North, Brampton	Chinguacousy Township, part of the Mississauga Indian tract, was surveyed in 1819. John Elliott, John Scott and William Buffy were early settlers here of a crossroads hamlet first known as Buffy's Corners. In 1834 Elliott laid out a village plot and by 1837 the community numbered 18 families. Elliott and William Lawson, a fellow native of Brampton, England, were influential in naming the village, which was incorporated in 1853, and in establishing a Primitive Methodist congregation. The coming of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856 aided Brampton's economic development. A foundry, established in 1849, and a horticultural business, started in 1860 and later internationally known, became important industries. Chosen as the county seat in 1867, Brampton was incorporated as a town in 1873.			Agriculture, Communities	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton
Founding of Brantford, The	At the city hall, 100 Wellington Square, Brantford	In the 1820s, significant improvements to the Hamilton and London road attracted settlers to the Indian lands at Brant's Ford where this thoroughfare crossed the Grand River. A thriving village soon developed and in 1830 the Six Nations surrendered its site. The opening of navigation to Brantford in 1848, the completion of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway to the town in 1854 and the development of a rich agricultural hinterland fostered significant commercial and manufacturing growth in Brantford.			Communities, First Nations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Brussels, The	In front of the public library, Turnberry and Mill roads, Brussels	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 December 24, 1872. Within a decade, the population had increased to about 1800.	43.74430166	-81.24995788	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East
Founding of Burlington	On the grounds of the civic building, 426 Brant Street, Burlington	In 1798 Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk War Chief, was given a Crown grant of 3,450 acres in this area. James Gage purchased land from the Brant Tract in 1810, and laid out a town site at the northern end of Burlington Beach from Brant Street easterly. Situated on the road between York (Toronto) and Niagara, the settlement, known as "Wellington Square", prospered and a post office was opened in 1826. A tannery, pottery and steam grist-mill were in operation by 1846. Growth was further stimulated with the arrival in 1854 of the Great Western Railway. The hamlets of Wellington Square and Port Nelson were incorporated as the Village of Burlington in 1873 which became a town in 1914.	43.32619543	-79.79877847	Communities, First Nations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington
Founding of Burritt's Rapids, The	On the grounds of the community hall, Main Street near the bridge, Burritts Rapids	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.	44.98182036	-75.79704608	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Cardinal, The	At the junction of County Road 2 and Bridge Street, Cardinal	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.	44.78902424	-75.38199283	Communities, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal
Founding of Carleton Place, The	In Centennial Park, Flora Street, Carleton Place	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.	45.13759578	-76.15070573	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Carleton Place

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Chesley, The	In Cenotaph Park, opposite the post office at 120 First Avenue, Chesley	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 bark. By 1885, Chesley's population had risen to 1,400 and, in 1906, it became a town.	44.2969203	-81.09464722	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
Founding of Chippawa, The	In Cummington Square, near the former town hall, Chippawa	In 1792-94 a village grew up near Fort Chippawa on Chippawa Creek at the end of the new portage road from Queenston. In 1793 the creek was renamed the Welland River, but the village, where a post office was opened before 1801, remained "Chippawa". It was largely destroyed 1813-14 when British and American forces fought for control of the Welland River. Portage traffic revived after the war and continued until Chippawa became an outlet for the original Welland Canal from 1829 to 1833. A horse-powered railway, the first in Upper Canada, was built to Niagara Falls in 1837-39. Chippawa was incorporated as a village in 1849, and in 1970 became part of the City of Niagara Falls.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Clinton, The	On the grounds of Wesley Willis United Church, Mary and Victoria streets, Clinton	The earliest settlers on this site had arrived by 1834. Peter Vanderburgh opened a tavern north of here at the junction of the London and Huron Roads, and Jonas Gibbings began farming to the east. "The Corners" grew slowly until William Rattenbury purchased three corners of the intersection and laid out a town plot. In 1852 a post office was opened and named Clinton, reportedly after Lord Clinton on whose English estate Rattenbury's father lived. Economic development was stimulated by the arrival of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway in 1858 and an increased U.S. demand for agricultural products during the Civil War. Clinton became an incorporated village in 1858, and a town in 1875.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron
Founding of Cobourg, The	Near the Cobourg Marina at the foot of Third Street on the harbour, Cobourg	Saw and grist mills erected in this area during the first decade of the 19th century fostered the development here of a small settlement. The completion of the Kingston Road by 1817 facilitated its growth and within a decade it had a population of about 350. Known as Hamilton, then Cobourg, the community expanded rapidly as a commercial and shipping centre and as a port of entry, particularly after harbour improvements were completed in 1832. Five years later, when it was incorporated as a town under an elected Board of Police, Cobourg became the administrative centre for the Newcastle District. The establishment of several industries spurred further growth and in 1850, with about 3,800 residents, Cobourg was incorporated as a town under a Council and Mayor.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Cochrane, The	On the grounds of the Ministry of Transportation building, 50 Third Avenue, Cochrane	For centuries the site of Cochrane was used by indigenous peoples as a summer camping ground. Later it became a stopping place for fur traders en route to Moose Factory. In 1907 the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (later Ontario Northland) chose "Little Lakes Camping Ground" to be its junction point with the National Transcontinental (later Canadian National). The town site was named for the provincial minister of lands, forests and mines, Frank Cochrane was a strong supporter of northern railway construction. Lots were sold by auction in November, 1908, and on January 1, 1910 Cochrane became an incorporated town. Despite devastating fires in 1910, 1911, and 1916, this rail town developed into a vital centre of trade and transportation in northern Ontario.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Cochrane
Founding of Colborne, The	In Victoria Park, opposite the municipal building, 1 Toronto Street, Colborne	A store established here about 1819 by Joseph Abbott Keeler, a prominent early settler, provided the nucleus around which a small community began to develop. Within ten years a distillery and a blacksmith's shop had been erected. The settlement, named Colborne reputedly after Lieutenant Governor Sir John Colborne, soon emerged as a service centre for the surrounding region and, with the establishment of a harbour nearby for the shipment of lumber and grain, it prospered. By 1846, it contained a foundry, a pottery, six stores, three churches, a number of tradesmen and artisans and some 400 residents. The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856 spurred further growth, and three years later Colborne, with a population of about 800, was incorporated as a village.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Cramahe

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Cornwall, The	In Lamoureux Park, at the foot of Augustus Street, Cornwall	In June 1784, disbanded Loyalist soldiers and their families settled at New Johnstown, the site of present-day Cornwall. Initially called Pointe Maligne, the area had been visited by native traders and French missionaries and explorers during the 17th and early 18th centuries. In 1794, Cornwall was designated a judicial and administrative centre for the Eastern District and by 1805 contained a courthouse, a schoolhouse, two churches and numerous dwellings. The community grew gradually and was incorporated in 1834. The construction of the Cornwall Canal in 1834-42 accelerated its development. With the erection of mills and large factories along the canal's course, Cornwall emerged by the end of the century as a significant industrial centre in Eastern Ontario and as a distinctive bicultural community.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
Founding of Deseronto, The	In Centennial Park, between Main Street and the waterfront, Deseronto	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.	44.19151221	-77.05620765	Communities, First Nations, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Deseronto



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Dresden, The	At the town hall, 485 St. George Street, Dresden	In 1846, Daniel van Allan, a Chatham merchant, laid out a town plot on land purchased from Jared Lindsley, the first settler (1825) on the site of Dresden. By 1849 the erection of a steam sawmill, and the operation of a grist-mill in the neighbouring Dawn Institute Settlement founded by Josiah Henson, provided the basis for a thriving community in this area. A post office named "dresden" was opened in 1854. The region's timber resources and the navigation facilities afforded by the Sydenham River fostered industrial growth. A county by-law of 1871 incorporated Dresden as a village with a population of about 750. Ten years later, it became a town.			Black heritage, Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Founding of Dundas, The	In Desjardins Centennial Park, East Street North, Dundas	In 1793, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe authorized a townplot in this vicinity at the then eastern terminus of Dundas Street. Its original name, "Coote's Paradise", was derived from that of the adjoining marsh, a haunt of waterfowl, and the favorite hunting ground of a Captain Thomas Coote. West of the townplot mills were built, which became the nucleus of a community known by 1801 as "Dundas Mills". The community's location at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario attracted settlers. About 1808 streets were laid out by Richard Hatt and William Hare. The village's growth was further stimulated by the completion in 1837 of the Desjardins Canal, and the Town of Dundas was incorporated in 1847.	43.265963	-79.94477	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Founding of Dunnville, The	In Wingfield Park, Main Street, Dunnville	The construction of a dam and canal designed to feed water from the Grand River to the new Welland Canal fostered the development of a settlement here during the late 1820s. A town plot, named Dunnville after John Henry Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada, was laid out and, following the opening of the Feeder Canal to navigation in 1829 the community thrived as a trans shipment point and industrial centre. By 1832 it contained three store houses, a grist, fulling and carding mill and three saw mills. After the completion of the Second Welland Canal in 1845, Dunnville gradually lost its position as an active Lake Erie terminus for that waterway, but it continued to prosper and in 1860 assumed the status of a village.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Durham, The	On the grounds of the town hall, 137 Garafraxa Street North, Durham	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.	44.17674571	-80.81845503	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of West Grey
Founding of Englehart	Centennial Park, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, 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.	47.825609	-79.872994	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Englehart

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Erin, The	Near the Main Street bridge, opposite the cenotaph, Erin	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 Toronto. That year, by a Wellington County bylaw, Erin was incorporated as a village, with over 750 inhabitants.	43.76800946	-80.06074338	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Erin
Founding of Exeter, The	In Riverview Park, Main Street South, just south of the Ausable River bridge, Exeter	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.	43.35593316	-81.48190652	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of South Huron
Founding of Forest, The	In front of the Station Library, 61 King Street West, Forest	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.	43.09600078	-82.00304203	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Georgetown	On the lawn of the Halton Hills Library and Cultural Centre, 9 Church Street, Halton Hills.	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.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills
Founding of Goderich, The	In Harbour Park, Harbour Street, Goderich	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 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.	43.74345785	-81.71960433	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Town of Goderich

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Gravenhurst, The	In front of the municipal building, 190 Harvie Street, Gravenhurst	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.	44.92107061	-79.37314826	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst
Founding of Guelph, The	In John Galt Park, near the corner of Woolwich and Macdonell streets, Guelph	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.	43.54719957	-80.24429013	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Haliburton, The	In Sam Slick Park, in front of Haliburton Highland Secondary School, Highway 121, Haliburton	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.	45.04342919	-78.5218903	Arts and culture, Communities, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Dysart et al
Founding of Hallowell, The	In Queen Elizabeth Park, Hill and Bay streets, Picton	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" 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.	44.01305226	-77.13571493	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Hanover, The	At Hanover Heritage Square, 10th Street and 10th Avenue, Hanover	A tavern established here about 1849 by Abraham Buck provided the nucleus around which a small settlement began to develop. Strategically located at the intersection of the Durham Road and a branch of the Saugeen River, the community grew quickly as settlers, many German in origin, flocked to the area. A town plot was surveyed in 1855 and the next year the hamlet, known as Buck's Crossing, then Adamstown, was renamed Hanover. By 1867 it contained grist, saw and carding mills, a foundry and a cabinet factory. With the steady expansion of the Knechtel Furniture Company during the following decades, Hanover became a significant furniture manufacturing centre. In 1899 the thriving community was incorporated as a village and five years later it became a town.			Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Hanover
Founding of Harriston, The	In the park adjacent to the town hall, 68 Elora Street, Harriston	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.	43.91176	-80.86889936	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Minto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Hastings, The	In the park on the north bank of the Trent River, between Hope and New streets, Hastings	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.	44.30794072	-77.9600673	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Trent Hills
Founding of Huntsville, The	In front of the town hall, 37 Main Street East, Huntsville	During the late 1860s, a small agricultural settlement, founded largely through the efforts of Captain George Hunt, developed here. In 1870, a post office called Huntsville was established and the following year the Muskoka Colonization road was extended to this point. Improvements in transportation including the opening of a navigable water route north from Port Sydney to Huntsville in 1877, and the arrival of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway eight years later spurred the village's growth. With the erection of a tannery and saw, planing and shingle mills by the 1890s, the community emerged as an important industrial centre for the region. Although lumbering enterprises gradually declined during the early 20th century, Huntsville continued to prosper as one of Muskoka's most popular resort towns.			Agriculture, Communities, Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Huntsville



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Iroquois Falls	At the corner of Cambridge and Synagogue avenues, 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. 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.	48.76370701	-80.68198863	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Iroquois Falls
Founding of Kapuskasing, The	At the Ron Morel Memorial Museum, 25 Millview Road, Kapuskasing	In 1911, the National Transcontinental Railway, then under construction, reached the present site of Kapuskasing. Three years later during the first World War the Canadian government established in the area a prisoner of war camp and an experimental farm to investigate the agricultural potential of the Clay Belt. The prisoners cleared land and worked on the farm. In 1917, the Ontario Government launched near here an ambitious land settlement scheme for veterans. The detention camp and settlement project were discontinued in 1920. A pulp mill, built 1920-23, was the forerunner of larger mills producing newsprint, pulp and cellulose. These companies spearheaded the development of Kapuskasing as one of Northern Ontario's planned industrial communities.			Communities, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Kapuskasing

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Killarney, The	On the grounds of the municipal building, 31 Commissioner Street, Killarney	Etienne-Augustin de la Morandière, fur trader and founder of Killarney, settled here in 1820, when this locality, on the voyageurs' canoe route to the Northwest, was known as Shebahonaning ("narrow channel"). A substantial trading establishment, built by La Morandière on Drummond Island after the War of 1812, was destroyed by fire in 1817, and he moved here permanently after trading for a time at Flat Point, Bay of Islands. La Morandière raised crops and brought cattle to Killarney. Accessible only by water, the settlement grew slowly, though it attracted anglers and was once an active commercial fishing centre. The opening of Highway 637 in 1962 brought this previously remote village, and Killarney Provincial Park, within reach of tourists.			Agriculture, Communities, Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Sudbury, Municipality of Killarney
Founding of Leamington, The	At the Mersea Municipal Building, 38 Erie Street North, Leamington	Parts of Mersea Township were surveyed in the 1790s, but it was not until 1833 that Alexander Wilkinson, who had acquired land elsewhere in the township by 1810, obtained his patent for a lot now located in the heart of Leamington. A settlement known as Wilkinson's Corners developed and on June 1, 1854, a post office called Leamington was opened. A saw and grist-mill was in operation the following year. By 1860 the community comprised 75 persons and stagecoach communication with Windsor was established. Leamington, with over 750 inhabitants, was incorporated as a village by an Essex County by-law of November 26, 1874. The first election, however, was not held until December 27, 1875 and the first village council took office on January 1, 1876.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Municipality of Leamington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Listowel, The	At the municipal building, 330 Wallace Avenue North, Listowel	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.	43.73357974	-80.95119022	Communities	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of North Perth
Founding of London, The	In the northeast corner of Court House Square, Dundas and Ridout Streets, London	In 1793, here on the River Thames, Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe reserved a site for the capital of Upper Canada. York, however, became the seat of government and the townsite of London lay undeveloped until its selection in 1826 as the judicial and administrative centre of the London District. A court-house and gaol (1829) and homes for the government officials were built, stores and hotels were opened and by 1834, the community contained over 1,100 inhabitants. A British garrison stationed at London in 1838 stimulated its growth. Two years later, it was incorporated as a Town. With the development of a prosperous agricultural hinterland and the completion of the Great Western Railway, London became a City in 1855.			Communities, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of L'Original, The	At St-Jean Baptiste School, 35 Longueuil Street, L'Original	The earliest settlers in the area, Joseph La Rocque-Brune and Raymond Duffaut, had located by 1791. Five years later, Nathaniel Treadwell, a land surveyor and speculator from Plattsburg, New York, acquired the seigneurie of Pointe-à-l'Original, some 23,000 acres. Treadwell built a sawmill and a grist-mill and opened roads. By 1812, a small community was established here named L'Original after the moose found in the Pointe area. In 1816, it became the capital of the newly created Ottawa District. The court house was erected in 1825 and four years later a post office was opened. An influx of French-speaking settlers increased L'Original's population which numbered 400 in 1850. In 1876, with a population of over 800, it was incorporated as a village.			Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Township of Champlain
Founding of Lucan, The	On the grounds of the community centre, 263 Main Street, Lucan	Lucan was founded in anticipation of the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway in Sarnia, projected in 1854 and built 1855-59. The first settlers had been members of the Negro Wilberforce Colony in 1830-35. One of this group, Peter Butler Sr., had by 1855 acquired the western part of the site of Lucan. The eastern part was acquired jointly by the Hon. Donald and John MacDonald, and the first village lots were sold in 1855. A steam grist mill, stores and hotels were built, Lucan Post Office was opened on June 1, 1857, and, with the completion of the railway, the settlement prospered. The Lucan Foundry, a large plant specializing in agricultural machinery, was founded in 1861. A country by-law passed in 1871 provided for the incorporation of Lucan as a village.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Lucan Biddulph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Lyndhurst, The	At the stone bridge, Charles Street, Lyndhurst	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.	44.54991332	-76.12537052	Communities, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands
Founding of Madoc, The	At the Thomas Thompson Memorial Park, also called Cenotaph Park, St. Lawrence Street East, Madoc	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.	44.50590657	-77.46909292	Communities, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Centre Hastings

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Maitland, The	On County Road 2, east of Church Street, Maitland	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.	44.63557877	-75.61232732	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta
Founding of Markham, The	At the Markham Museum, Highway 48, Markham	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 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.	43.89382354	-79.26478521	Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham
Founding of Meaford, The	On Sykes Street, west of the town hall, Meaford	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.	44.60882929	-80.59232716	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Merrickville, The	On the grounds of the municipal building, Main Street West at Elgin Street, Merrickville	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.	44.91634521	-75.83553475	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford
Founding of Midland, The	On the grounds of the public library, 320 King Street, Midland	In 1871, a group of the principal shareholders of the Midland Railway, headed by Adolph Hugel, selected this location as the northern terminus of their line which then ran from Port Hope to Beaverton. Known at the time as Mundy's Bay, the region was sparsely inhabited, but the interest aroused by their action resulted in the survey of a town site in 1872-73. Most of the lots were owned by the Midland Land Company which was controlled by the railway. The line, which soon attracted settlers to the area, was completed in 1879. The new community, named Midland, achieved its early growth through shipping and the lumber and grain trades.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Midland
Founding of Milverton, The	At the public library, Mill Street East and Arena Drive, Milverton	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.	43.56452887	-80.92021368	Agriculture, Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of Perth East

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Mitchell, The	In Centennial Park, Huron Road and Blanchard Street, Mitchell	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.	43.46905224	-81.19921379	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of West Perth
Founding of Mount Forest, The	In the Lion's Club Park, Main Street South and Parkside Drive, Mount Forest	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.	43.97745213	-80.72912241	Agriculture, Communities	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of New Hamburg, The	On the grounds of the municipal building, 121 Huron Street, New Hamburg	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.	43.37807587	-80.71195863	Agriculture, Communities, Religion, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Wilmot
Founding of New Liskeard	In Riverside Place, at the mouth of the Wabi River, in 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 Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway arrived two years later, helping to develop New Liskeard into the commercial centre of south Temiskaming.			Agriculture, Communities, First Nations	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Municipality of Temiskaming Shores

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Newboro, The	At the war memorial, Drummond Street or Highway 42, Newboro	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.	44.65115673	-76.31830304	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes
Founding of Newbury, The	On the grounds of the public library, 48 Hagerty Road, Newbury	The opening of a railway station near here in 1854 on the recently completed Great Western main line from Niagara Falls to Windsor provided the nucleus around which a community was soon established. In that year, John Tucker and Robert Thompson registered subdivisions and a post office named "Newbury" was opened. The community flourished and by 1857, with a population of almost 500, it contained hotels, stores, sawmills, a grist-mill, a foundry and several other small industries. The development of lumbering stimulated the growth of Newbury, which by a county by-law of June 7, 1872, was incorporated as a village with a population of about 800.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Village of Newbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Newmarket, The	In Wesley Brooks Memorial Park, Water and Main streets, Newmarket	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.	44.05136098	-79.45557143	Agriculture, Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket
Founding of Oliver Township, The	In front of the municipal building, Oliver Road, Murillo	In the late 1860s, the need to develop a local agricultural base to serve the growing population of the Thunder Bay region became apparent, and when the 1873 survey of Oliver Township indicated that it contained good agricultural land, attention focused here. Active efforts were begun to encourage farmers from the region and elsewhere in Ontario to settle on the free grant lands in the township, and within five years some seventy families had moved here. In 1878 to facilitate the construction of badly needed roads two settlers, Robert Hopkins and David Squires, led a movement to establish a local township government. Elections were held on December 30, 1878, and three days later the newly elected township officials were sworn into office.			Agriculture, Communities	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Oliver-Paipoonge

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Omemee, The	At the municipal building, 1 King Street West, Omemee	About 1820, 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.	44.29891604	-78.56018005	Communities, Industry and trade	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes
Founding of Orillia, The	Beside the Orillia Opera House, Mississaga and West streets, Orillia	In 1820, the government surveyed Orillia Township and a decade later located Chief William Yellowhead's Ojibwa band on lands near the "Narrows". By 1849, when the government laid out the Orillia town plot, these Indians had been moved across Lake Couchiching to Rama. The first white settlers arrived about 1832 and by the 1850s, the community had become an agricultural and lumbering centre with two churches and a population of some 200. Advantageous transportation links with Toronto and Georgian Bay stimulated Orillia's development as a commercial centre and a summer resort. In November 1866, with a population of over 750, Orillia was incorporated by Simcoe County as a village. Its elected council first met in 1867.			Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Osgoode Township, The	In Victoria Park at the intersection of Victoria and Albert Streets in Metcalfe	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.			Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Founding of Owen Sound, The	On the grounds of city hall, 808 Second Avenue East, Owen Sound	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.	44.56400285	-80.94299533	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Paisley, The	At the municipal building, 338 Goldie Street, Paisley	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.	44.3062356	-81.27269369	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
Founding of Palmerston, The	In the park at the corner of William and Bell streets, Palmerston	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 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.	43.83219457	-80.84887891	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Minto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Parkhill, The	On the grounds of the municipal offices, 229 Main Street, Parkhill	The opening of a railway station near here in 1860 on the recently completed Grand Truck line from Guelph to Sarnia, provided the nucleus around which a community soon became established. A post office named Westwood (renamed Swainby in 1861 and Park Hill in 1863) was opened that year. In 1861, a village plot was laid out by William Kelly. Growth was slow until 1865 when a bonus subscribed by the citizens induced John Harrison to build a steam-powered grist-mill. Other industries, including a brickyard and a foundry, soon followed, and by 1871 Parkhill was a thriving community of about 1,500 people. It became an incorporated village on January 1, 1872 and a town fourteen years later.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Municipality of North Middlesex
Founding of Parry Sound, The	On the grounds of the municipal building, 52 Seguin Street, Parry Sound	About 1857, James and William Gibson erected a sawmill at the mouth of the Seguin River. William Beatty, with his sons James and William, acquired the mill in 1863, and the following year were granted a license of occupation for some 2,000 acres. In addition to lumbering, they laid out a town plot, promoted settlement, opened a store, built a church, constructed roads and operated boats on Lake Huron and a stage service to Bracebridge. William "Governor" Beatty (1835-1898) lived here and managed the family's enterprises which stimulated the growth of Parry Sound. Incorporated as a town in 1887, it was named in honour of Sir William Edward Parry, noted Arctic explorer.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Town of Parry Sound
Founding of Petrolia, The	At the town hall, 411 Greenfield Street, Petrolia	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.	42.88139656	-82.14659504	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Town of Petrolia

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Pickering, The	Near the intersection of Kingston Road West and Old Kingston Road in the former village of Pickering	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.	43.85435896	-79.05690111	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Town of Ajax
Founding of Point Edward, The	At the municipal office, 36 St. Clair Street, Point Edward	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, 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.	42.9982709	-82.4133833	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Village of Point Edward



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Port Colborne, The	At 239 King Street, Port Colborne	In 1831, the Welland Canal Company selected Gravelly Bay as the southern terminus of their waterway connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie, and in 1833 asked the permission of Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne to name the site "Port Colborne". The Hon. William H. Merritt, president of the Canal Company, had streets laid out on both sides of the canal in 1834 and, with several partners, built a gristmill by 1835. Initially the community's economy depended largely on the canal, but from the 1850s, Port Colborne developed as a wheat-shipping point, railway junction and industrial centre. It was incorporated as a village in 1869 and council first met on January 17, 1870.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Port Colborne
Founding of Port Dover, The	At the Harbour Museum, 44 Harbour Street, Port Dover	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.	42.78492685	-80.19878403	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Port Elgin, The	At Park Place, Park Place Road just off Goderich Street or Highway 21, Port Elgin	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.	44.44199473	-81.38437211	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of Saugeen Shores
Founding of Port Hope, The	On the grounds of the town hall, 56 Queen Street, Port Hope	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.	43.94900559	-78.29299361	Communities, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Port Robinson, The	In Port Robinson Park, adjacent to the canal, Port Robinson	Port Robinson, the southern terminus of the original Welland Canal, opened in 1829, was named for John Beverley Robinson, chief justice of Upper Canada. The village grew rapidly when hundreds of Irish immigrants laboured on the "Deep Cut" between Allanburg and this site. A company of Negro soldiers stationed here about 1843-51 enforced order along the canal. Port Robinson benefited from frequent canal improvements, and trade and industry, including a shipyard and dry docks, flourished. In 1856, Merrittsville (Welland) became the administrative centre for Welland County. Later, Port Robinson's development was slowed when the shipyards were closed. After about 1880, when its inhabitants totaled some 800, there was a decline in population and business activity.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Welland
Founding of Queenston, The	On the grounds of the community centre, 32 Queenston Street, Queenston	Following the loss, after the American Revolution, of the Niagara River's east bank, a new portage around Niagara Falls was established in the 1780s with Queenston its northern terminus. Wharves, storehouses and a block-house were built. Robert Hamilton, a prominent merchant considered the village's founder, operated a thriving trans-shipment business. Known as the "Lower Landing", it was named "Queenston" by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe. During the War of 1812, the village was badly damaged. Here lived such well known figures as Laura Secord and William Lyon Mackenzie. Despite loss of commerce following the opening of the Welland Canal in 1829, Queenston later served as a terminus for the province's first horse-drawn railway. Queenston was incorporated into the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1970.			Communities, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Renfrew, The	In Low's Square, Plaunt Street and Railway Avenue, Renfrew	Attracted by the development of the lumbering industry in the Upper Ottawa Valley, a few settlers had located in this region by 1830. Six years later, Xavier Plaunt acquired land here near the second chute of the Bonnechère River and by 1848 was selling village lots and had provided land for the community's first church. In that year a post office, Renfrew, was opened and in 1851, the settlement contained a sawmill, grist-mill, tannery and foundry. The movement into Renfrew of settlers from neighbouring townships, and the opening in 1854 of the Opeongo Road from Farrell's Landing on the Ottawa River, stimulated the community's growth, and four years later it was incorporated as a Village. In 1895, it became a Town.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew
Founding of Richmond Hill, The	Southwest corner of Yonge and Wright streets, Richmond Hill	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.	43.87777944	-79.43894508	Communities	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Richmond Hill
Founding of Ridgetown, The	On the grounds of the public library, Main Street, Ridgetown	By 1826, the earliest settlers on the site of Ridgetown, notably William Marsh, James Watson, Edmund Mitton and Ebenezer Colby, had located in this vicinity. Marsh, the first to arrive, was granted a lease on 200 acres of Clergy Reserve land in 1831. Although the settlement's growth was slow, in 1853 a post office was opened. By 1858, with a population of 300, Ridgetown contained stores, hotels and a mill owned by John Moody, one of its most enterprising businessmen. The arrival in 1872 of the Canada Southern Railway from Fort Erie to Amherstburg spurred the development of the community and with a population of 803 it was incorporated as a village by a County by-law of 1875. Six years later, it became a town.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Sarnia, The	In Alexander Mackenzie Park, Front Street, Sarnia	The French-speaking families of Ignace Cazelet, Jean-Baptiste Paré and Joseph LaForge arrived here 1807-1810. Other settlers, many of Scottish descent, came in 1832-1834 following the 1829 survey of Sarnia Township. A community called "The Rapids", renamed Port Sarnia in 1836, soon developed and among its prominent early residents were Richard Vidal, George Durand and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. Called Sarnia after 1856, the village flourished, stimulated by regional lumbering activity, nearby oil discoveries and the arrival of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways in 1858 and 1859, respectively. Later, Sarnia became a significant trans-shipment port for western grain. Incorporated as a town in 1856 and as a city in 1914, Sarnia is one of Canada's important petro-chemical centres.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia
Founding of Seaforth, The	At the west entrance to Victoria Park, Victoria and Gouinlock streets, Seaforth	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.	43.55130445	-81.39341736	Agriculture, Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Shelburne, The	At the town hall, 203 Main Street East, Shelburne	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, 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.	44.07832229	-80.20335312	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Town of Orangeville
Founding of Simcoe, The	In Lynnwood Park, Norfolk Street North or Highway 24, Simcoe	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.	42.84016023	-80.30399206	Communities, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Founding of Spencerville, The	In front of the township hall, Centre Street, Spencerville	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.	44.84240602	-75.54786074	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Springfield, The	At the municipal building, 51137 Main Street, Springfield	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.	42.82918491	-80.93656169	Agriculture, Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Town of Malahide
Founding of St. Catharines, The	At the municipal building, 50 Church Street, St. Catharines	Before this region was settled, several Indian trails intersected here at a ford in Twelve Mile Creek. They were improved by early settlers and a church was erected at the crossroads by 1798. A tavern soon followed and a settlement, known as St. Catharines or Shipman's Corners, developed. After the War of 1812, the community expanded largely through the efforts of William Hamilton Merritt. He was the chief promoter of the first Welland Canal, built in 1824033, which made St. Catharines a centre for water transportation and provided abundant water power for industry. Factories and mills were established and St. Catharines became a leading flour milling and ship building centre. It was incorporated as a Town in 1845 and as a City of 1876.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of St. Marys, The	At the town hall, 175 Queen Street East, St. Marys	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.	43.25987962	-81.14443127	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of St. Marys
Founding of Stayner, The	At the centennial fountain, Main and Oak streets, Stayner	Settlement on this site began with the arrival in 1854 of the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union Railroad (later the Northern Railway). Edward Shortiss and Charles Lount acquired land here, divided it into village lots and the first settler, Andrew Coleman, opened a hotel. He was followed by Gideon Phillips who established a sawmill. First called Nottawasaga Station, and later Stayner after a prominent local landowner, the community flourished as an agricultural and lumbering centre. A post office was opened in 1855 and a school and churches were established. On June 26, 1872, a Simcoe County by-law incorporated Stayner as a village, and in 1888 it became a town.			Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Clearview



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Stoney Point, The	In front of the municipal building, 6690 Tecumseh Road, Stoney Point	French-speaking settlers from the Detroit-Sandwich area and Lower Canada (Quebec) were the first to locate in Tilbury West Township after it was surveyed in 1824. They established farms along Lake St. Clair and later near the Tecumseh Road and by 1851 formed a community called Stoney Point. After the arrival of the railway in 1854, the village developed into a market and industrial centre serving an agricultural and lumbering hinterland. IN 1881, Stoney Point and the neighbouring hamlet of Chevalier, founded about 1868, became the incorporated police village of Stoney Point with 375 residents. Following a succession of fires and a decrease in nearby lumbering activity, the village's industrial section declined after 1900 and by 1920 Stoney Point had been transformed into a quiet agricultural village.			Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore
Founding of Stouffville, The	On the site of the former Stouffer homestead, Main Street, Whitchurch-Stouffville	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 Wheler, 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.	43.97127511	-79.24772159	Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Stratford, The	In the park near the Huron Street stone bridge, Stratford	In 1832, some three years after company surveyors had erected shanties near this site, the Canada Company, a large private land settlement agency, initiated the development of "Little Thames" as the market centre for the eastern Huron Tract. By 1834, a tavern, sawmill and grist-mill existed here and a year later, a post office called Stratford was opened. Settlement was slow until the early 1850s when the advent of the railway and the designation of Stratford as county town transformed the village into a thriving administrative and commercial centre. Expansion of the community was accelerated after 1871 when railway repair yards were located here and in 1885 with a population of 9,000 Stratford was incorporated as a city.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford
Founding of Strathroy, The	On the grounds of the town hall, 52 Frank Street, Strathroy	In 1830, James Buchanan, the British Consul at New York City acquired a tract of 1,200 acres of unsettled land in Adelaide Township. He transferred control of the property to his son, John Stewart Buchanan (1815-1875), who settled there within the next two years. By 1836, John had built a sawmill and grist-mill on the Sydenham River. These pioneer industries formed the nucleus of a settlement which was named Strathroy by James Buchanan after his birthplace in county Tyrone, Ireland. The construction of a branch line of the Great Western Railway through Strathroy in 1856 further stimulated the community's development and it was incorporated in 1860.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Strathroy-Caradoc
Founding of Sturgeon Falls, The	At a rest stop with a lookout over the falls at the Champlain Bridge Lookout, First Street (Highway 17), Sturgeon Falls	The development of Sturgeon Falls began in 1881 with the arrival of Canadian Pacific Railway construction teams and the opening of a post office. About a year earlier, the community's first permanent settler, James Holditch, had acquired land here on the Sturgeon River about two miles north-east of a former Hudson's Bay Company post, which he later purchased. The erection of sawmills and the rapid growth of the lumbering and pulp-paper industries stimulated the development of the village and attracted many French-Canadian settlers to the area. Some of the most prominent were Joseph Michaud, Zotique Mageau, Georges Lévesque, J.D. Cockburn and J.A. Lévis. In 1895, with a population of about 850, Sturgeon Falls was incorporated as a Town.			Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of West Nipissing

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Sudbury, The	In Civic Square, Brady Street, Sudbury	The establishment of a Canadian Pacific Railway work camp here in 1883 stimulated the growth of a frontier community. Within a year a bustling settlement containing boarding houses, stores and a hospital had emerged. Though it suffered a temporary set back in 1885 when track-laying crews moved westward, Sudbury quickly revived. Located in a region rich in timber and mineral resources, it developed as a service centre for logging and mining operations. In 1892, with 1, 500 residents including a large number of French Canadians, Sudbury was incorporated as a town. A sharp increase in the demand for nickel after 1900 and extension of railway services precipitated rapid expansion and in 1930 Sudbury, a thriving multi-ethnic community, became a city.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury
Founding of Tara, The	In Centennial Park, Yonge Street near the bridge, Tara	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.	44.47897719	-81.14580034	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Tecumseh, The	At the municipal offices, 917 Lesperance Road, Tecumseh	The intersecting of the Tecumseh Road, named for the eminent Indian leader, by the Great Western Railroad line in 1854 stimulated settlement in this largely French-Canadian area. A community gradually developed, and in 1873 it contained a sawmill, several stores and hotels, and a population of about 200. The village, first called Ryegate, and later Tecumseh, evolved from a local service center to a shipping point for area timber, cordwood, and especially grain. The establishment of the fruit canning industry by 1903 further diversified local business activity, but the suburban extension of the Sandwich, Windsor, and Amherstburg Railway to Tecumseh in 1907 was a major factor in its subsequent growth. In 1921 Tecumseh was incorporated as a town with a population of 978.			Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Tecumseh
Founding of Teeswater, The	At the town hall, 3 Clinton Street North, Teeswater	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.	43.99908716	-81.28675529	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of South Bruce

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of the Red Lake Mining District, The	At the junction of Highways 105 and 125, southeast of Red Lake	In 1924, two years after a discovery of gold by Gus McManus, the Ontario Department of Mines published a geological report on this district. Prospecting was thus encouraged, and in 1925 claims were staked by Lorne Howey and George McNeely. Financed through the efforts of Jack Hammell, Howey Gold Mines was incorporated in 1926, and production began in 1930. Although it ceased operations in 1941, successful mines were developed elsewhere within this region by other organizations, and by the end of 1961, gold valued at over \$200,000,000 had been extracted from the Red Lake district. A unique feature in this isolated region's early development was the extensive use of year-round aerial transportation.			Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Red Lake
Founding of the Town of Latchford	On the grounds of the Municipal Office, 10 Main Street, 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 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."	47.32442363	-79.8105654	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Latchford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Thedford, The	In Thedford Park, Main and King streets, Thedford	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.	43.16345663	-81.85684502	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores
Founding of Thornhill, The	7751 Yonge Street, Thornhill	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.	43.81608764	-79.42420501	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Markham

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Thorold, The	In the Battle of Beaverdams Park, Sullivan Avenue, Thorold	During the construction of the original Welland Canal, 1824-1829, a number of communities sprang up along its length. Here, on land belonging to George Keefer, a village known as Thorold had developed by 1828. A large flouring mill was built on the canal and the Thorold Township post office was moved from Beaverdams to the new settlement by Jacob Keefer. By 1831, two sawmills were in operation and in 1835, the village contained 370 inhabitants. During the 1840s, the building of the Welland Mills, then one of the largest flour mills in Canada, and the establishment of Ontario's first cotton factory, stimulated the community's growth. It was incorporated as a village in 1850, as a town in 1875 and as a city in 1975.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold
Founding of Tweed, The	In Victoria Street parkette, behind the Tweed Municipal Building	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 community gained widespread attention as the site of Canada's first all-woman municipal council.	44.47823466	-77.31364288	Communities, Industry and trade, Women's history	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Uxbridge, The	At the public library, 9 Toronto Street South, Uxbridge	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.	44.108579	-79.12257433	Communities, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Uxbridge
Founding of Walkerton, The	In front of Walker's former home, 15 McNab Street, Walkerton	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.	44.13213377	-81.14559385	Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Brockton
Founding of Wallaceburg, The	In the park near James Street and McNaughton Avenue, just north of the bridge, Wallaceburg	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.	42.59223633	-82.38755451	Communities	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Waterford, The	At the old town hall, 76 Main Street South, Waterford	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 1871 facilitated its growth and the village was incorporated in 1878 with a population of approximately 1,100.	42.93316677	-80.29029526	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Founding of Weston, The	In Memorial Park, Lawrence Avenue West and Little Avenue, Toronto	Settlers were attracted to this vicinity in the 1790s by the area's rich timber resources and the water power potential of the Humber River here. By 1792 a sawmill was established on the west bank and within two decades a small hamlet, known as "The Humber", had developed. About 1815 James Farr, a prominent local mill-owner, named it Weston after his English ancestral home. The community subsequently expanded along both sides of the river until 1850 when a disastrous flood destroyed the west bank settlement. Improvements to the Weston Road and the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856 stimulated substantial further growth on the east side. Incorporated as a Village in 1881, Weston became part of the Borough of York in 1967.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Westport, The	At the town hall, Bedford Street, Westport	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.	44.67983971	-76.3981077	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Westport
Founding of Wiarton, The	At the town hall, 315 George Street, Wiarton	In 1855, a town-plot was laid out here on recently acquired Indian Land and named Wiarton, reputedly after the English birthplace of Edmund Head Governor General of Canada (1854-61). Settlement commenced in 1866 and two years later a post office was established. Agricultural prosperity, excellent harbour facilities and extensive sawmilling operations stimulated the community's growth. In 1880, with a population of about 750, it was incorporated as a village. The operation of the Stratford and Lake Huron line of the Grand Trunk Railway, opened to Wiarton in 1882, facilitated its continued development particularly in milling and the manufacture of wood products. With over 2,000 inhabitants the thriving community became a town in 1894.			Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of South Bruce Peninsula

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Founding of Wingham, The	At the Wingham Museum, 273 Josephine Street, Wingham	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.	43.88704024	-81.31216194	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Township of North Huron
Franco-Ontarian Flag, The	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 entrance road at 935 Ramsey Lake Road in Sudbury).	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 Ga�etan 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 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.	46.466652	-80.974426	Arts and culture, Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Franklin Carmichael 1890-1945	On the grounds of the public library, 36 Mississaga Street West, Orillia	An outstanding Canadian artist, Carmichael was born at Orillia, and studied at the Ontario College of Art and L'Académie Royale des Beaux-Arts at Antwerp. He had worked with Lismer and Varley in commercial art, and upon returning to Toronto in 1914, shared a studio with Tom Thomson. One of the founders of the "Group of Seven" and its youngest member, Carmichael participated in all the Group's exhibitions. His graphic style and sense of design led to a distinguished and influential career as an artist, industrial designer and teacher. Among his best-known works are "Autumn Woods", "Lake Superior", "Northern Tundra" and the illustrations for Grace Campbell's novel, "Thorn-Apple Tree". His paintings are represented in major Canadian galleries.			Arts and culture, People	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia
Franz Johnston 1888-1949	On the grounds of his former home and studio, Highway 93 and Mill Street, Wyebridge – just south of Midland	This was the home and studio, 1940-48, of the noted Canadian painter Francis Hans (Franz) Johnston. Born in Toronto, he studied there and in the United States, and at first worked as a commercial artist. An official war artist, 1917-18, he participated in the first exhibition of the Group of Seven in 1920. With others of the Group, he captured on canvas the lonely grandeur of the Canadian northland, thus ending Canadian dependence upon Europe for artistic inspiration and inaugurating our first national art movement. Johnston, who was principal of the Winnipeg School of Art, 1921-24, also taught in Toronto, 1927-29, and from then until 1940 conducted summer classes on Georgian Bay.			Arts and culture, People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Tiny
Fraserfield	At the house, County Road 17, about 5 km west of Williamstown	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.	45.15581802	-74.64360045	Buildings and structures	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Frederic W. Cumberland 1820-1881	On the grounds of his former residence, now the International Students' Centre, 33 St. George Street, University of Toronto, Toronto	An outstanding Canadian architect, civil engineer and railway manager, Cumberland was born in England and practiced there before immigrating to Toronto in 1847. He quickly gained recognition, designing such notable buildings as St. James Cathedral (1850-53) and University College (1856-59), Toronto. In 1860 he completed this house, Pendarvis, in which he lived for 21 years. As an engineer, Cumberland became increasingly involved in railway construction and management, and after 1858 achieved wide prominence as managing director of the Northern Railway. He carried his railway interests into politics and served as member for Algoma in the Ontario Legislature (1867-72), and the Dominion parliament (1871-72). A man of varied interests, Cumberland was a founder and first commanding officer of the present-day Royal Regiment of Canada.			People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Frederick Arthur Verner 1836-1928	At the entrance to Sheridan College, off Trafalgar Road, Oakville	Verner was born at Sheridan, Halton County, and educated at Guelph. In 1856 he went to England to study art. Returning older contemporary, Paul Kane, Verner travelled through the west, recording the life of the Plains Indians and painting the great buffalo herds. An early member of the Ontario Society of Artists, he was later elected to the Royal Canadian Academy. He lived in England after 1880, but returned to Canada on painting trips. Verner is represented in the National Gallery of Canada by several works, including a portrait of Sir John A. MacDonald.			Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Oakville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Frederick House	Near the site of the former post, Local Road 610 at Barbers Bay, near Connaught, east of Timmins	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 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.	48.61920718	-80.90935002	Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins
Frederick Stanley Haines 1879-1960	On the grounds of Georgian Bay Secondary School, 125 Eliza Street, Meaford	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."	44.60172984	-80.58520356	Arts and culture, Education, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
French Community in Welland	In front of the Sacré-Cœur Roman Catholic Church at 72 Empire Street, 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.	42.9911106	-79.239412	Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Welland
French Portage, The	Off Highway 11 about 40 km east of Atikokan, on the grounds of Quetico Provincial Park	This two-mile portage around rapids in the nearby French River was among the most difficult on the Kaministiquia canoe route to the West, first recorded in 1688 by Jacques de Noyon and later used extensively by French and British fur traders. After 1867, following recommendations based on S.J. Dawson's survey of 1857-59, the government improved the route for westbound settlers and for military purposes. Tugs and barges were provided on navigable waters, and horse-drawn transport on some portages. Improved for wagon traffic, 1871-72, and equipped with store-houses and shelters, 1873-74, the French Portage became a way-station on the "Dawson Route" which, owing in part to competition from American railroads, was abandoned by 1879.			Franco-Ontarian heritage, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Quetico Provincial Park

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
French Presence in Cornwall, The	On the grounds of l'Église de la Nativité de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie, 300 Montreal Road, Cornwall	A vital cultural force in eastern Ontario, the Franco-Ontarian community in Cornwall was established during the late 1870s when large-scale industrial expansion led to an influx of workers and tradesmen from Quebec. By 1881 French-speaking residents comprised the largest single cultural group in the town. Supported by a number of religious and scholastic institutions, including l'Église de la Nativité de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie, the Francophone community grew steadily in the decades that followed. Increasingly it asserted its cultural distinctiveness, paying particular attention to language preservation and French education. Long-standing efforts to protect and advance the community's rights and interests in these spheres culminated in the opening in 1974 of La Citadelle, an all-French secondary school.	45.0187581	-74.7115996	Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
French Presence in Hearst, The	In front of Grotto Park, which is located on Ninth Street opposite the intersection of Kitchener Street in Hearst.	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.	49.68475	-83.66607	Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Hearst



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
French Presence in Lafontaine, The	342 Lafontaine Road West (north side of the road), Lafontaine	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 Batiscau, 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.	44.7581864	-80.0533862	Agriculture, Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Tiny
French Settlement of the South Shore	In Dieppe Gardens, at the foot of Ouellette Avenue in the vicinity of the early settlement, Windsor	Windsor is the oldest known site of continuous settlement in Ontario. The government of New France, anxious to increase its presence on the Detroit River, offered land for agricultural settlement on the south shore in 1749. That summer, families from the lower St Lawrence River relocated to lots which began about 6.5 km downstream from here. Along with civilians and discharged soldiers from Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), they formed the community of La Petite Côte. Additional waterfront lots, including this site, were laid out in 1751. These extended from the Huron mission, located in the vicinity of the present Ambassador Bridge, to the Ottawa village situated opposite the fort. When the French régime ended in 1760, about 300 settlers were living here.			Agriculture, Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
French-Canadian Settlement and the CPR in the Mattawa Area	At Mattawa and District Museum, Explorer's Point, 285 First Street, Mattawa	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.	46.31957261	-78.7098112	Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Township of Mattawan
Frontenac Road, The	In Mountain Grove, about 3 km south of Highway 7, at the municipal park near a section of the former road	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.	44.74231993	-76.82831462	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, Township of Central Frontenac

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Froome and Field Talfourd	At Froomefield Pioneer Cemetery, County Road 33 and Church Street, Sarnia	Froome (1807-1902) and Field (1815-74) Talfourd emigrated from England in 1832, and in the following year took up adjoining lots here in Moore Township. Froome had previously served in H.M.S. Ariadne under Captain Frederick Marryat, the author. Field soon moved to the United States, then back to England, where he became an accomplished portraitist. Froome purchased his brother's lot and laid out the townplot of "Froomefield" on the combined property in 1836. He later became a magistrate, commissioner of the court of requests, and a lieutenant-colonel in the Kent militia. As "visiting superintendent" to the local Indian reserves, Froome lived in Sarnia from 1855 to 1868, when he returned to England.			Communities, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia
Fryfogel's Inn	At the inn, Highway 7/8, about 3 km east of Shakespeare	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.	43.3691543	-80.80285228	Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of Perth East
Fur Trading at Saugeen	In Pioneer Park, along the south bank of the Saugeen River, Southampton	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.	44.5000266	-81.3738822	Fur trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of Saugeen Shores

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Galt City Hall	At the Market Square on the west side of the building, 46 Dickson Street, Cambridge	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.	43.36002867	-80.31284971	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge
Gananoque Town Hall, The	In front of the town hall, 30 King Street East, Gananoque	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.	44.32873675	-76.16416828	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque
Gateway to Huronia, The	Overlooking the bay and the Martyrs' Shrine, Highway 12, east of Midland	From this lookout may be seen the bay which, during the first half of the 17th century, formed the western terminus of the 800-mile route connecting New France with the Huron settlements. Heavily laden canoes ascended the Ottawa, surmounted the rapids of the Mattawa and French Rivers, crossed Lake Nipissing and traversed the island-studded channels of Georgian Bay. Over these waters passed Recollet and Jesuit missionaries, Etienne Brûlé, Samuel de Champlain and other heroic figures of the French regime.			Exploration, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Midland

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
General Sir Arthur William Currie 1875-1933	At Strathroy District Collegiate Institute, 361 Second Street, Strathroy	The first Canadian-born general, Currie grew up on a farm in Napperton and attended Strathroy Collegiate Institute. In 1894 he went to Victoria, B.C. where he joined the militia in 1897. At the outbreak of World War I he was given command of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade and went overseas in 1914. He led the 1st Canadian Division at Vimy Ridge in 1917 with the rank of major-general. Later, he was promoted to lieutenant-general and became General Officer Commanding the Canadian Corps. On his return to Canada he was promoted to the rank of full general. From 1920 until his death he was Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.	42.98140675	-81.60731582	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Strathroy-Caradoc
George Chaffey 1848-1932	In Centeen Park, Water and Park streets, Brockville	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.	44.59149306	-75.6784619	Agriculture, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
George Hamilton 1787-1836	In front of the court house, 50 Main Street East, Hamilton	Born at Queenston, George Hamilton was the son of a prosperous merchant, the Hon. Robert Hamilton. He followed his father's career as a merchant in the Niagara District until the War of 1812, in which he served as a Captain of Light Dragoons. In 1815 Hamilton acquired land here at the Head of the Lake, laid out a village plot and sold lots. When the settlement was chosen as the administrative centre of the Gore District in 1816, he gave land for a court-house square. A reformer in politics, George Hamilton was a member of the Assembly for this area from 1821 to 1830. The settlement which Hamilton laid out was named in his honour, and became a police village in 1833.			Communities, People	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
George Laidlaw 1828-1889	On the grounds of St. Thomas' Anglican Church near his former Balsam Lake ranch, Highway 48, about 5 km east of Kirkfield	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.	44.581217	-78.926667	People, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes
George Richardson, V.C. c.1831-1923	In Village Park, Vankoughnet	Private Richardson won the Victoria Cross while fighting with the Border Regiment of the British Army in northern India during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59. As part of a detachment sent to dislodge rebels in the hills of the Kewarie Trans-Gogra district on April 27, 1859, he displayed determined courage in having, though severely wounded, closed with and secured a rebel Sepoy [Indian soldier] armed with a broad revolver. An Irishman by birth, Richardson came to Canada in the early 1860s. During the 1880s and 1890s he lived on a farm one kilometre southwest of here. He held numerous township offices, including Reeve of Oakley Township (1895-96).			People, War and conflict	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge
George Tillson 1782-1864	At the pull-off at 3-27 Old Vienna Road, Tillsonburg	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 survey of the town plot in 1837, it was named Tillsonburg in honour of its founder.	42.85888779	-80.72018014	Communities, Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Town of Tillsonburg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
George Weston, 1864-1924	Near the south-west corner of Soho and Phoebe streets, Toronto	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.	43.650691	-79.393705	Industry and trade, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Geraldton Gold Camp, The	On the southwest corner of 4th Avenue SW and Main Street, Geraldton	Discoveries of gold in the vicinity of Lake Kenogamisis in 1931-2 mushroomed into an extensive gold-mining field in this region. Prospector Tom Johnson, mining promoter Joseph Errington and geologist Percy Hopkins played important roles in its establishment. Geraldton was founded and grew into the principal community. Of the twelve mines operating at the field's peak of activity about 1940, Little Long Lac and MacLeod-Cockshutt are probably the best-known. By 1971, when all operating gold mines had closed, the camp had produced gold valued at more than one hundred and fifty-six million dollars. Geraldton's commercial and service industries, with pulpwood-cutting and logging operations in the region, have helped to offset the loss in mining.			Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Municipality of Greenstone

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Gibraltar Point	Near the ferry dock, Hanlans Point, Toronto Islands, Toronto	Because of its large and easily defended harbour Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe decided to make Toronto the naval and military centre of Upper Canada. This site, guarding the harbour, was named Gibraltar Point. Fortification was begun here in 1794 and by 1800 two defensible storehouses and a guard house had been erected. These buildings were destroyed by the Americans during the second raid on York (Toronto) in 1813. By the following May a small blockhouse mounting one gun had been constructed. This building, in ruins by 1823, was dismantled some time before 1833 and not replaced. This area later became known as Hanlans Point after the family of the world-champion sculler "Ned" Hanlon who settled near here.			Environment, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Gideon Tiffany 1774-1854	In the municipal park, County Road 3 and Wellington Street, Delaware	A native of New Hampshire who had come to Niagara in 1794, Tiffany was appointed King's Printer and published the official "Upper Canada Gazette" until 1797. He was not a Loyalist and the government, concerned by his American background, forced his resignation. In 1799, he and his brother Silvester founded at Niagara this province's first independent newspaper, the "Canada Constellation". When it failed in 1800, Gideon moved to Delaware where, with Moses Brigham and another brother, Dr. Oliver Tiffany of Ancaster, he purchased a large tract of land, including the site of the present village, from Ebenezer Allan and others. Active in township affairs, he remained there for the rest of his life.			Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Middlesex Centre



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Gillies Bros. Lumbering Firm, The	In front of the Gillies Brothers and Company Mill, River Road, northwest of Arnprior	This firm was begun in 1873 when James, William, John and David Gillies purchased a steam sawmill here on the Ottawa River at Braeside. Building on the experience acquired by their father, John Gillies, who had begun lumbering in Lanark County in 1842, they had established themselves by the mid 1880s as one of the Ottawa Valley's large lumber producers. This position was maintained partly by the involvement of succeeding generations in the management of the firm and by careful acquisition and exploitation of timber limits. In the twentieth century, despite the exhaustion of stands of virgin pine and pressures to diversify, Gillies continued almost exclusively to manufacture pine. In 1963, the firm was sold to the Consolidated Paper Corporation, ending 90 years of family ownership.			Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior
Glacial Terraces, The	In Centennial Park, Highway 17, Terrace Bay	About 20,000 years ago Ontario was covered by a great glacier, the fourth glaciation in this region within the past million years. The melt waters from these giant ice-sheets filled the Lake Superior basin and progressively developed new drainage patterns which gradually lowered the level of the lake. As the waters receded from old shorelines more recent lake deposits were exposed and new shorelines established. This process produced a succession of terraces, separated from one another by escarpments of shore cliffs formed by wave erosion. Flat terraces, composed mainly of sand and gravel deposits, are found at various places around the Lake Superior shoreline and their prominence gave Terrace Bay its name.			Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Terrace Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Glengarry Congregational Church 1837, The	On the grounds of the church in St. Elmo, north of Maxville, on County Road 20	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 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.	45.31206997	-74.87523348	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry
Glengarry Emigration of 1786, The	At the ruins of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, which had served the settlers' congregation, King's Road, St. Raphaels	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.	45.21206028	-74.59709497	Communities	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Glengarry Fencibles, The	In front of the armouries, 515 Fourth Street East, Cornwall	The regiment of Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles was raised in 1811-12 largely from among the Highland settlers of this region, many of whom had served previously in Europe with the Glengarry (British Highland) Fencibles. The Canadian corps was recruited through the efforts of Major George Richard John Macdonell ("Red George") assisted by the Rev. Alexander Macdonell (later Upper Canada's first Roman Catholic Bishop) who served as its chaplain. The regiment was taken on the regular British army establishment in 1812, and disbanded at Kingston in 1816. Detachments of the Fencibles distinguished themselves in many hard fought engagements including: Salmon River, 1812; Ogdensburg, 1813; Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie, and Mackinac, 1814.			War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
Goldie Family and the Village of Greenfield, The	On Greenfield Road or North Dumfries Township Road 3, west off Regional Road 50 in the former village of Greenfield, near Ayr	From 1817 to 1819, Scottish botanist John Goldie (1793-1886) visited Canada and the northern U.S. to collect plant specimens. He returned with his family in 1844 to settle here on a farm they named "Greenfield". By 1850 the Goldies were operating a grist and oatmeal mill. In 1865 they opened a larger mill to refine local wheat for international markets. Many features of the village that grew up around it are evident today. In addition to the mill, the mill pond, dam, sluice gates and mill race can still be seen. Along this road stand former Goldie family homes and a row of "salt box" cottages that were built in the 1860s for mill workers and their families.			Communities, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of North Dumfries

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Gore's Landing	In Pioneer Park, Plank and Kelly roads, Gores 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.	44.12042961	-78.23403539	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Hamilton
Government House 1832	At the site of the former building, King Street near the penitentiary, Kingston	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.	44.22066825	-76.51052665	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Government Inn 1798-1861	In Memorial Park near the site of the former inn, Lakeshore Road, Port Credit	Near this site on the Credit River's eastern bank, the government of Upper Canada built a "post-house" or inn in 1798, for the use of persons travelling between York and such settlements as Niagara and Detroit. Constructed of dressed timber, it was for some seven years the only building between Etobicoke River and Burlington Beach. Local Mississauga Indians gathered here to trade salmon and furs. Here also they signed the Treaties of 1805 and 1818 which ceded most of their lands to the crown for European Settlement. Used as an inn until 1834, the Government House became private property in 1858 and was demolished three years later.			Buildings and structures, Fur trade, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Grand Bend	At River Road and Alberta Street in Grand Bend, where the river once made its grand bend	Grand Bend derived its name from a hairpin turn in the Ausable (Aux Sables) River a short distance inland from Lake Huron where sand dunes blocked the river's outlet to the lake. Frequent flooding hampered farming in the region; nevertheless, a small milling community developed at the "Grand Bend" in the 1830s. In response to a local petition, the township cut a new riverbed directly to the lake along an old portage route in 1892. This improved drainage in surrounding farmlands and provided access to the Lake Huron fishery. In subsequent years, the sand dunes attracted summer vacationers to Grand Bend and made the village a popular summer resort.			Communities, Environment	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Municipality of Lambton Shores
Grand Portage, The	At the Grand Portage National Monument in Grand Marais, Minnesota, USA	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.	47.995583	-89.735139	Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	International, United States of America, Minnesota
Grand Portage, The	In Middle Falls Provincial Park across the river from the site of the former portage, Highways 593 and 61 - southwest of Thunder Bay	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.	48.018588	-89.611139	Exploration, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Middle Falls Provincial Park

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Grand River Mission, The	On the grounds of Salt Springs United Church, at the site of the former mission, Salt Springs Road, 5 km south of Cainsville	The establishment of this mission in 1822 began Methodist missionary work among the province's Indians, and the following year the Reverend Alvin Torry organized the first congregation at an Indian settlement known as Davisville. Within two years services were also being held here at Salt Springs where in 1828-29 the Indians erected a frame church which soon became the headquarters for the mission. Through the efforts of George and William Ryerson and others, the Salt Springs congregation grew, but after 1834 a rapidly increasing proportion of its membership consisted of white settlers who were replacing the Indians in the area. After the erection of an Indian church south of the Grand, a brick church was completed here in 1860 and was replaced by the present structure in 1902.			Buildings and structures, First Nations, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant
Grand River Naval Depot 1815, The	In Esplanade Park, Regional Road 11, Port Maitland	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.	42.85749719	-79.57844555	Buildings and structures, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand
Great Dog Portage	At the south end of Dog Lake, Fowler Township, northwest of Thunder Bay	This portage was one of the steepest on the Kaministiquia canoe route between Lake Superior and the West. First recorded in 1688 by French explorer Jacques de Noyon, it was abandoned after 1732 in favour of the shorter and easier Grand Portage-Pigeon River route. The latter came under American control following the treaty of 1783, and about 1803 traffic was resumed on the older route. Over 1½ miles in length and involving an ascent of nearly 500 feet northbound, Great Dog Portage connected Dog Lake and Little Dog Lake. It was one of the major obstacles bypassed by a road built 1868-70 from Fort William to Lake Shebandowan as part of the "Dawson Trail".			Exploration, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Dog Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Great Fire of 1916, The	In the Black River waterfront parkette on Highway 101, Matheson	On July 29, 1916, fires which had been burning for some weeks around settlers' clearings along the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway were united by strong winds into one huge conflagration. Burning easterly along a 40-mile front, it largely or completely destroyed the settlements of Porquis Junction, Iroquois Falls, Kelso, Nushka, Matheson, and Ramore. It also partially razed the hamlets of Homer and Monteith, while a smaller fire caused widespread damage in and around Cochrane. The 500,000-acre holocaust took an estimated 223 lives, more than any other forest fire in Canadian history, and led to the development of improved techniques and legislation for the prevention and control of forest fires.			Communities, Disasters, Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Township of Black River-Matheson
Great Fire of 1922, The	In a roadside park, Highway 11, about 3 km south of the Earlton Overpass, Thornloe	On October 4, 1922, scattered bush fires which had been burning for some days north of Haileybury were united by strong winds into a holocaust which spread over most of 18 townships and took an estimated 43 lives. Burning out of control between the Englchart and Cobalt areas, it destroyed the communities of North Cobalt, Charlton, Thornloe and Heaslip, while Englehart and New Liskeard were partly consumed. The thriving town of Haileybury was razed except for a few buildings on the shore of Lake Timiskaming. On the night of October 5 the wind dropped and snow and rain helped extinguish the fire. A massive emergency relief programme helped to restore the economy of the area.			Communities, Disasters	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Village of Thornloe

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Great Sauk Trail, The	In King's Navy Yard, Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg	Part of an ancient network of Indian paths, the Great Sauk Trail, as it came to be known, extended from Rock Island in present-day Illinois to the Detroit River. It played a significant role in the communications between the native peoples in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the British in this region, particularly during the period of Anglo-American rivalry following the American Revolution. For four decades pro-British tribes such as the Sauk and the Fox made annual pilgrimages along the trail to Fort Malden. Here they met with officials of the British Indian Department and participated in gift-giving ceremonies reaffirming their alliance. When these exchanges were terminated by the British in the late 1830's, the Great Sauk trail gradually fell into disuse.			First Nations, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg
Great Storm of 1913, The	At Cobourg and Lighthouse streets, Goderich	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.	43.74248469	-81.72269175	Disasters	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Town of Goderich
Great Western Railway, The	Just east of Dieppe Gardens, at the foot of Ouellette Avenue, Windsor	The main line of "The Great Western", from Niagara Falls through Hamilton and London to Windsor, was opened in 1854. The company extended its line from Hamilton to Toronto in 1855, from Komoka to Sarnia in 1858, and from Glencoe to Fort Erie (the "Loop Line") in 1873. "The Great Western" was an important connecting link for through traffic between railways in Michigan and New York states. This necessitated conversion from the original 5'6" gauge to the U.S. standard of 4' 8 1/2". The railway was one of the earliest to use sleeping and dining cars. In 1882 "The Great Western" merged with "The Grand Trunk Railway Company" under the latter's name.			Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Grey Owl 1888-1938	At Hastings Country Park, East Sussex, England	As a youth in England, Archibald Belaney was fascinated with wildlife and tales of North American Indians. At seventeen he came to Canada and soon began living among the Ojibwa on Bear Island. He adopted native dress and customs, and worked as a woodsman, fire ranger and trapper in northeastern Ontario. In the 1920s, Belaney became concerned that the lumber industry and sportsmen were plundering the northern wilderness and threatening the survival of native culture. He took the name Grey Owl (Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin) and turned his efforts to conservation, pleading for recognition of "the natural brotherhood between man and animals". Grey Owl gained international fame as a writer and public speaker.			Arts and culture, Environment, First Nations, People	International, United Kingdom, East Sussex, England
Grey Owl 1888-1938	At Finlayson Point Provincial Park, off Highway 11, about 1.5 km south of Temagami	As a youth in England, Archibald Belaney was fascinated with wildlife and tales of North American Indians. At seventeen he came to Canada and soon began living among the Ojibwa on Bear Island. He adopted native dress and customs, and worked as a woodsman, fire ranger and trapper in northeastern Ontario. In the 1920s, Belaney became concerned that the lumber industry and sportsmen were plundering the northern wilderness and threatening the survival of native culture. He took the name Grey Owl (Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin) and turned his efforts to conservation, pleading for recognition of "the natural brotherhood between man and animals". Grey Owl gained international fame as a writer and public speaker.			Arts and culture, Environment, Exploration, First Nations, Fur trade, People	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Finlayson Point Provincial Park

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Grover-Nicholls House, The	On the grounds of the house, 415 Rubidge Street, Peterborough	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.	44.3060265	-78.32720518	Buildings and structures	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough
Guelph City Hall 1856	At the front entrance to the building, 59 Carden Street, Guelph	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.	43.54387987	-80.24779689	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Guelph Public Library, The	In front of the present library building, 100 Norfolk Street, Guelph	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.	43.54554774	-80.25259012	Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph
Gull River and the Clergy House	In front of the Clergy House, South Water Street, Minden	This site was an early Indian camping ground, the Gull River watershed being the hunting territory of bands living around Lake Simcoe who came by way of the Balsam Lake portage and Gull River waters. Before the days of the settlers, lumbering companies moved large quantities of white pine from the area and it is probable that they erected this building about 1870. In 1899, it was acquired by the Anglican Diocese of Toronto and during the early years of this century, served as headquarters for itinerant missionaries who travelled extensively throughout the surrounding district.			Buildings and structures, First Nations, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Minden Hills
Haggarts, The	On the grounds of the Haggart-Shortt House, 41 Mill Street, Perth	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 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.	44.89729093	-76.25174025	Industry and trade, People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Haldimand Grant 1784, The	At the Haldimand County Court House, Highway 54 and Echo Street, within the area of the former land grant, Cayuga	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.	42.955668	-79.858823	Communities, First Nations, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand
Hamilton Central Public School	In front of the school, 75 Hunter Street West, Hamilton	This school, built to accommodate 1,000 students, was the largest graded school in Upper Canada, and became the only public school in Hamilton at the time of its opening in 1853. Among the earliest examples of an institution inspired by the reforms of Egerton Ryerson, the province's chief superintendent of education (1844-76), it incorporated his scheme of an integrated, rational and graduated public education system based upon a central school and primary feeders. The building's original finely proportioned Classical design, by the firm of Cumberland and Ridout, was extensively remodelled in 1890 by the Hamilton architect, James Balfour. His alterations, including a steeply pitched roof, certain round-arched windows and a heightened central tower, created an edifice in conformity with late Victorian tastes.			Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Harold A. Rogers, OBE, O.C.	At the southeast corner of the Delta Armouries Hotel, 325 Dundas Street, London	The founder of Kinsmen & Kinette Clubs of Canada was born and raised at 324 Dundas Street, directly across from the armouries. Seeking the camaraderie he had experienced in the army during the First World War, "Hal" Rogers began the first Kinsmen club in Hamilton in 1920. Under his guidance other clubs soon formed, each dedicated to "serving the community's greatest need." Ongoing contributions from women prompted the formation of the Kinettes in 1942. During the Second World War, Rogers chaired the "Milk for Britain" campaign, the first of the clubs' many national projects. By visiting clubs across Canada throughout his life, he inspired countless young Canadians to serve their communities.			Organizations, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Harold Adams Innis 1894-1952	At his birthplace, Innisfree Farm, County Road 19, about 3 km east of Otterville	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.			Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich
Harriet Ross Tubman c.1820-1913	On the grounds of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, 92 Geneva Street, St Catharines	A legendary conductor on the Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman became known as the "Moses" of her people. Tubman was born into slavery on a Maryland plantation and suffered brutal treatment from numerous owners before escaping in 1849. Over the next decade, she returned to the American South many times and led hundreds of freedom seekers north. When the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 allowed slave owners to recapture runaways in the northern free states, Tubman extended her operations across the Canadian border. For eight years, she lived in St Catharines, and at one point rented a house in this neighbourhood. With the outbreak of the Civil War, she returned to the U.S. to serve the Union Army.			Black heritage, People, Women's history	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Harry G.B. Miner, V.C. 1891-1918	On the grounds of the United Church, Cedar Springs - at the junction of Highway 3 and County Road 10, southwest of Blenheim	Born in Raleigh Township, Miner enlisted in the 142nd Battalion, C.E.F. in December, 1915, and the following year transferred to the 58th Battalion, then serving in France. During a Canadian attack near Amiens on August 8, 1918, Corporal Miner rushed a German machine gun post single-handed and turned the gun on the enemy. Later, with two companions, he assaulted another post and put its gun out of action, following which he again attacked alone and captured an enemy bombing post. In carrying out these gallant acts he was mortally wounded. For his conspicuous bravery Corporal Miner was posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre and the British Empire's highest award for military valour, the Victoria Cross.			People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Harwood	At the community hall, Front Street, 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.	44.140641	-78.180875	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Hastings Road, The	Hastings Road and Highway 620, Ormsby - between Highway 62 and the Hastings/Peterborough county line	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.	44.881236	-77.750212	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Limerick
Hawkesbury Mills	In Confederation Park, John Street, Hawkesbury	In 1805, Thomas Mears and David Patee leased islands in the Ottawa where they built a sawmill and a grist-mill. They constructed a dam across the channel to Hawkesbury West and there purchased 1,000 acres of land. In 1810, half of these properties were mortgaged to William and George Hamilton who later obtained full ownership. The Hamiltons enlarged the sawmill and made it one of the most productive in the province, exporting large quantities of "deals" (softwood planks) to Britain. The mills were owned by the Hamiltons until 1889. The hamlet opposite the mills was combined with the nearby "Hawkesbury Post Office" settlement in 1858 to form the incorporated village of Hawkesbury.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Town of Hawkesbury
Hawley House, The	On the grounds of the house, 531 Main Street, Bath	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.	44.177256	-76.784323	Buildings and structures, Religion, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Hay Bay Church 1792	On the grounds of the church, Hay Bay Road, about 4 km north of Adolphustown	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 by The Methodist church and is still used for annual services by The United Church of Canada.	44.102083	-77.019864	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Hazelton Spencer 1757-1813	Near his former farm, Highway 33, just west of Conway	An important figure in early Upper Canada, Spencer was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. During the American Revolution he fought with the British forces and in 1784, when his unit was disbanded, he settled here. Widely acknowledged as a man of ability and stature, Spencer quickly achieved prominence. He represented this region in the province's first parliament (1792-96) and secured several judicial and administrative appointments. Continuing his distinguished military career, he was commissioned an officer in the Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment and served in the garrison at Kingston (1797-1800) where he was commandant and at Fort George (1800-02). Spencer gained his highest office in 1794, however, with his appointment as Lieutenant of the County of Lennox. He held this prestigious post until his death.			Communities, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Heathfield	Near the site of the former house, Princess Street or County Road 2, at the western approach to Kingston	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.	44.245761	-76.522049	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Henry Hudson and the Search for the Northwest Passage	In Centennial Park, Front Road and Riverside Drive, Moose Factory	In 1610, Henry Hudson, a renowned English navigator, commenced his second voyage in search of a northwest route to China. With great daring and resolution he navigated the treacherous waters of Hudson Strait and descended into Hudson Bay. Believed to be the first European to explore this vast inland sea, Hudson laid the basis for English claims to much of present-day Canada. His accomplishments were marred, however, by discord on the voyage. Having prolonged his futile search for the Pacific Ocean, Hudson was forced to spend a bleak winter in James Bay. When discontent among his men erupted into mutiny on the homeward journey the following spring, he and eight others were cast adrift in a small open boat and left to an unknown fate.			Exploration, People	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Moose Factory
Henry John Cody 1868-1951	In Memorial Park on St. Andrew Street, Embro	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.	43.156286	-80.899442	Education, People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Zorra

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Henry Langley 1836-1907	On the grounds of St. George's Anglican Church, a structure he designed, 99 Woolwich Street, Guelph	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.	43.547623	-80.248545	Buildings and structures, People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph
Henry Wolsey Bayfield 1795-1885	In Bayfield Park, Penetanguishene	Born in England, Bayfield joined the Royal Navy at the age of eleven and served in many parts of the world. While stationed at Kingston, Upper Canada in 1817, he was put in charge of the Great Lakes survey. Over the next eight years, he charted the coastal waters of lakes Erie, Huron and Superior. For much of this period Penetanguishene was his base of operations. Later, Bayfield surveyed the shorelines of the lower St Lawrence River, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. His charts provided the first reliable guides for thousands of ships navigating Canadian inland waters in the 19th century. Nautical surveyors still refer to them today.			People, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C. 1828-1897	At the Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 244, 26 Beckwith Street East, Perth	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.			People, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth
Heroine of Long Point, The	In the park next to the cenotaph, Port Rowan	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.	42.6216	-80.450555	Disasters, People, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Hewitt Bernard 1825-1893	In Centennial Park, Lakeshore Drive, Barrie	Born in Jamaica, Bernard immigrated to Upper Canada in 1851 and settled in Barrie, where in 1856 he established a law practice. He was chief clerk, 1858-66, in the office of the attorney general for Canada West, John, A. Macdonald, and later became his brother-in-law. Bernard accompanied Macdonald to the Charlottetown Conference (1864), and was the secretary of the Quebec (1864) and London (1866-67) Conferences, at which the groundwork was laid for Confederation. A lieutenant-colonel in the militia, he served as aide-de-camp to two governors-general, Viscount Monck and Baron Stanley of Preston. He also served as deputy minister of justice, 1868-76. Bernard died at Montreal in 1893 and is buried at Ottawa.			People, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Hillcroft 1853	At the house, Hillcroft Drive, off Union Street, Kingston	Built in 1853 by a mayor of Kingston, Francis Hill, this house, during the 1860s and 1870s, 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.	44.226251	-76.505957	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Holland's Landing Depot	On Queensville Sideroad West, on a bridge over the Holland River, southeast of River Driver Park.	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 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.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of East Gwillimbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Holleford Crater, The	At the site of the crater, Holleford Road, about 5 km northwest of Hartington, north of Kingston on Highway 38	A meteorite travelling 55,000 kilometres per hour smashed into the earth here eons ago, blasting a hole 244 metres deep and 2.5 kilometres wide. Aerial photographs revealed the crater in 1955, and since then scientists have pieced together much of its geological history. Analyses of drill samples suggest that the meteorite struck in the late Precambrian or early Cambrian period (between 450 and 650 million years ago). At first the depression filled with water, becoming a circular lake. Later, Palaeozoic seas swept in sediments, filling the crater to its present depth of about 30 metres. The explosive impact of the meteorite (estimated to have been only 90 metres in diameter) is still evident in the hundreds of feet of shattered rock that drilling has detected beneath the original crater floor.			Environment	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, Township of South Frontenac
Holstein Friesian Cattle in Ontario	At the site of the former Cook farm, Aultsville Road, about 1.5 km southeast of County Road 2, west of Long Sault	In 1881, Michael Cook, who operated a prosperous 200-acre farm here, imported the first Holstein Friesian cattle into Ontario. This was part of a movement among progressive farmers to find a breed of cattle that would produce enough milk for Ontario's growing dairy industry, especially cheese production. Initially Cook imported two bulls and ten cows. He continued to import Holstein cattle from the United States and The Netherlands, and distribute them throughout the province. The Holstein quickly established its reputation with Ontario farmers and, in 1886, the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario recognized the Holstein as the leading milk-producing breed.			Agriculture	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Home Children	In front of Holy Rosary Church, 1153 Wellington Street, Ottawa	Beginning in 1869, British charitable societies removed children from slums and orphanages in congested industrial cities and brought them to Canada to serve as cheap farm and domestic labour. "Homes" were set up across the country to house the girls and boys until they were placed in service. Monitoring of the children after placement was superficial, leaving them susceptible to mistreatment. Child emigration was discontinued in the 1930s when the Great Depression created a labour surplus in Canada. By then, up to 100,000 children had been transported. This building, formerly known as St. George's Home, was one of many distribution centres in Ontario.			Communities	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Honourable Alexander Grant 1734-1813, The	At St. John's Church where his grave is located, 3305 Sandwich Street, Windsor	Alexander Grant, son of the seventh Laird of Glenmoriston, was born in Inverness- Shire, Scotland. During the Seven Years' War he served with the Montgomery's Highlanders, eventually commanding a sloop on Lake Champlain. In 1776, Grant became Commander of the Great Lakes. This appointment, reduced to Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan in 1778, he held until 1812. With an estate at Grosse Pointe, Michigan, Grant served on the Land Board of the District of Hesse from 1789 until 1794 and was appointed Lieutenant of Essex County in 1799. As a senior member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Upper Canada, he became Administrator-President for a year upon the death of Lieutenant-Governor Hunter in 1805. Grant is buried in St. John's churchyard, Sandwich.			People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy 1837-1901, The	On the grounds of the Brant County Museum, 57 Charlotte Street, Brantford	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.	43.14193	-80.26067	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford
Honourable David Mills 1831-1903, The	Near the Mills family homestead, Highway 3, just east of Palmyra	A noted cabinet minister and jurist, David Mills was born in a house on the adjacent property, attended a local school, and studied law at the University of Michigan. Elected in 1867 to the Canadian parliament he sat as Liberal member for Bothwell until 1896, serving as minister of the interior, 1876-1878, in the Mackenzie administration, and minister of justice, 1897-1902, under Laurier. An expert in constitutional and international law, he wrote extensively on these subjects and lectured at the University of Toronto. In 1896, he was appointed to the Canadian Senate and in 1902 to the Supreme Court of Canada. He is buried in a nearby cemetery.			People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Honourable Edward Blake 1833-1912, The	On the grounds of the town hall, 52 Frank Street, Strathroy	Born near Strathroy of Irish parents, Blake, a distinguished lawyer and brilliant orator, was elected in 1867 both to the Canadian parliament for West Durham and to the Ontario legislature for South Bruce. After serving as leader of the Liberal opposition in the provincial house, he became Ontario's second prime minister in 1871, but resigned his provincial seat the following year. Blake served as federal minister of justice in Alexander Mackenzie's cabinet and was recognized as a foremost authority on constitutional law. In 1892, he went to the United Kingdom where for fifteen years he served as an Irish Nationalist member in parliament. Disabled by illness in 1907, he returned to Canada.			People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Strathroy-Caradoc

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable Ernest Charles Drury, The	On the grounds of his former farm, Highway 93, Crown Hill about 8 km northeast of Barrie	A descendant of one of this area's pioneer families, Drury was born on this farm in 1878. His father, the Hon. Charles Drury, had served (1888-1890) as Ontario's first minister of agriculture. A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, E.C. Drury was appointed secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1909, and became first president of the United Farmers of Ontario in 1914. The U.F.O. formed a political party in 1918, and with support from labour, won the general election of 1919. Returned as member for Halton, Drury became Ontario's eighth prime minister. Following his party's defeat in 1923, he retired from provincial politics, but later held various public offices in Simcoe County.			Agriculture, Organizations, People, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Oro-Medonte
Honourable G. Howard Ferguson 1870-1946, The	On Van Buren Street, just south of Prescott Street, Kemptville	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.	45.01332	-75.64068	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of North Grenville
Honourable George Brown 1818-1880, The	On the south side of County Road 2/53 at Highway 54 in Cainsville, across the river from his former estate	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.	43.14526	-80.20414	Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable George Brown, The	At Greenfield House, Alloa town hall, in Alloa, near Edinburgh, Scotland	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 Collection" 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 agricultural venture in Ontario.			Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	International, United Kingdom, Alloa, Scotland
Honourable George Stewart Henry 1871-1958, The	At St. Matthew the Apostle and The Church of the Covenant, the site of his former farm, 80 George Henry Boulevard, Toronto	Ontario's tenth prime minister was born in King Township but throughout his life farmed on this property. From 1903 to 1910, as York Township councillor and reeve and warden of York County, he promoted the cause of good roads and formation of a Metropolitan Toronto government. In 1913, he was elected to the Ontario legislature as Conservative member for East York. In 1918 he became minister of agriculture and, in 1923, was appointed minister of public works and highways. In 1930, he assumed the portfolios of prime minister, minister of education and provincial treasurer. Although his administration was defeated in 1934, Mr. Henry retained his seat until retiring from politics in 1943.			People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Honourable Gordon D. Conant 1885-1953, The	Near the fountain in Lakeview Park, Oshawa	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 minister. Mr. Conant resigned in 1943 and became Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario.			People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, City of Oshawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable Hamnet Kirks Pinhey 1784-1857, The	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	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.			People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Honourable Harry C. Nixon 1891-1961, The	In front of the Nixon family farm, Highway 5, about 2 km east of St. George	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.	43.2544	-80.21993	Agriculture, Organizations, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable Herbert Alexander Bruce, M.D. 1868-1963, The	In Wellesley Magill Park (site of the former Wellesley Central Hospital) at 125 Homewood Avenue in Toronto	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.	43.66753	-79.3759	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Honourable James Cockburn 1819-1883, The	In Centennial Park, William Street, Cobourg	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 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.	43.97015	-78.18941	People, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable James Young 1835-1913, The	On the grounds of Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member, Queen's Square, Main Street, Cambridge	Born in Galt, Young was educated locally, and from 1853-63 was editor and publisher of the Dumfries Reformer. From 1867-78 he represented South Waterloo in the Canadian parliament, and from 1879-86 was member for North Brant in the Ontario legislature. Appointed provincial treasurer in 1883, he was compelled by illness to resign the post four months later, though he remained a member until 1886. A frequent speaker and writer on commercial affairs, Young was also a noted local historian. He published a number of books, including "Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries" and "Public Men and Public Life in Canada".			Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge
Honourable John Rolph, M.D. 1793-1870, The	At the entrance to the former Rolph homestead, Talbot Road, just west of St. Thomas	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 Dispensatory." 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.	42.77124	-81.2298	People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas
Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald 1812-1872, The	Near his birthplace, King's Road, St. Raphaels	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.	45.21078	-74.60056	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn 1896-1953, The	In Mitchell F. Hepburn Park, Talbot Street, St. Thomas	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.	42.77885	-81.19608	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas
Honourable René-Amable Boucher 1735-1812, The	In René-Amable Boucher Park, Clarence Street near King Street, Kingston	Boucher was born at Fort Frontenac (Kingston) where his father, an officer with the French colonial regular troops, was stationed. René-Amable also chose a military career and served in the Seven Years War with the French defenders of Canada. During the American Revolution, he was captain of a volunteer company of French Canadian militia and fought with the British under General John Burgoyne. In Quebec, and later in Lower Canada, Boucher sat on the legislative council; he also served as a magistrate of the Mecklenberg (later Midland) District of Upper Canada. From 1782 until his death, he devoted much time and energy to managing and developing his seigneurie of Boucherville, a community of more than 2,000 inhabitants located near Montreal.			Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable Thomas Laird Kennedy 1878-1959, The	At Dixie Public School, 1120 Flagship Drive, once part of the Kennedy family farm, Mississauga	Born on a farm which included this site, Kennedy was educated locally and in Toronto, and became active in local politics. He served with distinction in the First World War, later attaining the rank of colonel in the militia. Elected in 1919 to the provincial parliament as a Conservative member for Peel, he retained this seat, with the exception of one term, until his death. A fruit grower most of his life, he was concerned with farming and rural affairs, and served as Minister of Agriculture 1930-34 and 1943-52. Kennedy became Prime Minister of Ontario in 1948, remaining in office until 1949. As a result of his great personal popularity and long public service, he was affectionately known as "Old Man Ontario".			Agriculture, People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga
Honourable William Aberhart 1878-1943, The	At Seaforth and District High School, 58 Chalk Street North, Seaforth	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.	43.55472	-81.38881	Arts and culture, People, Politics and law, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Honourable William Earl Rowe 1894-1984, The	In front of his former home, Rowelands, in Newton Robinson, south of Cookstown off County Road 27	A veteran parliamentarian who subsequently served as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Rowe was born in Hull, Iowa and raised in Simcoe County. He early exhibited an interest in politics and in 1923 was elected to the provincial legislature as the Conservative member for Simcoe South. Two years later Rowe contested and won the federal seat for Dufferin-Simcoe, embarking upon a career in the House of Commons which, with the exception of one interruption during the late 1930s, spanned almost four decades. For his lengthy and dedicated service, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1963. Upon leaving public life five years later, Rowe retired here to his farm where he had long operated a successful horse breeding and harness racing business.			People, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury
Honourable William McDougall 1822-1905, The	In Lawrence Park in the vicinity of his birthplace, Lawrence Avenue East and Yonge Street, Toronto	Father of Confederation, William McDougall was born on a farm in this vicinity. He became a solicitor and in 1850 founded the North American, a newspaper which became the voice of the "Clear Grit" Liberals. A leading Reformer, McDougall became Provincial Secretary in the coalition government that sought confederation. He attended the Quebec and London Conferences which negotiated the terms of federal union. Appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories in 1869, he was prevented from undertaking his duties by the outbreak of the Red River Rebellion. He returned to politics as a private member in the Ontario Legislature, 1875-78, and in the Federal Parliament, 1878-82, thereafter withdrawing to his legal career.			Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Horatio Emmons Hale 1817-1896	On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, 49 Ontario Street, Clinton	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.	43.61653	-81.53805	Exploration, First Nations, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron
Horatio George Summers 1865-1941	Mountain Park Avenue and Upper Wentworth Street, the site of the former theatre complex, Mountain Brow Park, Hamilton	Comedian, actor and theatrical manager, George Summers established the Mountain Park Theatre here in 1902. It was one of the earliest theatres of its kind in Ontario. For twelve successful seasons, "Geo. H. Summers Theatrical Enterprises" performed in Hamilton in the summer and toured during the winter. Most of the repertoire was popular melodrama, much of it written by Summers himself. On stage, he was particularly renowned for his portrayal of Rip Van Winkle. After fire destroyed the theatre in December 1914, Summers pursued an acting career in Canada and the United States. He later wrote articles on the history of theatre in Ontario and scripted comic sketches for the CBC.			Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Horning's Mills	On the grounds of Knox Presbyterian Church, River Road, just off Highway 24, Hornings 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 decades of the century the village boasted six to seven mills, various tradesmen and shopkeepers, a public school, three churches and approximately 350 inhabitants.	44.15399	-80.20418	Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Township of Melancthon



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Hudson's Bay Post 1856	Near the site of the former post, Manitowaning Road and Water Street, Little Current	In 1856, the Hudson's Bay Company, faced with decline in trade at La Cloche on the mainland, obtained permission to establish a post at Little Current. A substantial log building, this community's first European structure, was built near here in 1856-57 by George McTavish, the clerk in charge of La Cloche. However, opposition from some Indians and resident missionaries to what they considered encroachment on the Reserve caused the government to rescind the Company's license in 1859, before trade began. In 1868, the building was purchased by G.B. Abrey for use as a residence. Twice remodeled, it was destroyed by fire in 1942.			Communities, First Nations, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Hugh Burnett and the National Unity Association	On the northeast corner of the intersection of St. George and St. John streets, Dresden.	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.	42.59274689	-82.17947799	Black heritage, Organizations, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Hull's Landing 1812	On the grounds of the Hiram Walker Company, Riverside Drive East, the approximate site of the landing, Windsor	On July 12, 1812, Brigadier-General William Hull, Commander of the North Western Army of the United States, landed with about 2,000 men near this site. He issued a proclamation stating that he came to liberate Canada from oppression. The British garrison at Amherstburg was too weak to oppose the invasion but later fought several skirmishes at the River Canard. On July 26, British reinforcements under Colonel Henry Proctor arrived and, on August 7-8, Hull withdrew to Detroit, leaving a small garrison near Sandwich which retired on August 11 at the approach of Major-General Isaac Brock.			War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Hungerford Smallpox Epidemic of 1884	At the Memorial Hall of the Tweed & Area Heritage Centre and Museum, 40 Victoria Street North, Tweed.	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.	44.4752775	-77.3114712	Communities, Disasters, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railway Company, The	At the South Portage Dock, along the South Portage Road, Dwight.	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."			Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Lake of Bays
Huron College 1863	On the outside north wall of Huron College Chapel, Western Road, opposite the community centre, University of Western Ontario, London	The college was founded by the Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn who, following his election in 1857 as first Anglican Bishop of Huron, saw the need for a theological school and institution for advanced studies to serve the rapidly expanding population of the region. He selected Archdeacon Isaac Hellmuth to raise funds in England and Canada, and Huron College was incorporated in May 1863. Under Hellmuth's capable direction, 1863-66, the institution provided theological training and a course in liberal arts. In 1877, the professors and alumni of this college, strongly supported Hellmuth, proposed the establishment of the Western University of London, founded in 1878, with which Huron became affiliated in 1881.			Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Huron Fish Weirs, The	At the Mnjikaning Fish Weirs National Historic Site of Canada along Bridge Street on the east side of Atherley Narrows, Orillia	In the adjacent Narrows joining Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching are the remains of Indian fish weirs. They were noted by Samuel de Champlain when he passed here on September 1, 1615, with a Huron war party en route to attack the Iroquois south of Lake Ontario. The weirs consisted of large number of stakes driven into the bottom of the Narrows, with openings at which nets were placed to catch fish. These weirs (claies) caused Lake Simcoe to be named Lac aux Claies during the French regime. Their remains were noted by archaeologists as early as 1887, and their location was partially charted in 1955.			Archaeology, Exploration, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Orillia
Huron Road, The	At the entrance to Doon Heritage Crossroads, on a section of the former road, Huron Road and Homer Watson Boulevard, Kitchener	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.	43.40052	-80.43761	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener
Hurricane Hazel	In King's Mill Park on the Humber River, Toronto	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.	43.648891	-79.4935	Disasters, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Hutchison House 1837, The	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 270 Brock Street, Peterborough	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.	44.307064	-78.325204	Buildings and structures	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough
Icelandic Settlement Disaster, The	At the west side of the old railway station, on the north shore of the Burnt River, Kinmount	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.	44.78154	-78.65287	Communities, Disasters, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Indian Flint Bed, The	In front of the water station in Ipperwash Provincial Park - 3 km north of Highway 21 on County Road 6	Some two miles west of here, on the shoreline of Lake Huron, are outcroppings of chert. Nodules of this material, released by ice and water erosion, provided the Indians with highly prized flint for their arrow points, spearheads and scrapers. Archaeological investigations in the area have disclosed numerous campsites where the nodules were fractured and chipped into desired forms. Carbon dating has indicated that these "workshops" were in existence some 2,700 years ago, and they continued in use until the advent of European trade goods in the first half of the 17th century, at which time the Neutral (Attiwandaron) Indians controlled this region.			Archaeology, First Nations, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Ipperwash Provincial Park
International Boundary, The	On the grounds of the Shell Canada Marketing Terminal, County Road 33, Froomefield, Sarnia	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.	42.90489	-82.45739	Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia
Isabella Valancy Crawford	Near Teeswater Road, off Queen Street, by Goldie & Water Streets, Paisley	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 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.	44.30611	-81.27233	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
J.D. Kelly 1862-1958	In Percy Township Centennial Park, Mill Street and Old Hastings Road, Warkworth	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.	44.20134	-77.88924	Arts and culture, People	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Trent Hills
J.E.H. MacDonald 1873-1932	At his former home, Oakbank Pond, 121 Centre Street, Thornhill	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".			Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
J.L. Kraft 1874-1953	At the entrance to the Riverwalk by Niagara Boulevard and Forsyth Street, Fort Erie	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.	42.9117	-78.909	Industry and trade, People	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Fort Erie
Jack Miner 1865-1944	At the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, west of Division Road, north of Kingsville	A noted naturalist, John Thomas Miner was born in Dover Centre, Ohio, and in 1878 settled on this property. In 1904, he established this world-famous bird sanctuary primarily for the conservation for migrating Canada Geese and ducks. Five years later, he began banding waterfowl to determine their subsequent movements. During his life, Miner lectured extensively throughout North America on wildlife conservation. To perpetuate his work, the Jack Miner Migratory Bird Foundation was incorporated in the United States in 1931 and in Canada in 1936. Author of two books on bird life and conservation, he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1943 "for the greatest achievement in conservation in the British Empire."			Environment, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Kingsville



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jacques de Noyon 1668-1745	At Rainy Lake Lookout, Noden Causeway, about 6.5 km south of Fort Frances	The coureur de bois Jacques de Noyon was born at Trois-Rivières and raised at Boucherville, near Montreal. In 1688, he led a trading party north of Lake Superior and explored further west than any Frenchman of his time. He ascended the Kaministiquia River, crossed Dog Lake and, through several portages, reached Rainy Lake. Near Fort Frances, on Rainy River, Noyon built a post where he spent the winter. He traveled on to Lake of the Woods, where Assiniboines told him of a route to Lake Winnipeg and the Red River. Noyon's 1689 report was used as a guide by later explorers, in particular Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye in 1732.			Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances
James Baby 1763-1833	On the grounds of the Baby mansion, 221 Mill Street, Windsor	The first member of Upper Canada's French community to gain prominence in government circles, Baby was born in British-controlled Detroit, the son of a well-established trader. He was educated in Quebec and, after returning to this area, entered the mercantile business. In 1792, through his family's influence, he received lifetime appointments to the Executive and Legislative Councils, Upper Canada's pre-eminent political bodies. Three years later Baby moved from Detroit to the south shore and in 1807 took up residence in this commodious 18th-century house. For his long and loyal government service he was granted the post of Inspector General of Public Accounts in 1815. To attend to the duties of this position, Baby moved to York (Toronto), where he lived until his death.			Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
James Bertram Collip 1892-1965	In front of the Belleville Public Library and John M. Parrott Art Gallery, 254 Pinnacle Street, Belleville	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.	44.165285	-77.3834709	People, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville
James Llewellyn Frise	On the grounds of Scugog Shores Historical Museum, at the corner of Portview and Island Roads, on the northwest side, Scugog Island	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.	44.11207	-78.92016	Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Scugog

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
James Morris 1798-1865	At the county court house, Church Street, Brockville	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 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.	44.59035	-75.68588	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
James Morrison 1861-1936	In the small park next to the old registry office on George Street, Arthur	J.J. Morrison, an influential activist in farmers' causes, lived on a farm 2 km south of Arthur. He entered politics in the early 1900s, a time when many farmers felt ignored in an increasingly urban and industrial society. Morrison became deeply involved in farm organizations and helped found the United Farmers of Ontario (UFO) and the United Farmers' Cooperative in 1914. The UFO surprised the province by winning the election of 1919. Morrison declined the premier's office in favour of E.C. Drury, but helped set and implement the government's reform agenda during its four years in office. As secretary-treasurer of the UFO until 1933, he continued to advocate cooperative effort among farmers.			Agriculture, Organizations, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
James Paris Lee 1831-1904	In Civic Square Park, Highway 40, Wallaceburg	One of the foremost 19th century arms inventors, Lee was born in Scotland. In 1836 his family came to Canada and settled at Galt. Lee was trained in his father's profession of watchmaker and jeweler, before moving to Wisconsin about 1858, where he began his career as an inventor. His greatest contribution to firearms design was made in 1878 when he completed the development of the "box magazine." Tradition holds that this occurred at Wallaceburg while Lee was visiting his brother John, a local foundry owner. The magazine was first incorporated in his U.S. Navy rifle of 1879. Eight years later his rifle was adopted by the British Army and, with modifications, it became, in 1895, the Lee-Enfield, which remained a standard British weapon for over sixty years.			People, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
James Philips	In Phillipsville - Highway 42, southeast of Highway 15	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.	44.64171	-76.15888	Industry and trade, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
James Shaver Woodsworth 1874-1942	In front of Applewood, the former Woodsworth homestead, 450 The West Mall, Toronto	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.	43.64815	-79.568567	Organizations, People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
James Wallis 1806-1893	On the grounds of his former home, Maryboro Lodge, now a museum, 50 Oak Street, Fenelon Falls	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 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.	44.53776	-78.74093	Communities, Industry and trade, People	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Janet Carnochan 1839-1926	On the grounds of the Niagara Historical Society Museum, 43 Castlereagh Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	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.	43.25205	-79.07175	Arts and culture, Education, People, Women's history	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Japanese-Canadian Road Camps 1942-1944	In Cenotaph Square, Schreiber	During the Second World War, the federal government forcibly evacuated Canadians of Japanese ancestry from the coast of British Columbia. In the spring of 1942, several hundred young men were sent to Ontario to help build the Trans-Canada Highway. They were accommodated in four camps between Schreiber and Jackfish. Most soon left the road camps for work on farms or in lumber and pulp mills. Others, interned in prisoner-of-war camps for resisting separation from their families, accepted similar employment. Once established in jobs, the men encouraged relatives and friends to migrate east. Thousands settled permanently, establishing the basis of a significant Japanese-Canadian community in Ontario.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Schreiber

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jarvis Collegiate Institute	In front of the present school building, 495 Jarvis Street, Toronto	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.	43.665955	-79.37797	Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Jean Baptiste Rousseaux 1758-1812	60 metres south of the Petro Canada gas station at 8 South Kingsway and Ripley Avenue, Toronto	Rousseaux was the first European to settle in the Toronto area. He and his father were interpreters for the Indian Department and were licensed to trade in this region. In 1787, Jean-Baptiste married Margaret Clyne, a ward of Mohawk chief Joseph Brant, and by 1791 he had built a trading post here at the Toronto Carrying Place. When Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe arrived by schooner to establish the provincial capital of York in 1793, Rousseaux piloted him into harbour. He served Simcoe's government as an interpreter thereafter. Intent on expanding his business activities, Rousseaux moved to Ancaster in 1795, where he prospered as a merchant and landowner. He fell ill and died while serving at Fort George during the War of 1812.			Communities, Fur trade, People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jean Lumb, C.M., 1919-2002	The Diversity Garden parkette at the southeast corner of Foster Place and Elizabeth Street in Toronto (immediately north of City Hall).	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 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.	43.65452197	-79.3847398	Communities, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Jean Lumb, C.M., 1919-2002	The Diversity Garden parkette at the southeast corner of Foster Place and Elizabeth Street in Toronto (immediately north of City Hall).	<b>(Cantonese - Traditional Chinese title)</b> Jean Lumb (林黃彩珍) <b>(Cantonese - Traditional Chinese text)</b> 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。	43.65452197	-79.3847398	Communities, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto



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Jean Lumb, C.M., 1919-2002	The Diversity Garden parkette at the southeast corner of Foster Place and Elizabeth Street in Toronto (immediately north of City Hall).	<b>(Mandarin title)</b> Jean Lumb (林黄彩珍) <b>(Mandarin text)</b> Jean Lumb (林黄彩珍) 在卑诗省出生，于1935年移到多伦多并很快成功地开了一家水果店。到1959年，她与她丈夫一起经营广东酒楼。精力充沛而且外向的她与许多政界名流建立了密切的关系。50年代，她成功地建议政府取消了加拿大带歧视性的移民法规。各种社区活动让她获得了许多荣誉，包括担任惠仁医院理事会理事及安省多元文化顾问委员会委员等职。她担任了中国戏剧协会妇女联合会的主席达25年之久，是著名的“Save Chinatown”运动的主要发起人。1976年，她作为第一位华裔加拿大女性和第一位餐馆业者获得加拿大勋章。林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。	43.65452197	-79.3847398	Communities, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Jean Nicollet de Belleborne c.1598-1642	In Lee Park, Memorial Drive, North Bay	Nicollet arrived in New France from his native Normandy in 1618-19 to work in the fur trade. To help build alliances with the native peoples, Samuel de Champlain sent Nicollet to live in an Algonquin camp for two years. The young Frenchman then came to this vicinity and lived among the Nipissing for eight years. He learned the language and customs of his hosts, gained their trust, and acted as an interpreter in dealings with French traders. In the 1630s, Nicollet explored the upper Great Lakes, searching for a trade route to the Far East. His findings substantially added to European knowledge of North America and its peoples, aiding westward expansion of the fur trade.			Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, People	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jean-Baptiste Lainé Site	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.	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.	43.959869	-79.234931	Agriculture, Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jean-Baptiste Lainé Site	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.	(Wendat title) Jean-Baptiste Lainé Yändata'yehen' (Wendat text) Chi onhwa'ti' kha' honnonhwa' hatindarehk de wendat. Kha' yändataentahk de wendat iyändatou'tennen'. Okendia'tih hontriohskwa' ati' hotindatändeyenhchon'. Yändatowänenhkeh ahsenh ha'tewen'ndia'weh tsoutare' iskwen'ndia'wehchare' ihatia'tayänen'. Wihch iyänonhskänen' ithohchien' ondatehk chia'teyändataen'. Ithondi' aten'enhratehk, yända'yenhchatehk, öni'onhkaratehk. Hontenhndinonhchaienhwinen'. Hotirihowänennen'. 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'. Yändata'yehen' de ayaoren'ndih yayennha'yeh 2002. Kha' ayönda'watih ne ontaonkontahk yayennha'yeh 2003 chia' a'erihwihchi'en' yayennha'yeh 2005. Okontahkwih Mantle yäatsinen' de stan' ne ondae' te'tseas. Ehchiendohareh Jean-Baptiste Lainé. Ondaie' ahonwahchiendaentahkwa' wa'de' chiwatrioh tëndih aton'tha' hohki'wannen' ithohchien' hate'iathahk. De'kha' yändata'yehen' erihwändoronkhwa'. Ondaie' ne onywarihwatehtändihk, onywarihwaienständihk de wendat iyarihou'tenh.	43.959869	-79.234931	Agriculture, Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jeanne Lajoie, 1899-1930	Centre culturel francophone de Pembroke, 303 James Street, Pembroke	Jeanne Lajoie, a dedicated teacher and advocate for the establishment of French schools in Ontario, was born in Lefaivre, 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.	45.82256851	-77.12625328	Education, Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, City of Pembroke
Jesuit Mission to Manitoulin 1648-50, The	At Ten Mile Point, Highway 6, about 16 km south of Little Current	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.	45.87694056	-81.85218522	Communities, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jesuit Mission to the Hurons, The	In Ambassador Park, Riverside Drive near the bridge, within the area of the former Huron Church Reserve, Windsor	In 1728, a mission to the Huron Indians was established near Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit) by Father Armand de la Richardie, S.J. The Mission was moved to Bois Blanc Island and the adjacent mainland in 1742. In 1747 it was destroyed by disaffected Hurons and a party of Iroquois, and the next year re-established in this vicinity. The Huron Mission became the Parish of the Assumption in 1767 and was entrusted with the spiritual care of the French settlers on this side of the river as well as the Indians of the region. The resident missionary, Father Pierre Potier, S.J., became the first pastor of this parish, the earliest in what is now Ontario.			First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
John A. Macdonald in Hallowell	In front of the post office, Main Street, Picton	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. Macdonald returned to Kingston in the summer of 1835 where he set up his own law practice.	44.007458	-77.141845	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward
John Backhouse Mill, The	At the mill, in Backus Conservation Area, off Regional Road 42, north of Port Rowan	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.			Buildings and structures, Environment, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
John Brown's Convention 1858	On the grounds of the church, 135 King Street East, Chatham	On May 10, 1858, American abolitionist John Brown held the last in a series of clandestine meetings here at First Baptist Church. Brown planned to establish an independent republic within the United States and wage guerrilla war to liberate the South from slavery. He came to Upper Canada to recruit blacks who had fled here in the wake of the Fugitive Slave Law (1850). On October 16, 1859 Brown and 21 supporters seized the government arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and held it against counter-attack for two days. Brown, executed as a traitor, became for many a martyr and hero. His actions escalated the tensions between North and South that led to civil war in 1861.			Black heritage	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
John Galt 1779-1839	In John Galt Park, 35 Woolwich Street, Guelph	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.	43.5472262	-80.244401	Arts and culture, Communities, Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph
John Langton 1808-1894	At the Horticultural Society Gardens, Fenelon Falls	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.	44.535987	-78.735897	Arts and culture, Communities, People	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
John McIntosh 1777-1846	In Dundela, on the north side of Road 18, just west of the centre of the village and McIntosh Road	McIntosh's parents emigrated from Inverness, Scotland to the Mohawk Valley, N.Y., and John moved to Upper Canada in 1796. In 1811 he acquired a farm near this site, and while clearing the land of second growth discovered several apple seedlings. He transplanted these, and one bore the superior fruit which became famous as the McIntosh Red apple. John's son Allan established a nursery and promoted this new species extensively. It was widely acclaimed in Ontario and the northern United States, and was introduced into British Columbia about 1910. Its popularity in North America and propagation in many lands attest the initiative and industry of John McIntosh and his descendants.			Agriculture, People	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas
John McLean 1799-1890	In front of his former home, 21 Nottingham Street, Guelph	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 Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory', is an important source of information on the Canadian Fur Trade.	43.541191	80.248236	Arts and culture, Exploration, Fur trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph
John Muir 1838-1914	At Epping Lookout on Regional Road 7, off Highway 26, south of Meaford	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.	44.461263	-80.554036	Environment, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
John R. Barber and the Credit River Dynamo	At the former paper mill, 99 River Drive, Georgetown	In 1854, brothers William, James, Joseph and Robert Barber, prominent manufacturers in the Credit Valley, established a papermill here. Within a few years it had become an important producer of fine rag paper. Fifteen years later, James acquired sole ownership of the mill; soon afterwards it came under his son John's control. John Roaf Barber was an innovative manager who substantially increased the mill's production by employing new technology. He equipped the mill to manufacture wood pulp and, in 1888, installed a dynamo to supply additional power. This power plant was reputedly the first in Canada to produce hydro-electric power for use in industrial production. The stone ruins of the dynamo building are still standing, about three kilometres downstream.			Industry and trade, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Halton Hills
John Ross Robertson 1841-1918	On the grounds of his former home, 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto	Publisher and philanthropist, John Ross Robertson lived in this house, 1881-1918. He was born in Toronto and while at Upper Canada College he started The College Times, the first school newspaper in Canada. He became city editor of The Globe in 1865 and the following year, with James B. Cook, established The Daily Telegraph, published until 1872. Four years later Robertson founded The Evening Telegram which quickly became one of Toronto's leading newspapers. Financial success enabled him to make substantial contributions to the building and operation of the Hospital for Sick Children and to gratify his life-long interest in history. He assembled an invaluable historical and pictorial collection and published such notable works as "Landmarks of Toronto" and "History of Freemasonry in Canada".			Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
John Thomson 1837-1920	In front of the municipal office, Main Street, Newburgh - at the junction of County Roads 2 and 11	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.	44.324144	-76.875802	Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Stone Mills
John Weir Foote, V.C. 1904-1988	In Thomas Thompson Memorial Park, also known as Cenotaph Park, St. Lawrence Street East, Madoc	The only chaplain in World War II to receive the Victoria Cross, Foote was born and raised in Madoc. He entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1934 and enlisted in the Canadian Chaplain Service five years later. Assigned to the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Foote distinguished himself during the ill-fated Dieppe Raid on August 19, 1942. Acting with utter disregard for his personal safety, he ministered to the wounded and carried injured personnel from exposed positions on the beach to first aid posts and landing craft, all while under heavy enemy fire. Ultimately, he was taken prisoner because he refused to abandon those who could not be evacuated. For his courageous actions Foote was awarded the Victoria Cross, the British Commonwealth's highest military decoration for valour.			People, Religion, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Centre Hastings

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
John Wesley Dafoe 1866-1944	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	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 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.			Arts and culture, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Bancroft
John Willson 1776-1860	At his former home, 526 Winona Road North, Stoney Creek	The dominant politician at the Head-of-the-Lake during the early 19th century, Willson was born in New Jersey. He came to Upper Canada and settled here about 1797. After his election to the Legislative Assembly in 1809, he embarked on a political career that, with only occasional interruptions, spanned over three decades. A passionate advocate of religious and civil liberties and an ardent spokesman for farmers, Willson championed moderate constitutional reform, public support for universal elementary education and economic development. At the height of his influence he served as Speaker of the Assembly (1825-28), presiding over one of Upper Canada's most important parliaments. In 1839 Willson was appointed to the Legislative Council, but he retired within two years to his Saltfleet Township farm.			Education, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
John Wycliffe Lowes Forster 1850-1938	In the vicinity of Forster's grave in Brampton Cemetery, Brampton	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.			Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton
Johnstown 1789	On the south side of County Road 2, near County Road 16, Johnstown	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.	44.744861	-75.465873	Communities, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Johnstown District Court House and Gaol	In Court House Square, Church Street, Brockville	In 1808, the provincial government authorized the erection of a court house and gaol at Elizabethtown (Brockville) to serve the District of Johnstown created ten years earlier. By 1811, a brick structure had been built here on land donated by William Buell, the founder of Brockville. It was replaced in 1824 by a larger building which remained the judicial and administrative centre of the region until the present court house was completed in 1843. Prominently situated at the head of a public green, this imposing neoclassical structure was designed by the noted Toronto architect John George Howard and constructed by Benjamin Chaffey, a local contractor. Subsequently enlarged and renovated, it retains the arrangement of prison and court facilities so effectively integrated in the original plan.			Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
Joseph Connolly 1840-1904	In front of The Church of Our Lady, which he designed, 28 Norfolk Street, Guelph	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). Connolly also designed industrial and residential buildings as part of his extensive practice.			Buildings and structures, People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Joseph E. Atkinson 1865-1948	On the grounds of the community hall, King and Mill Streets, Newcastle	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.	43.918317	-78.586083	Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington
Joseph Medicott Scriven 1819-1886	At the Pengelley Burying Ground where his grave is located, south off Lakeview Road, about 4 km east of Bailieboro	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".			Arts and culture, Education, People, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan
Joseph Russell Little 1812-1880	At the entrance to the Warwick Conservation Area, Side Road 9, south of Highway 7	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.			People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Township of Warwick

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Joseph Schneider House 1820, The	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 466 Queen Street South, Kitchener	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.	43.444867	-84.494417	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener
Joseph-Geneviève, Comte de Puisaye	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	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.	43.217	-79.06	Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Josiah Blackburn 1823-1890	At his former residence, 76 Albert Street, London	The son of a Congregationalist minister, Blackburn was born in London, England. After some experience in journalism, he immigrated to Canada West (now Ontario) in 1850 and joined the staff of The Star in Paris. Two years later he purchased a small London weekly, The Canadian Free Press, from its founder, William Sutherland. Blackburn's keen business sense and flair for political writing made this newspaper a success. In 1855, he began a daily, The London Free Press and Daily Western Advertiser – later, The London Free Press. He also controlled The Ingersoll Chronicle and helped found The Mail in Toronto. An ardent liberal who later became an equally fervent conservative, he was one of the province's most influential newspaper publishers.			Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Jumbo	Near the site of his death, Woodworth Avenue at the railway crossing, St. Thomas	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.	42.784333	-81.178717	Arts and culture	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas
Justus Sherwood 1747-1798	At the junction of County Road 2 and Merwin Lane, just west of Prescott	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.	44.700683	-75.529633	Communities, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott
Kagawong Mill 1925	At the restored mill, on the waterfront at the foot of Old Mill Road, Kagawong	This building is a monument to two major Ontario resource industries. Built to process local spruce into pulp, it diverted water-power from the Kagawong River to drive its heavy machinery. Wet pulp was baled and shipped to Michigan to make Sears-Roebuck catalogues. The pulp mill closed with the onset of the Depression, but reopened in 1932 as a hydro-electric plant. Until 1949, it was the sole source of electrical power for Manitoulin Island. Ontario Hydro operated the plant from 1946 until an increasing supply of electricity from the mainland led to its closing in 1961. Thirty years later, local volunteers restored the building for community use.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Township of Billings

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Kama Hill Mesa	Highway 17, about 20 km east of Nipigon, at the southernmost scenic lookout looking west onto Kama Bay	About 1,350 million years ago, when this region was covered by an ancient sea, a flat-lying sequence of sediments was deposited on the early Precambrian Shield. These sediments are represented by the Sibley Formation, a 550-foot sequence of impure dolomite and purple shale. The red and purple colours of the sedimentary layers result from the presence of a coating of red iron oxide on the sand grains. These rocks were injected by molten rock of basaltic composition which crystallized as horizontal sheets, or sills, of diabase. Cracks formed during cooling are responsible for the columnar structure seen in the erosional remnant of a thick sill, which forms the capping of the mesa.			Environment, Scientific and technological innovations	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Kapusksing - Garden City and Model Town	At Riverside Park, across from the Civic Centre, 88 Riverside Drive, Kapuskasing	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 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.	49.41583098	-82.42976524	Buildings and structures, Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Kapuskasing



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Kapuskasing Internment Camp 1914-1920	At the Ron Morel Memorial Museum, 25 Millview Road, Kapuskasing	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.	49.41263913	-82.42255136	Communities, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Kapuskasing
Kenogamissi Post	At the public boat access area on Kenogamissi Lake, off Highway 144, southwest of Timmins	Near this site in 1794, Hudson's Bay Company employees from Frederick House, 40 miles to the northeast, established an outpost. Its objective was to counter the fur trading activities of the North West Company in the area, and it succeeded so well that in 1812 it became the chief post and Frederick House the subsidiary. Through its existence it engaged in spirited competition with the Northwesters on Mattagamie Lake and Kukatush Lake, some 32 miles to the south and west, respectively. In 1822, following the union of the rival companies, Kenogamissi was closed and the business of the district conducted thereafter from the establishments of Mattagami and Flying Post (formerly Kukatush).			Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins
Kenora Thistles, The	North of the Thistles Pavillion on the Kenora waterfront, west of Main Street South, Water Street, Kenora	In January 1907, a hockey team from Kenora, comprising E. Giroux (goal), A.H. Ross (point), S.I. Griffis (cover point), T. Hooper (rover), W. McGimsie (centre), R. Beaudro (right wing) and T. Phillips (captain and left wing), defeated the Montreal Wanderers in two challenge games at Montreal to win the Stanley Cup. The team was coached and trained by J.A. Link. The trophy, emblematic of the Canadian championship, had been presented by the Governor General, Baron Stanley of Preston, in 1892. Kenora is the smallest town ever to win the Cup.			Sports and recreation	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Kent County Court House	In front of the court house, 21 Seventh Street, Chatham	In 1847, the Kent District was established and authority was given for the erection of a court house and jail at Chatham. One year later construction began according to plans submitted by the prominent Canadian architect William Thomas. Designed in the Neo-classical style common to many contemporary public buildings, this well-proportioned white limestone structure features a balustraded balcony above the entrance, a prominent pediment and a crowning cupola. The building was completed in 1850 and the first county council meeting was held here on August 26. An important judicial and administrative centre for this region, the Kent County Court House continues to house the courts of the county even though administrative growth has compelled the transfer of various offices to other locations.			Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Kenté (Quinte) Mission, The	In the park on County Road 29 (near the site of the former mission), just west of Highway 33, Consecon	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.	43.99363308	-77.52176723	Buildings and structures, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
King Edward Hotel, The	At the King Edward Hotel, King and Victoria Streets, Toronto	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.	43.64945095	-79.376285	Buildings and structures	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
King's College	Near the entrance to the East Block of the Legislative Building, the site of the former college building, Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto	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.	43.662517	-79.3906	Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
King's Royal Regiment of New York, The	In Confederation Park, opposite the city hall, Ontario Street, Kingston	The largest Loyalist corps in the Northern Department during the American Revolution, the King's Royal Regiment of New York was raised on June 19, 1776 under the command of Sir John Johnson. Originally composed of one battalion with ten companies, it was authorized to add a second battalion in 1780. The regiment, known as the "Royal Yorkers", participated in the bitter war fought on the colonial frontier. It conducted raids against settlements in New York and was also employed in garrison duty. When active campaigning ceased in 1783, the regiment assumed various responsibilities, notably the establishment of a base here, in preparation for the settlement of the Loyalists. It was then fully disbanded, its officers and men settling near New Johnstown (Cornwall) and in the Cataraqui townships.			War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Kingston Observatory, The	At the site of the former observatory, City Park, Stuart and Barrie Streets, Kingston	The first optical astronomical observatory in the province, the Kingston Observatory was established in 1855 after a solar eclipse aroused public interest in astronomical studies. Under the auspices of a committee of British military officers and "gentlemen amateurs" a frame observatory was built here. It was transferred to the control of Queen's College in 1861 and within a year a new brick structure had been erected on the site. Staffed by Nathan Fellowes Dupuis, an able mathematician, the observatory, in addition to making conventional astronomical observations, produced barometric and thermal readings, fixed meridians for surveying and provided a time service. In 1881, it was moved to Queen's and today four cylindrical stones, former supports for the telescope, are all that remain of the old observatory building.			Buildings and structures, Education, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Kirkland Lake Gold Camp, The	Near the Toburn Vault, the remains of the original Tough-Oakes mine buildings, Highway 66, at the eastern approach to Kirkland Lake	The Larder Lake gold rush of 1906 was accompanied by discoveries of gold at Swastika and, in 1911, the first strike at Kirkland Lake was made by William H. Wright. The Tough-Oakes became the camp's first producing gold mine in 1912. During the peak years of the late 1930's the Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lake Gold, and Macassa mines along the "Main Break", and other properties in the vicinity, employed about 5,000 men, with a yearly output valued at over 30 million dollars. This structure, the company's vault, is all that remains of the original Tough-Oakes mine buildings.			Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Kirkland Lake
Kneseth Israel Synagogue	On the grounds of the Kneseth Israel Synagogue at 56 Maria Street, Toronto	"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 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.	43.66644214	-79.47548526	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
La Guayra Settlers, The	In front of the Marden Library and Community Centre, 7368 Wellington Road 30, Guelph	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.	43.5778833	-80.3106833	Communities	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
La Salle at the Head of the Lake	In La Salle Park, North Shore Boulevard East, Burlington	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.	43.3042	-79.8467	Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington
La Vase Portages	On Highway 17, near the pond where the former portages began, about 4 km east of North Bay	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.	46.30272614	-79.3834004	Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay
Lac La Pluie House 1818-1903	At the original site of the fort, 145 Third Street West, Fort Frances	The Hudson's Bay Company established Lac La Pluie House on this site to compete for furs with the North West Company's Fort Lac La Pluie. After the two companies merged in 1821, only Lac La Pluie House continued in operation. It was renamed Fort Frances in 1830 after a visit by HBC Governor Sir George Simpson and Lady Frances Simpson. The post traded with local Ojibwa for furs, wild rice, and isinglass (obtained from sturgeon). 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.			Buildings and structures, Exploration, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lady Aberdeen 1857-1939	On the grounds of Rideau Hall, 1 Sussex Drive, Ottawa	A passionate advocate for social reform, Ishbel Maria Marjoribanks was born in London, England. Following her marriage in 1877 to John Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, she established several humanitarian associations in Great Britain. Widely respected for her firm public commitment and remarkable organizational skills, Lady Aberdeen served as president of the International Council of women from 1893-1939. During her husband's term as Governor General (1893-1898), she helped form the National Council of Women of Canada and, as the organization's first president, campaigned vigorously for improved living and working conditions for women. Through this work and through her efforts in establishing the Victorian Order of Nurses and the May Court Club, Lady Aberdeen made a significant contribution to Canadian life.			Organizations, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Lake Light, The	At the lighthouse, Gibraltar Point, Toronto Islands, Toronto	This lighthouse, one of the earliest on the Great Lakes, was completed in 1808 as an hexagonal tower 52 feet high, topped by a wooden cage with a fixed whale-oil lantern. In 1832, it was raised to 82 feet and later equipped with a revolving light. The mysterious disappearance of its first keeper, J.P. Rademuller, in 1815 and the subsequent discovery nearby of part of a human skeleton enhanced its reputation as a haunted building.			Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Lake Nipissing	At the lookout over the lake, Highway 11, about 1.5 km south of Callander	About 9000 B.C., when the glacial ice began to retreat from this area for the last time, the Nipissing basin formed an easterly extension of an ancestral Georgian Bay. The weight of ice had depressed the land, thus providing an outlet to the Ottawa Valley for the waters of the prehistoric Upper Great Lakes basin. Owing to the gradual uplift of the land following the retreat of the ice, the eastward flow ceased about 2000 B.C. Thereafter Lake Nipissing drained westward, forming the French River, which later became a link in the historic canoe route to the West.			Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Municipality of Callander

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lake Superior Trek 1885	At the scenic lookout on Highway 17, about 10 km west of Schreiber (between the main entrance and Rosspoint Campgrounds of Rainbow Falls Provincial Park)	When the North-West Rebellion erupted in March 1885, the Canadian government immediately dispatched military forces to the West. About 3,700 troops from the East were transported, fed and sheltered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, then under construction. Four formidable gaps, between the Lochalsh and Nipigon areas in the railway's line north of Lake Superior, totalled about 90 miles. One of these stretched about 20 miles from Jackfish westward to Winston's Landing. For several days the soldiers struggled across the gaps by sleigh and forced marches over rugged terrain and lake ice. Where track was laid they rode board-sided flat cars. Though hardships and harsh weather made the trek an ordeal, no men were lost.			Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Schreiber
Lakehead University	At the Centennial Building, Oliver Road, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay	In response to a brief from Lakehead educators and business representatives outlining northwestern Ontario's need for an institution of higher education, a provincial Order-in-Council established the Lakehead Technical Institute in 1946. Two years later the Institute was opened in temporary quarters on Cumberland Street, Port Arthur. An Act of 1957 gave control of the Institute to the Board of Governors of the newly created Lakehead College, constructed that year on land donated by the City of Port Arthur. The original Lakehead College Act was amended in 1962 to permit the granting of degrees in Arts and Science. In 1965 Lakehead University was created by a provincial Act and conferred its first degrees.			Buildings and structures, Education	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Lakehead's First Grain Elevator	At the Manitoba Pool Elevator 2, off Cumberland Street, Thunder Bay	In 1883, in an attempt to provide traffic for its recently completed line between Prince Arthur's Landing (Port Arthur) and Winnipeg, as well as to speed the movement of grain from the West, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, incorporated by Dominion statute two years earlier, began building the first terminal elevator at the Lakehead. Completed in 1884, the erection of this 250,000-bushel elevator was followed in the next fifty years by twenty-nine more and the development of the Lakehead as one of the world's foremost wheat handling ports. In 1923, the original wooden building was replaced by a reinforced concrete and tile structure.			Agriculture, Communities, Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lanark Settlement 1820, The	On the grounds of the town hall, 75 George Street, Lanark	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.	45.017867	-76.364817	Communities	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Lanark Highlands
Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher, V.C. 1894-1915	In Memorial Park, St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines	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 himself killed and has no known grave. His name is inscribed on the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres.	43.15391	-79.24671	People, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lang Mill, The	At the restored mill, now part of a museum complex, County Road 34, about 3 km north of Keene	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.	44.273267	-78.170383	Buildings and structures, Environment, Industry and trade	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan
Last Fatal Duel 1833, The	In front of the Inderwick House where the wounded Lyon was taken, now the property of the Ontario Heritage Trust, 66 Craig Street, Perth	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.	44.89657	-76.24715	Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth
Last Spike at Feist Lake	At the pull-off at Little Joe Lake, Highway 17, 37 km west of Vermillion Bay	In the 1870s, Canada needed a reliable all-Canadian transportation route between Lake Superior and the western prairie territories it acquired in 1869. After promising a rail connection to British Columbia, the federal government started to build a railway between Thunder Bay and Red River in 1875. It took seven years to complete the 600 kilometre (375 mile) line. Thousands of workers battled mosquitoes and blackflies as they cut trees, blasted granite, bridged chasms and filled in muskeg. On June 19, 1882, the last spike was driven just south of here near Feist Lake. The line was transferred to the transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway, which delivered the first shipment of western grain to Thunder Bay in the fall of 1883.			Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Township of Machin

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Laura Ingersoll Secord 1775-1868	At her former home, now a museum, 29 Queenston Street, Queenston	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.	43.16397	-79.05531	People, War and conflict, Women's history	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Laurentian University of Sudbury	At the entrance to the R.D. Parker Building, University Drive, Laurentian University, Sudbury	On petition of the University of Sudbury, the United Church of Canada and the Anglican Diocese of Algoma, supported by prominent citizens, this non-denominational, bilingual institution of higher learning was incorporated in 1960. Higher education in Northern Ontario had its origins in Sacred Heart College, founded in 1913 by the Society of Jesus, which as the University of Sudbury first exercised its degree-granting powers in 1957. Such powers, except in theology, were suspended in 1960 when both the University of Sudbury (Roman Catholic) and the newly incorporated Huntington University (United Church) federated with Laurentian University, which awarded its first degrees in 1961. In 1963, Thorneloe University (Anglican), incorporated in 1961, joined the federation.			Buildings and structures, Education, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Law Society of Upper Canada 1797, The	Opposite 142 Queen Street, near the site of the former Wilson's Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Following the introduction of English civil law into this province in 1792, legislation was passed in 1797 authorizing the establishment of the "Law Society of Upper Canada". A founding meeting was held in "Wilson's Hotel" in this community on July 17, 1797. It was attended by ten practitioners, including the Attorney General, the Hon. John White, who was appointed Treasurer, the Society's principal officer. One of its major functions was the regulation of admission to the province's legal profession, and later it became responsible for the training of lawyers. In 1832, the Society moved into its newly-constructed quarters "Osgoode Hall" at York (Toronto), where the Society continues to regulate and control Ontario's legal profession.	43.25692321	-79.07524809	Organizations, Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Lawren Harris 1885-1970	At Glenhyrst Art Gallery, Brantford	Born into a prominent Brantford family, Lawren Harris began to paint as a child. At the University of Toronto, a professor noticed he sketched during lectures and advised he be sent to Europe to study art. While in Germany (1904-1907), Harris was influenced by urban realism, landscape regionalism, and theosophy, a transcendental, mystical school of thought. In 1920 he helped found the Group of Seven, an association of landscape artists dedicated to creating a distinctly Canadian form of art. Harris saw a spiritual presence in natural forms and painted in an increasingly stylized manner until, in the 1930s, he became an abstract artist. Harris landscapes such as "North Shore, Lake Superior," and "Icebergs, Davis Strait" remain celebrated Canadian images.			Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lawson Site, The	At the entrance to the reconstructed native village, east of the London Museum of Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, London	About 1500 A.D. a Prehistoric Neutral (Late Ontario Iroquois) Indian village occupied this site. Archaeological excavations suggest that it was an agricultural community covering 4-5 acres and housing approximately 1,000 inhabitants in communal longhouses. Strategically located so that protection was provided by steep slopes leading down to Medway River and Snake Creek, the village was heavily fortified in exposed areas by palisades, earthworks, ditches and lookout platforms stockpiled with rocks. Although the existence of the site was known in the nineteenth century, the first extensive excavations were undertaken in 1921-23 at which time it was named after the Lawson family who then owned the property. In 1969, the land was donated to The University of Western Ontario to ensure preservation of this important heritage resource.			Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
Le Droit	At the corner of Sussex Drive and York Street in Ottawa.	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.	45.4274484	-75.69498	Arts and culture, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Transportation systems and communications	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
L'École Guigues and Regulation 17	In front of the former school building, 159 Murray Street, Ottawa	Erected as a school in 1904-05, this building became a centre for minority rights agitation in Ontario early in the twentieth century. In 1912, when the provincial government issued a directive restricting French-language education to the primary grades, heated controversy resulted. Opposition to this directive, commonly called Regulation 17, was widespread and particularly intense in Ottawa. Funds were withheld from the city's separate school board and in 1915, after it had closed the schools under its jurisdiction, the board was replaced by a government-appointed commission. Openly defiant, the disenfranchised board fought back and successfully regained control of the l'École Guigues in 1916. In the face of mounting protests, the provincial government reinstated the board and, moderating its policy, finally recognized bilingual schools in 1927.			Buildings and structures, Education, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Letitia Youmans 1827-1896	At Glenwood Cemetery (where her grave is located), Grove Street, Picton	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.	44.00251	-77.14623	Education, People, Women's history	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant Charles Davidson Dunbar, D.C.M. 1870-1939	At the entrance to the armoury of the 91st Highlanders, James Street North, Hamilton	An internationally renowned piper, Dunbar was born in Halkirk, Scotland. In 1886 he joined the British army, embarking upon a distinguished career as a military piper. During the Boer War, Dunbar was wounded while piping troops into battle. For his gallantry he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. In 1911 he emigrated to Hamilton where he soon joined the 91st (later the Argyll and Sutherland) Highlanders. As pipe-major of the 19th Battalion, he saw action during the First World War. Widely respected for his devotion to duty and gentlemanly demeanor and acclaimed as a musician and bandsman, Dunbar received many honours. Unique among them was his appointment as lieutenant in 1917, the first pipe-major to become pipe-officer in the history of Canadian and British forces.			People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Lieutenant Christopher James Bell, R.N. 1795-1836	On County Road 1 at the Bonnechère River in the vicinity of his former sawmill and timber slide, about 2 km southeast of Castleford	A pioneer of the Ottawa Valley lumber industry, Bell had commanded H.M. gunboat "Murray" at the battle of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain in 1814. Emigrating to Upper Canada about 1817, he was granted 800 acres of land, partly located here at the "first chute" of the Bonnechère River. By 1829, he had built a timber slide and sawmill, in the vicinity of which there grew up the hamlet of "Castleford", named for Bell's birthplace in Yorkshire. The name was later transferred to the present settlement on the Ottawa River. As magistrate, commissioner of the court of requests, land agent and postmaster, Bell played an active role in the development of Renfrew County.			Industry and trade, People, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Horton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant S. Lewis Honey, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., 1894-1918	On the front lawn of the Royal Canadian Legion, 140 King Street West, Mount Forest	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.	43.97989875	-80.7345447	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Wellington North
Lieutenant-Colonel C.R. McCullough 1865-1947	Beside the town hall, 40 Temperance Street, Bowmanville	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.	43.91292	-78.68899	Organizations, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington
Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Albert Baker 1893-1968	Near his birthplace at Beulah United Church, Highway 33, west of the floating bridge, just west of Amherstview	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.			Education, Organizations, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant-Colonel James Rogers 1726-1790	On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Highway 33, Sandhurst - just east of Adolphustown	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 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	44.128283	-76.883267	Communities, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bostwick 1780-1849	On the grounds of Christ Church, where his grave is located, Colborne and Melissa Streets, Port Stanley	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.	42.67069	-81.2131	Communities, People, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Central Elgin
Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler 1725-1796	At Butler's Burying Ground, at the south end of Butler Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Born in New London, Connecticut, Butler served in the Mohawk Valley, New York, in 1742. Commissioned in the British Indian Department in 1755, he served in the Seven Years' War. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, he was compelled to leave his estates, and was ordered to Fort Niagara. In 1777, he organized the Loyalist corps known as Butler's Rangers. By the end of the war, this unit, with British regulars and Indian allies, had effectively contributed to the establishment of British control south of the Great Lakes. The Rangers were disbanded in 1784, and led by their former commander, many settled in the Niagara peninsula. Butler remained active in Indian affairs until his death at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake).			People, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E.	Near the locks at Jones Falls - on County Road 11 west from Highway 15	Born in London, England, about 1779, By graduated from the Royal Military academy, Woolwich, in 1799. He was attached to the Royal Engineers in Canada (1802-1811) and later served in the Peninsular War. By was sent to Canada in 1826 to superintend the construction of an Ottawa River - Lake Ontario waterway from "Bytown" (Ottawa) to Kingston. The 123-mile-long Rideau Canal, built as a military route and incorporating 47 locks, 16 lakes, two rivers, and a 350-foot-long, 60-foot-high dam here at Jones Falls, was completed in 1832. On By's return to England charges, including the misappropriation of funds, were laid. Although entirely refuted, they essentially ended his career and he retired to his Sussex estate where he died in 1836.			People, Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes
Lieutenant-Colonel John By, R.E., 1779-1836	At Lambeth Town Hall, Borough of Lambeth, London, England	Born in London, England, about 1779, By graduated from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1799. He was attached to the Royal Engineers in Canada (1802-1811) and later served in the Peninsular War. By was sent to Canada in 1826 to superintend the construction of an Ottawa River – Lake Ontario waterway from "Bytown" (Ottawa) to Kingston. The 123-mile-long Rideau Canal, built as a military route and incorporating 47 locks, 16 lakes, two rivers and a 350-foot-long, 60-foot-high dam here at Jones Falls, was completed in 1832. On By's return to England, charges including the misappropriation of funds, were laid. Although entirely refuted, they essentially ended his career and he retired to his Sussex estate where he died in 1836.			People, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	International, United Kingdom, London, England

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae 1872-1918	At Wimereux Cemetery near Boulogne, France	Born in Guelph, Ontario, Canada, McCrae was educated at the University of Toronto's medical school, graduating as a gold medallist in 1898. He served (1899-1900) in the Boer War with the artillery and during the First World War attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Medical Corps. In the intervening years he taught medicine at McGill University, wrote poetry and earned recognition for his contributions to medical journals and his textbook on pathology. He is best remembered as the author of "In Flanders Fields", a simple, poignant poem which pays tribute to his comrades killed during the Second Battle of Ypres, in which McCrae saw service. He died in France and is buried here at Wimereux Cemetery.	50.7738506	1.6147166	Arts and culture, People, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	International, France, Wimereux
Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, 1872-1918	At the entrance gates to the Colonel John McCrae Memorial Garden and Cenotaph, at the corner of Water Street and McCrae Blvd., Guelph	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 Wimereux, France. McCrae's poem eventually inspired the use of the poppy internationally as an iconic symbol of remembrance.	43.53595423	-80.24520605	Arts and culture, People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Whiteside Boyle, D.S.O. 1867-1923	At the Presbyterian Cemetery, where his grave is located, Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock	A legendary adventurer known as "Klondike Joe", Boyle was born in Toronto and came to Woodstock with his family in 1872. He worked at various jobs before attaining great success as a prospector and entrepreneur in the Yukon. At the outbreak of the First World War, Boyle raised, financed and equipped a fifty-man machine gun contingent. Determined to help the war effort further, he headed an allied mission to Russia in 1917 to help reorganize the railway system. His adventures soon took him to Rumania where he became a confidant of the Royal Family. He was charged with obtaining famine relief for the Rumanian people and with negotiating a peace treaty with Russia. Much honoured for his efforts, Boyle died in England.			People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock
Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell 1783-1846	At the municipal office, Pitt and Erieus Streets, Port Burwell	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.	42.645917	-80.805383	Communities, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moodie 1778-1837	At Yonge Street or Highway 11 and Trayborne Drive, near the site of his former home, Richmond Hill	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.			People, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Richmond Hill

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ryerse 1752-1812	On the grounds of Port Ryerse Memorial Church, where his grave is located, King and William Streets, Port Ryerse	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.	42.755967	-80.2569	Communities, Industry and trade, People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Lieutenant-Colonel Thain Wendell MacDowell, V.C., D.S.O. 1890-1960	At the intersection of Maitland Road and County Road 2, Maitland	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 was awarded the British Empire's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross.	44.63598	-75.61223	People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta
Lieutenant-Colonel William Caldwell	On the grounds of Christ Church, where his grave is located, 317 Ramsay Street, Amherstburg	Born about 1750 in Fermanagh County, Ireland, Caldwell emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1773. During the American Revolution, he served with the British forces as a captain in Butler's Rangers at Niagara and Detroit. In 1784, he obtained land near the mouth of the Detroit River and became one of the area's earliest settlers. Caldwell's exceptional influence with the local Indians enabled him to obtain control of some 11,000 additional acres on the north shore of Lake Erie where he encourage former Loyalist soldiers to settle. In 1812, he commanded the Western Rangers in action at Miama (Ohio) and the Longwoods and, after his appointment as a Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1814, he led Indian forces at the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie.			Communities, First Nations, People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806	On the main floor near the entrance to the east wing of the Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto	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.	43.662006	-79.390324	Communities, Industry and trade, People, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe 1752-1806	In Wolford Chapel, Honiton, Devonshire, England and at Cathedral Close near St. Peter's Cathedral, Devonshire, England	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.			Black heritage, Communities, People, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	International, United Kingdom, Devonshire, England
Lionel Beaumaurice (Leo) Clarke, V.C. 1892-1916	On the grounds of the Royal Canadian Legion building, Hamilton Street, Waterdown	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.	43.33333	-79.90025	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lionel Conacher 1900-1954	In Frank Stollery Parkette near his birthplace, Davenport Road and Yonge Street, Toronto	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 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.			People, Sports and recreation	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Little Trinity Church	At the church, 425 King Street East, Toronto	Founded in 1842, this is the oldest surviving church in the city of Toronto. Under the patronage of the Right Reverend John Strachan, first Anglican Bishop of Toronto, funds were raised to start construction in 1843. Its first rector was the Rev. W.H. Ripley, and regular services commenced on February 18, 1844. Attended largely by industrial workers, it was known as "The Poor Man's Church", although such prominent citizens as William Gooderham, James Worts, Joseph Shuter, William Cawthra and Alexander Dixon were associated with the church in its early days. Gutted by fire in 1961, it has been restored to its early proportions and is a good example of early Gothic Revival architecture.			Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lloydtown	On Regional Road 16, about 2 km west of County Road 27 in the vicinity of Lloyd's original land purchase, 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.	43.990133	-79.6955	Communities, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Township of King
Loew's Yonge Street and Winter Garden Theatres	In the main lobby of the Elgin and Winter Garden Theatre Centre, Toronto.	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.	43.65303919	-79.37929689	Arts and culture, Buildings and structures	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
London and Port Stanley Railway, The	At King George VI Bridge, Highway 4, Port Stanley	After the Great Western Railway reached London in 1853, local businessmen and politicians began promoting a competitive line south to Lake Erie. The London and Port Stanley Railway began operations in 1856. Like most early Canadian railways, it was expensive to build and difficult to pay off, but it contributed enormously to the local economy. Its main business was shipping coal from Pennsylvania and carrying tourists to and from the lakeshore. The City of London gained control of the L. & P.S.R. in 1894 and converted it to electricity in 1913. The line prospered, carrying more freight and over a million passengers in some years before the Depression. The increased use of the automobile in the 1950s brought about its decline.			Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Central Elgin
Long Island Mill, The	At the mill, Mill Street, Manotick	An outstanding example of mill architecture in Ontario, this grist-mill was constructed by Thomas Langrell, an Ottawa contractor, for Moss K. Dickinson (1822-97) and Joseph M. Currier (1820-84), the owners of a nearby mill. The Long Island Mill began operation in 1860 with four sets of mill-stones driven by water-powered turbines manufactured in Ottawa. By the autumn of 1862, a woollen-mill had been added to this industrial complex, around which the community of Manotick developed. Dickinson acquired full interest in the mills in 1863 and the family retained ownership of the Long Island Mill until 1929. In 1972, this mill, the adjacent Dickinson House, and the original carriage-shed were purchased and restored by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Long Lake Posts	In Centennial Park in the vicinity of the sites of the former posts, Forestry Road and York Street, Longlac	In 1814, the Hudson's Bay Company set up a trading post on Long Lake about two miles southwest of here, close to one established prior to 1800 by the North West Company. The latter had been intercepting trade which would otherwise have gone to Henley House, an H.B.C. post on the Albany River some 140 miles to the northeast. The two local posts continued in bitter competition until the union of the rival companies in 1821. In subsequent years Long Lake House was a relay post on the winter "express route" between Red River and Moose Factory. The post was moved in 1921 to its present location at Longlac.			Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Municipality of Greenstone
Long Point Portage, The	Just inside the entrance to Long Point Provincial Park, in the vicinity of the former portage, at the foot of Highway 59	This portage, which crossed the isthmus joining Long Point to the mainland, was used by travelers in small craft following the north shore of Lake Erie in order to avoid the open waters and the length of the journey around the Point. Although used earlier by the Indians, the portage was first recorded in 1670 by two Sulpician missionaries, Dollier de Casson and René de Bréhant de Galinée. For about 150 years traffic increased over the carrying place, first as a result of the French expansion to the south-west, including the founding of Detroit in 1701, and, after 1783, because of the movement of settlers into this region. The portage was abandoned in 1833 when a storm broke a navigable channel through the isthmus.			Exploration, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), Long Point Provincial Park
Long Point Settlement, The	Within the area of the original settlement, on the grounds of the OPP office, Highway 59, north of Long Point and south of Walsingham	Long Point was known to traders and travellers before the area was purchased from the Mississauga Indians in 1784. In this unsurveyed area twenty to thirty "squatters" had settled by 1791, some of whom were allowed to remain following surveys and Governor Simcoe's visit in 1795. Further land grants were made to approved applicants, including many Loyalists. During the War of 1812 General Brock raised militia volunteers here for the attack on Detroit. The settlement's farms and mills, until ravaged in 1814 by U.S. troops, helped supply the armed forces. By 1825 the "Long Point Settlement" was prospering again and in 1837 the seven townships became part of the new Talbot District.			First Nations, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lord Beaverbrook 1879-1964	At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to which he donated a carillon, 9860 Keele Street, Maple	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.	43.854617	-79.512117	People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan
Loring-Wyle Studio, The	On the grounds of the former studio, 110 Glenrose Avenue, just east of Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto	This board-and-batten building, originally the schoolhouse for Christ Church, Deer Park, was acquired in 1920 by Frances Loring and Florence Wyle. Sculpting in the classical tradition, they achieved national prominence and executed many impressive public works, among which are Loring's Sir Robert Borden on Parliament Hill and Wyle's Edith Cavell in Toronto. They were founding members of the Sculptors' Society of Canada and their studio was an important artistic centre where musicians, writers, sculptors, painters, and patrons of the arts congregated. When Frances Loring and Florence Wyle died in 1968 they bequeathed their studio to the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. The sale of the building allowed the Academy to establish a trust for the development of Canadian artists.			Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Organizations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Loss of the "Jane Miller"	In the Colpoy's Lookout Conservation Area, approximately 11 kilometres (seven miles) northeast of Wiarton.	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.	44.798537	-81.028462	Archaeology, Disasters, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Georgian Bluffs
Loss of the Speedy, The	On the grounds of the museum at Presqu'ile Provincial Park, south of Brighton, off County Road 2	In 1804, an Indian, Ogetonicut, arrested near York, was accused of murdering a trader, John Sharp, at Lake Scugog. The trial was to be held here in the projected, but never completed, "district town" of the Newcastle District. On October 7, the schooner "Speedy" sailed from York. Her passengers in addition to the prisoner, included Solicitor General Robert Gray, Judge Thomas Cochrane, High Constable John Fisk and other participants in the trial. The ship appeared briefly off Presqu'ile on the 8th before vanishing forever. The loss of so many prominent persons was a severe blow to the small colony.			Disasters	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Presqu'ile Provincial Park
Lost Villages of the St. Lawrence	On the grounds of the Lost Villages Museum, 16361 Fran Laflamme Drive, Long Sault, approx. 10 km west of Cornwall	Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway required the flooding of 20,000 acres along the Canadian shoreline between Iroquois and Cornwall. Some of these lands had been settled by loyalists in the 1780s. Between 1955 and 1957, 6,500 residents were relocated, many of them to the new communities of Ingleside and Long Sault. Work crews moved buildings to new sites and re-routed highways and railway tracks. Iroquois and part of Morrisburg were rebuilt on higher ground. On "Inundation Day," July 1, 1958, the rising waters of Lake St. Lawrence slowly submerged the villages of Aultsville, Farran's Point, Woodlands, Dickinson's Landing, Wales, Moulinette, Mille Roches, and a farming community on Sheek's Island.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau 1622-1698	In the northeast corner of Confederation Park, opposite the city hall, Ontario Street, Kingston	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.	44.229908	-76.479304	Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau 1622-1698	At the royal chateau in St. Germain-en-Laye, France	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.			Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People, Politics and law	International, France, St. Germain-en-Laye

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Louis Hémon 1880-1913	In Centennial Park, opposite the railway station, Chapleau	The author of "Maria Chapdelaine", Hémon was born at Brest, France. He emigrated to Canada in 1911 and spent about eight months in the Lac St-Jean region of Quebec. While working on a farm near Péribonka, he wrote this well-known novel, a story of habitant pioneer life, which won widespread recognition. Acclaimed by literary critics in France, it was translated into English and many other languages. The French and English versions sold over a million copies. Though "Maria Chapdelaine" created much controversy, it has been one of the most widely read books written on French Canada. Killed by a train near Chapleau, Hémon is buried in a local cemetery.			Arts and culture, Franco-Ontarian heritage, People	Northern Ontario, District of Sudbury, Township of Chapleau
Louis Hennepin 1626 - c. 1705	In Queen Victoria Park, along the footpath edging the gorge, Niagara Falls	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.	43.08388074	-79.07712454	Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Louis Shickluna 1808-1880	Opposite the radio station, Yates Street near St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines	A prominent Canadian shipbuilder, Shickluna was born in Malta, where he worked before emigrating to North America. By 1835, he was engaged in ship construction at Youngstown, New York. Three years later, attracted by the traffic stimulated by the Welland Canal's completion in 1833, he purchased a shipyard on the Canal at St. Catharines. Shickluna steadily expanded his operations, which contributed significantly to the commercial prosperity of the region. Between 1838 and 1880 he directed the construction of over 140 schooners, barkentines, steamers and other vessels designed primarily for service on the Great Lakes, thereby promoting the development of inland navigation in Canada. Following Shickluna's death, his son Joseph continued to operate the St. Catharines shipyard in 1892.			Industry and trade, People, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines
Louise C. McKinney 1868-1931	On the grounds of the Kitley Historical Museum, Highway 29, Frankville	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.	44.7226	-75.963983	People, Politics and law, Women's history	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Louise de Kiriline Lawrence, 1894-1992	Pimisi Bay Rest Area, on the north side of the Trans-Canada Highway #17, approximately 19 km east of Bonfield	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.	46.27151795	-78.97875419	Environment, People, War and conflict, Women's history	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of Calvin
Loyalist Landing at Cataraqui 1784, The	At Mississauga Point, Kingston	Following the end of the American Revolution in 1783 Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Quebec, approved the resettlement of loyalist refugees in what is now southern Ontario. Favourable reports on the Cataracoui area led to its occupation by British forces in the spring of 1783 and to the commencement of surveys the following October. In June 1784, a party of Associated Loyalists from New York State under the command of Captain Michael Grass, part of a loyalist flotilla travelling from Montreal, established a camp here on Mississauga Point. Grass later recalled: "I led the loyal band, I pointed out to them the site of their future metropolis and gained for persecuted principles a sanctuary, for myself and followers a home."			Communities, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Loyalist Memorial Church, The	At the church, Highway 33, just west of County Road 8, Adolphustown	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.	44.064717	-77.004367	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Loyalists in Upper Canada, The	Near the entrance to the Legislative Chambers, on the second floor of the Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto	When United Empire Loyalists who had adhered to the Crown during the American Revolution and, in most cases, served in volunteer regiments, came to settle in this province in the 1780s, the region was largely uninhabited. These Loyalists, all of whom had suffered persecution and confiscation of property, were granted land in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte and the Upper St Lawrence, Niagara and Detroit Rivers. They laid the foundations of a new province. It was largely because of their presence that a form of self-government, based on British law and institutions, was established in Upper Canada when the province was created in 1791. By then the Loyalists numbered about 10,000.			Communities, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Loyalists Landing Place 1784, The	In the park on Highway 33, Adolphustown	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 Assembly of Upper Canada and built at Glenora the earliest gristmill in Prince Edward County.	44.061067	-77.008417	Communities, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Lucy Maud Montgomery	At her former home, Concession Road 7, Leaskdale	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 Leaskdale. 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.	44.203083	-79.160633	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Uxbridge
Lyndhurst Bridge, The	Beside the bridge, in a small park on the Gananoque River, County Road 2, Lyndhurst - off Highway 15 north of Gananoque	Reputedly the oldest bridge in existence in Ontario, this structure was built in 1856-57. It was designed by John Roddick, then an employee of a prominent local mill owner, and erected by contractors Miles Fulford and Simon Ransom. A fine example of masonry arch construction, the picturesque three-span bridge was built of local field stone, laid in random courses, and is unadorned except for the sandstone wall caps and arch surrounds. It is distinguished by the curved flare of its end walls and by the slightly oblique shape of two of its arches. In 1986 the Lyndhurst Bridge was strengthened with the erection of a reinforced concrete interior frame and completely restored to its original exterior appearance. It remains in regular use today.			Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
M.W. Bro. William Mercer Wilson, 1813-1875	In front of St. John's Anglican Church (Woodhouse), 879 Norfolk Street, Simcoe.	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 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.	42.79835093	-80.28899294	Organizations, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Macdonald-Mowat House 1872, The	In front of the house, 63 St. George Street, University of Toronto, Toronto	Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister, purchased this house in 1876 and lived here 1876-78. It was built in 1872 in the French Second Empire style by Nathaniel Dickey, a Toronto iron founder. Macdonald owned the property until 1886 and it was occupied by his son, Hugh John, 1879-82. The Hon. Oliver Mowat, prime minister of Ontario, bought and occupied the house in 1888 and retained ownership until 1902. The property was leased, 1897-98, to the Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy who succeeded Mowat as prime minister, and sold to Knox College in 1910.			Buildings and structures, Education, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mack Centre of Nursing Education, The	At the site of the school, now the Leonard Nurses' Home, 178 Queenston Street, St. Catharines	Dr. Theophilus Mack (1820-1881) emigrated from Dublin to Upper Canada with his family in 1832. He received his medical education at the Military Hospital at Amherstburg and at Geneva College, New York. Settling in St. Catharines in 1844, he was instrumental in founding the General and Marine Hospital in this city. In 1874, Dr. Mack, understanding the need for trained and disciplined nurses, established the St. Catharines Training School for Nurses. This school, using the Florence Nightingale system with its emphasis on knowledge of hygiene and medicine, was the first of its kind in Canada. The Mack Centre of Nursing Education became part of the Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology in 1973.			Buildings and structures, Education, Scientific and technological innovations	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines
Mackenzie House and Family, The	At the house, 316 Christina Street North, Sarnia	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 1860's 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.	42.977117	-82.404883	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia
Mackenzie's Crossing 1837	Niagara River Parkway and Thompson Road, near the site of his crossing, about 6 km north of Fort Erie	On December 7, 1837, William Lyon MacKenzie's "Patriot" forces were defeated north of Toronto by Loyalist militia and he fled toward the United States. Travelling little used routes in order to avoid government forces which were scouring the countryside, he reached this vicinity on December 11th. Capt. Samuel McAfee, who owned the property at the time, provided MacKenzie with a boat to cross the Niagara River. While the rebel leader was embarking, Col. William Kerby arrived with a detachment of militia, but the McAfee family distracted his attention until MacKenzie gained the safety of the American shore.			War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
MacLeod Settlement, The	At a MacLeod farm on Dalkeith Road, near Alexandria	In 1793, some 40 families, including members of several clans, emigrated from Glenelg, Scotland, under the leadership of Alexander MacLeod and landed at St. John's Island (now Prince Edward Island). The following year they came to Glengarry County and petitioned for land. In August, 1794, the majority were authorized to occupy 200 acres each in the vicinity of Kirkhill, which was for many years known as Glenelg. Alexander MacLeod, who was located on this property in 1794, was instrumental in founding one of the earliest Presbyterian parishes in Upper Canada here in Lochiel Township. During the War of 1812 he served as a captain in the 2nd Regiment of the Glengarry militia and died March 4, 1850.			Communities	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry
MacMillan Emigration 1802, The	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church which served the Highlanders, Church Street West, Williamstown	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.	45.146633	-74.577667	Communities	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Macpherson House, The	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 180 Elizabeth Street, Napanee	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.	44.253217	-76.94615	Buildings and structures	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Madeleine de Roybon d'Allonne	On her former land holding, Highway 33, east of the floating bridge at Parrott Bay - just west of Amherstview	Of noble French birth, de Roybon was the first European woman to own land in what is now Ontario. She came to Fort Frontenac (Kingston), probably in 1679, where she acquired property from René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle, governor and seigneur of the fort. In 1681 she loaned him money to finance his explorations, and about this time he granted her a seigneurie extending westward from Toneguignon (Collins Bay). On this land she built a house, outbuildings and a trading post, grew crops and raised cattle. Marauding Iroquois, angry at the French for their campaign against the Senecas in 1686, destroyed de Roybon's establishment in August 1687 and took her prisoner. Released the following year, she lived in Montreal until her death.			Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade, People, Women's history	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist
Madill Church 1873, The	At the church, Madill Church Road, just west of Highway 11, about 6 km south of Huntsville	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.	45.293783	-79.272917	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Huntsville

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Magnetawan Lock, The	Near the lock, Highway 520, Magnetawan	The lock at Magnetawan, built by the Ontario Government, 1883-86, was replaced in 1911 by the present concrete structure. The original stone-filled timber cribwork measured 112 by 28 feet. The lock raised or lowered steamers about ten feet, enabling them to run between Ahmic Harbour, ten miles below Magnetawan, and Burks Falls, twenty miles above it. In the quarter-century following its completion, an average of 704 passages were made through the lock by steamships each season. Notable among those ships were the "Wenonah" (1886), "Glenrosa" (1891), "Wanita" (1896), "Glenada" (1904), and "Armour" (1906). The "Mike", the last steamship by ply these waters, was removed from the river about 1934.			Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan
Magnetawan River Steam Navigation	Near the boatlaunch in Burks Falls Park, Highway 520, Burks Falls	The first steamboat on the Magnetawan River was the 34-foot "Pioneer", built in 1879 for service between Magnetawan and Burks Falls, a distance of 20 miles. In 1886, a lock was completed at Magnetawan, enabling steam service to be extended an additional 10 miles to Ahmic Harbour. Other steamers came into service, notably the "Wenonah" (1886), "Glenrosa" (1891), "Wanita" (1896), "Glenada" (1904) and "Armour" (1906). These and others provided the only efficient means of transporting passengers and freight from this landing at the railhead in Burks Falls to the scattered settlements along the river. However, the advent of the automobile doomed these colourful craft, the last of which, the "Mike", ceased operation about 1934.			Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Village of Burk's Falls

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Major Charles Stuart 1783-1865	In Bayview Park, Bay Street, Thornbury	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.	44.560867	-80.444183	Organizations, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Blue Mountains
Major James Morrow Walsh 1840-1905	In Centennial Park, King Street West, Prescott	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.	44.710683	-75.511433	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Major John Richardson 1796-1852	In front of Laura Secord Public School, Walnut and Queen streets, Queenston	This pioneer historian, author and soldier was born in Queenston. His family moved to Amherstburg about 1802, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812, Richardson joined the British army. Retired on half pay in 1818 in London, England, he published the epic poem "Tecumseh" and the celebrated historical novel "Wacousta" which established his literary reputation. In 1838, Richardson returned to Upper Canada where he published two weekly newspapers, "The New Era" (1841-42) and "The Canadian Loyalist" (1843-44). His later works, "Eight Years in Canada" and "The War of 1812", provide invaluable historical information. In 1848, he moved to New York City and died in poverty.			Arts and culture, People, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B. 1769-1812	At St. Peter Port Church, Guernsey, Channel Islands	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.	49.454783	-2.536433	People, War and conflict	International, United Kingdom, Guernsey, Channel Islands
Major-General The Honourable Aeneas Shaw	At the entrance to Trinity Bellwoods Park near the site of his former home, Queen Street West opposite Strachan Avenue, Toronto	Aeneas Shaw, a son of Aeneas, 9th Chief of Clan Ay, was born at Tordarroch, near Inverness, Scotland. A Loyalist, he served in the Queen's Rangers during the American Revolution, and later settled in what is now New Brunswick. Commissioned in the reorganized Queen's Rangers, he went to Quebec in 1792 and from there led the Rangers' first division to Upper Canada. The following year he settled at York (now Toronto) and later built a house in this vicinity. He was appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1794. In 1807 he became Adjutant-General of Militia, was promoted Major-General in 1811, and served in the War of 1812. He died at York, February 6, 1814.			Communities, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Malcolm Cameron 1808-1876	In Stewart Park, behind the town hall, 80 Gore Street East, Perth	A prominent Upper Canadian entrepreneur and politician, Cameron was born in Trois-Rivieres. He began his business career in Perth, establishing himself as a general merchant and in 1834 co-founding the Bathurst Courier. In 1837 he moved to Port Sarnia where he developed lumbering, shipping and milling enterprises. Although a successful businessman, Cameron gained renown in politics. He was elected to the legislature as the member for Lanark in 1836 and, representing this, then several western ridings, remained politically active with only occasional interruptions until his death. Pursuing a generally reform-minded, if sometimes erratic course, he served as minister in the moderate administrations of the 1840s and early 1850s. Cameron is best remembered, however, as an early leader in the radical Clear Grit movement.			Industry and trade, People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Smiths Falls
Manitowaning Indian Treaties, The	On the grounds of the Assiginack Museum, Arthur and Nelson Streets, Manitowaning	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.			First Nations, Politics and law	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Manitowaning
Manitowaning Mission, The	On the grounds of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Spragge Street, Manitowaning	In the 1830s, officials urged native peoples in Upper Canada to abandon seasonal fishing and hunting migrations and settle permanently in agricultural communities. To this end, the government established a mission at Manitowaning under the auspices of the Anglican Church in 1838. A school, houses and workshops for teaching trades were constructed. The mission encouraged farming, but crops were meagre. Few aboriginal people chose to settle permanently at Manitowaning, and in 1864 the mission was moved to the Sheguiandah Reserve. This mission church, erected by native parishioners by 1849, is the oldest church in Manitoulin-Algoma.			Buildings and structures, First Nations, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin, Manitowaning

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Marie Dressler 1868-1934	At the cottage believed to be her birthplace, Dressler House, 212 King Street West, Cobourg	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.	43.95925	-78.174517	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg
Marie-Rose Turcot 1887-1977	At the Rideau Branch of the Ottawa Public Library, 377 Rideau Street, Ottawa.	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.	45.4301102	-75.6832217	Arts and culture, Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, Women's history	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Marmora Ironworks 1823, The	In Legion Park, just off Cameron Street at Highway 7, Marmora	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.	44.484933	-77.686117	Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Marmora and Lake
Martintown Grist Mill, The	At the mill, on the banks of the Raisin River in Martintown, County Roads 18 and 20	This mill was built in 1846 to replace part of a milling complex developed by Malcolm McMartin early in the century. Like similar operations throughout the province, the McMartin mills provided essential local services in an era of poor transportation. They served area residents by sawing timber, carding wool, fulling cloth and grinding grain. The mills and their associated tavern and store attracted tradesmen and residents, creating the village of Martintown. Malcolm McMartin's son Alexander, builder of this mill, became an influential local businessman, militia leader and politician. His grist mill survived in a market increasingly dominated by larger competitors until it finally ceased operations in 1951.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mary Ann Shadd Cary 1823-1893	At the J.G. Taylor Community Centre, Chatham	African Americans came to Canada in increasing numbers after the United States passed the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850. Some settled in segregated communities: others, like Mary Ann Shadd, promoted full integration into society. A teacher and anti-slavery crusader, Shadd immigrated to Windsor in 1851. She started the "Provincial Freeman" in 1853 to encourage Blacks to seek equality through education and self-reliance. Two years later she moved to the newspaper to Chatham, where it operated for the rest of the decade. Widowed in 1860, Shadd Cary returned to the U.S. in 1863 to work for racial equality in the aftermath of emancipation. She was the first Black woman known to have edited a North American newspaper.			Arts and culture, Black heritage, People, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Mary Pickford	On the grounds of the Hospital for Sick Children, near her birthplace, 555 University Avenue, Toronto	Born in 1893 in a house that 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.	43.656566	-79.388818	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Marysburgh Settlement, The	On the grounds of the Marysburgh Museum, Waupoos Road, off County Road 8, Waupoos	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.	44.025017	-76.9425	Agriculture, Communities	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward
Masseys at Newcastle, The	On the grounds of the J. Anderson Smith Company, a former Massey residence, County Road 2, Newcastle	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.	43.91775	-78.58734	Agriculture, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mattawa House 1837	At the site of the former post, Explorers' Point, Highway 533, just north of Mattawa	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 Silverright, commanding the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Fort Coulonge, sent men to trade at Mattawa. In 1837, primarily to counteract 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.	46.31949	-78.7099	Buildings and structures, Exploration, Fur trade, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Township of Mattawan
Maud Leonora Menten 1879-1960	Near the entrance on Queen's Park Crescent West to the Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto, Toronto	An outstanding medical scientist, Maud Menten was born in Port Lambton. She graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1907 and four years later became one of the first Canadian women to receive a medical doctorate. In 1913, in Germany, collaboration with Leonor Michaelis on the behaviour of enzymes resulted in the Michaelis-Menten equation, a basic biochemical concept which brought them international recognition. Menten continued her brilliant career as a pathologist at the University of Pittsburgh from 1918, publishing extensively on medical and biochemical subjects. Her many achievements included important co-discoveries relating to blood sugar, haemoglobin, and kidney functions. Between 1951 and 1954 she conducted cancer research in British Columbia and returned to Ontario six years before she died.			People, Scientific and technological innovations, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mazo de la Roche 1879-1961	In Wesley Brooks Memorial Park, Water and Main Streets, Newmarket	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.	44.051233	-79.454783	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket
McFarland House 1800, The	On the grounds of the house, Niagara River Parkway, just south of the East-West Line, south of Niagara-on-the-Lake	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.	43.23195	-79.0608	Buildings and structures, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
McMartin House c. 1831, The	On the grounds of the house, Gore and Harvey streets, Perth	The son of Loyalists from the Morrisburg area, Daniel McMartin (1798-1869) established a law practice in Perth in 1823. Well-educated and well-connected, he acquired prominent clients like timber baron Philemon Wright of Hull. McMartin chose a neo-classical design for his residence, then embellished it with unique stylistic features such as recessed arches and a cupola with flanking side lanterns. These are hallmarks of the Federal style of architecture that flourished in the eastern United States from 1780 to 1820. Recognized as a rare Ontario example of this architectural style, McMartin House was acquired by the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1972, restored to its 1830s appearance, and adapted for community use.			Buildings and structures	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
McMaster Hall	In front of the building, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto	This building was designed by the Toronto firm of Langley, Langley and Burke, specialists in church architecture, to house Toronto Baptist College. The structure typifies the High Victorian style popular in the 1880's. Its chief characteristics include rock-faced masonry, decorative stone and brick patterns, massive dormers and chimneys, and facades with projecting bays and recessed panels. Senator William McMaster financed the construction of the College, which opened in 1881. After plans for federation with the University of Toronto were abandoned, the College was united in 1887 with Woodstock College to form McMaster University, which moved to Hamilton in 1930. This building was acquired by the University of Toronto and has housed the Royal Conservatory of Music since 1963.			Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
McMaster University 1887	On the grounds of Gilmore Hall, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton	The Honourable William McMaster (1811-1887), a prominent banker and member of the first Senate of Canada, bequeathed funds which enabled Baptists of Ontario and Quebec to found this university. Incorporated in 1887, it was the culmination of educational work sponsored for half a century by Canadian Baptists. Originally established in Toronto, the university was moved in 1930 to this site. Citizens of Hamilton made a gift of land and financed the science building, Hamilton Hall. In 1957 the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec relinquished ownership and control, although the denominational connection was continued through the incorporation and affiliation of McMaster Divinity College.			Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
McNab Settlement, The	At Robert Simpson Park in the vicinity of Archibald McNab's first house, at the foot of John Street, Arnprior	Archibald McNab (c. 1781-1860), seventeenth chief of Clan McNab (Macnab), came to Canada in 1822. He obtained 81,000 acres on the Ottawa River in 1823 and two years later brought over 84 fellow Scots to begin colonization. McNab treated these and subsequent settlers like vassals in a feudal domain, forcing them to pay illegal rent and demanding an annual allotment of their crops. He lived in grand style while the settlers, ignorant of their rights, endured poverty. Word spread, and in 1840 a government investigation revoked McNab's settlement rights. With the removal of their tyrannical laird, the Highland immigrants prospered on the lands of McNab township.			Communities	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior
Meeting House of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) 1810, The	At the meeting house, 17030 Yonge Street or Highway 11, Newmarket	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.			Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket
Memorial Hall 1906	On the grounds of the museum, 43 Castlereagh Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	This building, the first in Ontario to be constructed for use solely as an historical museum, was begun in 1906 and completed the following year. Its erection was due largely to the dedicated efforts of Miss Janet Carnochan, founder, and for thirty years curator of the Niagara Historical Society. Previously the Society had used a room in the Town Hall to preserve objects of this early Loyalist region. Donations were received from the federal and provincial governments, local municipalities, British regiments once stationed in the area, and private citizens. The museum was officially opened June 4, 1907 by Sir William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.			Arts and culture, Buildings and structures	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Merrickville Blockhouse 1832, The	At the blockhouse, Main and Mill Streets, Merrickville	This in one of four blockhouses that, 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.	44.916217	-75.837133	Buildings and structures, Religion, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Merrickville-Wolford
Merrill Denison 1893-1975	At the Tweed Playhouse where many of his plays were performed, Tweed	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.	44.476783	-77.311183	Arts and culture, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Tweed

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Metropolitan United Church	On the grounds of the church, Queen Street East at Church Street, Toronto	This "Cathedral of Methodism" was designed by Henry Langley in the High Victorian Gothic style. The cornerstone was laid by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., in 1870 and the church was dedicated in 1872. It replaced an earlier structure at the southeast corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets. The first missionaries from Canada to Japan were commissioned in this church on May 7, 1873. The inaugural service of the Methodist Church of Canada was held here September 16, 1874. The World Ecumenical Methodist Conference meetings in 1911 and the first General Council of the United Church in 1925 met here. The church was badly damaged by fire in 1928 and rebuilt, incorporating most of the original walls, tower, narthex, and much of the stained glass.			Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Michipicoten Canoe Route, The	In the small park beside Highway 17, at the Michipicoten River crossing, Wawa	The nearby Michipicoten River formed an important link in the canoe from Lake Superior to James Bay via the Michipicoten, Missinaibi and Moose Rivers. The route was probably explored at an early date by the French Fur traders who maintained a post at Michipicoten. However the first recorded journeys were not made until the 1770's when the Hudson Bay Co. Began to establish furtrading posts along this route inland from Moose Fort. In 1781 Philip Turnor, the Company's first full-time surveyor, made a detailed investigation of the waterway. Considerable improvements were made to the portages along the route which, after 1821, became the Hudson's Bay Company's supply-line for its Lake Superior District.			Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Township of Michipicoten
Militia Garrison 1837-38	In the northeast corner of City Park, on the West Street side, Kingston	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.			Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mill of Kintail and Robert Tait McKenzie, The	At the mill on the Indian River, on the 8th Line of Ramsay Township, about 6.5 km northwest of Almonte	This gristmill 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.			Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Education, Industry and trade, People, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills
Mine Rescue Stations	At the Big Nickel, on the east side of Big Nickel Mine Road, north off Highway 17 West, Sudbury	When thirty-nine miners were asphyxiated in the 1928 Hollinger mine fire in Timmins, public concern prompted the province to set up mine rescue stations in Timmins (1929), Sudbury (1930), and Kirkland Lake (1932). The stations provided bases for rescue teams hand-picked from miners who volunteered for the dangerous work. Funded by an annual levy on mining companies, they stocked emergency gear and operated special smoke-rooms for training rescuers. In later years more stations were established and instruction was extended to deal with rockbursts, floods, bulkhead failures, and other mining hazards. Ontario miners have used the equipment and training provided by the stations to run a mine rescue system that responds quickly and effectively to emergencies in their workplaces.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury
Mission of the Immaculate Conception 1849, The	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.	In 1849, two priests of the Society of Jesus, Father Jean-Pierre Choné and Father Nicholas Frémot, established the Mission of the Immaculate Conception on the Kaministiquia River. From there, the Jesuits traveled the north shore of Lake Superior on missionary journeys. They also supported Ojibwa demands for compensation for Indian lands acquired by the Crown in the region. Within five years, the Mission, centred in an Indian village of about 30 dwellings, had a large church, a day school, and numerous outbuildings. Four Sisters of the Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary arrived at the Mission in 1870 to teach and establish an orphanage. By 1908, the Mission had moved to sites located on this Reserve.			Buildings and structures, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Fort William First Nation

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mission to the Nipissings 1667, The	At the Nipigon River lookout, Highway 11/17, Nipigon	On May 29, 1667, beside the Nipigon River, Father Claude Allouez, S.J., celebrated the first Mass west of Sault Ste Marie, thus re-establishing spiritual contact with the Nipissing Indians who had fled from their home area during the Iroquois onslaught of 1649-50. After visiting their village on Lake Nipigon, he returned to his Mission of the Holy Spirit on Chequamegon Bay (now Ashland Bay, Wisconsin). Father Allouez, born in St-Didier-en-Forenz, France, had entered the Jesuit order in 1642 and come to Quebec in 1658. He established the Chequamegon mission in 1665 and, until his death, ministered to the Indians of an area including much of the present north-central United States.			First Nations, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Nipigon
Mohawk Institute 1831, The	In front of the former institute, now the Woodland Cultural Centre, 184 Mohawk Street, Brantford	The Mohawk Institute was established in 1831 for children of the Six Nations Iroquois living on the Grand River. Pupils from other native communities in Ontario attended the school as well. Like all Canadian residential schools, the Mohawk Institute tried to assimilate its students into the rapidly growing Euro-Canadian society. To that end, it disregarded native cultural traditions and stressed instead Christian teachings, English-language instruction, and manual labour skills. This building was constructed in 1904 after fire destroyed the previous school. When the Institute closed in 1970, the building reverted to the Six Nations of the Grand River. It then became a centre for the renaissance of First Nations cultures.			Buildings and structures, Education, First Nations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford
Mohawk Village	At St. Paul's H.M. Chapel of the Mohawks, Mohawk Street, Brantford	Allies of the British during the American War of Independence, the Six Nations Iroquois received extensive lands along the Grand River in 1784. Mohawks, led by Joseph Brant, established a village of some 400 inhabitants here by 1788. The community was situated at an important crossing point on the river ("Brant's Ford") and prospered as a resting place for travellers on the "Detroit path", a trail linking the Niagara and Detroit rivers. Increasingly, European settlers encroached on Six Nations' lands. In 1841, the government moved the Grand River Iroquois to a section of their land south of the river. Of the Mohawk Village, only the chapel remains.			Communities, First Nations, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Molly Brant	On the grounds of St. Paul's Church, Queen and Montreal streets, Kingston	Born about 1736, Molly Brant (Degonwadonti) was a member of a prominent Mohawk family. About 1759, she became the wife of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Province of New York and a powerful figure in that colony. Well-educated and a persuasive speaker, Molly Brant wielded great influence among the Iroquois and was responsible for much of Johnson's success in dealing with them. Following the outbreak of the American Revolution she and her brother Joseph played a leading role in persuading the Confederacy to support Britain. In 1777, she fled to Canada and after the war, in recognition of her services, was granted a pension by the government. She settled in Cataraqui (Kingston) where she died in 1796.			First Nations, People, Politics and law, War and conflict, Women's history	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Monck Road, The	In front of the Bancroft Historical Museum, Station Street, Bancroft	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.	45.059617	-77.858517	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Town of Bancroft
Montgomery's Inn	In front of the inn, 4709 Dundas Street West, Toronto	The main section of this building, one of the province's finest remaining examples of Loyalist Georgian architecture, was erected about 1832. Its original owner, the innkeeper, Thomas Montgomery (1790-1877), was a native of Ireland and a Captain in the York Militia. Situated on Dundas Street, one of Upper Canada's principal highways, the inn was a favourite stopping place for travellers and its large rooms provided space for public meetings. The Home District Council designated Montgomery's Inn as the site of Etobicoke's annual Township Meetings of 1847 and 1849. Surrounded today by a rapidly expanding metropolis, it provides visual evidence of early nineteenth century life in this region.			Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Moose Factory — Mōsonīwi-Miništik	In front of the Cree Cultural Interpretive Centre at 49 Pehdabun Road in Moose Factory	<p>Mōsonīwililiw oral tradition describes an ancestral couple, lowered here from a sky world, who were shown how to survive and thrive by animals who also gifted their lives for this purpose. The Creator's laws, including honesty, courage and šawelihcikewin — sharing with gratitude and generosity — were reinforced over generations by lived experience of the benefits or consequences of upholding or ignoring these principles. After receiving hospitality at this Mōsonīwililiw summer gathering site, Hudson's Bay Company traders built Moose Fort in 1673, and relations quickly extended beyond commerce to mutual support in hard times. Over the next two centuries, Moose Fort became Moose Factory: a regional transatlantic trade hub marked by cultural exchange and intermarriage. This history influenced Mōsonīwililiw expectations for Treaty 9, signed in 1905. Despite treaty violations, many volunteered for Canadian military service in the World Wars. By the mid-20th century, Moose Factory's linkages were shifting towards Canada as it transitioned away from being a fur trade company town. The Moose Cree First Nation's primary reserve was surveyed here in 1948. Veterans helped lead postwar self-governance and treaty renewal efforts, exemplified by the 1973 creation of Nishnawbe-Aski Nation. While Mōsonīwi-Miništik is Ontario's oldest English-speaking settlement, its primary history remains with the Mōsonīwililiwak.</p>	51.261568	-80.591937	Communities, Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Moose Factory



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Moose Factory — Mōsonīwi-Miništik	In front of the Cree Cultural Interpretive Centre at 49 Pehdabun Road in Moose Factory	<p><b>(Moose Cree title)</b> Mōsonīwi-Miništik <b>(Moose Cree text)</b></p> <p>Ātalōhkātānaniwak weškac kâ kî peci-nīhtāpīhkenihcik nāpew nešta iskwew kīšikohk ohci, kâ wāpahtilikocik māka kici kī pimācihocik aweyāšiša kâ kī pakitinitisoštākocik. Kâ peci-āniske-pimātisīnāniwahk māka kekakeka kī kiskelihcikāteliwa Kihci-manitow ot olašowewina – tāpwewin, sōhkitehewin, šawelihcikewin māka. Kampaniy māka kâ kī iškā-milo-tōtākot Mōsonīwiliwa ōma miništikohk, ekōtōta kâ iši-walaskitāt o wāskāhikanim anta 1673 kici atāwāniwanilik. E ispihci-milwāhkomitocik māka ililiwak nešta Wemištikōšiwak, mōla piko ohci-atāmitowak. Wīpac māka kī ati-wīcihitowak nešta mekwāc e ālimanilik. Kâ mayāwipalik māka nīšwāw-mitāhtomitana-pipon kī āhcinihkācikātew e iši-wemištikōšiwinihkātek Moose Fort ohci Moose Factory kici išinihkātek. Ekotōta kâ nakiškātocik kici atāmitocik ililiwak nešta aniki kâ ohtāšicik akāmi-kihcikamīhk, wāwāc māka kici wīkimitocik āta kâ pāhpītošaskānesicik. Ekwāni māka kâ ohci-pakoselimocik Mōsonīwiliwak kici milo-tōtākocik animeliw naskomowiniliw 9 kâ itaštelik kâ pemāwasinahikātelik anta 1905. Āta kâ pīkonikāteki ātiht ašotamākwewina, keyāpac māka mištet kī naskomowak kici natawi-wīcihiwecik akāmi-kihcikamīhk ita kâ natopalīnāniwanilik. Kekāt māka kâ otihcipalik 1950 kī ati-ohtīškawīškawewak Mōsonīwiliwak Canada okimāwa peskiš e ati-cakawāšīšicik awenihkānak keyāpac e kī wanihikecik. Ōta Mōsonīwi-miništikohk kī tipahaskācikāteliw nīštam ot iškoniwāw Mōsonīwiliwak anta 1948. Kâ iškā-natopalīnaniwanilik māka kâ natopalīcik kī peci-wīcihtwāwak wīlawāw tipilawe Mōsonīwiliwak kici tipelimitisocik nešta kici kakwe-ayācik anihi kâ ašotamākocik animeliw naskomowiniliw. Ekwāniki māka kâ ošihcācik animeliw Nishnawbe Aski Nation anta 1973. E ispihtaskamikāk māka Ontario māwac weškac kī wemištikōšīmonāniwan ōta. Šākōc māka nīštam Mōsonīwiliwak kī ihtāwak ōta nešta kī ililīmonāniwan eškwa ekā e wemištikōšīmonāniwahk.</p>	51.261568	-80.591937	Communities, Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Moose Factory



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mother Marie Thomas d'Aquin (1877-1963)	In the Jeanne d'Arc Court in the ByWard Market, 18 Clarence Street, Ottawa	Jeanne Lydia Branda grew up near Bordeaux, France. From a young age, she felt called to become a nun and teacher. In 1899, she joined the Dominican Sisters of Nancy, where she would teach and take the name Sister Marie Thomas d'Aquin. She left France and settled in Maine where she was deeply influenced by the freedom and openness of America. While visiting Ottawa in 1914, she agreed to head the Jeanne d'Arc Institute, a home and haven for young women who were looking for employment, working or studying. Under her leadership, the Institute underwent unprecedented growth, moving to a larger complex on Sussex Street. The Institute offered classes, companionship and, above all, community. Sister Marie Thomas d'Aquin created a new order in 1919 – the Sisters of the Jeanne D'Arc Institute – that embraced openness without distinction for race, language, nationality, social status or religion, a progressive initiative blending the religious and secular that contributed to the evolution of the status of women. As head of this new congregation, she would now be called Mother. A gifted writer, her published poems, under pen name Marie Sylvia, earned many literary awards. Mother Marie Thomas d'Aquin was a forward-thinking visionary, whose mission of service and charity extended to the broader community.	45.42825036	-75.69493429	Arts and culture, Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Organizations, People, Religion, Women's history	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Moulton College	In the main foyer of the Hudson's Bay Centre near the site of the former college building, 2 Bloor Street East, Toronto	Near this site in Senator William McMaster's former residence, Moulton Ladies' College was opened in 1888. A year earlier, the bequest of McMaster's fortune to Baptist higher education had led to the founding of McMaster University. His widow, Susan Moulton McMaster, then conveyed the residence to the University for use as a preparatory school for girls. The Ladies' Department of Woodstock College, an older Baptist institution, was transferred to the Toronto college, named Moulton in honour of Mrs. McMaster. For 66 years, Moulton College served with distinction both day and resident students from junior grades to university entrance. The buildings were sold in 1954 and demolished in 1958. The name is preserved in Moulton Hall, a women's residence at McMaster University, Hamilton.			Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	In front of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery office at 375 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto	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 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.	43.6961774	-79.3835997	Buildings and structures, Environment	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Mountain Portage, The	In Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park, Highway 11/17, west of Thunder Bay	This portage around Kakabeka Falls formed a link in the historic Kaministiquia canoe route connecting Lake Superior with Lake of the Woods and the West. First recorded in 1688 by the French explorer Jacques de Noyon, it was later abandoned in favour of the shorter Grand Portage – Pigeon River route. The latter came under American control following the treaty of 1783, and in 1798 the older route was rediscovered by Roderick McKenzie. From 1803 onward, the Mountain Portage was used by fur traders, explorers, soldiers, and surveyors including Simon McGillivray, David Thompson, Sir George Simpson, Sir John Richardson, Simon J. Dawson, and Col. Garnet Wolseley.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Muskoka District Court House 1900	At the court house, 3 Dominion Street, Bracebridge	Bracebridge has been a centre for the administration of justice in Muskoka since it held the first court sessions in the region in 1868. The province built this court house after Bracebridge became the District Town of the new District of Muskoka in 1898. It is an early example of a style of court house built by Frank R. Heakes, who became chief architect in Ontario's Department of Public Works in 1896. Its classical form and red-brick, two-storey design also distinguish Heakes' later court houses in Kenora, Fort Frances, Haileybury and Sault Ste. Marie. These prominent public buildings proclaimed the significance of the justice system in the civil administration of the province.			Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge
Muskoka Road 1858, The	In Kahshe River Park, Highway 11, about 8 km south of Gravenhurst	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.	44.83093	-79.32128	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Mutual Life Head Office	On the grounds of the Sun Life Financial building, 227 King Street South, Waterloo	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.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo
Napaneer Mills, The	In Springside Park, Dundas Street or County Road 2, Napaneer	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 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 Napaneer.	44.2507	-76.94573	Buildings and structures, Communities, Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napaneer

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Narcisse M. Cantin 1870-1940	At the junction of Highway 21 and County Road 84, St. Joseph	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'.	43.4134	-81.706317	People, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Bluewater
Naval and Military Establishments on Lake Huron	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.	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.			First Nations, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Nelles Settlement 1785, The	On the grounds of St. John's Church, Highway 54 and Nelles Road, within the area of the former settlement, York	After receiving lands in the Grand River in 1784, the Six Nations Indians invited Captain Hendrick Nelles, a loyalist from the Mohawk Valley, to settle there with five of his sons. He and Robert, the eldest, established farms in what is now Seneca Township and built houses in which they lived until Captain Nelles's death in 1791 and Robert's removal to Grimsby. Their grants, confirmed in 1787, were later changed to 999-year leases and John Nelles leased 325 acres across the river. William, Warner and Abraham Nelles received Crown patents in 1836 for the original "Nelles Tract" in Seneca granted to their father and brother in 1787. The "Nelles Settlement" contained about thirty families in 1828.			Communities, First Nations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand
Nellie L. McClung	At the Chatsworth United Church, Highway 10, near Crawford Street, Chatsworth	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 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.	44.4547	-80.8948	People, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Chatsworth



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Neutral Indian Burial Ground	In Centennial Park, just east of the burial ground, Grimsby	This nearby burial-ground, one of few representative sites known to have survived relatively intact in Ontario, was used by the Neutral Indians, a confederacy of Iroquoian tribes which occupied the area around western Lake Ontario before 1655. The remains of over 373 individuals were carefully interred here in 31 single graves and 24 multiple graves. Revered by the Neutrals, these remains were typically accompanied by a variety of wares, including carved combs, pipes, pottery, beads, and mid-seventeenth century European trade goods. The burial-ground, discovered in 1976, provides an invaluable record of late Neutral burial-customs and material culture. The remains were reinterred in 1977.			Archaeology, First Nations	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby
New Credit Indian Reserve and Mission, The	At the New Credit Council House, Oneida Township First Line Road, west of Highway 6 and north of County Road 20, New Credit	Faced with the pressure of white settlement, the Mississauga Indians began considering in 1840 the relocation of their Credit River Village near Toronto. In 1847, the Six Nations Council made them an unsolicited offer of land on its Grand River reserve. Native spokesmen for resettlement, including the Reverend Peter Jones, a Mississauga chief, selected land in Tuscarora and later in Oneida township. Although several had located elsewhere, some 266 Mississauga settled on lots on the New Credit Reserve in 1847. Many of these belonged to the Methodist Church and in 1848 a mission was established here by the Reverend William Ryerson. With the mission's growth and the increase in cultivated acreage, New Credit became a prosperous farming community and in 1903 the Mississauga purchased the Reserve.			Communities, First Nations, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
New Fairfield 1815	On the grounds of the church on the Delaware of the Thames First Nation, County Road 18, Thamesville	In 1792 Fairfield, a Moravian missionary settlement of Delaware Indians was established by David Zeisberger just north of here across the Thames. It was destroyed by invading American forces following their victory at the Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. Christian Frederick Denke, who guided the homeless Fairfield Indians during the war years, re-established the mission here at New Fairfield in 1815. A small log church was then built which was replaced by a larger log structure in 1827. The Reverend Jesse Vogler built the mission house in 1845 and completed the present church in 1848. The Moravians turned the mission work over to the Methodists in 1902.			Buildings and structures, First Nations, Religion, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Newash Indian Village 1842, The	In front of the First United Church - the site of the former Indian chapel - 4th Avenue West at 21st Street, Owen Sound	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 Newash. In 1857, the residents ceded their land and moved to the reserve at Cape Croker.			Communities, First Nations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound
Newcastle Fish Hatchery 1868, The	At the site of the former hatchery, near the junction of County Road 2 and Highway 115, Newcastle	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.	43.912983	-78.608733	Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Newmarket Radial Railway Arch, The	Near the Recreation Works Building, Queen Street, Newmarket	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 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.			Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Newmarket
Niagara Agricultural Society, The	In Simcoe Park, Queen and King Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake	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.	43.254933	-79.070567	Agriculture, Organizations	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Niagara Baptist Church Burial Ground, The	At the site of the former church and its burial ground, adjacent to 494 Mississauga Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	The Niagara Baptist Church congregation was established in 1829. A meeting house was erected at this site in 1831 through the efforts of John Oakley, a white former British soldier turned teacher and minister. Initially, the church congregation mainly consisted of colonists, with a small number of Black members. The Black population of the Town of Niagara grew to about 100 due to the influx of freedom seekers after Britain passed the 1833 Slavery Abolition Act and the United States enacted the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. By the late 1840s, the church's membership was predominantly Black and from 1849-56 was led by Black Baptist minister Francis Lacy. There are at least 15 burials in the churchyard, including Herbert Holmes and Jacob Green, who were killed in the Solomon Moseby Affair that took place at the Niagara jail in 1837. Holmes and Green were among Niagara community members who prevented Moseby from being returned to slavery in the United States. After the 1860s, the population declined, and the church closed in 1878. The burial ground is a reminder of the church and the significant Black community in Niagara.			Black heritage, Religion, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Niagara Escarpment, The	At the scenic lookout on the east side off Merritton Road en route to Queenston Heights, south of Queenston	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.	43.1615	-79.049833	Communities, Environment, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Niagara Escarpment, The	In the Sam Lawrence parking lot, Concession Street and Highcliffe Avenue, Hamilton	Hamilton Mountain is part of the Niagara Escarpment, a height of land extending 725km 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.	43.245117	-79.866117	Environment	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Niagara Harbour and Dock Company	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	Formed by local businessmen in 1831, the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company created a shipping basin here on the Niagara River by hiring hundreds of labourers to excavate a riverside marsh. By the late 1830s, the company employed close to 400 workers and was operating one of the busiest ports and shipyards in Upper Canada. The local economy boomed as the business prospered, then lapsed into recession after financial problems crippled the company in the late 1840s. The company's industrial complex was used to build railway cars and steamboats in the 1850s and 1860s. This building, the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company office between 1835 and 1853, was restored in 1998.			Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Niagara Library, The	At the old court house building, 26 Queen Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	On June 8, 1800, the Niagara Library, the first circulating library in Upper Canada, was established "to diffuse knowledge" among area subscribers. Financed by this group, library services were begun in 1801 with some 80 works for circulation, many on religion and history. Under the management of Andrew Heron, a merchant, the collection was steadily enlarged, and in 1805 the books of the Niagara Agricultural Society were added. The library operated successfully until the occupation of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) by American forces in 1813, when numerous volumes were lost. By 1818, financial support for the library had seriously declined and in 1820, the holdings were incorporated in a new subscription library, begun two years earlier by Heron, then a publisher and book-seller.			Buildings and structures, Education, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Nile Voyageurs 1884-85, The	At Kitchissippi Lookout, Island Park Drive, just west of the Champlain Bridge, Ottawa	In 1884, the British Government decided to send a military expedition up to the Nile River to relieve Major-General Charles Gordon, who was besieged in Khartoum by Mahdist tribesmen. Appointed to command the relieving force, Lord Wolseley, who had led the expedition to the Red River in 1870, requested the recruitment of experienced Canadian voyageurs. Almost 400 volunteered, including many superb rivermen, and the largest group came from the Ottawa valley area. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Frederick C. Denison, they were largely responsible for the successful navigation of the Nile's difficult cataracts, although sixteen voyageurs died on service. The contingent returned to Canada in 1885.			War and conflict	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Nine Mile Portage, The	In Memorial Park, Dunlop and Simcoe streets in the vicinity of the former portage, Barrie	Site of eastern terminus of an Indian portage from Kempenfeldt Bay to Willow Creek and thence by the Nottawasaga River to Georgian Bay. In the winter of 1813-14, a force under Lieut.-Colonel Robert McDougall followed it on the way to relieve the isolated British garrison at Michilimackinac. That summer it was developed as a rough wagon road and till about 1829 was in frequent use for transport of supplies to Penetanguishene and the western military and fur trading posts.	44.38892944	-79.68807354	Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Nine-Hour Movement, The	In Victoria Park, King Street West and Locke Street North, Hamilton	In the mid-nineteenth century, industrial workers laboured ten to twelve hours a day, six days a week. Inspired by British and American examples, Hamilton unionists launched a crusade for a shorter workday in January of 1872. The workingman, they argued, needed more time for family, leisure, education and civic life. Soon the Nine-Hour Movement had branches across central Canada. In Hamilton on May 15, thousands of union and non-union workers walked off the job. Cheered on by large crowds, they paraded through the city and staged a demonstration here at the Crystal Palace grounds. Resistance by employers ultimately defeated the movement, but workers learned the potential of large-scale mobilization and would eventually win a shorter workday.			Organizations	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Nipigon Canoe Route, The	In Five Mile Park on Lake Helen, on Highway 11, 7 km north of Highway 17	Indigenous peoples who hunted and traded here thousands of years ago developed a water route by which they could travel from Lake Superior to James Bay via Lake Nipigon and the Albany River. Archaeologists have unearthed evidence that people living in the Lake Nipigon region were part of an intricate system of trade that extended to the Atlantic coast. In the 1600s, native people began to share their knowledge of canoe travel on North American waterways with European explorers and traders. During the fur trade era, the Nipigon water route became a scene of intense rivalry between English traders on Hudson Bay and French, then Scottish, traders based on the St Lawrence River.	49.081377	-88.273429	Archaeology, Exploration, First Nations, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Nipigon

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Niven's Meridian	On Highway 11, where the meridian crosses the thoroughfare, about 3 km west of Cochrane	The surveying of the line which intersects Highway No. 11 here (survey mile post 162) was the first step taken by the Ontario government in the exploration and development of this region. During the 1890s, interest in Ontario's northern mineral, forest and land resources increased rapidly. Accordingly, Alexander Niven (1836-1911) ran an exploration line to James Bay by extending northward what was then the boundary between the Algoma and Nipissing Districts. In 1896, he surveyed the line to mile post 120 and two years later extended it to a point just north of the Moose River. All later surveys, including the Exploration Survey of 1900, which provided the first detailed report on this region, have been based on this meridian line.			Exploration, Politics and law	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Cochrane
Nodwell Indian Village Site, The	At the former village site, High and Market Streets, Port Elgin	This important Iroquoian village site was discovered about 1900, and named after the family which then owned the property. Subsequent archaeological examinations have uncovered a mid-14th century village, consisting of twelve loghouses, from 42 to 139 feet in length, protected by a double palisade. It was probably occupied for about 10 to 20 years by a group of some 500 people who were predecessors of the Huron and Petun Indians. Although primarily farmers who grew corn, tobacco and probably pumpkins and sunflowers, they also engaged in considerable fishing and hunting. A large number of artifacts have been retrieved from this site, including fragments of pottery cooking vessels, smoking pipes, arrowheads, adzes, awls and netting needles.			Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Town of Saugeen Shores



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Norfolk County Court House and Gaol	On the grounds of the court house, Colborne Street, Simcoe	The original courthouse 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 courthouse, the present structure was designed by John Turner of Brantford and completed the following year. The gaol and new courthouse were both constructed by Jackson Bros., local builders. The courthouse 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 north corner office. Architecturally the courthouse, gaol, and registry offices constitute an almost unrivalled grouping of public buildings in Ontario.	42.83585	-80.306033	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Noronic Disaster, The	On the Toronto waterfront at the foot of Bay Street, just west of the ferry docks, where the ship burned	On the evening of September 16, 1949, the "Noronic", a Great Lakes cruise ship carrying 524 passengers, docked at Pier 9, 100 metres east of here. At 1:30 the next morning a passenger noticed smoke seeping from a locked closet. Crew members fought the fire, but it erupted into a life-threatening inferno before they could waken everyone aboard. Passengers descended the gangway, climbed down ropes, leapt onto the dock, or jumped into the harbour. Firefighters, police and passers-by assisted, but 119 perished. All but one were American passengers. An inquiry resulted in stricter fire safety enforcement which forced older cruise ships out of service and caused a decline in passenger shipping on the lakes.			Disasters	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
North West Company Post, The	At the eastern end of the Canadian locks near the site of the former post, off Huron Street, Sault Ste. Marie	Travellers on the canoe route to the West had to make a portage around the St Mary's rapids. The North West Company established a fur-trading post south of the river by 1791. After the British abandoned their occupation of the American midwest, the company moved its post here in 1797. The depot eventually included storehouses, a canal and lock, a sawmill, and a portage road. Wharves were built at either end of the rapids for steamers to unload supplies. An American invasion fleet razed the site in 1814, but the Nor'Westers rebuilt it almost immediately. It became a Hudson's Bay Company post following the union of the two rival fur trading companies in 1821.			Fur trade, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie
North West Company, The	On the grounds of the Nor'Westers and Loyalist Museum, John Street, Williamstown	Travellers on the canoe route to the West had to make a portage around the St Mary's rapids. The North West Company established a fur-trading post south of the river by 1791. After the British abandoned their occupation of the American midwest, the company moved its post here in 1797. The depot eventually included storehouses, a canal and lock, a sawmill, and a portage road. Wharves were built at either end of the rapids for steamers to unload supplies. An American invasion fleet razed the site in 1814, but the Nor'Westers rebuilt it almost immediately. It became a Hudson's Bay Company post following the union of the two rival fur trading companies in 1821.			Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas
Northern Railway Company of Canada, The	On the grounds of the former railway station, now a museum, St. Paul Street, Collingwood	In May 1853, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad Company ran the first stem train in this province from Toronto to Aurora. By January 1855, the company had completed its 95-mile "portage line" from Toronto to Collingwood. The line was renamed "The Northern Railway Company of Canada" in 1858. Companies closely affiliated with the Northern built connecting lines to Meaford, Penetanguishene and Gravenhurst. Through the Northern sought traffic moving between the upper lakes and Lake Ontario and Atlantic ports. Mainly grain from the U.S. Midwest, much of its freight was firewood, farm produce and timber from along its own lines. In 1888, the Northern was absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.			Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Collingwood

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Norwich Quaker Settlement, The	At the Quaker Pioneer Cemetery, Quaker Street and Concession Road 3, Norwich	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.	43.001467	-80.606667	Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich
Nuclear Power Demonstration Reactor	On Highway 17 at the pull off overlooking the Des Joachims dam at Rolphton, near Chalk River	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.	46.175533	-77.689275	Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Laurentian Hills

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ogle Robert Gowan 1803-1876	At Courthouse Avenue, Brockville	A prominent provincial politician, Gowan was born in County Wexford, Ireland. He came to Upper Canada in 1829 and immediately immersed himself in political affairs. Drawing upon his experience with the Irish Orange Order, Gowan established the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America in 1830 and, as the first Canadian grand master, ably guided the organization during its formative years. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, representing this area intermittently until 1861. A shrewd strategist and an effective orator, he gradually broadened his influence, using his newspaper, the "Brockville Statesman", to promote his political views. Following his retirement from provincial politics, Gowan continued to work for the retention of strong ties with Britain, a cause he had upheld throughout his career.			Arts and culture, Organizations, People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
Old Mail Road, The	Beside the old road, overlooking the village of Heathcote, County Road 13	For some years prior to the by-law that 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.	44.50135	-80.504333	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Blue Mountains

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Old St. Andrew's Church	On the grounds of the church at the intersection of King Street East, Victoria Lane and Church Street, Colborne	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.	44.006133	-77.886383	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Township of Cramahe
Old St. Paul's Church & Christ Church	At Christ Church, 80 Wellington Street West, Chatham-Kent	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.	42.4036665	-82.1838576	Black heritage, Buildings and structures, Religion, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Old Stage Road, The	On the grounds of Sweaburg Central School, Stage Road and County Road 14, southeast of Woodstock	This road, which follows in part the Indian trail, known as the "Detroit Path", across East Oxford Township, was opened by settlers at the expense of Major Thomas Ingersoll in 1796-97. It joined a wagon road opened across Burford Township by local settlers, connecting near Brant's Ford on the Grand River with a road to Long Point from Ancaster. Extended later to Delaware, it became the preferred highway to Sandwich and was used by British and American troops in 1812-14. After 1826, it became the stage route from Ancaster to London until the building of the plank road from Brantford to Woodstock in 1842-43. Sections of the road are still open between Ingersoll and Cathcart.			Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock
Old Trinity 1842-1881	At the site of the former church, in the old Sutherland Cemetery, Mooretown - about 15 km south of Sarnia on County Road 33	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.			Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Township of St. Clair
Oliver Daunais 1836-1916	Highway 588 and River Road near the site of his first important discovery, Stanley - south of Highway 11/17, west of Thunder Bay	Near here, in 1882, Daunais made his first important discovery, the Rabbit Mountain Silver Mine. One of the best-known prospectors and mining promoters of his day, he was born at St. Ours, Quebec, and came to this region about 1870. Among other silver mines located in the area by Daunais in the 1880s were the Silver Mountain, Beaver, Badger and Porcupine. Though short-lived, they were good producers and greatly encouraged prospecting and investment in the Thunder Bay district. In 1894-95 Daunais staked claims in Lake of the Woods, three of which became small gold mines. "The Silver King" became a prominent resident of Port Arthur and played a leading role in its early development.	48.365183	-89.567317	Communities, Industry and trade, People	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Oliver-Paipoonge

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario Agricultural College, The	Near the Johnston Arch, the portico of the farmhouse in which classes were first held, Gordon Street and College Avenue, University of Guelph, Guelph	The portico was the entrance of the Frederick W. Stone farm house, the building in which the first classes of the Ontario School of Agriculture were held on May 1, 1874. Renamed the Ontario Agricultural College in 1880, this institution, the first college established on the University of Guelph campus, was affiliated with the University of Toronto in 1888. A Provincial Act of 1962 created the Federal Colleges of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, comprising the Ontario Veterinary College, and the MacDonald Institute; these, in 1964, formed the nucleus of the newly established University of Guelph. Through its research and innovative ideas the Ontario Agricultural College has contributed greatly to the development of the country's agricultural industry.	43.532817	-80.229733	Agriculture, Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph
Ontario Boundary Dispute, The	At the registry office, Main Street, Kenora	When the Province of Ontario was established in 1867, no defined boundary separated it from the Hudson's Bay Company lands to the north and west. Canada's acquisition of these lands in 1869 raised the issue of provincial and federal jurisdictions and the ensuing dispute was submitted to arbitration. In 1878, a decision favourable to Ontario placed the western boundary at its present location and the northern at the English and Albany Rivers. The federal government rejected the award and in 1881 involved Manitoba by ruling that its eastern limit would be Ontario's still undetermined western boundary. The dispute was settled in 1884 when the Privy Council in Britain upheld the 1878 award.			Industry and trade, Politics and law	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario Historical Society, The	On the grounds of the Ontario Historical Society building, 34 Parkview Avenue, Toronto	The foremost historical organization in the province, The Ontario Historical Society, originally called the Pioneer Association of Ontario, was established on September 4, 1888 largely through the efforts of the Reverend Henry Scadding. It initially operated as a federation of local groups and was primarily concerned with the promotion of British Canadian nationalism through the study of history. Reorganized in 1898 and incorporated with an expanded mandate the following year, the Society became increasingly involved in the movement to preserve archival records and historic sites. It also assumed more scholarly pursuits, including a publication program, in addition to encouraging and co ordinating the activities of local historical associations and museums. Today, the Society continues its many efforts to preserve, interpret and publicize Ontario's multi-faceted heritage.	43.77153	-79.41154	Organizations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Ontario Human Rights Code	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).	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.	43.662763	-79.390172	Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario Ladies' College	In front of the school, now called Trafalgar Castle School, 401 Reynolds Street, Whitby	Opened in 1874 by the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, the Ontario Ladies' College was established in "Trafalgar Castle", former residence of Nelson Gilbert Reynolds, Sheriff of Ontario County. Built in 1859, "Trafalgar Castle" was visited in 1869 by Prince Arthur and Sir John A. Macdonald. The college, under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, offered a diploma, and matriculation for university entrance. Additions to the school were named in honour of Dr. Egerton Ryerson in 1877 and Lillian Frances Massey Treble in 1895. The Rev. J.J. Hare served the college as principal from its opening until 1915. Guest lecturers at the school included Lucy Maude Montgomery and Bliss Carman. Since 1925 the college has been associated with the United Church of Canada.	43.87825	-78.934233	Buildings and structures, Education, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Town of Whitby
Ontario Northland Railway, The	At 555 Oak Street East, North Bay	In 1900, the Ontario Government ordered a survey for a railway from North Bay to the head of Lake Timiskaming, to encourage settlement and provide access to mineral deposits. Construction of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway began in 1902, and the following year silver and cobalt were discovered in what was to become the Cobalt mining field. By 1908, the main line had reached the site of Cochrane, and branch lines were built to other new mining areas. Between 1928-32, the railway was extended to Moosonee on James Bay. Renamed the Ontario Northland Railway in 1946 this provincially owned line was primarily responsible for the development of Northeastern Ontario.	46.30359206	-79.45930932	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario Paper Company Ltd., The	At the Thorold Tourism Centre, 50 Chapel Street North, Thorold, by the Welland Canal Trail.	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.	43.128108	-79.1954304	Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold
Ontario School for the Blind, The	Near Heritage House, on the grounds of the school, now the W. Ross Macdonald School, St. Paul Avenue, Brantford	In 1869, on the recommendation of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, funds were allocated to establish the first provincial school for blind children. The Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, which included the nearby gate-keepers lodge, opened in May 1, 1872, with eleven students. Under its first Principal, Dr. E.S. Wiggins, the residential institution combined elementary school subjects with manual and vocational training, and soon gained recognition for its contribution to the theory and practice of educating the blind. By 1881 enrolment had risen to 201. Renamed the Ontario School for the Blind in 1913, it later became The W. Ross MacDonald in honour of Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor.	43.148533	-80.280083	Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario School for the Deaf, The	On the grounds of the school, now The Sir James Whitney School, 350 Dundas Street West, Belleville	In 1869, at the urging of John B. McGann, a pioneer educator of the hearing impaired, the Ontario government sanctioned the establishment of the first provincial school for deaf children. A residential institution combining elementary school instruction with vocational training, the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was officially opened in October 1870. Increasing enrolment during the following decades led to steady expansion and improvement of facilities. When curricula were revised and advanced academic instruction introduced during the tenure of Dr. Charles B. Coughlin (1906-28), the school gained wide recognition for its contributions to special education. Renamed the Ontario School for the Deaf in 1913, it became the Sir James Whitney School in 1974 in honour of Ontario's sixth prime minister.	44.15042	-77.40344	Buildings and structures, Education, Organizations	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville
Ontario Vaccine Farm, The	Near the former Stewart residence, 290 Main Street, Palmerston	Established in 1885 by Dr. Alexander Stewart, a local physician, the Ontario Vaccine Farm was the first institution to produce smallpox vaccine in Ontario. The Farm originally consisted of a converted barn where Stewart employed government-approved methods for obtaining and processing vaccine from inoculated calves. During an era of recurrent smallpox outbreaks in Ontario, large quantities were sold to local health boards for preventive vaccination. By 1907, although American farms were supplying most of the vaccine used in Ontario, Stewart had constructed new buildings, including a combined operating-room and laboratory. After Stewart's death in 1911 the operation was continued by Dr. H.B. Coleman until 1916, when it was taken over and transferred to the Antitoxin Laboratory of the University of Toronto.	43.834567	-80.845533	Education, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Town of Minto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario Veterinary College, The	In front of the Dean's residence, on the grounds of the college, Gordon Street and College Avenue, Guelph	This college known until 1869 as the Upper Canada Veterinary School was the first in Canada to offer courses in veterinary medicine. It was established in Toronto in 1862 by the Board of Agriculture, and although partially sponsored by this government body it was operated as a private enterprise by Prof. Andrew Smith, a graduate of Edinburgh Veterinary College. Incorporated in 1896, the college was affiliated with the University of Toronto in 1897, although the latter did not confer degrees in veterinary science until 1908. In that year Prof. Smith retired, and the Ontario Government acquired his interest in the college. Placed under the Department of Agriculture, it was moved to Guelph in 1922.	43.531867	-80.232567	Buildings and structures, Education, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph
Ontario Yellowbirds, The	In the Canadian Bushplane Heritage Centre, 50 Pim Street, Sault Ste. Marie	In 1924, the government of Ontario set up a provincial air service to replace forest fire detection by canoe and foot patrols. Based at Sault Ste. Marie, the service's aircraft became known as the "Yellowbirds" because of their yellow and black colours. The Yellowbirds detected fires, transported fire fighters and supplies and, from the 1950s on, pioneered the use of water bombers in battling wilderness blazes. Over the years the service also provided aerial support for mapping, wildlife management, regulatory compliance and other provincial programs. In performing so many functions across a vast territory, the Yellowbirds grew into one of the largest non-commercial air services in the world.			Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario's First Gold Mine	Near the site of the former mine, Highway 62, at the northern edge of Eldorado	In August 1866, Marcus Herbert Powell, Clerk of the Division Court and part-time prospector, struck gold nearby on the farm of John Richardson. The following year Ontario's first gold mine went into production on that site and the community of Eldorado was founded. The Richardson Mine proved unprofitable and soon ceased operation, but its discovery caused a substantial gold rush to the surrounding region. A number of small gold mines were subsequently established in southeastern Ontario, including the Deloro, Gilmour, Cordova, Feigle, Bannockburn and Golden Fleece. Owing to decreasing ore values, wasteful recovery methods and shortage of capital, most of these mines were abandoned after a few years of operation.	44.58821	-77.52006	Industry and trade	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Madoc
Ontario's First Parliament Buildings	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	In 1793, it was decided to move the capital of Upper Canada from Niagara to York (now Toronto). Two single-storey brick parliament buildings were constructed near this site. Opened in June 1798, the buildings were used for court proceedings and religious services in addition to parliamentary sessions. During their occupation of York, April 27 to May 2, 1813, American troops set fire to the parliament buildings. By 1820, they had been repaired and a connecting centre block added. Four years later, fire from an overheated chimney flue reduced them to ruins. The site was abandoned and, in 1832, new parliament buildings were completed on Front Street, west of Simcoe Street.	43.650017	-79.36325	Buildings and structures, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ontario's Oil Refining Industry	At the main office of the Imperial Oil Refinery, Christina and Clifford Streets, Sarnia	Stimulated by the discovery of significant oil deposits in Enniskillen Township, Ontario's first commercial refineries were erected in 1857-62 at Sarnia, Oil Springs, "petrolea" and Hamilton. The industry, developed to produce coal-oil and lubricants, was plagued by explosive fires, market fluctuations and problems of refining. In 1880, to counter growing American competition, several companies joined to form Imperial Oil. In 1898, however, seeking expansion capital, it sold a majority interest to Standard Oil, an American refining company. The following year, Imperial brought its operations here to the lakeside. Although other cities had refineries in operation by 1907, Sarnia's access to higher grade Ohio oil, the new demand for gasoline and, from 1942, the location here of major petro-chemical industries established Sarnia as Ontario's principal refining centre.	42.955017	-82.4148	Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia
Opeongo Road	On the grounds of the post office in the vicinity of the former colonization route, Highway 60, Barrys Bay.	This was one of the "colonization roads" authorized by the Province of Canada in an attempt to open up the districts lying inland from the settled townships. Surveyed in 1852 by Robert Bell, P.L.S., 100 miles were completed by January 1854 as a winter road from the Ottawa River at Farrell's Landing to Opeongo Lake. By 1867, some 78 miles of road were open for year-round traffic, but further construction had been abandoned. In 1855, T.P. French was appointed to supervise settlement, and free 100-acre lots were offered along the road, which brought many settlers to Renfrew County and aided the region's important lumbering industry.	45.476817	-76.692467	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Madawaska Valley
Oronhyatekha 1841-1907	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	The renowned Mohawk chief, orator and physician is buried in this churchyard. Born on the Grand River Reservation, he attended the Universities of Toronto and Oxford. At the age of twenty he was selected by the Six Nations to present official greetings to the visiting Prince of Wales. In 1871 he was a member of Canada's first Wimbledon rifle team and in 1874 became President of the Grand Council of Canadian Chiefs. Oronhyatekha was largely responsible for the successful organization of the Independent Order of Foresters.	45.476817	-77.07315	First Nations, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Osgoode Hall	On the grounds of the hall, 130 Queen Street West at University Avenue, Toronto	In 1829-32, the Law Society of Upper Canada erected the east wing of this imposing building. Named after William Osgoode, the province's first chief justice, the Regency structure housed law courts and judicial offices, and provided accommodation for lawyers and students. It was severely damaged during the six years in which provincial troops were stationed here following the Rebellion of 1837. Plans for its reconstruction were drawn up by Henry Bowyer Lane, an accomplished Toronto architect, and in 1844-46 the west and central portions were erected and the east wing remodelled. In 1857-60, the celebrated architectural firm Cumberland and Storm rebuilt the centre section. Later extended and renovated, Osgoode Hall remains one of the finest examples of Victorian classical architecture in Canada.	43.651501	-79.38532	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Otterville African Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery	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.	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 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.	42.928816	-80.607349	Black heritage, Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Norwich

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Outlaw Bridge, The	At the bridge, Middle Falls Provincial Park, Highways 593 and 61 - southwest of Thunder Bay	The first bridge across the Pigeon River was opened near here August 18, 1917. In the previous year, the government of Ontario had completed a road from Port Arthur to link up with one which the State of Minnesota had earlier constructed from Duluth. Since no provision for a bridge had been made, the Rotary Clubs of Port Arthur-Fort William and Duluth collected funds and materials to construct one and bore the greater part of the cost. The bridge, erected without any formal international agreement, was therefore locally named "The Outlaw". This route soon became a popular tourist road, thus greatly benefiting the Lakehead area. The original wooden bridge was replaced in 1930.			Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Middle Falls Provincial Park
P.L. Robertson Manufacturing Company, The	At the site of the former factory, 97 Bronte Street, Milton	The first firm in the world to produce socket-head screws, the P.L. Robertson Manufacturing Company was formed in Hamilton in 1907 and relocated here the following year. It was established by an Ontario inventor Peter Lymburner Robertson and, using an ingenious process he had developed to punch square holes into cold metal, it manufactured the innovative new screw for industrial markets. In its first two decades the company steadily expanded operations. By 1930, when the last patent on the Robertson screw and the equipment used in its manufacture expired, the firm had already begun to diversify its products. Now operated as the Robertson Whitehouse Company, it has become one of the largest manufacturers of light fasteners, including the original Robertson screw, in North America.	43.51165	-79.89207	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Milton



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Pain Court	At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Pain Court - west of Chatham at the intersection of County Roads 34 and 35	Settlement of this region began in the 1780s when English and French-speaking squatters from the Detroit area moved on to the Indian lands along the lower Thames River. By the 1820s, in the nearby "Pain Court Block," one of the earliest French-speaking communities in southern Ontario had developed. Named "Pain Court" by Catholic missionaries in reference to the small loaves of bread which was all the impoverished parishioners could offer, the settlement was surveyed in 1829. In 1852, a chapel was built and two years later construction of a church commenced. It quickly became the cultural and educational centre of French-speaking Catholics in the area. By 1866, when a post office was established, a small village had developed.	42.39137	-82.29227	Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
Palisades of the Pijitawabik, The	At the scenic lookout on Highway 11 near Orient Bay, within sight of the formations, 41 km north of Nipigon	Here, at Pijitawabik Bay and other Lake Nipigon localities, ancient rocks of the Precambrian Shield were overlain by a diabase sheet formed approximately 1,200 million years ago. Erosion by water and ice removed the covering rocks and sculptured the sheet into rounded flat-topped hills bounded by escarpments which rise in some places to 500 feet above Lake Nipigon. The hills are separated by deep narrow valleys. The towering pillars of the cliffs are the result of columnar jointing, a cooling phenomenon developed during the solidification of the magma. Frost action along the cracks in and around the columns causes splintering of the rock and occasionally the collapse of entire pillars, leaving the imposing palisades seen here.			Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Nipigon
Paris Plains Church 1845	On the grounds of the church, Concession Road 3, east off County Road 24A, north of Paris	Built by the free labour of its own congregation with stones gathered from nearby fields, the West Dumfries Chapel was completed and dedicated in 1845. It is a fine example of a type of cobblestone construction seldom found elsewhere in Canada, and introduced into this area about 1838 by Levi Boughton, an American builder. The first minister, the Rev. John Law, served from 1845-47, and the church remained active in the Methodist Conference until services were discontinued in 1921. The building was restored in 1948 as a memorial to the pioneers of the community.	43.2377	-80.381667	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Parish of St. Raphael, The	At the ruins of the church, King's Road, St. Raphaels	A mission of the Roman Catholic Highlanders of the Raisin River settlement was begun in 1786 by the Reverend Alexander Macdonell (Scotus) and later a small frame church, called the "Blue Chapel" was built. St. Raphael's Parish was officially recognized in 1802. The existing stone church, a fine example of Canadian neo-classical design, was begun in 1821 by the Most Reverend Alexander Macdonell, who had been appointed to St. Raphael's in 1804, made Vicar General of Upper Canada in 1807, and consecrated Bishop of Rhesina in 1820. From 1807 to 1826, when Macdonell became Bishop of Regiopolis (Kingston), St. Raphael's was the administrative centre of the Church of Upper Canada.	45.21185	-74.596817	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry
Parry Sound District Court House	On the grounds of the court house, 89 James Street, Parry Sound	The court house for the Territorial District of Parry Sound, established in 1870, was the first of a series of early northern court houses built under the direction of Ontario's Department of Public Works and its chief architect, Kivas Tully. Erected in 1871, the modest frame building contained a second-floor court room and main-floor jail and registry office. Increased settlement soon imposed greater demands on the court house and in 1889, an addition housing a larger court room was built. This addition and the rear wing built in 1921-22 were constructed of brick and designed more elaborately than the original structure and reflected the provincial government's recognition of the north's growing importance. Subsequently altered, the building continues to serve as the District's judicial centre.	45.346317	-80.0337	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Town of Parry Sound
Paul Peel	At the Dundas Street entrance to the London Regional Art Gallery, 421 Ridout Street North, London	This noted Canadian artist was born in this city and about 1875, had a studio on Richmond Street in the marble works operated by his father. After studying in Philadelphia and at the Royal Academy Schools, London, England, he moved to Paris in 1887 where he worked under such prominent painters as Gérôme, Boulanger and Constant. Peel is represented in the National Gallery of Canada by "Mother Love", "A Venetian Bather" and other canvases. Examples of his work are also to be found in the civic galleries of London, Toronto, Vancouver and in other public and private collections. After a short but brilliant career, Peel died in Paris in 1892.	42.982467	-81.254767	Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Pauline McGibbon 1910-2001	In Pauline McGibbon Park at the Lochiel Kiwanis Community Centre, 180 North College Avenue, Sarnia.	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. 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.	42.9735669	-82.40146406	Arts and culture, People, Politics and law, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia
Peel County Court House	On the grounds of the former court house, 3 Wellington Street East, Brampton	This court house building, together with the adjacent jail and registry office, served as the judicial and administrative centre for the County of Peel for more than a century. Its prominent location on a rise of land and its stately appearance reflect the growing civic pride and affluence of 19th-century Ontario communities. Designed in the Italianate style by Toronto architect William Kauffmann, the court house was built by the contracting firm of Kesteven & Story. The onion-shaped dome atop the cupola is a unique feature in Ontario court house design. Opened in 1867, the building housed the county courts until 1973, when new facilities were built.	43.684917	-79.757817	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Pembroke and Mattawan Road, The	At the tourist information booth in Riverside Park in the vicinity of the former route, Highway 17, Pembroke	Constructed primarily as a supply route to the lumber camps in the Upper Ottawa Valley, this Colonization Road was begun in 1853 and opened the following year as a winter road from Pembroke to the mouth of the Mattawa River. The relocating of a portion of the road between Petawawa and Point Alexander in 1863 and improvements on other sections resulted in the opening of some forty miles for year-round traffic in 1867. Eight years later the entire 98 miles were completed. Some sections of the road were later incorporated into the present Highway 17, but a long section of the original road remains between the Canadian Forces Base, Petawawa and Deep River.	45.829467	-77.13825	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, City of Pembroke
Pendarves - Cumberland House	In front of Cumberland House, 33 St. George Street, Toronto.	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.	43.6593439	-79.3963897	Buildings and structures	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Penetanguishene	In the Chamber of Commerce Park, Main Street, Penetanguishene	The Attignawantan ("Bear Nation") of the Huron confederacy occupied the Penetanguishene peninsula prior to their dispersal in 1649 by the Iroquois. In 1793, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe chose Penetanguishene as the terminus of a military route from Toronto. Construction of a naval base began in 1814. British troops were transferred here in 1828 when Drummond Island was returned to the United States. With them came families of French-Canadian voyageurs and Métis. George Gordon, Dédin Révol and Dr. David Mitchell were among the first settlers to build homes at Penetanguishene. The military and naval establishments stimulated the community's early economic growth; later, fishing and lumbering became important industries. In 1882, Penetanguishene was incorporated as a town.	44.77225	-79.93715	Communities, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene
Penetanguishene Road, The	On Hugel Avenue, a section of the old Penetanguishene Road, just off Highway 93, Midland	The course of this road from Kempenfeldt Bay to the site of Penetanguishene was first surveyed by Samuel Wilmot in 1811. Dr. William (Tiger) Dunlop supervised its construction in the fall of 1814 and, although frequently impassable for heavy loads, it served for many years as a supply route to the garrison at Penetanguishene. Under a system of free grants, most of the land immediately adjacent to the road was settled 1819-1830.	44.721117	-79.89255	Communities, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Midland
Perth Military Settlement 1816	In Stewart Park, behind the town hall, 80 Gore Street East, Perth	The present townships of Bathurst, Beckwith and Drummond were settled under the jurisdiction of the Quarter Master General's Department. Scottish emigrants, quartered in barracks at Brockville during the winter of 1815-16, and soldiers discharged from the Glengarry Light Infantry and the De Meuron and De Watteville regiments, formed a majority of the original settlers. In March, 1816, a central depot was established on the site of Perth, and by October the settlement contained some 1,500 persons.	44.898767	-76.24795	Communities, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Perth Road, The	On County Road 10, about 1.5 km south of Westport	This road was surveyed in 1852 to encourage settlement of the isolated townships lying between Kingston and Perth. It was begun and completed as far as Loughborough Lake in 1854 by the Kingston & Perth Road Company, whose president, Alderman A. J. Macdonell of Kingston, was a law partner of John A. Macdonald. Though passable over its 50-mile length as a winter road by early 1855, the road was still largely incomplete by 1859-60, when lawsuits brought against the Company resulted in the disposal of its property at sheriffs' sales. Maintenance of the road was taken over in 1874 by the provincial Crown Lands Department and ultimately by the counties through which it passed.	44.661633	-76.408	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Village of Westport
Peter Matthews c.1789-1838	In Brougham Parkette, Brougham Road and Highway 7, Pickering	Peter Matthews farmed the lands immediately northeast of here in the early nineteenth century. On December 2, 1837, neighbours asked him to lead men from the area to join an uprising against the government in Toronto planned by William Lyon Mackenzie. Matthews supported democratic reforms, was popular in his community, and had served in the War of 1812. He agreed to the request and played a leading role in the confused events of the Rebellion of 1837. When the rebellion failed, Matthews was captured by government militia. Authorities decided to make an example of Matthews and another prominent rebel, Samuel Lount. Convicted of treason and publicly hanged, they became martyrs of the rebellion whose memory would be invoked by reformers for generations to come.	43.91915	-79.10545	People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, City of Pickering

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Peterson Road, The	On the grounds of Muskoka Falls Community Church, Vankoughnet Road, just east of Highway 11, Muskoka Falls	The Peterson Road was named after Joseph S. Peterson, the surveyor who determined its route in this region. Constructed 1858-63 at a cost of some \$39,000, it stretched about 114 miles between the Muskoka and Opeongo roads and formed part of a system of government colonization routes built to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield. Poor soil disappointed hopes of a large-scale agricultural settlement along this road both on government "free-grant" lots and on the lands of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. Though portions of the route were overgrown by the 1870s, the Maynooth-Combermere section aided lumbering and now contributes to the development of an important Ontario vacation area.			Agriculture, Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge
Peterson Road, The	In front of the township hall, Highway 62, Maynooth - at the junction of Highways 127 and 62	The Peterson Road was named after Joseph S. Peterson, the surveyor who determined its route in this region. Constructed 1858-63 at a cost of some \$39,000, it stretched about 114 miles between the Muskoka and Opeongo Roads and formed part of a system of government colonization routes built to open up the southern region of the Precambrian Shield. Poor soil disappointed hopes of a large-scale agricultural settlement along this road both on government "free-grant" lots and on the lands of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. Though portions of the route were overgrown by the 1870's, the Maynooth-Combermere section aided lumbering and now contributes to the development of an important Ontario vacation area.	45.23135356	-77.93731194	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Municipality of Hastings Highlands

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Philip Dansken Ross 1858-1949	At the Journal Towers, Kent Street between Laurier and Slater, Ottawa	Born in Montreal, Ross graduated in 1879 from McGill University and served on newspapers in Montreal and Toronto before becoming, by 1887, managing director and part-owner of the Ottawa Journal. Within five years, he had acquired sole ownership of this newspaper. He was a founder of the Canadian Press and was elected president of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association in 1920. An outstanding all-round athlete, Ross twice stroked four-oared crews to Dominion championships. A founder of the Ontario Hockey Association, he persuaded Lord Stanley to offer the Stanley Cup for competition. Ross served on the Ottawa City Council (1902-03), as chairman of the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission (1944-49) and the Ontario Royal Commission on Public Welfare (1930).			Arts and culture, People	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Philo Parsons Incident, The	In Holiday Beach Provincial Park, County Road 50, off County Road 18 south of Malden Centre	On September 19, 1864, the American steamer "Philo Parsons" was seized off Kelly's Island, about 35 miles southeast of here, by some twenty Confederate sympathizers under John Y. Beall, a Southern naval officer. The group, whose members had embarked at Sandwich and Amherstburg, Canada West, intended to free the Confederate inmates of a prison camp in Sandusky Bay, Ohio. The plan included the capture of the U.S. gunboat "Michigan" for use in commerce raiding and attacks on Great Lakes ports. Arriving off Sandusky Bay, the raiders found the "Michigan" forewarned and called off the operation. They returned the following morning to Sandwich, abandoned the steamer and dispersed.			War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Holiday Beach Provincial Park
Pic Fur Trading Post, The	Near St. Xavier Church, off Park Road, Pic River First Nation, near Marathon	Alexander Shaw & Company of Montreal were trading on the Pic River as early as 1778, but the first post recorded in the vicinity was that which Gabriel Cotté established by 1792. Cotté was succeeded about 1795 by a trader names St. Germain, and the post was shortly thereafter taken over by the North West Company. The Pic was frequently a stopping place for canoe travellers making the circuit of Lake Superior, among them Alexander Henry, Sr., 1775; Daniel Harmon, 1800; David Thompson, 1822; and John Henry Lefroy, 1843. With the union in 1821 of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies, the post was taken over by the latter, which operated it until 1888.			Buildings and structures, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Pic River First Nation



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Pigeon River Road, The	On Highway 61 - which replaced the old road as the route to the border, 6 km west of the Kaministiquia River Bridge	This road was constructed to facilitate the transportation of mail between Thunder Bay and Duluth during the winter months when navigation was closed on Lake Superior. Demands for a reliable year-round mail service arose with the development of the Silver Islet Mine in 1870. A temporary mail trail was opened in 1872 before a 38-mile winter road was constructed from Fort William to the Pigeon River by John Carroll in 1873-74. The poorly built road was used by mail couriers until the completion of the C.P.R. to Thunder Bay in 1882. As the area traversed by the road remained sparsely settled, it was little used and much of it was abandoned when the International, or "Scott", Highway (later No. 61) was constructed in 1913-17.	48.309167	-89.373033	Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Point Frederick	At the tower, on the grounds of the Royal Military College of Canada, County Road 2, Kingston	A strategic location for the defence of the loyalist settlement at Cataraqui (Kingston), this point was reserved in 1788 and named after Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Quebec (1778-86). In 1790-91, a guardhouse and storehouse were built. By 1792, a dockyard was in operation and during the War of 1812 this vital naval base was fortified. On November 10, 1812, the Fort Frederick battery took part in repulsing an American naval squadron under Commodore Isaac Chauncey. This structure, one of four massive stone Martello towers built to strengthen Kingston's defences, was erected in 1846-47 during the Oregon Boundary crisis between the United States and Britain. In 1852, the dockyard was closed and, in 1870, Fort Frederick was abandoned.	44.227717	-76.469167	Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Pontifical Institute of Mediæval Studies, The	On the grounds of the Institute, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto	In the 1920s, Professor Étienne Gilson, a noted French mediævalist, 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.	43.66568022	-79.39114138	Education, Organizations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Pontifical Institute of Mediæval Studies, The	On the grounds of the Institute, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto	(Latin title) Pontificium institutum studiorum mediae aetatis (Latin text) Anno Domini circiter MCMXXVII Doctor Étienne Gilson, Gallia oriundus, rerum medii aevi praeclarus indagator, et Henricus Carr, Congregationis S. Basilii, 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.	43.66568022	-79.39114138	Education, Organizations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Porcupine Fire, The	On the grounds of Northern College, Highway 101, Porcupine, Timmins	In the summer of 1911, when the Porcupine gold rush was at its height, the weather was hot and dry. On July 11, gale-force winds from the southwest whipped individual bush fires into a 16-km sea of flames that swiftly engulfed the drought-parched forest. The fire-storm swept through mining camps, razed the towns of South Porcupine and Pottsville, and partially destroyed Golden City (Porcupine) and Porquis Junction. Many people fled into Porcupine Lake to escape the flames. The blaze laid waste to about 200,000 hectares of forest and killed at least seventy-one people. Communities throughout Ontario responded generously with aid, and in a remarkably short time the towns were rebuilt and the mines back in operation.	48.479167	-81.203517	Communities, Disasters, Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins
Porcupine Mining Area, The	At the site of the first mining recorder's office in the Porcupine area on Highway 101, near First Street, Porcupine, Timmins	From the 1880s onwards, as railways opened up northern Ontario, prospecting activity in this region intensified. The Porcupine gold rush began in 1909 following three significant discoveries. Thousands of prospectors and miners poured into Tisdale and neighbouring townships to stake claims. By 1912, several mines were in operation, including the celebrated "Big Three": Dome, Hollinger and McIntyre. That year, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway opened a branch line from South Porcupine to Timmins, which made it easier to bring in the heavy machinery needed to mine the hard rock of the Canadian Shield. For a number of years, the Porcupine gold fields produced more gold than any other region in North America. The area continues to be an important source of valuable minerals.	48.49435	-81.172	Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company, The	At the site of the former railway station in Hymers Highway 595 southwest of Thunder Bay	The railway, which once ran nearby, was originally incorporated in 1883 as the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company. Promoted during the Thunder Bay silver mining boom of the 1880s to serve the mining region southwest of Port Arthur and to tap the Mesabi iron ore deposits of northern Minnesota, the line was renamed the Port Arthur , Duluth and Western Railway Company in 1887. Financed mainly by subsidies and bond issues, when completed in 1893, it ran some 86 miles from Port Arthur to its Canadian terminus at Gunflint Lake, then continued six miles into Minnesota. The collapse of the silver boom dashed the company's hopes and in 1899 the line was purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway Company.	48.30597	-89.70637	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Municipality of Gillies
Port Burwell Lighthouse 1840	At the Port Burwell Lighthouse on Robinson Street, Port Burwell	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.	42.6454906	-80.8058906	Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham
Port Carling	In the park beside the locks, Lock Street, Port Carling	The first white settlers on the site of this town, then known as Indian Village, arrived about 1865. In 1869, it was named after the Honourable John Carling, Ontario's first Minister of Public Works and Agriculture. Water transportation, so vital to the early farmers and lumbermen, was greatly aided by the construction of these locks, 1869-71, by the provincial government. The village was incorporated in 1896.	45.120167	-79.57685	Communities, Industry and trade	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Portage Road, The	At the intersection of County Road 46 and Highway 48 on a section of the former road, west of Kirkfield near Bolsover	This road follows the general route of the Indian portage from Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake. The portage was first mapped by the Honourable John Collins, Deputy Surveyor General of Canada, when he surveyed the Trent route from the head of the Bay of Quinte to Balsam Lake and thence by way of Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay in 1785. The Trent route was used by Champlain and his Huron allies in their expedition against the Iroquois in 1605. Subsequently, at the time of settlement, the portage was surveyed (1834-35) by John Smith, and a large portion of the old trail was incorporated in what became known as the Portage Road.	44.53245	-79.054733	Communities, Exploration, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes
Precambrian Shield, The	In the parking lot, Highway 169, Bala	The surrounding rock formation is among the oldest of the Earth's crust. Formed between one and two billion years ago, it is part of the Precambrian Shield which occupies two-thirds of the surface area of Ontario. Unsuitable to agriculture, the Shield impeded early settlement, yet it contained the economic potential from which much of Ontario's wealth is derived. Beneath its surface lies the greater part of the province's mineral resources, while on it grows most of its timber and pulpwood. Thousands of lakes were carved in the Shield by the ice sheets of the last glacial period and these, with its forests, offer unparalleled facilities for vacationers and sportsmen.			Environment	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes
Precious Blood Cathedral	On the grounds of the cathedral, 778 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie	This church was constructed in 1875 and dedicated in 1876 as the Parish Church of the Sacred Heart by Bishop Jean-Francois Jamot. It replaced a wooden building constructed in 1846 that had served as a Jesuit missionary post for this region. Built of local red-grey sandstone, it was designed in the Gothic revival style with a single nave, tall lancet windows, and an imposing tower and slate roof. In 1901, transepts were added and in 1930, a new vestry was built. Both additions adhere to the original style. The Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie was created by the Holy see in 1904 and this church was selected as the Diocesan Cathedral. It was renamed the Cathedral of the Precious Blood in 1936.	46.507267	-84.3261	Buildings and structures, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Prescott Barracks and Hospital, The	At the former barracks, 356 East Street, Prescott	The front portion of this structure, one of the earliest surviving military buildings in Ontario, was constructed as a residence about 1810 by Colonel Edward Jessup, the founder of Prescott. Following the outbreak of the War of 1812, the stone house was appropriated for use as a barracks by local militia and later, British regulars. It was soon enclosed within a stockade with other buildings, including a log schoolhouse also converted for barracks. Although a fort was completed nearby in 1814, the Jessup building continued to form part of the strategically located Prescott garrison. Between 1815 and 1817 it served as a combined hospital and barracks store, and in 1823 the British forces purchased the house from the Jessup family.	44.71235	-75.51245	Buildings and structures, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Prescott
Prince Edward County Fairgrounds	In Picton, directly ahead of the entrance to the fairgrounds on the north side of Main Street East across from Bay Street	Formed in 1831 to promote better methods of farming, the Prince Edward County Agricultural Society held its first fair in 1836. This annual event quickly developed into one of the leading county fairs in the province, attracting hundreds of exhibitors and thousands of spectators. The business and social significance of the fair justified substantial investment in buildings. The Crystal Palace (1890) is a rare surviving example of a style of exhibition hall popular in the late nineteenth century. It is a part of a well-preserved complex of fair buildings that includes the Grandstand, Fruit Building, and the Old Boys Memorial Entrance and Ticket Booth.	44.01366276	-77.1379004	Agriculture, Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Communities, Industry and trade, Organizations, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward
Princes' Gates, The	Near the gates, at the Strachan Avenue entrance to Exhibition Place, Toronto	This entrance to the Canadian National Exhibition grounds was built in 1927 to commemorate 60 years of Canadian Confederation. The stone and concrete gates were designed by the Toronto firm of Chapman and Oxley and are a fine example of monumental architecture in the beaux-arts mode. Sculptor Charles D. McKechnie created the statues. The Winged Victory atop the central arch is flanked by figures representing the CNE's commitment to progress through industry, education and the arts. The gates were opened officially on August 30, 1927 by Edward, Prince of Wales, and Prince George. They have been known ever since as the "Princes' Gates".	43.63445	-79.409667	Buildings and structures, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Printers' Strike of 1872, The	At the northeast corner of Queen's Park Crescent East and Grosvenor Street, Toronto	The Nine-Hour Movement of 1872 was a broad labour effort to achieve a shorter work day through concerted strike action. The printers of the Toronto Typographical Union went on strike for a nine-hour day in late March. On April 15, they paraded with union supporters to Queen's Park. Near here, a crowd 10,000 strong rallied in their support. Employers, led by Liberal George Brown of the "Globe", had strike leaders charged with criminal conspiracy. Seeking workers support, Prime Minister John A. Macdonald passed the Trade Union Act which established the legality of labour organizations. Although certain restrictions remained on union activity, the strike won the TTU a nine-hour day and significantly altered relations between workers, employers and the government.	43.661845	-79.389775	Organizations, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Provincial Freeman, The	At BME Freedom Park, corner of Wellington and Princess streets, Chatham-Kent	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.	42.40538	-82.17333	Black heritage	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Puce River Black Community	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	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.	42.27713	-82.77672	Black heritage, Communities, Organizations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Lakeshore
Purdy's Mills	In McDonnell Park, on the west bank of the Scugog River, between Wellington and Lindsay Streets, Lindsay	The saw and grist-mills built in 1828-30 by William Purdy and his two sons on the nearby Scugog River, formed the nucleus of the Town of Lindsay which was incorporated in 1857. Purdy was imprisoned in 1837 on a charge of sympathizing with Mackenzie's Rebellion, and in 1841 armed mobs attacked the mills, believing that flooding caused by the excessive height of his dam was responsible for fever epidemics. After his release Purdy left the district and his mills were sold to Hiram Bigelow in 1844.	44.357283	-78.737183	Communities, Industry and trade	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Quaker Settlement at Sparta, The	At the Friends' Cemetery, Sparta-Union Road or County Road 27, just west of Sparta	Jonathan Doan (1765-1847), a member of the Society of Friends, came to Upper Canada from Pennsylvania about 1789. He settled first in the Niagara peninsula, and then purchased 200 acres of wilderness here in south Yarmouth Township in 1813. A few years later, Doan became a land agent for the Honourable James Baby. He acquired 3,000 acres for settlement and revisited Niagara and Pennsylvania to recruit fellow Quakers. A community known as the Quaker Settlement, or Yarmouth Corners, developed around Doan's farm, grist-mill and tannery. In 1820, he donated the land for a meeting house and this burying ground. The name Sparta was adopted by the settlement in 1832.	42.702783	-81.093667	Communities, Industry and trade, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas
Quakers of Adolphustown, The	At the Quaker cemetery on Hay Bay Road, about 4 km north of Adolphustown	The first Preparative Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in either Upper or Lower Canada was organized in Adolphustown Township in 1798 at the house of Philip Dorland. Quakers had settled in this district in 1784 and at first held religious gatherings in private homes. In 1798, a frame meeting house was authorized, and shortly thereafter, it was erected on this site. A Monthly Meeting was formed in 1801 which aided the formation of further Quaker Meetings in the Bay of Quinte area. A new meeting house was built here in 1868, but was abandoned after the Monthly Meeting was discontinued in 1871 and only this burying ground remains.	44.09775	-77.028083	Communities, Religion, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Queen Mary Hospital	On the grounds of West Park Hospital, the site of the former Queen Mary Hospital, 82 Buttonwood Avenue, Toronto	The first sanatorium in the world devoted exclusively to the treatment of children with tuberculosis, Queen Mary Hospital was opened in 1913. It formed part of a complex with the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives, which had been established in 1904, and continued that institution's pioneering programs in the care of children. In 1923 its services were expanded with the addition of a new wing and the opening of a school under the supervision of the Toronto Board of Education. The incidence of tuberculosis decreased during the following decades, fewer patients and declining use finally leading to closure of the hospital in 1970. Four years later the building was demolished and West Park Hospital, a chronic care and rehabilitation centre, was erected on this site.	43.6881	-79.507967	Buildings and structures, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Queen Street Mental Health Centre	In the main lobby of the Queen Street Mental Health Centre, 1001 Queen Street West, Toronto.	The first permanent mental health facility in Upper Canada, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, forerunner of the present Centre, was officially opened on January 26, 1850. It was housed in what was then a technically advanced building with central heating, mechanical ventilation and indoor plumbing designed to treat patients in a humane environment. The institution was ably managed by Dr. Joseph Workman, who earned an international reputation as a mental hospital administrator, from 1854 to 1875. Then, plagued by over-crowding and understaffing, it experienced declining standards, particularly in the decades following the First World War. It was revitalized when new community-based rehabilitative programs were introduced during the 1950s. To underscore this change, the old asylum was demolished in 1975-76 and the present Centre was completed in 1979.	43.64346	-79.41759	Buildings and structures, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Queen's Bush Settlement, 1820-1867, The	At Glen Allan Park, Sideroad 6, Glen Allan	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.			Black heritage, Communities	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Mapleton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Queen's Park, Toronto	At Queen's Park, on the grounds south of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto (unveiled by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on July 6, 2010).	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. 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.	43.661392	-79.391066	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Queen's Park, Toronto	In front of the Legislative Building, Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto	In 1859, the city leased land here from King's College, and in 1860 a park, named after Queen Victoria, was opened by the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. Queen's Park was long considered as a location for new parliament buildings and in 1879-80 their construction was authorized by the Ontario Legislature and city council, and an inconclusive design competition was held. In 1886 the commission was awarded to Richard Waite of Buffalo, one of the adjudicators. This decision generated considerable controversy among Ontario architects. The main block of the massive Romanesque Revival structure, with its towering legislative chamber, was completed in 1892 and on April 4, 1893, the first legislative session in Queen's Park was opened under Premier Sir Oliver Mowat.	43.66085326	-79.39097585	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Queen's Rangers	At the Yorktown Victory Centre, Yorktown, Virginia	The young province of Upper Canada (Ontario) required troops to defend it and to build public works essential to its development. The Queen's Rangers was the first regiment raised in Britain specifically for service in the colony. It arrived in 1792 and was stationed in York (Toronto) in 1793. Over the next three years, the regiment constructed government buildings and fortifications. It also cut important roads through the forest, including Yonge Street north to the Holland River, and Governor's Road (Dundas Street) west to London. In 1794, detachments were posted along the Great Lakes in response to mounting tensions on the frontier with the United States. When the regiment was disbanded in 1802, many of its men settled on lands in nearby Etobicoke Township.			War and conflict	International, United States of America, Yorktown, Virginia
Queen's Rangers, The	Opposite the entrance to Ontario Place, Exhibition Place, Toronto	The young province of Upper Canada (Ontario) required troops to defend it and to build public works essential to its development. The Queen's Rangers was the first regiment raised in Britain specifically for service in the colony. It arrived in 1792 and was stationed in York (Toronto) in 1793. Over the next three years, the regiment constructed government buildings and fortifications. It also cut important roads through the forest, including Yonge Street north to the Holland River and Governor's Road (Dundas Street) west to London. In 1794, detachments were posted along the Great Lakes in response to mounting tensions on the frontier with the United States. When the regiment was disbanded in 1802, many of its men settled on lands in nearby Etobicoke Township.	43.630883	-79.4183	Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Queenston Baptist Church, The	At the former church, 32 Queenston Street, Queenston	By 1808, the Rev. Elkanah Holmes, a missionary from the United States, had organized the first Baptist congregation in Queenston. Following the War of 1812, the congregation declined, was reorganized in 1831 and, between 1842 and 1845, erected this rough-cut limestone structure as its church. It is an early and interesting example of the Gothic revival style in this province. The church had closed by 1918 and in 1928 was sold to the Women's Institute, which occupied the building until 1954. In 1970, it was acquired by Dr. Djamal Afrukhteh, who donated it to the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. After a fundraising campaign by the Queenston Community Association, the building was renovated and in December 1972, was officially opened as the Queenston Library and Community Centre.	43.164683	-79.05445	Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Quetico-Superior	Near the park station on Basswood Lake, close to the international border, Quetico Provincial Park	A wilderness area of unequalled scenic beauty, Quetico-Superior has long been a focal point for recreationists and conservationists. At the turn of the century, public concern about outdoor recreation and wilderness protection in the Rainy Lake watershed led to the designation in 1909 of the Superior National Forest, the Minnesota Game Reserve and the Quetico Forest Reserve. Four years later, Quetico became a provincial park. Since that time, the governments of the United States, Minnesota and Ontario have worked co-operatively to ensure the preservation of Quetico-Superior as one of the world's largest international wilderness areas.			Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Quetico Provincial Park

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
R. Thomas Orr 1870-1957	At the bandshell on Lakeside Drive, Stratford	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.	43.372844	-80.980993	Environment, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford
R.S. "Sam" McLaughlin, C.C. 1871-1972	At his former estate, Parkwood, now a museum, 270 Simcoe Street North, Oshawa	Born in nearby Enniskillen, McLaughlin apprenticed in his father's Oshawa carriage works when he was sixteen. Convinced of the potential for growth of the automobile industry, he established in 1907 the McLaughlin Motor Car Company, the first major automobile manufacturer in Canada. This company became part of General Motors in 1918 with McLaughlin as president of the American corporation. A noted philanthropist, he provided funds to build the McLaughlin Planetarium at Toronto, erect buildings at Queen's University, Kingston, and endow a medical foundation. His mansion, "Parkwood" begun in 1916, was designed by the Toronto architectural firm of Darling and Pearson. This notable house and distinguished gardens were bequeathed to the Oshawa General Hospital in 1972.	43.904817	-78.867617	Industry and trade, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, City of Oshawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Raid on Fort Schlosser 1813, The	In King's Bridge Park, Chippawa	At daybreak on July 5, 1813, a British and Canadian force, consisting of some 35 militia and a small detachment of the 49th Regiment, embarked in this vicinity to attack Fort Schlosser. The American depot (now within Niagara Falls, New York) was situated at the southern terminus of the Lewiston Portage, and was an important military trans-shipment point. The attacking force, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Clark of the 2nd Regiment, Lincoln Militia, surprised the U.S. garrison and encountered little resistance. They captured a gunboat, two bateaux, a brass cannon and a substantial quantity of small arms and supplies. While re-embarking, they were attacked by local American militia, but suffered no casualties.	43.062933	-79.050267	War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls
Raid on Gananoque 1812, The	On the grounds of the Gananoque Power Company, 5 King Street East, Gananoque	On September 21, 1812, a United States force of some 200 regulars and militia under Capt. Benjamin Forsyth attacked Gananoque. The village was an important forwarding point for supplies moving up the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Kingston and was garrisoned by a detachment of the 2nd Leeds Militia under Col. Joel Stone. After a spirited resistance, Stone withdrew his force comprising two subalterns and about forty soldiers, and the Americans seized the stores and burned the government depot. As a result of this raid, a blockhouse was begun in Gananoque the following month and completed in 1813.	44.3276	-76.164533	War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Town of Gananoque
Rama Indian Reserve	On the grounds of the United Church, Rama Road, Mnjikaning [Rama] First Nation, on the east shore of Lake Couchiching, north of Atherley	In 1830, Sir John Colborne, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1828-1836), settled several nomadic bands of Indians on a reserve stretching along the portage between the Atherley Narrows and Georgian Bay. They were placed under the superintendency of Captain Thomas Gummersall Anderson. The Ojibwa (Chippewa) tribe, led by Chief William Yellowhead (Musquakie), were located at the Atherley Narrows. Pressure on the government by land-hungry white settlers forced the Indians, in 1836, to relinquish their holdings, and Yellowhead's band was moved to Rama in 1838-39, where they purchased 1,600 acres. By 1846, they had 300 acres under cultivation and their settlement contained twenty houses, four barns and a school house.	44.648417	-79.350267	Agriculture, Communities, First Nations	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Mnjikaning (Rama) First Nation

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rapids of the Upper Ottawa, The	At the lookout point on Highway 17, about 3 km west of Deux Rivières	For over two centuries, the Ottawa River was part of the main canoe route to the West. Some of the river's most spectacular and dangerous rapids were located immediately downriver from here: the Rapide de la Veillée, the Trou and the Rapide des Deux Rivières. Further on lay the legendary Rapide de la Roche Capitain. In 1800, the explorer Daniel Harmon counted fourteen crosses commemorating voyageurs who had drowned in its swirling waters. By 1950, with the construction of the Des Joachims generating station, these rapids and their portages had been submerged in the dam's headpond, Holden Lake.	46.252917	-78.287583	Environment, Exploration, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Head, Clara and Maria
Rat Portage Post	In McLeod Park, Highway 17 West, Kenora	On Old Fort Island a half mile north of here, the Hudson's Bay Company erected a stockaded fur trading post about 1836. This was the first known European structure within present Kenora. In 1861, the post was moved to the mainland, where it formed the nucleus of the community of Rat Portage. Situated on the main canoe route to the West, the post was visited by many persons prominent in Canada's history: including Sir George Simpson, Sir John Henry Lefroy, Paul Kane, Captain John Palliser, Simon James Dawson and Colonel Garnet Wolseley. The post, which in its later years became a general store, was closed in 1918.	49.770483	-94.498	Buildings and structures, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora
RCAF Technical Training School	On the grounds of the former school, now the St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital, Highway 4, St. Thomas	The only facility of its kind in Ontario during the Second World War, No. 1 Technical Training School, St. Thomas, was established by the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1939 to produce skilled ground crews for active wartime service. It was housed here in this hospital complex and was operated in compliance with Canada's commitment to establish air training facilities in sites removed from the theatre of war. Equipped to handle more than 2,000 students at a time, the school offered six-month courses for aircraft electricians and aero- engine, airframe and instrument mechanics in addition to specialized training for fabric and sheet metal workers. When the war ended in 1945, the school was closed and the complex was returned to the Ontario Department of Health.	42.7391	-81.192083	Buildings and structures, Education, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rectory of Beckwith, The	On the grounds of St. James' Church, Church Street, Franktown	Beckwith Township, surveyed in 1817, had among its first settlers discharged military personnel and emigrants from the United Kingdom. The Reverend Michael Harris of Perth administered to the Anglicans until a resident clergyman, the Reverend Richard Harte, arrived from Ireland in 1829. St. James', one of the oldest remaining Anglican churches in the eastern part of Ontario, was largely completed in 1828. In August, 1830, the Rt. Rev. C.J. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, confirmed 106 candidates here. The rectory of Beckwith was created and endowed with public lands by order-in-council on January 15, 1836. Later called the rectory of Franktown, it served a parish which once included Carleton Place, Smiths Falls, Pakenham and Fitzroy.	45.042817	-76.0559	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Beckwith
Red Brick School, The	In front of the Red Brick School, which is located at the junction of Halladay and Church streets in Elgin, off Highway 15.	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.	44.60912	-76.217773	Buildings and structures, Communities, Education	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Red Lake House	In front of the municipal offices, 117 Howey Street, Red Lake	In the summer of 1790, the Hudson's Bay Company sent James Sutherland from Osnaburgh House to establish a post on Red Lake. Duncan Cameron of the North West Company was already trading there. Although competition in the fur trade was intense, at times violent, the traders on Red Lake stayed on friendly terms. By 1806, when the HBC closed Red Lake House, the post had been at five different locations on the lake. The HBC returned from 1816 to 1822, then abandoned the area until 1918, when trading was established on Post Narrows. Red Lake House relocated closer to town to supply prospectors during the gold rush of 1925-26, then moved to this site in 1933.			Buildings and structures, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Red Lake
Red Rock	Near the Red Rock Interpretive Centre	One of Ontario's most striking geological formations, this cuesta has at its base granite rocks formed deep in the Earth some 2,500,000,000 years ago and exposed after millions of years of erosion. Subsequently, a thick deposit of sediment accumulated, possibly in the waters of an inland sea that once covered this region. The sediment was converted by pressure into layers of shale, impure limestone and sandstone, red in colour owing to the presence of iron-bearing hematite. A molten material, diabase, later forced its way horizontally between the sediments, forming a "sill," which was uncovered by subsequent erosion. This is the dark rock capping the hill. Its columnar structure was produced by shrinkage during the cooling process.	48.94483684	-88.25550205	Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Red Rock

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reesor Siding Incident	Beside the Reesor Siding Monument, south of Highway 11 at Reesor Siding, 50 km west of Kapuskasing	This is the site of one of the bloodiest clashes in Canadian labour history. In January 1963, a contract dispute led to a strike by members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union who cut pulpwood for the paper mill in Kapuskasing. They tried to shut down the mill by blockading pulpwood shipments from independent contractors. Just after midnight on February 11, over 400 strikers arrived at Reesor Siding to dump logs stockpiled by a local woodcutters' cooperative. As they approached the woodpiles, 20 armed woodcutters began shooting. Three of the strikers were killed, another eight wounded. The tragedy prompted the provincial government to intervene and settle the strike by arbitration.	49.571983	-83.078717	Industry and trade, Organizations, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Hearst
Regiopolis College	On the grounds of the hospital, 123 Sydenham Street, Kingston	Regiopolis College, incorporated March 4, 1837 by an Act of the legislature of Upper Canada, opened in the central portion of this building. Its cornerstone was laid by the school's founder, Bishop Alexander Macdonell, on June 11, 1839. In 1866, the College was given full degree-granting powers, although these were rarely used. Financial difficulties forced its closing in 1869. In 1892, the building was acquired by the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph who opened here the Hôtel Dieu Hospital. The school reopened on King Street in 1896 and, in 1915, moved to the northern part of the city. In 1931, the diocesan clergy transferred the College to the Jesuit Order.	44.230883	-76.487533	Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reid Mill	At 27 Reid Drive, Mississauga	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 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.	43.5773717	-79.7012328	Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga
René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle at Cataracoui	In the northeast corner of City Park, on the West Street side, Kingston	Early in his celebrated career, the explorer La Salle played a principal role in the expansion of the French fur trade into the Lake Ontario region. In 1673 he arranged a meeting between Governor-General Frontenac, who wanted to shift the centre of the fur trade away from Montreal, and representatives of the Iroquois at Cataracoui, the site of present day Kingston. Placed in command of Fort Frontenac, the post the governor ordered built here, La Salle soon gained control over trade in the area by acquiring ownership of the establishment as a seigneurial grant. Using the fort as a base, he then undertook expeditions to the west and southwest in an attempt to expand his Cataracoui operation into a vast fur-trading empire.	44.2267	-76.487717	Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Renfrew Millionaires, The	At the entrance to the Mateway Park Sports Complex, Renfrew	Local tycoon M.J. O'Brien launched a bid to bring the Stanley Cup to Renfrew in 1910 by offering hockey stars like Lester and Frank Patrick and "Cyclone" Taylor, extravagant salaries to play for the Renfrew Creamery Kings. The team was quickly nicknamed the "Millionaires". That season they played thrilling games against Cobalt, Haileybury, Ottawa and Montreal teams, but Renfrew's hopes were dashed when the Montreal Wanderer's took the cup. After the first world wars, the emergence of the National Hockey League signaled an end to small-town participation in big-league hockey.	45.465867	-76.694833	People, Sports and recreation	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew
Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson 1803-1882, The	On the grounds of Woodhouse United Church, Highway 24, near Vittoria	This outstanding educationist, journalist and clergyman, the son of an Anglican Loyalist, was born near Vittoria. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1825, serving as a circuit rider and missionary to the Indians. He was appointed first editor of the Methodist "Christian Guardian" in 1829 and became an advocate of the Reform objective of separating Church and State, though he later expressed conservative views in politics. As head of the Department of Public Instruction (1846-76) he established this province's present system of public education, in the hope of seeing "every child of my native land in the school going way." A vigorous, prolific controversialist, he wrote on agriculture, politics, religion, the Loyalists and Canadian Methodism.	42.78428	-80.28403	Arts and culture, Education, People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk
Reverend Albert Lacombe, O.M.I. 1827-1916, The	On the grounds of the Church of Notre Dame du Portage, First Street North, Kenora	Born at St. Sulpice, Quebec and ordained in 1849, Father Lacombe took up mission work at Fort Edmonton in 1852. The following year, he founded Ste. Anne, first of several Oblate missions he established in what is now Alberta. He won the confidence of the region's Indians and, on occasion, averted serious inter-tribal warfare. Father Lacombe ministered to C.P.R. construction crews, 1880-82, from mission headquarters at Rat Portage (Kenora), where he began construction of a church in 1881. He helped restrain the Blackfoot Indians from joining the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, and did much to ease the impact of white settlement on the Indians and Métis of the prairies. He died in Calgary, Alberta.	49.769267	-94.487617	First Nations, People, Religion, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend Anthony Burns 1834-1862, The	At the entrance to Victoria Lawn Cemetery, where his grave is located, Queenston Street, St. Catharines	Born a slave in Virginia, Burns escaped from servitude in 1854 and fled to Boston, where he was arrested under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Abolitionists came to his defence and serious riots ensued. This was the last trial of a fugitive slave in Massachusetts. Four months after his return to his owner in Virginia, he was sold to a North Carolina planter. However, in 1855, Burns was ransomed with money raised by the Rev. L.A. Grimes of Boston, and began studies at Oberlin College, Ohio. Burns came to Canada about 1860 where he served as pastor of Zion Baptist Church in St. Catharines. He is buried in this cemetery.	43.161544	-79.202845	Black heritage, People, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines
Reverend Charles Alfred Marie Paradis 1848-1926, The	On the grounds of St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, 38 Main Street, Verner	Born in Kamouraska County, Quebec, Paradis studied at Sainte-Ann-de-la-Pocatière College and taught art in Ottawa. Following his ordination in 1881, he was posted to Lake Timiskaming as missionary of the Oblate Congregation. Paradis' travels as a missionary provided the information for his pamphlet "From Temiskaming to Hudson Bay". In it, he strongly recommended the colonization of the region. After leaving the Congregation in 1890, he encouraged many French-Canadian farm families from Michigan to settle in the region of Verner and took up farming himself. An enterprising individual, he prospected for gold at Nighthawk Lake, wrote, painted in watercolour and worked on the compilation of an Ojibwa dictionary. He died in Montreal on May 10, 1926.	46.410767	-80.124733	Agriculture, Arts and culture, Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage, People, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of West Nipissing
Reverend Charles W. Gordon 1860-1937, The	On the grounds of Gordon Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo - north of Maxville on County Road 20	Born at Indian Lands (St. Elmo), Gordon was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1890. He served as a missionary in the North West Territories until 1893 and the following year was called to St. Stephens in Winnipeg. A chaplain during the War of 1914-18, he was Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada 1921-22. Under the pen name of Ralph Connor, Gordon became one of Canada's leading authors and wrote such books as "The Man from Glengarry", "The Sky Pilot" and "Glengarry School Days." The themes of many of his novels were drawn from his missionary experiences and boyhood memories of Glengarry.	43.31155	-74.87435	Arts and culture, People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend George Buchanan 1761-1835, The	On the grounds of St. Paul's United Church, a successor to the 1833 church, Highway 15, Franktown	Born at Coupar-Angus, Scotland, Buchanan graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University. He later became a Presbyterian minister and was called to Upper Canada. He arrived in Beckwith Township in August 1822 to become its first resident clergyman. For eleven years Buchanan served as minister, teacher and physician but when, in 1833, a stone church was completed, influential members of the congregation demanded that it be conducted under the auspices of the Church of Scotland. Buchanan, a Secessionist, refused and was barred from preaching in the new church. From then until his death he held services in his home for those of the congregation who supported his views.	45.040433	-76.061167	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Beckwith
Reverend George Leslie Mackay 1844-1901	In Memorial Park on St. Andrew Street, Embro	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, Tiuâ Chhang-Miaâ, 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.	43.156127	-80.899766	Education, People, Religion, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Zorra

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend George Leslie Mackay 1844-1901	In Memorial Park on St. Andrew Street, Embro	<b>(Taiwanese title)</b> Kai Jōe-lí bōk-sū 1844 - 1901 (Taiwanese text) Kai Jōe-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-kîn chhut-sì. 1872 nî, I t,, Tâi-ôan ê Tām-chúí chhòng-siat Canada ê tē-it ê hái-gōa soan-tō-s̄. Bô siū thōan-thóng sok-pāk kap ē-hiáu koan-chhat tloh chāi-tē-lâng ê su-iàu, Má-kai t,, hia ká lāng bán chhùi-khí koh hùn-lián chāi-tē-lâng chò thōan-kàu-chiá. I t,, hia chhōa Tâi-ôan b̄, miâ kiò Tiun Chhang-Miá. In ũ sen 3-ê kián. Chit-ê “¥chhiu-hoan” it-seng t,, Tâi-ôan ê pak-p³ chò-kang it-t...t kàu sí ũi-chí. I t,, hia chhòng-siat 60-keng kàu-t̄g, kúi-ä-keng hāk-hāu kap 1-keng pēn-,n. 1881 nî, I t,, Oxford-kün b³-khóan, tò-t̄g-khì Tām-chúí siat-l...p “Gû-tin-hāk-t̄g”. Chit-keng hāk-t̄g äu-lái chiân-chò tai-hāk. I ä bat kiông-liāt hóan-tùí Canada cheng-hú tùí hōa-jîn î-bîn khioh lāng-thâu-sòe. Má-kai ñ-niá s,, Ontario hok-im thōan-tō ün-tōng ê tōa-k̄-bú-chiá, iá-s,, t,, Tâi-ôan chōan-kok chiok siū lāng chun-keng ê eng-hiōng.	43.156127	-80.899766	Education, People, Religion, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Zorra
Reverend George Leslie Mackay 1844-1901	In Memorial Park on St. Andrew Street, Embro	<b>(Mandarin title)</b> 偕叡理牧師 1844 - 1901 <b>(Mandarin text)</b> 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『鬚鬚番』，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。	43.156127	-80.899766	Education, People, Religion, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Zorra



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend Henry Scadding 1813-1901, The	At Scadding House, his former home, 6 Trinity Square, off Bay Street behind the Eaton Centre, Toronto	Scadding was born in Devonshire, England, and came to Upper Canada in 1821. Educated at Upper Canada College and Cambridge University, he was ordained to the Anglican priesthood at St. James Church, Toronto, in 1838, and the same year became Master of Classics at Upper Canada College. In 1847, Scadding was appointed first rector of the nearby Church of the Holy Trinity, where he served until 1875. He lived in this town house, which complements the church and was designed by William Hay, from its completion in 1862 until his death. Here, Scadding, a noted scholar, wrote numerous religious, literary and historical works, including his best-known books, "Toronto of Old" (1873) and, in collaboration with J.C. Dent, "Toronto: Past and Present" (1884).	43.654633	-79.381533	Organizations, People, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Reverend James Magrath at St. Peter's, The	On the grounds of St. Peter's, Mississauga Road and Dundas Street West, Mississauga	Born in Ireland in 1769, Magrath was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for a colonial missionary post and emigrated to Upper Canada with his family. In 1827 he was appointed to the Toronto Mission on the Credit River where he served in the simple white frame church which had been built earlier that year. The church was consecrated and named St. Peter's in 1828. Magrath acquired considerable land in this area and here built his home "Erindale", the name later adopted by the settlement which developed nearby. Magrath faithfully served the parish until his death in 1851. In 1887 the original St. Peter's was replaced by this stone church designed in the modified Gothic style.	43.543617	-79.660217	People, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend Johann Samuel Schwerdtfeger 1734-1803, The	At St. John's Lutheran Church, Riverside Heights in the vicinity of his former parish, County Road 2, east of Morrisburg	The first Lutheran minister to settle in this province, Schwerdtfeger was born in Burgbernheim, Bavaria, and studied theology at the University of Erlangen. Emigrating to America in 1753, he served as pastor of congregations in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York. Much persecuted for his allegiance to the Crown during the American Revolution, Schwerdtfeger moved to Canada in 1791. He settled here in Williamsburg Township and became pastor of a congregation of German Loyalists, which had been established in 1784, and by 1790 had constructed the first Lutheran church in what is now Ontario. Its site now lies beneath Lake St. Lawrence. Within a few years he had organized Lutheran congregations in neighbouring townships. He died in 1803 and was buried in the old church cemetery.	44.93285	-75.129067	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas
Reverend John Langhorn 1744-1817, The	On the grounds of St. John's Anglican Church, one of the parishes he served, 212 Church Street, Bath	Born in Wales, Langhorn was appointed missionary to Ernesttown and Fredericksburgh townships in 1787. He thus became the first resident Anglican clergyman in the Bay of Quinte region, and the second in what is now Ontario. Although of somewhat eccentric character, he proved to be a tireless supporter of his faith during the twenty-six years he served in this area. He was largely responsible for the erection of St. Paul's Church at Sandhurst in 1791, St. Warburg's in Fredericksburgh in 1792 and the second St. John's at Bath in 1793-95. The hardships he endured undermined his health and Langhorn returned to England in 1813.	44.18445	-76.77695	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Loyalist

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend John Strachan in Cornwall, The	On the grounds of Trinity Church, a building dedicated to his memory, 105 Second Street West, Cornwall	This pioneer clergyman, legislator and teacher was born in 1778 in Aberdeen, Scotland and, in 1799, came to Kingston as a tutor. In 1803, after entering the Church of England, he was ordained and appointed missionary at Cornwall. Here, in 1804-05, he built its first Anglican Church. Shortly afterwards, he opened a boys' school, which became renowned for its high academic standards and eminent graduates. In 1812, he became Rector of York (Toronto), and subsequently a member of the province's executive and legislative councils. Appointed Upper Canada's first Anglican bishop in 1839, he died in 1867 and this church, commenced in 1869, is dedicated to his memory.	45.017467	-74.73205	Education, People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall
Reverend John Stuart 1740-1811, The	On the grounds of St. George's Anglican Cathedral, King Street East at Johnson Street, Kingston	Born in Pennsylvania, Stuart was ordained in 1770 and sent to Fort Hunter, N.Y., as a missionary to the Mohawks. An ardent Loyalist, he came to Canada in 1781 where he was appointed chaplain to the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Regiment of New York. In 1785, having settled at Cataraqui (Kingston), he became the first resident Anglican clergyman in what is now Ontario. Stuart ministered to the white and Indian settlers of this area and visited as far west as Niagara and the Grand River. He was the first chaplain of the legislative council of Upper Canada and was responsible for the building of Kingston's earliest church, St. George's, in 1792.	44.229283	-76.482533	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Reverend Newton Wolverson 1846-1932, The	In front of College Avenue Secondary School, near the site of the former Woodstock College, Wilson Street and College Avenue, Woodstock	Born in Oxford County, Wolverson taught mathematics at Woodstock College (Canadian Literary Institute) from 1877-1891, being principal from 1881-1886. Here he set up the first manual training department in Canada. He also established a meteorological observatory and was a recognized authority in that field. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1877. At the age of 15 he had seen military service in the American Civil War, and served as an officer with the 22nd Oxford Rifles in 1864-65, and in the Fenian Raids of 1866. In 1891, he was appointed principal of Bishop College, Texas, and in 1901 he was associated with the founding of Brandon College, Manitoba.	43.12445	-80.745567	Education, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend Peter Jones 1802-1856, The	In front of his former home, 743 Colborne Street East, Brantford	This house, "Echo Villa", was built by the Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) who lived here from 1851 until his death. Son of the noted surveyor, Augustus Jones, and Tuhbenahneequay, a Mississauga chief's daughter, Peter was born at Burlington Heights. He was converted to Methodism in 1823 and began to preach in the Grand River area. In 1826, he moved to the Mississauga settlement on the Credit River and was elected a chief of that band in 1829. An eloquent preacher, he converted many Indians throughout Upper Canada, and translated the Gospels and many hymns into the Ojibwa language. Ordained in 1833, he made several successful journeys to England to raise funds for Indian missions.	43.142867	-80.230517	First Nations, People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford
Reverend Richard Baxter, S.J. 1821-1904, The	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, a church he established, 292 Algoma Street, Thunder Bay	Born in Carlisle, England, Baxter came to Canada as a child. He studied in Toronto and at the Sulpician College in Montreal before becoming, reputedly, the first English-speaking Jesuit novice in Canada. After his ordination in New York in 1854, he served at various missions in the United States and Canada and arrived at Fort William in 1872. He quickly became renowned for his selflessness and the legendary stamina he displayed on arduous trips along the Dawson Road and the C.P.R. line. He was responsible for the building of the original St. Andrew's Church (1874-75), and is credited with establishing churches at Fort William, White River and Schreiber. From 1881 until his retirement in 1893, he worked tirelessly as a railroad missionary.	48.43722	-89.22315	People, Religion, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend Robert James McDowall 1768-1841, The	Near the McDowall Memorial Cemetery where his grave is located, Highway 33, Sandhurst - just east of Adolphustown	Born at Ballston Spa, near Saratoga, New York, McDowall graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, Schenectady and was ordained by the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany in 1797. A year later he was sent to Canada and ministered to the Presbyterians in the Bay of Quinte area. He organized congregations in Ernestown and Adolphustown Townships, and in Fredericksburg Township where he settled in 1800. a zealous missionary, McDowall traveled extensively preaching and performing marriage ceremonies at numerous centers between Elizabethtown (Brockville) and York (Toronto). His efforts as the first appointed missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church in Canada help to lay the foundation for the development of Presbyterianism in Ontario. He died at Sandurst and was buried in the adjoining cemetery.	44.128067	-76.884617	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Reverend Silas Huntington 1829-1905, The	On the grounds of Trinity United Church - a congregation he established - McIntyre and Ferguson streets, North Bay	A zealous Methodist missionary descended from an early New England family, Huntington was born in Kemptville. With his ordination in 1854, he commenced a long Christian ministry, serving various congregations in eastern Ontario and Quebec until 1882 when he was posted to Mattawa. Using this mission as a base, Huntington travelled extensively, visiting outlying settlements and work camps along the CPR as far west as Schreiber. Reputedly the first Protestant missionary to reach many northern communities, he is credited with establishing several pastoral charges, including this congregation formed in 1882. His unflagging energy and magnetic personality gained him immense popularity and respect throughout the north, and in 1960 Huntington University, now Huntington College in Laurentian University Sudbury, was named in his honour.	46.310733	-79.463317	People, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, City of North Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend Thomas Greene at St. Luke's, Wellington Square, The	On the grounds of the church, Lakeshore Road, Burlington	St. Luke's Church was built in 1834 on land originally patented by Chief Joseph Brant. Consecrated in 1838 by the Right Reverend C.J. Mountain, Anglican Bishop of Quebec, the church was a simple two-storey, frame building, with tower, plain gothic windows and box pews. St. Luke's first permanent rector, Reverend Thomas Greene, was appointed the year of the church's consecration. Greene (1809-1878) had been brought to Canada from Ireland in 1836 by Bishop Stewart's Upper Canadian Travelling Mission Fund. Records of his journeys throughout the London District provide invaluable information on life among the early settlers in that area. As the result of extensive alterations, begun in 1893, his original church has been substantially changed.	43.321867	-79.799567	Buildings and structures, People, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington
Reverend William Bell 1780-1857, The	On the grounds of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Drummond and North streets, Perth	One of the most influential Presbyterian clergymen in Upper Canada, Bell was born in Airdrie, Scotland. In 1808, he entered a Congregational academy in London to train for the ministry and, after completing his studies in Scotland and serving as an itinerant preacher, he was ordained by the Associate Presbyterian of Edinburgh in 1817. Bell then emigrated to Upper Canada, settling in Perth. With indefatigable energy and missionary zeal, he ministered to the Presbyterians in this district for four decades, recording his observations and experiences in his book "Hints to Emigrants" and in his journals. An uncompromising, intense man, Bell also played an important role in the fierce organizational and doctrinal disputes that characterized the early history of the Presbyterian church in the province.	44.902467	-76.2499	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Reverend William Macaulay 1794-1874, The	On the grounds of the former Church of St. Mary Magdalene, now part of the Macaulay Heritage Park, Union and Church Streets, Picton	In 1803, William Macaulay, son of a United Empire Loyalist, received a crown grant of some 400 acres of land in this vicinity. Born in Kingston, Macaulay was educated under the Rev. John Strachan and at Oxford University. Ordained in 1818, he used his own funds to finance the construction of this church, St. Mary Magdalene, which began in 1825. Macaulay also donated land for the district court house and gaol. The resultant settlement, which through his influence was named Picton, after Sir Thomas Picton, a distinguished British soldier, was incorporated with the adjacent community of Hallowell in 1837. Macaulay is buried in this churchyard.	44.00705	-77.13235	People, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward
Reverend William Proudfoot 1788-1851, The	On the grounds of First St. Andrew's United Church, the successor to the London congregation Proudfoot organized, 350 Queens Avenue, London	An outstanding Presbyterian missionary and church leader, William Proudfoot was born near Peebles, Scotland and educated at the University of Edinburgh. Ordained in 1813, he served in Scotland until 1832 when he came to Upper Canada. A year later, he settled in London. An energetic, authoritative man, Proudfoot made numerous preaching tours and organized congregations and missionary stations throughout Upper Canada and in the United States. In 1834, he founded the Missionary Presbytery of the Canadas in connection with the United Secession Church of Scotland and, in 1844, he opened a divinity school in London to train Canadian clergy. Proudfoot wrote exclusively on religious and secular matters, and his diaries and letters provide a valuable account of 19th-century life in Upper Canada.	42.987264	-81.243017	People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Richard Maurice Bucke, M.D. 1837-1902	Beside the Chapel of Hope, on the grounds of the London Psychiatric Hospital, 850 Highbury Avenue, London	A pioneer in the study and treatment of mental illness, Bucke was born in Norfolk, England and raised near here. He graduated from the McGill College medical school in 1862, after spending several adventure-filled years in the American West, and from 1877 until his death he served as superintendent of the London Asylum for the Insane. During his tenure at this hospital, Bucke attracted widespread attention for his progressive theories on emotional disorders and his innovative care of mental patients. Inspired by the writings of Walt Whitman, the American poet whose biography he later wrote, he also devoted himself to far-reaching philosophical speculations. With the publication in 1901 of his celebrated book, Cosmic Consciousness, Bucke became recognized as a leading interpreter of the mystical experience.	43.003717	-81.203583	People, Religion, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
Richard Pierpoint c. 1744 - c. 1838	In Centennial Gardens, Oakdale Avenue, near the site where he settled, St. Catharines	One of the first Black settlers in this region, Pierpoint was born in Senegal. At the age of about 16, he was imprisoned and shipped to America where he became the slave of a British officer. During the American Revolution, he enlisted in the British forces, thereby gaining his freedom, and served with Butler's Rangers. Disbanded at Niagara, "Captain Dick" settled near here. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, he joined the Coloured Corps and, in 1821, recalling his militia service, he petitioned the government for passage home to Africa. Although his request was denied, the aged Pierpoint was granted land in present-day Fergus. Remarkably, he fulfilled the required settlement duties when over 80 and then apparently returned to this area.	43.161	-79.22967	Black heritage, People, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Richmond Military Settlement 1818, The	At the agricultural fair grounds, Perth Street and Regional Road 10 in the vicinity of the former military settlement, Richmond	In August 1818, some thirty disbanded veterans of the 99th Regiment, led by Captain G.T. Burke, arrived in newly surveyed Goulbourn Township. These formed the advance party of a military settlement planned and supported by the quartermaster-general's department. Here, they laid out a town site named after the governor-general, the Duke of Richmond. Storehouses were built, settlers' cabins erected and the colonists provided with farm implements and rations. Under the general supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cockburn, about 400 heads of families, including some civilians, were established in the settlement by the end of 1818, thus forming the first large community within the present Carleton County.	45.19507	-75.83797	Communities, War and conflict	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
Rideau Canal 1826-1832, The	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	Financed by the British government, on the Duke of Wellington's advice, it was built to provide a secure military route between Upper and Lower Canada. Work was supervised by military engineers commanded by Lieut. Colonel John By whose technical ability and perseverance overcame many obstacles. Many of his Irish emigrant labourers died of a virulent fever. Traversing 126 miles of largely unsettled country between Kingston and Bytown (now Ottawa), and including 47 locks, the canal was opened May 24, 1832.	44.2923	-76.442283	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Rideau Waterway, The	In Victoria Park, Lombard Street and Highway 29, Smiths Falls	Constructed in 1826-32 by the British government for military purposes, but used principally for commerce, the Rideau waterway, together with the lower Ottawa River, was the first canalized route from Montreal to the Great Lakes. Although eastbound traffic continued to use the St Lawrence, westbound traffic, including many thousands of immigrants, utilized the new route to avoid the hazards and delays of upstream navigation on that river. With the completion, in 1846, of the St Lawrence canals, use of the Rideau as a commercial thoroughfare declined sharply. However, it remained vitally important to the region by providing its agriculture and industry with economic access to markets. In time the Rideau became one of Ontario's major recreational waterways.	44.89584	-76.02304	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Smiths Falls

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Ridley College	At the front gates of the college, Ridley Road and Henrietta Street, St. Catharines	One of Ontario's most prominent independent boarding schools, this college, named for a 16th-century Christian martyr, was opened in 1889. It was established by Anglican churchmen to provide boys with a sound preparatory education and to instill in them enduring moral and spiritual values. Initially housed in a converted sanatorium, Ridley expanded steadily, adding a junior school, reputedly the first of its kind in Canada, in 1899 and moving all facilities to this site by 1905. It gained what is essentially its present form during an extensive building program undertaken in the 1920s. A traditional liberal arts institution, Ridley has developed a well-rounded program with athletic and extracurricular activities. It became co-educational in 1973 and is renowned today for its many eminent graduates.			Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines
Right Honourable Arthur Meighen 1874-1960, The	On Concession Roads 2 and 3, west off County Road 18, near the farm where he was born, northwest of St. Marys	Born on a farm near here, Meighen graduated from the University of Toronto in 1896, and in 1902 moved to Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, to practice law. In 1908 he was elected to the federal parliament as Conservative member for that riding. He served successively as solicitor-general, secretary of state and minister of the interior under Sir Robert Borden, whom he succeeded as prime minister from 1920 to 1921. He again served briefly as prime minister in 1926. Leader of the opposition 1921-1926, he excelled as an orator and debater. Appointed to the senate in 1932, he resigned in 1942 to contest South York riding, was defeated and retired from politics.			People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Town of St. Marys

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Right Honourable James G. Gardiner 1883-1962, The	On the grounds of Thames Road United Church, Highway 83, east of Exeter	James Gardiner was born on a farm in nearby Hibbert Township. He moved to western Canada in 1901 where he farmed and became a school teacher and principal. A strong debater, Gardiner was elected to the Saskatchewan legislature in 1914 as Liberal member for North Qu'Appelle. He was appointed minister of highways in 1922 and in 1926 was elected premier of Saskatchewan. Gardiner resigned in 1935 to enter federal politics. As minister of agriculture under Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent, he represented rural Canada and introduced progressive farm legislation. When John Diefenbaker and the Conservatives swept to power in 1958, Gardiner left politics and returned to farming.			Education, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of South Huron
Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson 1897-1972, The	On the grounds of the Newtonbrook United Church, near his birthplace, 53 Cummer Street, Toronto	Born in the Newtonbrook Methodist parsonage, which stood nearby, Pearson was educated at Toronto and Oxford Universities. He served overseas from 1915 to 1918 and, in 1928, joined the Department of External Affairs. During a brilliant diplomatic career, he was Canadian Ambassador to the United States and later Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Appointed to the cabinet in 1948, he was elected to Parliament for Algoma East. In 1958, he became leader of the Liberal Party and was Prime Minister from 1963 to 1968. Active in the United Nations from its inception, Pearson was president of the General Assembly, 1951-52, played a major role in settling the Suez Crisis of 1956, and was the first Canadian to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.	43.78727	-79.41499	People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff 1865-1955, The	In McCarroll Park, at the southeast corner of Parker Street and Bayfield Street, Meaford	One of the Commonwealth's most eminent jurists, L.P. Duff was born in Meaford and educated at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. Called to the bar of Ontario in 1893, he practiced law in that province and in Victoria, B.C., until he became a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in 1904. Appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1906, he was an expert in the field of constitutional law, particularly as applied to provincial and federal rights. In 1931 he headed a royal commission investigating the country's railways. Appointed to the Imperial Privy Council in 1918, he served as Canada's Chief Justice, 1933-44, and was knighted in 1934.	44.61048	-80.5911	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Right Reverend Isaac Hellmuth 1817-1901, The	At the rear of the administration building, Wellington Drive, University of Western Ontario, London	Born in Poland and educated at Breslan University, Hellmuth lived briefly in England before emigrating to Canada in 1844 where, two years later, he was ordained in the Church of England. Appointed Archdeacon of Huron in 1861, he assisted Bishop Benjamin Cronyn in the establishment of Huron College and served as its first principle, 1836-66. Succeeding Cronyn as Bishop of Huron in 1871, Hellmuth's foresight and determination led to the founding, in 1878, of this university then known as the Western University of London. He served as its first Chancellor, 1878-1884. After spending some 25 years ministering to spiritual and educational needs in this region, he returned to England in 1884.	43.00875	-81.27352	Education, People, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
Ripple Rock	Near the rock outcropping, Highway 17, about 2.5 km west of Desbarats and 4 km east of Highway 548	The ripple marks on the adjacent rock faces were made some two billion years ago by waves in a shallow body of water. Buried by later deposition of silt and then subjected to great pressure, the rippled sand became sandstone. The formation was subsequently tilted 60° from the horizontal by crumpling of the earth's crust. This exceptional feature is of particular interest in that there are at least three distinct beds of sandstone, two of them with ripple-marks oriented almost at right angles to each other. This implies an abrupt change in the direction either of the shoreline or of the current.	46.337717	-83.955183	Environment	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Township of Johnson

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rivers and Streams Act of 1884	At Centennial Beach, Dalhousie Lake, off of Lavant Mill Road, McDonald's Corners.	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.	44.952958	-76.59632	Industry and trade, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Township of Lanark Highlands
Robert Alexander Laidlaw 1886-1976	On the grounds of Christ Church, Turner Street, off County Road 78, Roches Point, on the shores of Lake Simcoe	A prominent Ontario businessman and philanthropist, Laidlaw, who is buried here, was born in Barrie and raised and educated in Toronto. He joined his father's firm, the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company Limited, following his graduation in 1908, and during a long and successful business career, served it and other important Canadian corporations. Laidlaw is best remembered, however, for his philanthropic work. He made major contributions to leading health-care, educational and cultural institutions, including the Hospital for Sick Children, Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto, the National Ballet School and the National Ballet of Canada, and was revered for his generosity. In 1949, Laidlaw, a quiet, modest man despite his many accomplishments, helped establish the Laidlaw Foundation, thus ensuring the continuation of his philanthropic efforts.	44.270567	-79.50155	Arts and culture, Education, Industry and trade, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Georgina

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Robert F. Gourlay 1778-1863	In the park located at the junction of Highway 119 and County Road 18, opposite the Mount Elgin United Church, Mount Elgin	Gourlay was a radical Scot who crusaded for social reform in Britain in the early nineteenth century. His activities in Upper Canada sent shock waves through the province. He arrived in 1817 to examine property he owned just east of here and became interested in promoting settlement. To encourage immigration, Gourlay began compiling his "Statistical Account of Upper Canada" (1822). He soon decided that government favouritism and mismanagement were stifling growth. Gourlay challenged the authorities, organizing protest meetings and publishing colourful, heated attacks on office-holders. Cleared of charges of seditious libel in Kingston and Brockville, he was charged under the Seditious Alien Act late in 1818 in Niagara, jailed for eight months, then banished.	42.958333	-80.792567	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of South-west Oxford
Robert Holmes 1861-1930	In MacLeod Park, Cannington	Robert Holmes spent a lifetime drawing and painting Canadian wildflowers, depicting many varieties in watercolours. Holmes was born in Cannington and is buried here. After studying at the Ontario School of Art and the Royal College of Art, his teaching career at Upper Canada College, the Central Ontario School of Art and Design, and its successor, the Ontario College of Art, spanned forty years. Holmes was a president of the Ontario Society of Artists, a founding member of important Toronto art organizations and an academician of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. The collections of the National Gallery of Canada and the Art Gallery of Ontario include notable wildflower watercolours by Holmes.	44.349317	-79.034733	Arts and culture, Education, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Brock

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Robert McLaughlin 1836-1921	At the McLaughlin family farm near Tyrone - north of Bowmanville on Regional Road 14	Robert McLaughlin, a pioneer of the Canadian vehicle industry, was born in the family homestead on this property. In 1867, despite lack of technical training, he built two cutters in his driving-shed which stood near this site. His business prospered and in 1869, he established the McLaughlin Carriage Works at Enniskillen. His enterprise, which expanded rapidly, was moved in 1877 to Oshawa where it became the largest carriage-works in the British Empire. In 1907, the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was formed and the following year began to assemble some of the earliest automobiles produced in Canada. The combined companies became General Motors of Canada in 1918.	44.006283	-78.728783	Industry and trade, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington
Robert Nichol, c. 1774-1824	By the dam, near the intersection of Tisdale Road and Prospect Street, Port Dover.	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 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.	42.799083	-80.213717	Industry and trade, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Robinson Settlement 1825, The	In Victoria Park, George Street, Peterborough	In an effort to alleviate poverty and unemployment in Ireland, the British government in 1825 sponsored a settlement of Irish emigrants in the Newcastle District of Upper Canada. Peter Robinson, later that province's Commissioner of Crown Lands, was appointed superintendent and in May, 2,024 persons sailed from Cork. A few settled elsewhere and disease thinned their numbers, but by September the remainder were gathered in temporary shelters on the site of Peterborough. Under Robinson's supervision, free rations were distributed until November 1826, cabins erected and 1,878 settlers successfully established on land in the Peterborough region.	44.307967	-78.318933	Communities	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough
Robinson Superior Treaty, The	In Chippewa Park, at the southern approach to Thunder Bay	On September 7, 1850, a treaty was concluded at Sault Ste. Marie between the Hon. W.B. Robinson, representing the government, and nine Ojibwa chiefs and head men. Under its terms, the Ojibwa surrendered territory extending some 400 miles along the shore of Lake Superior, from Batchawana Bay to the Pigeon River, and northward to the height of land delimiting the Great Lakes drainage area. In return, the Indians were allotted three reserves, a cash settlement and a further small annual payment. The Fort William reserve, assigned to Chief Joseph Peau de Chat and his band, was laid out in 1854 by J.W. Bridgeland, P.L.S., substantially as it is today.			Communities, First Nations, Politics and law	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Rockwood 1842	At the house, on the grounds of Kingston Psychiatric Hospital, off Front Road west of Portsmouth Avenue, Kingston	Rockwood was built in 1842 as a country villa for John Solomon Cartwright (1804-1845). Designed by George Browne, architect of the Kingston City Hall, in a monumental phase of the Regency style, it is a stone structure covered with stucco but lined to suggest ashlar masonry. Cartwright began to practise law in Kingston in 1830 and in 1831, became president of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1836 and of Canada in 1841. The government acquired this property in 1856 as site for a "Criminal Lunatic Asylum". With another building erected in 1859, it became the nucleus of the present psychiatric hospital.	44.217217	-76.523683	Buildings and structures, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rockwood Academy 1850	On the grounds of the former academy, Main Street South, Rockwood	A pioneer boarding school for boys was opened on this property in 1850 by William Wetherald (1820-98), an English Quaker who had emigrated to Upper Canada in 1835. The original log building was replaced by the present stone structure in 1853. The academy became noted for its high academic standards, and among its former pupils were such prominent persons as: Honourable A.S. Hardy, Ontario's fourth prime minister; Sir Adam Beck, founder of the province's Hydro-Electric system; and James J. Hill, pioneer railway magnate. In 1864 Donald McCaig and Alexander McMillan became principals of the school. They introduced commercial courses and added the south wing to the building. This school remained in operation until 1882.			Buildings and structures, Education, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Guelph/Eramosa
Roebuck Indian Village Site	At the archaeological site, County Road 21, just east of Roebuck	Approximately 500 years ago, an Iroquoian agricultural community of about 1,600 persons occupied this site. Archaeological excavations suggest that approximately 40 communal longhouses, averaging nearly 100 feet in length, stood in this village, palisaded with a stout double stockade. The farmers on the site grew corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco. A similar village, Hochelaga, on the present site of Montreal, was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. After this first contact with Europeans, these Indians, related to other Iroquoian-speaking peoples in northern New York and southern Ontario, disappeared, although archaeological evidence suggests that some of the survivors were absorbed by the Hurons on the Trent River system.			Archaeology, Communities, First Nations	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rogers Batteryless Radio, The	Across the street from the site of the Rogers factory, 89 Chestnut Street, Toronto	In the early 1920s, radio receivers were powered by direct current from batteries that were awkward to use and needed frequent recharging. Edward S. "Ted" Rogers Sr., a Toronto radio engineer, recognized the commercial potential of a radio that could use alternating current (AC) from a household electrical system. Working in a factory across the street from here, he invented an effective AC tube, then designed around it the world's first batteryless radio receiver. Following its debut in August 1925, the Rogers Batteryless Radio was quickly copied by American and European manufacturers. The convenience and improved performance of a plug-in receiver contributed significantly to the booming popularity of radio as home entertainment.			Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Rosamonds in Almonte, The	At a former Rosamond mill building, 7 Mill Street, Almonte	In 1857, James Rosamond built this mill on the Mississippi River, thereby firmly establishing the woollen industry in Almonte. An Irish-born entrepreneur, Rosamond was previously a resident of nearby Carleton Place where, in 1846, he had built one of the first woollen factories in this part of Upper Canada (Ontario). In 1866 his sons, Bennett and William, then in control, expanded the firm by constructing another larger mill in Almonte, and in 1882 Bennett also founded the Almonte Knitting Company. The Rosamonds' alliance with Montreal financial interests contributed significantly to their success. By 1890 the Rosamond woollen concerns, at the height of their influence, employed over 500 people in Almonte, then reputedly the seat of the woollen trade in Canada.	45.22548	-76.197749	Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Mississippi Mills

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rosseau-Nipissing Road, The	On Sparks Street, part of the original route, Magnetawan	Designed to encourage settlement in what is now the Parry Sound District, the Rosseau-Nipissing Road was authorized by the government in 1864. A survey was completed the following year by J.S. Dennis, provincial land surveyor, and construction began in 1866. Commencing about a mile northwest of Rousseau (now Rosseau), it ran 67 miles northward to the South River, where at its terminus the village of Nipissing came into being. By 1873 the road was open for winter traffic, and two years later was considered negotiable by wheeled vehicles. Although it lost its importance after the railway between Gravenhurst and Callander was built in 1886, most of this pioneer road is still used by local traffic.			Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan
Rosseau-Nipissing Road, The	At the Nipissing Township Museum, Highway 654 and Beatty Street, Nipissing	Designed to encourage settlement in what is now the Parry Sound District, the Rosseau-Nipissing Road was authorized by the government in 1864. A survey was completed the following year by J.S. Dennis, Provincial Land Surveyor, and construction began in 1866. Commencing at the Parry Sound Road, about a mile northwest of Rousseau (now Rosseau), it ran 67 miles northward to the South River, terminating here at Nipissing, then a tiny settlement. By 1873 the road was open for winter traffic and two years later was considered negotiable by wheeled vehicles. Although the road lost its importance after the railway between Gravenhurst and Callander was built in 1886, most of it is still used by local traffic.	46.095324	-79.514535	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Nipissing

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rosseau-Nipissing Road, The	At the community hall, Highway 141 and Victoria Street, Rosseau	Designed to encourage settlement in what is now the Parry Sound District, the Rosseau-Nipissing Road was authorized by the government in 1864. A survey was completed the following year by J.S. Dennis, Provincial Land Surveyor, and construction began in 1866. Commencing at the Parry Sound Road, about a mile northwest of Rousseau (now Rosseau), it ran 67 miles northward to the South River, terminating here at Nipissing, then a tiny settlement. By 1873 the road was open for winter traffic and two years later was considered negotiable by wheeled vehicles. Although the road lost its importance after the railway between Gravenhurst and Callander was built in 1886, most of it is still used by local traffic.	45.257606	-79.640944	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Seguin
Rosvall and Voutilainen	In front of the logging museum, Centennial Park, Thunder Bay	On November 18, 1829, Finnish-Canadians Viljo Rosvall and Janne Voutilainen left the Port Arthur-area Onion Lake, 20 kilometres upstream from here, to recruit bushworkers for a strike. Their bodies were found at Onion Lake the following spring. Local unionists and many Finnish-Canadians suspected foul play, but coroner's juries ruled the deaths accidental drownings. The two men's funeral on April 28, 1930, is remembered as the largest ever held in Port Arthur. As thousands of mourners marched to Riverside Cemetery, an eclipse of the sun darkened the sky. The mystery surrounding the deaths of Rosvall and Voutilainen endures, sustaining them in the public memory as martyrs to the cause of organized labour.			Industry and trade, Organizations	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Route of Voyageurs	At Swift Current Channel, Highway 6, about 15 km northeast of Little Current	Through this channel at Swift Current passed the canoes of the explorers, missionaries and fur traders who opened up the interior of this continent. Their route followed the Ottawa River to its junction with the Mattawa and thence via Lake Nipissing, the French River, Georgian Bay and the North channel to Lakes Michigan or Superior. This waterway was traversed by Jean Nicolet, 1634; Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médart Chouart des Groseilliers, 1659; Father Claude Allouez, 1665; Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Dulhut, 1678; Pierre de la Vérendrye, 1727; Alexander Henry, 1761; Simon McTavish and William McGillivray, 1784; David Thompson, 1812; and Sir George Simpson, 1841.			Exploration, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Manitoulin
Royal Canadian College of Organists, The	At the site where the organizing meeting was held, 30 Nelson Street, Brantford	One of Canada's oldest national associations of musicians, the Royal Canadian College of Organists was established in 1909 following an organizational meeting held here in the former Conservatory of Music. Dedicated to elevating the standards and promoting the interests of professional organists, the Canadian Guild of Organists held its first general meeting in 1910. A decade later, when Canadian chapters of the American Guild of Organists were disbanded, the association, renamed the Canadian College of Organists, absorbed their membership. Local centres were established and membership steadily increased from 245 in 1939 to 1,300 in 1959. In recognition of its significant contribution to Canadian cultural life, the college was then granted the designation "Royal". Today, it still strives to foster excellence in organ playing and church music.			Education, Organizations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Royal Canadian Henley Regatta, The	At the entrance to the Henley Regatta Course Grandstand, Main Street, St. Catharines	The nearby waterway, a part of the first Welland Canal constructed in 1824-29, is the course used for the annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta. Competitive rowing became popular in Canada during the 1860s and 1870s, and in 1880, the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen was formed in Toronto. This body held an annual regatta for international oarsmen in various Canadian centres until, in 1903, Port Dalhousie was selected as the permanent site. This rowing event, inspired by the famous regatta held yearly at Henley-on-Thames in England, has become one of the largest in the world.			Sports and recreation	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines
Royal Canadian Yacht Club, The	In front of the entrance to the club's summer quarters, Chippewa Avenue, Toronto Islands, Toronto	The province's first sailing association, the Toronto Boat Club, was formed in 1852 and two years later became the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Dedicated to the promotion of yachting and naval interests, it initiated competitions that stimulated widespread interest in sailing and yacht design, and in 1860, instituted the Prince of Wales Cup, freshwater racing's oldest trophy. The Club was housed on Toronto's waterfront until 1881 when it moved to Toronto Island. This move facilitated the Club's continued growth. The R.C.Y.C. figures prominently in the formation of the Lake Yacht Racing Association (1884) for the establishment of uniform rules. The achievements of numerous members in competitive yacht racing have brought the Royal Canadian Yacht Club international recognition.			Buildings and structures, Sports and recreation	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Royal Military College of Canada, The	Near the entrance to the college grounds, County Road 2, Kingston	Following the withdrawal of British forces from Canada in 1870-71, the federal government recognized the need for an officer training college in Canada. In 1874, during the administration of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, enabling legislation was passed. Located on Point Frederick, the site of the former Royal Naval Dockyard, the new college opened on June 1, 1876, with 18 cadets under Lt.-Col. Edward O. Hewett, R.E. Named the Royal Military College of Canada in 1878, it offered academic and military training courses designed to prepare cadets for both military and civil careers. The college was reorganized in 1948 as a tri-service institution and, in 1959, it became the first military college in the British Commonwealth to achieve degree-granting status.			Buildings and structures, Education, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Royal Sappers and Miners, The	At St. Mary's Cemetery, Highway 42, Newboro	In 1827, the Royal Sappers and Miners, the special construction corps of the British Army, raised the 7th and 15th Companies to serve in the building of the Rideau Canal. Comprising 160 skilled craftsmen and labourers under the Royal Engineers, the companies arrived that year in Bytown, where they built military structures and locks. The 7th Company was transferred in 1829 to assist in the completion of the canal here at the Isthmus, the only section beyond Bytown built under direct military supervision. Sappers and Miners from both companies executed other major projects, including a dam at the Hog's Back, and performed guard-duty at various locks. In 1831, seventy-one were discharged in Canada and several settled along the canal as lockmasters.			War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Rideau Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Royal Tour of 1939, The	In the rose garden between the west side of the provincial legislature and Queen's Park Crescent West, Toronto.	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 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.	43.662518	-79.392854	Communities, People, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Royal York Hotel, The	At the Fairmont Royal York, 100 Front Street West, Toronto	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.	43.6459578	-79.38121992	Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Rush-Bagot Agreement, The	In front of the Stone Frigate building, on the grounds of the Royal Military College of Canada, County Road 2, Kingston	A naval arms limitation agreement negotiated to demilitarize the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain after the War of 1812, this convention was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, represented respectively by Richard Rush and Charles Bagot, in 1817. Under its terms each country agreed to dismantle all armed vessels on the lakes with the exception of four retained for policing purposes and to construct no new warships. During the 19th century there were occasional infractions of the terms and during the Second World War they were somewhat modified, but the spirit of the convention has, in general, never been violated. Still technically in force, the Rush-Bagot Agreement has become a symbol of the long-standing, peaceful relations between Canada and the United States.			Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Near the statue of Egerton Ryerson at the entrance to Ryerson University, 40 Gould Street, Toronto	Named after the Reverend Egerton Ryerson founder of the province's educational system, the Ryerson Institute of Technology was established in 1948 to provide technological education for post-secondary school students. The buildings and many staff members of the former Toronto Training and Re-establishment Institute for veterans, located on this site, were transferred to the new institute. Diploma courses were offered in various schools of technology, commerce and the applied arts, and the Institute rapidly became a leading centre for technical education in Ontario. In 1964, it was renamed Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, and administration was transferred from the Ontario Department of Education to a Board of Governors. Seven years later, Ryerson became a degree-granting institution.			Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sacré-Cœur Parish	On the northeast corner of Carlton and Sherbourne streets, in front of the Sacré-Cœur Church, Toronto.	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.	43.66347821	-79.37292494	Buildings and structures, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Sacred Heart College	Near the original college buildings, Notre-Dame Avenue, Sudbury	The Society of Jesus opened a classical college at this site in 1913. The next year, the province granted Sacred Heart College a charter giving it degree-granting powers. At first, the college was bilingual, but after 1916, it taught exclusively in French. Sacred Heart College became a centre for the education and formation of young Franco-Ontarian men. In 1957, it changed its name to the University of Sudbury, which became the Catholic component of Laurentian University in 1960. The Jesuits continued to teach secondary school here until 1967. Sacred Heart College played a major role in the development of the Franco-Ontarian community of northeastern Ontario.			Buildings and structures, Education, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Religion	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague School	At the former school at 162 Mackenzie Street, Sudbury	The protection of language and education rights has been an ongoing struggle in Franco-Ontarian history. Regulation 17 (1912-27) forbade teaching in French in Ontario's primary schools beyond Grade 2. Despite this, the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Sudbury (RCSSS) chose to separate English and French students by building the Central Separate School in 1915, where the English-speaking minority could have its own classes and the French-speaking majority could continue teaching in French between the provincial inspector's visits. In 1923, the school was renamed École Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague and, from this point forward, educated Franco-Ontarian pupils exclusively. Following the suspension of Regulation 17 in 1927, the trustees of the RCSSS persuaded Sudbury High School officials to subsidize a bilingual Catholic secondary program within Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague between 1930-40, an unusual scheme since it was prohibited by provincial law. In 1940, the French High School program was reduced to a simple French language course, folded into the regular English program, and transferred to the Sudbury High School, while Saint-Louis continued to be a French elementary school from 1923-2000. Although Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague closed in 2000, the school is a testament to the passive resistance of Franco-Ontarians to the suppression of their language in Ontario schools, as well as the beginnings of publicly funded French-language secondary education, which was fully recognized in 1968.	46.4968631	-80.9975645	Buildings and structures, Communities, Education, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Politics and law, Religion	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sainte-Anne des Pins	On the grounds of the church, 40 Beech Street, Sudbury	An important centre of the Roman Catholic Church in northeastern Ontario, Sainte-Anne-des-Pins was established as a mission by Jesuits in 1883. A log church, now the presbytery, was built to serve as a school, as well as a place of worship for the congregation, and to provide a base for missionary work in Manitoulin Island and Sault Ste. Marie and settlements along the Canadian Pacific Railway. Active in community life, Sainte-Anne's played a prominent role in fostering the development of Franco-Ontarian culture in the region. It was erected a parish in 1889 and remained the only Roman Catholic congregation in Sudbury until 1917. Housed in the present structure since 1894, Sainte-Anne's continues to be active in cultural affairs.			Buildings and structures, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Religion	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury
Salter's Meridian 1856	Regional Road 55, near the site of the meridian line, Naughton - about 17 km southwest of Sudbury	While laying out a meridian line (a north-south survey line) in 1856, provincial land surveyor Albert Salter observed severe compass needle deflections some five kilometres north of here. Alexander Murray, assistant provincial geologist, examined the area and reported "the presence of an immense mass of magnetic trap". Analysis of rock samples revealed nickel, copper and iron. This was the first indication of the Sudbury region's mineral wealth, but it aroused no interest at the time because the site was so remote. In 1886, prospector Henry Ranger rediscovered the deposit, and, in 1900, the Canadian Copper Company (later International Nickel) began working the claim. It became the Creighton Mine, one of the world's leading nickel producers.			Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Samuel de Champlain	At la place de Champlain in the village of Brouage, France	Born at Brouage about 1570, this world-renowned cartographer and colonizer sailed from Honfleur in March 1603 on the first of more than twenty Atlantic crossings between France and Canada. Five years later, he established Quebec and thereby laid the foundation of the French empire in North America. An intrepid explorer, he journeyed into the interior of the continent (1613-1615), penetrating much of what is now Ontario. His account of these travels provided the first recorded description of that region and of what, for two centuries, was the main trade route to the west. His indefatigable efforts as builder, administrator and defender of the colony earned him the title "Father of New France". He died in Quebec on December 25, 1635 and was buried there.			Communities, Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People	International, France, Brouage
Samuel Lount 1791-1838	At the Holland Landing community centre, 19513 Old Yonge Street, Holland Landing	Born in Pennsylvania, Lount came to Upper Canada in 1811 and eventually settled near Holland Landing, where he became a prosperous farmer, blacksmith and surveyor. A Reformer, he served as a member of the Legislative Assembly for Simcoe, 1834-36, and the following year took an active part in William Lyon MacKenzie's uprising. Lount was in joint command of the rebel forces assembled at Montgomery's Tavern north of Toronto and became a fugitive after their defeat near there on December 7, 1837. He was captured following an unsuccessful attempt to reach the United States, and with another rebel, Peter Matthews, was convicted of high treason and hanged at Toronto on April 13, 1838.	44.10473632	-79.49088151	People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of East Gwillimbury

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Samuel Thomas Greene 1844-1890	On the grounds of Sir James Whitney School, where Greene taught for 20 years, 350 Dundas Street West, Belleville	Samuel Greene was the first deaf teacher to teach deaf children in the Ontario school system. An American by birth, he was educated at the National Deaf-Mute College, now Gallaudet University, in Washington, D.C. After graduating in 1870, he came to teach at the new provincial school for the deaf in Belleville (later Sir James Whitney School). Believing that the education of deaf children should be based on solid language skills, Greene devised a progressive and highly successful method of teaching that used sign language and written English. Co-founder and first president of the Ontario Association of the Deaf, he was renowned for his eloquent public addresses and poetry recitations in sign language.			Education, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville
Sandwich First Baptist Church 1851	3652 Peter Street, Windsor	Eleven freedom seekers from the American south formed the congregation of Sandwich First Baptist Church about 1840, calling themselves the Close Communion of Baptists. It was one of three founding churches of the Amherstburg Baptist Association (1841), a cross-border organization of black Baptists that is still active today. Until 1847, when they built a small log cabin, members of First Baptist worshipped in homes and outdoors. To build this church, they hewed lumber by hand and moulded bricks from Detroit River clay, firing them in a home-made kiln. The church was dedicated on August 1, 1851, the eighteenth anniversary of the passage of the Emancipation Act, which ended slavery throughout the British Empire.	42.29181	-83.08013	Black heritage, Buildings and structures, Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Santa Claus Parade, The	At the corner of Queen Street West and James Street, Toronto	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.	43.652173	-79.380868	Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sara Jeannette Duncan 1861-1922	In front of her former home, 66 West Street, Brantford	An internationally renowned author, Duncan was raised in the adjacent house and educated locally. She taught school briefly, but then determinedly turned to journalism, gaining notice for her distinctive and witty writing style. In 1890 Duncan published her first book, <i>A Social Departure</i> , based on dispatches produced during a trip around the world. Following her marriage, the next year, she took up residence in India where she continued to pursue a literary career. A prolific writer, Duncan published over twenty books, only one of which, <i>The Imperialist</i> (1904), had a Canadian setting. In this penetrating study of life in Elgin (Brantford) in the late 19th century, Duncan integrated shrewd political commentary with minute social observation, thereby gaining for herself a distinctive place in Canadian Literature.	43.14296	-80.26733	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford
Savanne Portage	In the Ministry of Transportation Park, Highway 17, about 11 km northwest of Raith	Here, the historic Savanne portage, from Lac du Milieu to the Savanne River, crossed the course of the present highway. This portage formed a link in the Kaministiquia canoe route connecting Lake Superior with the West. First recorded in 1688 by the French explorer Jacques de Noyon, it was later abandoned in favour of the shorter Grand Portage-Pigeon River route. The latter became subject to American control following the treaty of 1783, and, in 1798, the older route was rediscovered by Roderick McKenzie. From 1803 onward, the Savanne portage was used by fur traders, explorers, soldiers and surveyors. On completion of the railway to Winnipeg in 1885, the portage fell into disuse.			Exploration, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Raith
Scarborough Bluffs, The	At the bluffs, Scarborough Bluffs Park, Scarborough Crescent at Drake Crescent, Toronto	The layers of sand and clay exposed in these bluffs display a remarkable geological record of the last stages of the Great Ice Age. Unique in North America, they have attracted worldwide scientific interest. The first 46 metres (150 feet) of sediments contain fossil plants and animals that were deposited in a large river delta during the first advance of the Wisconsin glacier some 70,000 years ago. They are covered by 61 metres (200 feet) of boulder clay and sand in alternating layers left by four subsequent advances and retreats of the ice. The final withdrawal of the glacier occurred some 12,000 years ago.	43.70231	-79.23885	Archaeology, Environment	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Scotch Settlement 1819, The	On the grounds of the Auld Kirk, the Highlanders' original church building, Concession Road 6, Bradford	In 1815, some 140 Highland Scots from Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement, disheartened by crop failures and the opposition of the North West Company, moved to Upper Canada. Transported in the Nor'Westers' canoes, they disembarked at Holland Landing in September. They found temporary employment in the Yonge Street settlements but, in 1819, many took up land in West Gwillimbury. In 1823, a Presbyterian congregation held services in a building on this site, which was replaced by a frame church in 1827. The present structure was completed in 1869.	44.08994	-79.61531	Agriculture, Communities	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury
Scott's Mills 1820	In front of the Peterborough Canoe Company near the site of the former mills, Water Street, Peterborough	Near this site in 1820, the community's first resident, Adam Scott (1796-1838), built a sawmill and a gristmill. The small settlement that grew around them was known as Scott's Plains until 1826 when it was renamed in honour of Peter Robinson. Although of primitive construction, the mills were of great benefit to the early settlers, including the Irish emigrants brought out by Robinson in 1825. Scott relinquished possession of the mills in 1827 and in 1835, they were destroyed by fire.	44.30275	-78.31883	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough
Scugog Route, The	At Riverside Cemetery, Lindsay Street, Lindsay	This river and lake formed part of an Indian route from the Kawartha and Algonquin Park areas to Lake Ontario. During the French Regime, efforts were made to prevent English traders from the Oswego area bartering with Indians who used such routes. Trading posts were established among the Mississauga by the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1804, the killing on Washburn Island, Lake Scugog, of trader John Sharp led to the subsequent loss on Lake Ontario of the Schooner Speedy, bearing the accused Mississauga and trial officials. The Scugog used by settlers seeking land became fully navigable with the completion of the Purdy Dam at Lindsay in 1830. It is now linked to the Trent-Severn Waterway.	44.3343	-78.72675	First Nations, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Second Invasion of York 1813, The	Near the entrance to Coronation Park, Exhibition Place in the vicinity of the invaders' landing site, Toronto	On the morning of July 31, 1813, a U.S. invasion fleet appeared off York (Toronto), after having withdrawn from a planned attack on British positions at Burlington Heights. That afternoon, 300 American soldiers came ashore near here. Their landing was unopposed: there were no British regulars in town, and York 's militia had withdrawn from further combat in return for its freedom during the American invasion three months earlier. The invaders seized food and military supplies, then re-embarked. The next day, they returned to investigate collaborators' reports that valuable stores were concealed up the Don River. Unsuccessful in their search, the Americans contented themselves with burning military installations on nearby Gibraltar Point before they departed.	43.63415	-79.40693	War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Seigneurie of L'Original, The	In Centennial Park, 772 Front Street, L'Original	This area, the present township of Longueuil, was granted in 1674 to François Prévost, Town Major of Quebec, and was the first seigneurie in what is now Ontario. Known originally as the seigneurie of "Pointe-à-L'Orignac", it was not developed until the Hon. Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil, seigneur since 1778, granted portions to settlers during 1784-90. Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell purchased the seigneurie in 1796, built mills and roads and expanded settlement. A United States citizen, Treadwell left Canada during the War of 1812 and forfeited his lands, but later regained these and sold the seigneurie to his son Charles in 1824. By 1873, most of the seigneurial lands had passed out of the family.	45.6235	-74.6836	Communities, Franco-Ontarian heritage	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Township of Champlain

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Senator George T. Fulford 1852-1905	On the grounds of Fulford Place, Brockville	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, 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.	44.597595	-75.671074	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
Sergeant Aubrey Cosens, V.C. 1921-1945	On Highway 11, just south of the northern junction with Highway 67, near Porquis Junction	Born in Latchford and raised near Porquis Junction, Cosens enlisted in the Argyle and Sutherland Regiment, Canadian Active Service Force, in 1940 and transferred to the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada in 1944. Early on February 26, 1945, his unit attacked German forces at Mooshof, Holland, a strategic position vital to the success of future operations. His platoon suffered heavy casualties and Cosens assumed command. Supported by a tank, he led another attack against three enemy strong points, which he captured single-handed. He later was killed by a sniper. From his "outstanding gallantry, initiative and determined leadership," he was posthumously awarded the Commonwealth's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross.	48.70221	-80.78983	People, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Iroquois Falls

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sergeant Frederick Hobson, VC 1873-1917	At the Armoury, 21 Mill Street, Cambridge	An Englishman, Frederick Hobson emigrated to Canada in 1904 after serving in the South African War. Eight years later, he moved to Galt (now Cambridge) with his family. When war broke out in 1914, he joined the Norfolk Rifles, then enlisted with the 20th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his heroic action at Hill 70, near Lens, France on August 18, 1917. During an intense German counter-attack, Hobson rushed from his trench, reactivated a buried Lewis gun, and engaged the advancing enemy single-handed. When the gun jammed, the wounded Hobson fought with bayonet and rifle until he was shot. In this time, gained reinforcement approached to drive the enemy back.	42.8368	-80.30716	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge
Sergeant John Pearson, V.C. 1825-1892	In Memorial Park, John and Main Streets, Lion's Head	Born in Yorkshire, England, Pearson joined the 8th (the King's Royal Irish) Regiment of Light Dragons in 1844, and served with this unit in India during the Mutiny. On June 17, 1858, near the town of Gwalior the squadron with which Pearson served formed part of a small force which routed the advancing enemy. His unit then charged through the enemy camp, and returned with two captured guns under a heavy and converging fire. For their gallantry in this action, Pearson and three companions received the British empire's highest decoration for valour, the Victoria Cross. In 1880 he emigrated to Canada and in 1888 settled on a farm some nine miles west of here.	44.98568	-81.25388	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula
Serpent Mounds, The	In Serpent Mounds Park, County Road 34, Rice Lake, south of Keene	The principal mound of this group is the only known example in Canada of a mound of serpentine shape. The earliest archaeological excavation on the site was carried out by David Boyle in 1896. Artifacts and skeletal remains were discovered, but the first comprehensive investigation was not started until 1955. The mounds, somewhat similar to those of the Ohio Valley, appear to have been built while the region was occupied by Indians of the Point Peninsula culture, and are thought to have been religious or ceremonial in nature. Numerous burials have been found in the mounds, which are estimated to have been constructed about the second century A.D.	44.20944	-78.15531	Archaeology, First Nations	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Settlement of Puslinch, The	At the Ellis Chapel, Accommodation Road or Givin Road, Puslinch Township - about 4 km east of Cambridge	Originally known as the "Church Lands", Puslinch Township was named by the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Colborne, after Puslinch, his wife's birthplace in Devon, England. Extensive settlement followed the land surveys made by David Gibson between 1828 and 1832. Edward Ellis, who had settled in Puslinch in 1839, had donated one acre of his land to the trustees of the Sterling Congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The Ellis Chapel was erected on this site in 1861 through devoted community effort, and for many years church services and a non-denominational Sunday School were held here. It remains today as a monument to the pioneers of Puslinch Township.	43.43648	-80.24638	Communities, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Puslinch
Sexual Diversity Activism at the University of Toronto	On the west side of Hart House Circle, near the eastern entrance to University College, 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.	43.663148	-79.395077	Education, Organizations, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sharon Temple	At the temple, now a museum, Leslie Street, Sharon - north of Newmarket	Erected 1825-32, its architecture symbolizes the religious beliefs of its builder, David Willson, born in New York State 1778. Disowned by the Society of Friends (Quakers), he established hereabouts the Children of Peace (Davidites) in 1812, a small sect which retained some Quaker mysticism while placing great emphasis on ceremony, music and practical education. Most Davidites were strong political reformers and several joined Mackenzie's force in the Rebellion of 1837. Following Willson's death 1866, the strength of the sect diminished and its last service was held here 1886.	44.10142	-79.44193	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of East Gwillimbury
Shingwauk Hall	At Bishop Fauquier Chapel, Algoma University College, 1540 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie	The Shingwauk Indian Residential School operated on this site from 1875 to 1970 as part of the Canadian Residential Schools system. An Anglican minister, E.F. Wilson, named this school for Chief Shingwaukonse (Little Pine). Shingwaukonse had a vision of creating teaching wigwams where Anishinaabe and settler children would learn from each other's cultures. In 1935, Shingwauk Hall was built to replace the former school building, known as the Shingwauk Industrial Home. The assimilationist Residential School created in Shingwaukonse's name did not fulfil his vision for cross-cultural education. At its peak, 150 First Nation, Métis and Inuit children were removed from their homes every year, most of them forcibly, and forbidden to speak their languages. Education focused on physical or domestic labour, English language and religious instruction and was meant to break cultural, linguistic and familial ties, often separating siblings. The cemetery on site includes burials for over 120 students and staff, with many remaining unmarked. Since the closure of the Residential School in 1970, Survivors have formed the Children of Shingwauk Alumni Association, which works to dedicate Shingwauk Hall to cross-cultural education in the true vision of Chief Shingwaukonse and the healing of communities from the harms of Residential Schools.			Buildings and structures, Education, First Nations, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Shingwauk Hall	At Bishop Fauquier Chapel, Algoma University College, 1540 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie	(Anishinaabemowin text) Owi Shingwauk Anishinaabe Maamwidaang Enji Gikinomaading agii bimibide maampii onji 1875 apiinish 1970 aawong bezhig newen Gaanada Maamwidaang Enji Gikinomaading Wiigaaman zhichigewin. Owa Anglican Mekodekooniyed, E.F. Wilson agii waawiindaan maanda gikonomaadi gamig owa onji Ogimaa Shingwaukonse (Little Pine). Shingwaukonse agii waabmdaan owi gikinomaadii wiigwaaman zhiwe Anishinaabe miinwaa abi shki digoshinajig Gaanada binoojiinig adaa gikinomaadiwog ado inaadiziwiniwaan. Apii 1935, Shingwauk Wiigwaam agii azhichigaademigad awii meshkodising owi gikinomaage wiigwaam, agaa azhi gikenjigaademigag Shingwauk Nakiiwin Wiigwaam. Owi nigo naagoziwin Maamwidaang Enji Gikinomaading agaa maajitaachigaademigag owi Shingwaakonse ado noziwin gaawii agii dibishkoosidosiimigad ado waabmdamiwin owi aazhidesemigag inaadiziwin gikinomaadiwin. Owi apii maanji shpaamigag, nigodwaag shi naanimidina Anishinaabeg, Wiisaakode miinwaa Inuit binoojiinig agii bamigaaziwog endaawaad ensa biboon, gegaa gwa gikino mamaanjigonigaaziwaad, miinwaa ginamaagiwaaziwaad awii nikaaziwaad ado iniwewiniwaan. Gikinomaagewin memdage agii aawan wiiyaw anakiiwin maage wiigwaam naagidowenjigaadeg ankiwin, Zhaagnaashiimiwin miinwaa aname gagiikwewin miinwaa agii nikaazam awii binaajichigaademigag inaadiziwin, iniwewin miinwaa inodewiziwin wijiindiwin, niibna n'ching bakebijigaaziwaad odowemaawiniwaa. Owi nigokaan zhiwe digosinon nigo kamigaaziwaad woshme nigodwaak shi niishtana agaa gikinomaagaazijig miinwaa enkiitaagejig, niibna yaa-aabi gikinwaajisigaadesinag. Apii agaa kwa gibaakogaademigag owi Maamwidaang Enji Gikinomaading apii 1970, agaa Zhaabwiiijig agii maajiishkatonaa-aa owi Binoojiinig owi Shingwauk Agaa			Buildings and structures, Education, First Nations, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Siege of Detroit 1763, The	In Reaume Park, Riverside Drive and Pillette Road, Windsor	Shortly after the founding of Detroit in 1701, a village of Ottawa Indians was established on the south shore of the river in this vicinity, and its inhabitants lived on friendly terms with the French garrison and settlers. However, after the British took control of Detroit and other western posts in 1760, relations with the Indians deteriorated. In 1763, the great Ottawa chief, Pontiac, raised a strong confederacy of Indian tribes and attacked several British posts. Detroit was besieged from May until October by a force that included some 250 warriors from this Ottawa village. Pontiac's unsuccessful attempt to capture Detroit led to the failure of his uprising and general peace was re-established in 1765.	42.32879	-82.98124	First Nations, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Sieur de La Vérendrye 1685-1749	At Pither's Point near the site of one of his former posts, off Mill Road, Fort Frances	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.	48.61723261	-93.35922929	Exploration, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Fur trade, People	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Town of Fort Frances
Silver Islet 1868	In Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, within view of the former mine site, at the foot of Highway 587, south of Pass Lake	Off this shore lies Silver Islet, once a barren rock, measuring about eighty feet in diameter, where silver was discovered in 1868 by Thomas Macfarlane. The claim was purchased in 1870 by a company headed by A.H. Sibley, and one of the partners, W.B. Frue, was appointed mine captain. Frue waged a constant battle against the lake, which undermined extensive crib work used to bolster the restricted working spaces. Despite this problem and the difficulty of housing miners and transporting supplies in the isolated region, this famous mine produced \$3,250,000 worth of silver ore before it was closed in 1884.			Environment, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Sleeping Giant Provincial Park



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Simcoe County Court House and Gaol	At the jail, 87 Mulcaster Street, Barrie	In 1837, the Simcoe District was established and authority was given for erecting a district court-house and gaol at Barrie. The gaol was begun in 1840, the courthouse a year later, and both were completed in 1842. An important county judicial and administrative centre, the courthouse was enlarged in 1877 and demolished in 1976. The gaol, designed by Thomas Young of Toronto and constructed of Lake Couchiching limestone by Charles Thompson, a builder and steamboat owner, is one of the few in Ontario based on the nineteenth century radial design concept. In 1862, the east wing and outer walls were constructed, and the present roof and lantern replaced a portion of the originally castellated central section. The gaoler's residence was added in 1902.	44.39241	-79.68516	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie
Simon Fraser 1776-1862	At the site of his former mills, County Road 18 and Concession Road 6, St. Andrews West	This famous fur trader and explore, son of a Loyalist officer, was born in what is now Vermont and came to Canada in 1784. He entered the fur trade with the North West Company in 1792 and, in 1805, was placed in charge of operations west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1808, while searching for a water route to the Pacific, Fraser descended the turbulent river that bears his name. The skill and daring required to traverse those 500 miles with their violent whirlpools and rapids make his feat one of the most outstanding in the exploration of Canada. Retiring from the Company in 1817, he settled on this property where he farmed and operated mills.	45.09013	-74.83691	Agriculture, Exploration, Fur trade, Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont
Simon James Dawson 1820-1902	In Hillcrest Park, High Street, Thunder Bay	Born in Scotland, Dawson immigrated to Canada as a young man and began his career as a civil engineer. In 1857, as a member of a Canadian government expedition, he surveyed a line of road from the Lakehead to Fort Garry and in 1858-59, further explored that area. His report greatly stimulated Canadian interest in the West. In 1868, he began construction of a wagon and water route following his earlier survey. It was traversed in 1870 by the Wolseley Expedition, sent to preserve order during the first Riel uprising. Dawson represented Algoma in the Ontario legislature 1875-78 and in the Dominion parliament 1878-91.	48.4355	-89.23383	Communities, People, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sinking of the Mary Ward 1872, The	Near the site of the wreck, Craigeleith Provincial Park, Highway 26	On the night of November 24, 1872, the steamer "Mary Ward" ran aground on Milligan's Reef, two kilometers offshore. Recently purchased by five Owen Sound men, the vessel was making the trip from Sarnia to her new home port of Collingwood with twenty-seven aboard, including a Canadian Pacific Railway survey party when the accident occurred. The first lifeboat safely reached shore, then a fierce gale sprang up, delaying rescue operations. After a perilous journey the second lifeboat succeeded in landing but the third capsized and all eight aboard drowned. A group of local fishermen, led by Frank Moberly and Captain George Collins, later rescued those remaining on the wreck, and they were subsequently recognized by the Canadian government for their heroic actions.	44.53698	-80.34815	Disasters	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Craigeleith Provincial Park
Sinking of the Waubuno 1879, The	Beside the anchor from the Waubuno, Market Square Park, bordered by Gibson, Mary and McMurray streets, Parry Sound	This anchor, recovered in 1959, belonged to the steamer "Waubuno", a wooden sidewheeler of some 200 tons that was built at Port Robinson in 1865. She carried freight and passengers in the shipping trade, which flourished on Lake Huron during the nineteenth century. Commanded by Captain J. Burkett, she sailed from Collingwood on November 22, 1879, bound for Parry Sound. The "Waubuno" encountered a violent gale later that day and sank in Georgian Bay some 20 miles south of here. All on board perished, and although some wreckage was later discovered, the bodies of the 24 victims were never found. The specific cause of this disaster has never been determined.	45.34563	-80.0442	Disasters, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Town of Parry Sound

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace	In front of Baden Public School, 220 Snyder's Road East, Baden - west of Kitchener on Regional Road 6	Founder of Ontario's public hydro-electric system, Adam Beck (1857-1925) was born in Baden. He lived in this community until 1885 when he moved to London, Ontario. Beck was elected mayor of that city in 1902, and the following year was appointed to a provincial commission to investigate the development and distribution of power from Niagara Falls. He served as a member of the Ontario legislature where, in 1906, he introduced the bill which set up the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. As chairman of that body, 1906-25, he was largely responsible for its successful establishment and growth, and was knighted in 1914.	43.4049	-80.66021	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Wilmot
Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth 1854-1952	At the municipal office, Main Street, Newburgh	Born in Newburgh of United Empire Loyalist Ancestry, Aylesworth was educated at the University of Toronto, and called to the Ontario bar in 1878. As the Canadian member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903, he presented his country's views in a minority report. Elected to the Dominion Parliament in 1905, he served in the cabinet of sir Wilfrid Laurier as postmaster-general and minister of Labour, 1905-06, and minister of justice, 1906-11. He acted as British representative at the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration in The Hague, 1910-11, and was knighted for his services. In 1923, he was appointed to the Canadian Senate.	44.324017	-76.87565	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Stone Mills

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Ambrose Thomas Stanton, M.D., K.C.M.G. 1875-1938	On the grounds of the Clarke Museum and Archives, off Highway 35/115, Kirby	A distinguished authority on tropical diseases, Stanton was born near here and educated at Trinity Medical College, Toronto. In 1907, after serving as house surgeon at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London, England, he accepted a position at the Institute for Medical Research in present day Malaysia. There, working with Henry Fraser, the institute's director, Stanton made the revolutionary discovery that beriberi, a debilitating and fatal disease, was caused by a dietary deficiency. He also advanced anti-malaria studies and found the cure for an infectious disease contracted by rubber workers. Appointed Chief Medical Adviser in the British Colonial Office in 1926, Stanton worked tirelessly to promote awareness of medical issues among government officials. For his outstanding contributions to medical science, he was knighted in 1934.			People, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Municipality of Clarington
Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. 1848-1924	At Innisfree Farm, 1176 Second Line, Town of Innisfil.	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.	44.240942	-79.5343203	Arts and culture, Education, Industry and trade, People, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Innisfil

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Casimir S. Gzowski 1813-1898	On the grounds of the Niagara Parks Commission administration building, 7400 Portage Road South, Niagara Falls	First chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission (1885-93), Gzowski was born in Russia of Polish parents. Forced to emigrate, following participation in the Polish Rising of 1830, he came to Canada in 1841. An exceptionally able engineer, he first served as a government construction superintendent. He later organized a company that built the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Sarnia, 1853-7, and the International Bridge across the Niagara River at Fort Erie in 1873. He was a founder of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1887. A colonel in the Canadian militia, he was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1879 and knighted in 1890. Gzowski served as Administrator of Ontario 1896-97.	43.08668	-79.07532	Environment, Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls
Sir Collingwood Schreiber 1831-1918	In Cenotaph Park, northwest corner of Scotia and Winnipeg streets, Schreiber	This community, originally known as Isbester's Landing, was named in 1885 after Collingwood G. Schreiber. Born at Bradwell Lodge near Colchester, England, Schreiber emigrated to Canada West in 1852. His training in England as a civil engineer enabled him to play a significant role as a field surveyor and administrator in Canada's era of railway expansion. Schreiber was associated with the Northern Railway between 1860-1864 and the Intercolonial between 1868-1875 before succeeding Sandford Fleming in 1880 as Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific. Schreiber retained this position until 1892 when he became deputy minister of the federal Department of Railways and Canals. He was knighted in 1916 for his public service.	48.80756	-87.2667	Communities, People, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, Township of Schreiber

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Daniel Wilson 1816-1892	Croft Chapter House, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto	A scholar of diverse interests and talents, Daniel Wilson was noted in Britain as the author and illustrator of studies of old Edinburgh and of Scottish prehistory. In 1853 he was appointed to the chair of history and English literature at the University of Toronto. Wilson introduced history, English and anthropology courses at the university and was active in the Canadian Institute, a leading scientific society. He vigorously defended the university's independence against political interference and sectarian religious interests. As president of University College (1880-1892), Wilson was deeply involved in debates surrounding university federation and the admission of women. In 1890 he became the first president of the federated University of Toronto.	43.66243	-79.39658	Education, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. 1871-1962	At the parish hall of Gordon Presbyterian Church, St. Elmo - north of Maxville on County Road 20	An internationally renowned financier, Peacock was born near here in the former Congregational Church manse and educated at Queen's University in Kingston. He taught at Upper Canada College for seven years before joining the Dominion Securities Corporation, a prominent investment company, in 1902. Five years later he was transferred to London, England to manage the firm's European office. Acclaimed for his exceptional financial abilities, Peacock played an increasingly important role in the international securities market and in industrial organization and reconstruction as a director of the Bank of England (1921-24, 1929-46), the head of Baring Brothers and Company (1929-54) and a director of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company (1953-59). He also became a trusted advisor to the Royal Family and was knighted for his services in 1934.	45.31193	-74.87571	Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of North Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. 1871-1962	In the Bank of England, London, England	A native of St. Elmo, Ontario, Edward Peacock joined the Dominion Securities Corporation, a prominent Canadian investment firm, in 1902, and in 1907 came to London to establish their European office. He played a leading part in British and Canadian financial affairs, becoming a director of the Bank of England (1921-24 and 1929-46), Baring Brothers and Co., Limited (1924-54) and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (1926-61), among other institutions. In recognition of his services to the Crown, notably as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, he was knighted in 1934. Sir Edward's other official responsibilities included the office, during the Second World War, of Chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Canadian National War Services Funds Advisory Board. In 1981 the Government of Ontario presented this memorial to the Bank of England to honour his achievements in Canada and the United Kingdom and his contributions to relations between them.			Education, Industry and trade, People	International, United Kingdom, London, England
Sir Edward Wentworth Beatty 1877-1943	At the Sir Edward Beatty House, 13 Sullivan Avenue, Thorold	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.	43.122853	-79.2038344	Industry and trade, People, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Francis Hincks at Renfrew	At Bruce and Albert Streets on the lot he donated for a public square, Renfrew	Premier of the Province of Canada 1851-1854, Governor of Barbados 1856-1862 and British Guiana 1862-1865, Hincks was born in Cork, Ireland in 1807, settled in Upper Canada in 1832, and was elected to the Assembly in 1841. He was prominent in the Reform campaign for Responsible Government and was a keen advocate of railway building. While Finance Minister, 1860-1873, Hincks framed the Bank Act of 1871, which laid the foundation of Canada's banking system. In 1853, he purchased property here, laid out a subdivision and provided land for building mills at the Second Chute of the Bonnechère River. Twice elected a Member for Renfrew, 1854 and 1869, he donated land for a public square. In 1874, he settled in Montreal, where he died in 1885.	43.122853	-79.2038344	Communities, Industry and trade, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew
Sir George W. Ross 1841-1914	On the grounds of East Williams Memorial Public School, Queen Street, Nairn - County Road 19 south of Highway 7	Born on a nearby farm, Ontario's fifth prime minister was for many years a teacher and a school inspector in Middlesex County. He was elected to the federal parliament in 1872 as Liberal member for Middlesex West. In 1883, he entered the Ontario government as minister of education under Oliver Mowat. When A.S. Hardy retired in 1899, G.W. Ross became prime minister of Ontario and provincial treasurer. His government, 1899-1905, promoted distribution of hydro-electric power and the construction of a provincial railway for northern Ontario. Appointed to the Senate in 1907, he was its Liberal leader from 1911 until his death. Ross was knighted for his public service in 1911.	43.11183	-81.55711	Education, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Municipality of North Middlesex
Sir Gilbert Parker 1862-1932	On the grounds of St. Luke's Anglican Church, County Road 4, Camden East	In this community of Camden East, where his father was a storekeeper and justice of the peace, was born Gilbert Parker, Canadian novelist and poet. Educated at the University of Toronto, he became a journalist and later turned to writing fiction. He moved to England in 1889 and achieved a considerable reputation as an author of historical novels, many of which, such as "The Seats of the Mighty", had a Canadian setting. Parker sat in the British House of Commons 1900-1918 as member for Gravesend and was knighted in 1902 for his literary achievements.	44.33736	-76.83505	Arts and culture, People	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Township of Stone Mills



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir James Pliny Whitney 1843-1914	On the grounds of Holy Trinity Church, Riverside Heights, County Road 2, east of Morrisburg	Born in Williamsburg and educated at the Cornwall Grammar School, Whitney was called to the Bar in 1876. He was elected to the legislative assembly as Conservative member for Dundas in 1888. A noted orator, he was leader of the opposition 1896-1905. In the latter year, the Liberal government headed by the Hon. G.W. Ross was defeated and Whitney became the sixth prime minister of Ontario. He held that post 1905-14, and his administration was noted for its introduction of extensive legislation relating to agriculture, labour, education and public utilities. Whitney received his knighthood in 1908.	44.93351	-75.1248	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas
Sir John A. Macdonald 1815-1891	At Ramshorn Theatre, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland	Canada's first prime minister, born in Ramshorn Parish, emigrated with his family to Kingston, Upper Canada, in 1820. A successful lawyer, he was elected to the provincial legislature in 1844 and became leader of the Conservative party. He played a leading role in the effort to achieve a federal union of Britain's North American colonies which resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867. Macdonald served as prime minister, 1867-73 and 1878-91, and under his administration large territories were added to Canada, a transcontinental railway built and settlement of the west encouraged. At his death Canada's autonomy, based on rapid economic development and a close British-Canadian relationship, was assured.			People, Politics and law	International, United Kingdom, Glasgow, Scotland

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir John Cunningham McLennan 1867-1935	On the Avon River footpath, behind 203 William Street, the former McLennan family home, Stratford	An outstanding Canadian scientist, McLennan was born in Ingersoll and moved to this house in 1883. He attended the University of Toronto where he later became Head of the Physics Department. His research and publications brought international recognition to the University's physics laboratory, which bears his name. A leading advocate of close ties between science, industry and government, McLennan was instrumental in founding the Advisory Council on Industrial and Scientific Research, later the National Research Council. His work in England on the magnetic detection of submarines and the use of radium in the treatment of cancer, his explanation of the yellow-green light in the spectrum of the aurora-borealis and his successes in liquefying helium, contributed to his world-wide reputation. He was knighted in 1935.			Education, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford
Sir John Harvey 1778-1852	In Harvey Park, the site from which Harvey set out, York Boulevard near Dundurn Street, Hamilton	From these heights, Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey set out with about 700 men on the night of June 5, 1813, to launch a surprise attack on an invading United States force of some 3,000 men camped at Stoney Creek. His rout of the troops commanded by Brigadier-General John Chandler under cover of darkness in the early hours of June 6 is generally credited with saving Upper Canada from being overrun by the enemy. Harvey was knighted in 1824, served as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, 1834-41, Governor of Newfoundland, 1841-46, and Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1846-51.	43.26985	-79.88541	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Sir John Johnson's Mills	At the site of the former mills, John Street, Williamstown	Son of the celebrated Indian superintendent Sir William Johnson, Sir John was born in 1742 in New York's Mohawk Valley. During the American Revolution, his Loyalist sympathies brought him to Canada where he organized the King's Royal Regiment of New York. After the Revolution, he received extensive Crown-land grants in Glengarry County and elsewhere. He built a grist-mill and sawmill here on the Au Raisin River about 1790 and, on the bank opposite, a manor-house. Appointed to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada in 1796, he died near Montreal in 1830.	45.1448	-74.5773	Buildings and structures, Communities, Industry and trade, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir John Lefroy 1817-1890	In front of the Sandford Fleming Building, the site of the former magnetic observatory, 10 King's College Road, University of Toronto, Toronto	A pioneer in the study of terrestrial magnetism, Lefroy was director of the magnetic observatory here from 1842 to 1853. Born in Hampshire, England, he was commissioned in the Royal Artillery at the age of seventeen and, because of his aptitude for science, was posted to St. Helena in 1839 to establish a magnetic observatory. Three years later, he was transferred to Toronto. During 1843-44, Lefroy conducted the first comprehensive magnetic and meteorological survey in British North America, making observations of exceptional scope and scientific value. Before returning to England in 1853, he was instrumental in persuading the provincial government to assume responsibility for the observatory. Following a distinguished career as a soldier, scholar and colonial administrator, Lefroy was knighted in 1877.	43.6602	-79.3948	People, Scientific and technological innovations, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Sir John Stephen Willison 1856-1927	Huron County Library - Zurich Branch, at 10 Goshen Street North (the intersection of Main Street and Goshen Street North), Zurich.	One of Canada's most influential political journalist and a strong advocate of the Imperial Federation movement, Willison was born on a farm about 6.5 kilometers northeast of here. He began his career in 1881 with the London Advertiser. Two years later, he joined the Toronto Globe and in 1890 was appointed chief editor of that newspaper. In 1902, he resigned to become editor of the Independent Toronto Daily News (1902-1917) and in 1910 was named Canadian Correspondent of the London Times. Willison was knighted in 1913 for his contribution to journalism. His many written works include a notable biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.	43.42135	-81.62445	Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Bluewater

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G. 1823-1917	In front of his former home, 194 William Street, Belleville	The fifth Prime Minister of Canada, Bowell was born in Suffolk, England and came to Belleville with his parents in 1833. Apprenticed as a printer at the Intelligencer, he advanced quickly, becoming the newspaper's editor and proprietor by 1850. Bowell also gained prominence in the Orange Order, a formidable political force in 19th century Canada, and was elected to the first Dominion Parliament in 1867 as Conservative member for North Hastings. During a long and distinguished public career in which he represented this area for 25 years, Bowell held various ministerial posts. Following the sudden death of Sir John Thompson, he served as Prime Minister (1894-1896). Knighted in 1895, Bowell devoted his final years to journalistic and business activities in Belleville.	44.1647	-77.37694	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville
Sir Oliver Mowat 1820-1903	On the grounds of the Frontenac County Court House, Court Street, Kingston	Born in Kingston, Mowat studied law under John A. Macdonald. After moving to Toronto in 1840 he was elected a Liberal member of the legislature of the Province of Canada in 1857 and served as provincial secretary in 1858 and postmaster general 1863-64. He took part in the Quebec Conference of 1864 which led to Confederation in 1867. Mowat became Ontario's third prime minister in 1872 succeeding the Honourable Edward Blake, and retained that post for almost 24 years. Resigning in 1896, he accepted a seat in the Senate, and became minister of justice, 1896-97 in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mowat served as lieutenant-governor of Ontario from 1897 until his death.	44.22738	-76.4898	People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Richard Bonnycastle 1791-1847	In the parade square at Fort Henry, just east of Kingston at the junction of County Road 2 and Highway 15	As an officer in the Corps of Royal Engineers, Bonnycastle was trained in engineering, mapmaking, geology and painting. He served in Europe and Nova Scotia before coming to Upper Canada in 1826. The military surveys and related scientific work that he produced while posted at Niagara, Kingston and York contributed to the economic development of the province. Bonnycastle was recalled here in 1837 to supervise completion of the new Fort Henry. His masterful defence of Kingston during the Rebellions of 1837-38 earned him a knighthood. An interested observer of human nature, Sir Richard wrote four books detailing the social life, history and physical features of British North America.	44.2304	-76.4601	Arts and culture, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Sir Rodmond P. Roblin 1853-1937	At the former Roblin homestead, Bethesda Road, off County Road 15, about 16 km north of Picton	Born and brought up on this property, purchased by his grandfather Levi Roblin in 1821, Rodmond Roblin moved to Fort Garry (Winnipeg) in 1877. Elected as an Independent member to the Manitoba legislature in 1888, he was defeated in 1892. Roblin was re-elected in 1896 after joining the Conservatives, and that year became their provincial leader. The Conservatives were victorious in 1899 and Roblin succeeded H.J. Macdonald in October 1900 as premier of Manitoba. Roblin's administration, 1900-1915, promoted western grain trade as well as railway construction, and by adding large northern regions more than doubled the size of the province. An outstanding leader in Manitoba's formative years, Roblin was knighted in 1912.	44.1292	-77.1163	Industry and trade, People, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward
Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe 1763-1851	Near the Brock Monument in Queenston Memorial Park, Queenston	On October 13, 1812, following Isaac Brock's death in a preceding assault, Major-General Sheaffe assumed command and led a successful attack, which dislodged an invading American force from Queenston Heights. Born in Boston, Mass., Sheaffe was commissioned in the British army in 1778 and fought in the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. Arriving in Upper Canada in 1812, he served as Administrator of the province 1812-1813, and returned to England in the latter year. He was created a baronet in 1813, attained the rank of general in 1838 and died in Edinburgh, Scotland.	43.1603	-79.053	People, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1915	In Fleming Park, Aylmer Road and Brock Streets, Peterborough	Inventor of Standard Time and pioneer in world communications, Fleming was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and training in engineering and surveying before emigrating to Canada and settling at Peterborough in 1845. He soon moved to Toronto where in 1849 he assisted in the founding of the Canadian Institute and two years later designed the first Canadian postage stamp. He was the builder of the Intercolonial Railway and as chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway (1871-1880), conducted surveys of a transcontinental route. His proposal, presented to the Canadian Institute in 1879, outlining a worldwide uniform system for reckoning time and his advocacy of a cable route linking Canada with Australia, earned Fleming universal recognition. He was knighted in 1897.			People, Scientific and technological innovations, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough
Sir Sandford Fleming 1827-1915	At the War Memorial Gardens in Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland	Inventor of Standard Time and pioneer in world communications, Fleming was born in Kirkcaldy and training in engineering and surveying before emigrating to Canada and settling at Peterborough, Ontario, in 1845. He soon moved to Toronto but retained a lifelong interest in his birthplace which he visited frequently. In 1882, he was made a Burgess and Freeman of the Town. He was the builder of the Intercolonial Railway and as chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway conducted surveys of a transcontinental route. His proposal, presented to the Canadian Institute in 1879, outlining a worldwide uniform system for reckoning time, and his advocacy of a cable route linking Canada with Australia, earned Fleming universal recognition. He was knighted in 1897.			People, Scientific and technological innovations	International, United Kingdom, Fifeshire, Scotland

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir William C. Van Horne 1843-1915	In the municipal park opposite the public utilities building, off Cumberland Street, Thunder Bay	Born in Chelsea, Illinois, Van Horne, after a brilliant career with a number of railways in the mid-western United States, accepted the position of general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1881. Construction of this pioneer Canadian transcontinental line was pushed ahead rapidly under his energetic supervision, despite many difficulties of a physical and financial nature which would have discouraged a man of lesser ability. Its completion in 1885 ensured Canadian unity. Through his influence this community, previously known as Prince Arthur's Landing, was named Port Arthur in 1883-84. Elected president of the company in 1888, Van Horne was knighted in 1894 for his services to Canada.	48.4361	-89.2177	People, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay
Sir William Campbell 1758-1834	On the grounds of Campbell House, now a museum, 160 Queen Street West at University Avenue, Toronto	Campbell was born near Caithness, Scotland. He fought with the British forces during the American Revolution and was taken prisoner at Yorktown in 1781. Three years later, he was practising law in Nova Scotia where, in 1799, he was elected to the House of Assembly. In 1811, Campbell moved to Upper Canada where he had accepted a judgeship on the Court of King's Bench. He was made chief justice of the province and speaker of the Legislative Council in 1825. Four years later, he received the first knighthood awarded a judge in Upper Canada. Campbell built this neoclassical brick house on Adelaide Street East at Frederick Street around 1822. The Advocates' Society and the Sir William Campbell Foundation moved it to this location in 1972.	43.651	-79.387	People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir William H. Hearst 1864-1941	In Memorial Park, Yonge Street, Tara	Born in Arran Township, Hearst was educated at the Collingwood Collegiate and Osgoode Hall. He practised law at Sault Ste. Marie and was first elected to the provincial legislature as Conservative member for that community in 1908. He was appointed minister of lands, forests and mines in 1911 during the administration of Sir James Whitney, and following the latter's death in September, 1914, became Ontario's seventh prime minister. Hearst retained that post throughout the first World War and was knighted for his services. Following his government's defeat in 1919 by the United Farmers of Ontario, he retired from politics, but served as a member of the International Joint Commission on Boundary Waters, 1920-40.	44.4772	-81.1456	Industry and trade, People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Bruce, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
Sir William Mackenzie 1849-1923	On the grounds of his former home, Mackenzie House, Nelson Street, Kirkfield	Born near here, MacKenzie became a successful local merchant and contractor on Ontario railways. He built this house in 1888. After 1886, with associates, he obtained major construction contracts on numerous Canadian railways and by 1895 was one of Canada's leading railway builders and financiers. In 1899 MacKenzie and Donald Mann organized the Canadian Northern Railway, which later became a transcontinental system. Knighted in 1911, MacKenzie achieved international prominence through business directorates and electric railway and power development in Canada, Europe, the Caribbean, and South America. His influence declined following the Northern's nationalization in 1917, and after much dispute his Ontario power companies were acquired by the province in 1920. He died in Toronto and was buried at Kirkfield.	44.5628	-78.9814	Industry and trade, People, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sir William Mulock 1843-1944	In Memorial Park, County Road 27, Bond Head	William Mulock was born in Bond Head where his father practised medicine. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1863 and was called to the Bar in 1867. A strong proponent of university federation, Mulock served his Alma Mater successively as Senator and Vice-Chancellor 1873-1900 and became Chancellor in 1924. First elected to the House of Commons in 1882, he was Postmaster General in the Laurier cabinet 1896-1905. There, he introduced Imperial penny postage, the trans-Pacific cable and far-reaching labour legislation. Knighted in 1902, Sir William was Chief Justice of Ontario 1923-36.	44.0877	-79.6753	People, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury
Sir William Osler 1849-1919	On the grounds of the community centre, County Road 27, Bond Head	This famous physician and author, son of the Reverend Featherstone Osler, was born July 12, 1849 in the Anglican rectory near Bond Head. Here he lived until 1857. He taught medicine at some of the greatest schools of his day, including McGill, Johns Hopkins and Oxford. His lectures and writing revolutionized methods of medical instruction and measures to protect public health. Gaining world renown, he became known as the father of clinical medicine.	44.0877	-79.6753	Education, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury
Sir William Pearce Howland 1811-1907	In Confederation Square, near the former Toronto Township offices, Dundas Street, Mississauga	The only American-born Father of Confederation, Sir William P. Howland was a native of Paulings, N.Y. and, in 1830, settled in Cooksville. In the 1840s, his extensive business interests became centred in Toronto. Howland became a British subject in 1841. He represented York West 1857-67 in the Legislative Assembly and 1867-68 in the House of Commons. He served as minister of finance 1865-63 and 1866-67, receiver general 1863-64, postmaster general in 1864, and the first minister of inland revenue in 1867. At the London Conference in 1866, Howland was one of the three delegates from Canada West. He was Ontario's second lieutenant-governor, 1863-73, and in 1879 was created a K.C.M.G.			People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Skirmishes at the Canard River	On County Road 18, at the bridge over the Canard River, about 8 km north of Amherstburg	In the War of 1812, the first engagement in Canada involving British and American forces in significant numbers occurred here on the Canard River. On July 12, 1812, Brigadier-General William Hull invaded Canada and encamped near Sandwich. The British commander, Lieutenant-Colonel T.B. St. George, consolidated his forces, consisting of regulars of the 41st Regiment, Indians and Canadian militia, at Fort Malden, south of the Canard, and stationed a picquet at the bridge. This outpost was attacked on July 16 by Colonel Lewis Cass and about 280 enemy troops. After a brief stand, the outnumbered British fell back towards the fort. The Americans abandoned the position the following day, but later returned several times to skirmish with the British, who had reoccupied the post.	42.1691	-83.0981	War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Amherstburg
Slomans and the CNR School on Wheels, The	At the school car, now restored, which the Slomans used, Sloman Memorial Park, Victoria Terrace, Clinton	In 1922, veteran educator J.B. MacDougall urged the provincial government to establish railway car schools to serve residents of Northern Ontario's outlying regions. Four years later two cars, the first of seven, commenced operation. One, the forerunner of this car, was staffed by a Clinton native, Fred Sloman. A dedicated teacher and ardent supporter of the innovative program, Sloman travelled the CNR line from Capreol, near Sudbury, north-west to Foleyet for 39 years. Aided by his wife, Cela, he taught academic subjects and the principles of democracy to children and adults, some with no previous schooling, and offered a variety of social services to those in need. The 'Dean of Car School Instructors', Sloman retired in 1964, three years before the program was discontinued.	43.60563	-81.5374	Buildings and structures, Education, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Central Huron

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Solomon Moseby Affair 1837, The	At the site of the former complex, Rye and Cottage streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake	The second courthouse and jail of the Niagara District was erected at this site in 1817. Several high-profile cases were tried here, including that of African-American freedom seeker Solomon Moseby. In the spring of 1837, Moseby stole his enslaver's horse and escaped, settling in Niagara. A few weeks later, his new-found freedom was threatened when his enslaver arrived with an arrest warrant and extradition papers. Moseby was detained at this jail while awaiting an extradition decision. Over 200 Black community supporters mobilized and camped outside to protest Moseby's possible return to slavery and harsh punishment in the United States. When the extradition order was given, the protestors obstructed Moseby's removal. Two Black residents, Herbert Holmes and Jacob Green, were killed. Moseby escaped, fled to England, and later returned to live in Niagara. For African Canadians, this was not simply about justice for one man. If Moseby's enslaver had succeeded, they could all be vulnerable to extradition and re-enslavement. This incident helped to establish Canadian extradition and refugee policies that are still used today.			Black heritage, Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
St. Andrew's	On the grounds of the church, 323 Simcoe Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Presbyterians formed a congregation at Niagara in 1794 with John Dun as resident minister. Within a year, they had built a church and, by 1802, a schoolhouse. American troops burned the church during the War of 1812, claiming that British soldiers had used the steeple as an observation post. The congregation held services in the schoolhouse until 1831 when, under the leadership of the Reverend Robert McGill, they built this church. Restored but little altered, St Andrew's is a splendid example of Greek revival architecture. The church's interior, classically Georgian in design, retains the original high pulpit and box pews.	43.2554	-79.0801	Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Andrew's Anglican Church	On the grounds of the church, Main Street West and St. Andrew's Avenue, Grimsby	On this land donated by Robert Nelles, United Empire Loyalist, the pioneers of this community built a log church in 1794. It was replaced by a frame structure which was completed by 1804. The present stone church was erected 1819-25, and consecrated by bishop C.J. Stewart in 1828. The first three incumbents were the Rev. W. Sampson 1817-22, the Rev. A.N. Bethune 1823-27, and the Rev. G.F.R. Grout 1827-49. In this churchyard are buried many members of the Loyalist families who founded The Forty (Grimsby).	43.1935	-79.5704	Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Grimsby
St. Andrew's Church	On the grounds of the former church, now the parish hall, County Road 18 and Highway 138, St. Andrews West	This building, the oldest remaining stone structure in the province erected as a church, was completed about 1801. Many of the pioneer settlers in this area were Roman Catholic Highlanders, ministered to by the Rev. Roderick Macdonell, the missionary at St. Regis. The church was built under his leadership, with the assistance of a prominent local settler, « Spanish » John Macdonell, who obtained contribution for its construction from members of the North West Company and other fur traders. It was used as a hospital during the War of 1812, and served its congregation until replaced by the adjacent church in 1860. Simon Fraser and Sandfield Macdonald are buried in the graveyard opposite.	45.0959	-74.7974	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Stormont
St. Andrew's Church	On the grounds of the church, King Street West at Simcoe Street, Toronto	St. Andrew's was begun in 1874 to serve a Church of Scotland congregation organized in 1830. An outstanding example of Romanesque Revival architecture, this massive church was designed by William Storm (1826-92), a noted Toronto architect. The style was associated with medieval architecture in Scotland, and the distinctively Scottish flank tower turrets further emphasized this significant connection. Constructed largely of Georgetown sandstone, St. Andrew's was dedicated on February 13, 1876, and later enlarged by the elaborate chancel addition. Under the vigorous leadership of its first minister, the Reverend D.J. Macdonnell (1843-96), an outspoken theologian, St. Andrew's rapidly became one of the most influential Presbyterian churches in Canada, and in 1890 it established St. Andrew's Institute, a pioneer centre for social work in Toronto.	43.6477	-79.3854	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Andrew's Church	On the grounds of the church, 9860 Keele Street, Maple	A superb example of "carpenter's Gothic" architecture, this building was constructed to serve a Church of Scotland congregation organized about 1829. It was built during the rectorship of the Rev. Donald Ross by John McDonald, a local contractor, and opened for service on November 11, 1862. St. Andrew's tall, pointed openings and central, projecting tower demonstrate how strongly its design was influenced by early Victorian architecture of the Gothic Revival. It is distinguished by its refined composition and excellent joinery, and many elements, such as the buttresses, are very slender because they are executed in wood. The tower is surmounted by a handsome, octagonal spire of more solid form. St. Andrew's has been twice extended, and in 1946 its interior was extensively renovated.	43.8508	-79.5116	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan
St. Andrew's Church 1812	On the grounds of the church, Church Street West, Williamstown	This building, the oldest remaining stone structure in the province erected as a church, was completed about 1801. Many of the pioneer settlers in this area were Roman Catholic Highlanders, ministered to by the Rev. Roderick Macdonell, the missionary at St. Regis. The church was built under his leadership, with the assistance of a prominent local settler, « Spanish » John Macdonell, who obtained contribution for its construction from members of the North West Company and other fur traders. It was used as a hospital during the War of 1812, and served its congregation until replaced by the adjacent church in 1860. Simon Fraser and Sandfield Macdonald are buried in the graveyard opposite.	45.1466	-74.5775	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Andrew's Church 1832	On the grounds of the church, 1008 King Street, L'Orignal	The Presbyterian congregation at L'Orignal was organized about 1822 by the Rev. John McLaurin, who visited L'Orignal as minister of the Church of Scotland for the Lochiel pastorate. In 1823, McLaurin became the teacher at the Ottawa District School in L'Orignal and conducted worship in the school or court house. He assumed official charge of the L'Orignal and Hawkesbury congregations in 1832. The present church was begun that year under his direction, but for lack of funds was not finished until about 1836. The site for the church and manse was the gift of Charles Platt Treadwell, Seigneur of Pointe à l'Orignal. In 1925, the congregation of St. Andrew's joined The United Church of Canada.	45.6203	-74.6914	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Township of Champlain
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	On the grounds of the church, 325 St. George Street West, Fergus	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-Reival 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.	43.7049	-80.3819	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	On the grounds of the church, 325 St. George Street West, Fergus	<b>(Gaelic title)</b> Eaglais Chleireach an Naoimh Aindrea <b>(Gaelic text)</b> 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'àhaist 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.	43.7049	-80.3819	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church 1840	On the grounds of the church, Regional Road 15, east of Beaverton	Built by the volunteer labour of the local congregation on land granted by the Crown in 1835, and designed in the neoclassical manner, St. Andrew's was started in 1840 and completed by 1853. This limestone and granite structure replaced an earlier log church which stood in the vicinity. Services in St. Andrew's, which were held even before its completion, were conducted in both English and Gaelic. The Reverend David Watson, D.D., inducted in 1853 as the first regular minister, served until his retirement in 1898 but continued to be associated with St. Andrew's until his death in 1903. Although a new St. Andrew's was built in Beaverton in 1879, services have been continued in the "Old Stone Church" during the summer months.	44.4265	-79.11606	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Brock

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Anne's Anglican Church	In front of the church, 270 Gladstone Avenue, Toronto	Built in the Byzantine style, St. Anne's was designed by the noted Toronto architect Ford Howland to serve a large and vigorous parish. It was constructed in 1907-08, replacing an earlier building which stood on the site. In 1923 the interior was richly decorated under the supervision of architect William Rae and artist J.E.H. MacDonald. Members of the Group of Seven and their associates executed the fine paintings in the dome and surrounding the altar. Renowned for its role in the development of Anglican congregations in western Toronto and for its social mission in the Parkdale district, St. Anne's remains active in community life. In 1968 the parish opened St. Anne's Tower, a pioneering venture in providing individual apartment accommodation for the elderly.	43.6506	-79.4303	Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
St. Clair Tunnel, The	Adjacent to the tunnel, St. Andrew Street, Sarnia	The first international submarine railway tunnel in North America was built here, 1889-91, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. It connects Sarnia with Port Huron, Michigan. To compete with U.S. railways for the lucrative Chicago and mid-western freight and passenger traffic, the Grand Trunk required uninterrupted access to these areas. A ferry service across the St Clair was considered unsatisfactory and a bridge impracticable. The tunnel and its approaches, over two miles long and including 6,026 feet of iron tube, were built under the direction of Joseph Hobson. Electrification of the line through the tunnel was completed in 1908 and remained until the introduction of diesel trains.	42.9576	-82.4102	Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, City of Sarnia



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. George the Martyr Anglican Church	On the grounds of St. George the Martyr Anglican Church, 124 Sparks Street, Magnetawan	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.	45.6631	-79.6433	Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Parry Sound, Township of Magnetawan
St. James' Cathedral	On the grounds of the cathedral, 106 King Street East at Church Street, Toronto	York's first church was built here in 1803-07 with the aid of public subscriptions and a government grant. That frame building was enlarged in 1818-19 and replaced by a larger one in 1831. The first incumbent was the Rev. George Okill Stuart, who served from 1800 to 1812, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Strachan, later first bishop of Toronto. The second church was burnt in 1839. Toronto's first cathedral was then erected on this site but was destroyed in the great fire of 1849. The present cathedral was begun in 1850, opened for divine service in 1853, and completed in 1874.	43.6501	-79.3737	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. James' Church 1826	On the grounds of the church, Church Street, Maitland	Among Augusta Township's earliest settlers were a number of Anglican Loyalists who, by 1785, were holding services in private houses. The first resident missionary, the Reverend John Bethune, was appointed to this area in 1814. Reverend Robert Blakey served the parish from 1821 until his death in 1858, and during his incumbency construction of St. James Church was begun in 1826. A pleasing example of early Gothic Revival architecture, this structure was built by John Shephard, a local mason, on land donated by a parishioner, George Longely. It was consecrated in 1830 by the Rt. Rev. Charles James Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, and it remains largely unaltered from its original design.	44.6384	-75.6141	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Augusta
St. James-on-the-Lines 1836	On the grounds of the church, 215 Church Street North, Penetanguishene	This garrison church was erected 1836-38 on the Penetanguishene military reserve. It was also attended by military pensioners and civilians since, until the 1870s, it housed the only Protestant congregation in the vicinity. Building funds were obtained largely through the exertions of the local naval commandant, Captain John Moberly, R.N. The first rector, Reverend Geo. Hallen, held the post for thirty-six years. Many of the community's pioneers and military leaders are buried in its cemetery.	44.7871	-79.9263	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of Penetanguishene
St. Johns	On the grounds of 2984 Holland Road, St. Johns - northwest of Fonthill	A sawmill built in 1792 on nearby Twelve Mile Creek by Benjamin Canby, an early entrepreneur, formed the nucleus of a settlement, which, by 1799, was called St. Johns. Other enterprising businessmen, notably John Darling and John Street, developed several mill sites and the flourishing community soon became the Niagara District's leading mill centre. A post-office was established in 1831, by which time the village contained numerous operations, including a woollen factory, foundry, tannery and several saw- and grist-mills. The completion of the Welland Canal and the rapid emergence of industries on that waterway hampered the further growth of St. Johns, and the decline was accelerated by the bypassing of the Short Hills area by the Great Western and Welland Railways, completed between 1853 and 1859.	43.0793	-79.2789	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Pelham

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. John's Anglican Parish	On the grounds of the church, 72 Fowler Street, Richmond	On this site stood the first church to be commenced in what is now Carleton County. Among the pioneers who formed the Richmond Military Settlement in 1818 were many Anglicans, and in 1822, the Rev. John Byrne was appointed to minister to the members of that communion in Richmond and March. The original St. John's Church, a frame and stone structure, was begun in 1823 and the following year Byrne established residence in Richmond, where he served until his death in 1826. He was succeeded in 1828 by the Rev. Robert Short through whose efforts the church was completed by 1830. The present St. John's was built to replace the first church in 1859-60.	45.1871	-75.8351	Buildings and structures, Religion	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa
St. John's Church	On the grounds of the church, 3305 Sandwich Street, Windsor	Following the cession of Detroit to the United States in 1794, and the withdrawal of the British garrison two years later, many residents moved to the Canadian side of the river where they founded the community of Sandwich. Early Anglican services were conducted there by Richard Pollard, sheriff of the Western District. In 1802, he was ordained a deacon and appointed missionary to the settlement. By 1807, a log church had been erected, but it was destroyed by American troops during the War of 1812. It was replaced in 1818-19 by a larger structure that forms a portion of the present church.	42.29951	-83.07694	Buildings and structures, Religion, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
St. John's Church 1834	On the grounds of the church, 99 Hunter Street West, Peterborough	An Anglican congregation was formed in Peterborough by the Rev. Samuel Armour in 1826. Services were held in a schoolhouse until the building of St. John's was begun in 1834 and opened in the summer of 1836. Designed by Joseph Scobell and assisted by financial contributions from England and Ireland, it is a fine example of Early English Gothic Revival architecture. In 1882 it was extensively renovated. The first rector was the Rev. R.H. D'Olier, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who served until 1837. St. John's is the oldest remaining church in Peterborough County and has been in continuous use since its opening.	44.307	-78.3178	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Lawrence Hall 1850	In the main foyer of the hall, 157 King Street East at Jarvis Street, Toronto	Erected in 1850, this structure provided a grand public hall in the St. Lawrence marketplace, then the centre of Toronto, for concerts, balls, meetings and other civic events. Seating a thousand, it was proudly regarded as one of the city's finest buildings. Here, Jenny Lind sang, the Anti-Slavery Society met, and George Brown addressed ardent Reform gatherings before Confederation. When the centre of the city shifted north and west in the 1870s, St. Lawrence Hall's great era ended.	43.6505	-79.3722	Arts and culture, Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
St. Lawrence Market	At the north building of the St. Lawrence Market, Front and Jarvis Streets, Toronto	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.	43.6493	-79.3719	Agriculture, Buildings and structures	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
St. Mark's Church	On the grounds of the church, Barriefield - east of Kingston on County Road 2	This church, a fine example of the early style of Gothic revival architecture, was built with the aid of funds subscribed by the British Admiralty and by settlers at Barriefield, many of whom had been employees of the Royal Navy dockyard at Navy Bay. John Bennett Marks, a naval paymaster, donated the land for a site. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop John Strachan, July 10, 1843, and the church, designed by Alfred Brunel, was opened by Archdeacon George Okill Stuart, July 7, 1844. The first rector, the Reverend John Pope, served from 1844-1846. The church was consecrated by the Rt. Reverend John Travers Lewis, first Bishop of Ontario, September 25, 1862.	44.2443	-76.4611	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Mark's Church	On the grounds of the church, 41 Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	One of the earliest Anglican churches in the province, St. Mark's was begun in 1804 to serve a congregation organized twelve years earlier. Its first rector, the Reverend Robert Addison, chaplain of Upper Canada's first Legislative Assembly, numbered among his parishioners Lieutenant-Governor John Simcoe, Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler and Major-General Isaac Brock. Completed in 1810, the church was used by the British as a hospital in 1812 and by the Americans as a barracks in 1813. Burnt by the latter, the nave was rebuilt by 1822 and the church consecrated six years later. In 1843 the structure was altered by the addition of the transepts, chancel and the present Gothic Revival pulpits. Further interior alterations were made in 1892 and 1964.	43.2566	-79.067	Buildings and structures, Religion	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
St. Mark's Church 1822	On the grounds of the church, 53 King Street, Port Hope	Built in 1822, this Anglican Church was consecrated in 1828 and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. With an enlargement in 1842, and alterations to windows and tower in 1851, the church approached its present size, form and Gothic appearance. A new St. John's was opened on Pine Street in 1869 and this building was closed. Re-opened in 1873 and rededicated to St. Mark, it became the church of a separate parish. Further alterations were made about 1895 and in 1962, the church was carefully restored. On July 26, 1959, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and His Royal Highness, Prince Philip accompanied their host the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada and parishioner of St. Mark's, to morning worship here.	43.9517	-78.2903	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Mary's Church	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	In 1832 and 1833, a considerable number of retired veterans of the British Army and Navy, some of whom had commuted their pensions for land, settled in this area. Largely members of the Church of England, their spiritual welfare was at first cared for by the rector of Adelaide Township, the Reverend Dominick Edward Blake. In 1840, one of these settlers, Lieutenant Charles Preston, donated land for a church and burying ground, and this frame building was constructed about 1843. St. Mary's is the oldest remaining church in Middlesex County. It was consecrated by Bishop Benjamin Cronyn in 1860 and many of the original settlers lie buried in the adjacent churchyard.	42.8825	-81.76328	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Strathroy-Caradoc
St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral	On the grounds of the pro-cathedral, Park and Sheaffe streets, Hamilton	One of the few Roman Catholic churches in Ontario retaining its pre-Confederation character, St Mary's was erected in 1859-60 during the episcopate of Bishop John Farrell to replace a building destroyed by fire. It was designed by Frederick Kortum, a German-born architect who died before the church was completed, and was built with volunteer labour provided by parishioners. Gothic revival in style, the imposing structure is distinguished by its massive bell tower and stone trim. The church's most impressive feature, however, is its magnificent interior with elaborately carved high altar fashioned by Montreal architect Zéphérin Perrault and fine stained-glass windows made in Bavaria. The seat of the Bishop of Hamilton until 1927, St Mary's now serves as a substitute cathedral for the diocese.	43.26336	-79.8693	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Michael's Cathedral	At the west entrance to the cathedral, Bond and Shuter Streets, Toronto	The cornerstone of St. Michael's Cathedral was laid on May 8, 1845, by the Most Reverend Michael Power, first Catholic Bishop of Toronto. Designed by William Thomas, the building is an adaptation of the 14th century English Gothic style. It was consecrated on September 29, 1848. Though the transepts remain unfinished, St. Michael's adheres to the ancient cruciform shape of religious structures. The interior of the cathedral had undergone a number of transformations. The great chancel window, installed in 1858, was executed by Etienne Thevenot, a gifted French artist and was donated by Bishop de Charbonnel. Construction of the tower and spire began in 1867. St. Michael's is the principal church of Canada's largest English-speaking Catholic archdiocese.	43.6547	-79.3774	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
St. Michael's College	On the grounds of the college, near the corner of Bay and St. Joseph streets, University of Toronto, Toronto	In 1852, this college was established as a Roman Catholic boys' school in the palace of the Right Reverend Armand, Comte de Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto and a vigorous opponent of the public school system in Canada West. The minor seminary opened by Basilian priests that year was combined with the school in 1853, and, in 1855, St. Michael's college was incorporated. A new collegiate structure and adjoining parish church, St. Basil's, were built here on Clover Hill. On September 15, 1856, classes commenced with the Reverend Jean Mathieu Soulerin, C.S.B., as superior. The college progressed gradually and, in 1881, it affiliated with the University of Toronto. St. Michael's formally became an arts college within the University in 1910.	43.66573	-79.388	Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
St. Paul's 1785 H.M. Chapel of the Mohawks	On the grounds of the chapel, Mohawk Street, Brantford	This chapel, the first Protestant church in Ontario, was built by the Crown for the Mohawks of the Six Nations Iroquois who settled here in 1784. It replaced the Queen Anne Chapel (1712) at Fort Hunter, New York, which the Mohawks lost, along with their lands, as a result of their alliance with the British during the American War of Independence. The church was dedicated to Saint Paul in 1788 by the Reverend John Stuart. In 1904, it was given Royal designation by Edward VII. It is the only Royal Chapel in North America.	43.12438	-80.2353	Buildings and structures, First Nations, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Paul's Cathedral 1846	On the grounds of the cathedral, Richmond Street and Queens Avenue, London	The nave and tower of this church were designed in English Gothic revival style by architect William Thomas and constructed 1844-46. Previously, the Anglican congregation had held services in a wooden structure on the site. It had been opened in 1834, but was destroyed by fire ten years later. The first resident missionary to serve the London area was the Reverend E.J. Boswell, who arrived in 1829. He was succeeded by the Reverend Benjamin Cronyn in 1833. In 1857, the Diocese of Huron was created and St. Paul's designated as its cathedral. Here, for the first time in the British Empire, a synod elected a bishop. Extensively altered in 1892-94, the building remains one of London's outstanding landmarks.	42.98546	-81.2501	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
St. Paul's Church	On the grounds of the church, North Water Street, Minden	In 1865, in response to a proposal of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, the Church of England in Canada established the Minden Mission. The Company, which had purchased ten townships in the district, agreed to assist in supporting a missionary and that same year the Reverend Frederick Burt was appointed. A native of England, Burt had earlier served as missionary in Montreal and in Huntingdon, Quebec. At the village of Minden, which soon became the centre of his mission, Burt first conducted services in a schoolhouse, but about 1868 construction was begun on this simple frame church. It was designed in the Gothic style and remained largely unaltered until 1947 when the tower and the parish hall were added.	44.9274	-78.2903	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Minden Hills



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Paul's Church	At the site of the former church, St. Paul's cemetery, County Road 2, just east of Cardinal	In 1828, Richard Duncan Fraser, the son of an early Loyalist settler, Thomas Fraser, donated land here for the building of a church to serve the Anglicans in this area. Their minister, the Reverend J.G. Weagandt, the missionary stationed at Williamsburgh, was the former Lutheran who had become embroiled in a bitter local controversy when, in 1812, he persuaded his congregations in Williamsburgh and Osnabruck to adopt the Anglican faith. Under his guidance, a stone church was erected here by 1833. Despite the efforts of other early pastors, the Rev. J.G.B. Lindsay and the Rev. E. Boswell, the congregation remained small. In 1872 a new St. Paul's Church was built in nearby Cardinal and, except for this tower, the old structure was taken down.	44.80126	-75.3631	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal
St. Paul's Church	On the grounds of the church, 70 James Street South, Hamilton	Begun in 1854 and completed three years later, this Presbyterian church was designed in the Gothic revival style by architect William Thomas. The elegant eighty-foot spire set atop a hundred-foot tower marks the building as an outstanding example of Canadian Victorian Church architecture, despite the subsequent enlargement of the chancel, the original quality of the original form of the central pulpit, gallery and pews. Named St. Andrew's when the first minister, the Reverend Alexander Gale, took office in 1833, the congregation originally held services in the court house and later in a small frame building on this site. In 1874, its name was changed to St. Paul's.	43.2549	-79.87021	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
St. Paul's Church 1834	On the grounds of the church, Dundas Street east of Wilson Street, Woodstock	This church was completed in 1834 shortly after the founding of the community. It was financed through the efforts of Admiral Henry Vansittart and constructed under the direction of his agent, Captain Andrew Drew, R.N. The Admiral also pledged maintenance of its first incumbent, the Rev. William Bettridge, who served the congregation 1834-79. During the Rebellion of 1837, the building became a temporary jail for prisoners captured by local militia. St. Paul's was consecrated in 1838 by Bishop G.J. Mountain. The chancel was added to the original structure in 1843 and the transepts in 1851.	43.1325	-80.7462	Buildings and structures, Religion, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Peter's Cathedral Basilica	On the grounds of the cathedral, 196 Dufferin Avenue, London	Begun in 1880 and dedicated on June 28, 1885, this magnificent structure was built during the episcopate of Bishop John Walsh to serve as the cathedral for the Diocese of London. Designed by the prominent architect Joseph Connolly, it was constructed in the 13th-century French Gothic style, which was favoured by Ontario's Roman Catholics in the late 19th century. Among the cathedral's most notable features are its massive bell towers, high transepts, imposing sanctuary and fine rose window made in Innsbruck, Austria. Although the interior was decorated in 1925-26 and the towers, sacristy and chapel completed in 1957-58, the building retains its original character. A religious centre for southwestern Ontario, St. Peter's Cathedral was designated a minor Basilica by the Vatican in 1961.	42.987	-81.2499	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
St. Peter's Church 1827	On the grounds of the church in Tyrconnell, southeast of Wallacetown on County Road 8, near John E. Pearce Provincial Park	A fine example of early Gothic revival architecture, this attractive church lies in the midst of the original "Talbot Settlement." The nave was erected by the congregation in 1827, and the belfry and tower, added in 1845 to accommodate a bell donated by the Earl of Galloway, adhered to the original style. In 1849, Bishop John Strachan consecrated the church, and two years later the Reverend James Stewart became first resident priest of the parish. Charlotte Simcoe, a daughter of the province's first lieutenant governor, gave St. Peter's a silver Communion Service in 1844. The nearby burying ground contains the graves of some of the area's earliest settlers, including that of Col. Thomas Talbot, founder of the "Talbot Settlement."	42.60696	-81.4407	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Dutton-Dunwich

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church	On the grounds of the church, River Road, Tilbury East Township - northeast of the town of Tilbury	The religious centre for a thriving Franco-Ontarian community, this substantial brick structure was built to serve La Paroisse de St-Pierre sur la Tranche, the second oldest Roman Catholic parish in southwestern Ontario, established in 1802. It was erected in 1896, with volunteer labour provided by parishioners, and replaced an earlier building destroyed by fire the year before. Prominently situated in a rural setting overlooking the Thames River, St. Peter's is distinguished by its tall square tower, spiral steeple and decorative brickwork. The church's most notable features, however, are the eighteen ecclesiastical paintings that grace the interior. Commissioned in 1920, they are the work of Marie Joseph Georges Delfosse (1869-1939), a French-Canadian artist noted for his religious and historical tableaux.	42.3403	-82.362	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent
St. Stephen-in-the-Fields Anglican Church	At the church, 103 Bellevue Avenue, at College Street west of Spadina, Toronto	A fine example of Gothic revival architecture in the style of early English parish churches, St. Stephen-in-the-Fields, named for its original rural setting, represents the work of two of Ontario's most important 19th-century architects. The church was designed by Thomas Fuller who later gained renown in fashioning Canada's first parliament buildings and was erected in 1858 by local landowner Robert Denison. Gutted by fire in 1865, it was rebuilt to plans submitted by the prominent church architect Henry Langlely. The restored structure which retains most of the design features of the earlier building is distinguished by its polychromatic masonry, solid buttressing and open bell core. Expanded, then renovated several times, notably in 1985-86, St. Stephen's remains a landmark within the surrounding community.	43.6571	-79.404	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Thomas Canada Southern Railway Station	At the northwest corner of the old railway station, north of Jonas Park, St. Thomas.	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.	42.777985	-81.186899	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas
St. Thomas' Church 1824	On the grounds of the church, 55 Walnut Street, St. Thomas	This church was completed in 1824 on land given by Capt. Daniel Rapelje, the founder of the city of St. Thomas. It is one of the province's finest remaining examples of Early English Gothic Revival architecture. In 1825 a tower, steeple and chancel were added with the aid of a donation from Col. Thomas Talbot. The first incumbent, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, a missionary deacon who served from 1824 to 1829, was also the village schoolmaster. One of the earliest churches in the Talbot Settlement, St. Thomas' was consecrated in 1833 and used continuously until the completion of Trinity Church in 1877.	42.7772	-81.20611	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
St. Thomas' Church 1838	On the grounds of the church, Church Street, Shanty Bay	This church is one of the few surviving structures in Ontario built of "rammed earth". This method of construction utilized wet clay mixed with chopped straw, compacted into forms and covered, when dry, with plaster or siding for protection against weather. Built in a plain, somewhat Romanesque style, the church was begun in 1838 and largely completed by 1841, although not officially opened until February 27, 1842. Lt.-Col. Edward O'Brien, leading member of the Shanty Bay settlement, donated the church site and clergyman's residence, and directed the construction of the church. He and his wife, Mary Sophia, are buried in the adjacent cemetery. The Rev. S. B. Ardagh served as rector from 1842 to 1867.	44.41085	-79.58186	Buildings and structures, Religion	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Oro-Medonte
Stanley Barracks 1841	On the grounds of Exhibition Place, Toronto	The British army established a military post here in 1840-41 to replace aging Fort York. Known as the New Fort, it consisted of seven limestone buildings around a parade square, and a number of lesser structures. Massive defensive works were planned for the perimeter but never built. In 1893, the fort was renamed Stanley Barracks in honour of Governor Lord Stanley. Canadian forces assumed responsibility for the post in 1870 and garrisoned it until 1947. The barracks then served as public housing until the early 1950s, when all but this building, the Officers' Quarters, were demolished.			Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Steamboating in Muskoka 1866-1959	In Sagamo Park, Highway 169, Gravenhurst	Steam navigation on the Muskoka Lakes began in 1866, when the paddle vessel "Wenonah" went into service. Built at Gravenhurst, she was owned by A.P. Cockburn (1837-1905), who served as the federal Member of Parliament for Muskoka, 1872-82, and for North Ontario, 1882-87. The "Wenonah" was the first of a line of ships known after 1872 as the Northern Lakes Navigation Company, and after 1949 as the Muskoka Lakes Line. Its ships were among many which contributed to the early and rapid development of Muskoka as a lumbering and resort region. The steamboat gradually gave way to the automobile, and the last two, "Segwun" (1887) and "Sagamo" (1906) ceased operation in 1958.	44.9638	-79.389	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Steamboating on Lake Simcoe	Near the breakwater in Heritage Park on the Barrie waterfront, south of Lakeshore Drive between Bayfield Street and Mulcaster Street, Barrie	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.	44.3787	-79.6889	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie
Steamboating on the Upper Ottawa	On the grounds of the School House Museum, Highway 17, 4 km north of Point Alexander, Meillures Bay	The first settlement on the Upper Ottawa River was the 25 horsepower "Lady Colborne," built in 1853 for service between Aylmer and Chats Falls. Gradually, other sections of the river were opened to steam navigation and, in 1854, the "Pontiac" was launched to navigate the 40-mile route between Pembroke and Rapides-des-Joachims. The "Pontiac", the first steamboat to ply in waters above Portage-Du-Fort, was operated by the Union Forwarding Company, which contributed to the rapid development of the Upper Ottawa as a lumbering region and tourist attraction. The steamboat gradually gave way to the railroad and, by 1879, the Company (incorporated as The Union Forwarding and Railroad Company in 1859) had abandoned its passenger and freight traffic on the river.			Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Laurentian Hills
Steep Rock Iron Range	At the entrance to Atikokan Public Library and Centennial Museum, Burns and Main Streets, Atikokan	As early as 1897 the presence of hematite boulders on the shores of Steep Rock Lake led geologists to suggest that beneath its waters lay a substantial iron ore body. It was not, however, until 1938 that a drill set up on the ice by Julian Cross of Port Arthur led to actual discovery of the ore. Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ltd., formed in 1939, undertook to reach the ore by diverting the Seine River and draining the lake. In 1944, Steep Rock began mining, and in 1960, the Caland Ore company also came into production. By 1964, shipments by the two companies had totaled over 36 million tons.	48.7582	-91.6194	Environment, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Rainy River, Township of Atikokan

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944	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	This internationally-known author and humorist is buried in the churchyard. Born in Swanmore, Hampshire, England, Leacock came with his family to this township in 1876. Graduating from the University of Toronto in 1891, he taught at Upper Canada College and, in 1901, began lecturing in political science at McGill University, heading that department, 1908-1936. Though Leacock wrote extensively on political science, economics and history, he achieved his greatest distinction as a humorist. Some of his best work, essentially Canadian in character and spirit, may be found in "Literary Lapses", "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town" and "Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich". Leacock's many humorous books, in English and in translation, have won world-wide recognition.	44.3315	-79.3322	Arts and culture, Education, People	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Georgina
Stephen Butler Leacock 1869-1944	At the Leacock House in Swanmore, Hampshire, England	This internationally-known Canadian author and humorist was born here December 30, 1869, and, at the age of six, emigrated with his family to Ontario. Graduating from the University of Toronto in 1891, he taught at Upper Canada College and, in 1901, began lecturing in political science at McGill University, heading that department, 1908-1936. Though Leacock wrote extensively on political science, economics, and history, he achieved his greatest distinction as a humorist. Some of his best work, essentially Canadian in character and spirit, may be found in "Literary Lapses", "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town", and "Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich". Leacock's many humorous books, in English and in translation, have won world-wide recognition.			Arts and culture, Education, People	International, United Kingdom, Swanmore, England

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Stone Church Hastings	On the grounds of the church, County Road 31, 3 km west of Highway 14, south of Stirling	Stone Church, one of three known cobblestone churches in Ontario, is part of a small group of cobblestone buildings in this area. It was built in 1853-6 on land belonging to John Fretz to house the local Wesleyan Methodist congregation. Although the church's interior was remodelled in 1893 in the then popular Italianate style and altered again in 1927, its exterior remains largely intact. This simple design, characteristic of the denomination's architecture in the mid-nineteenth century, relies upon the textured cobblestone surface and the dressed stones at the corners of the walls as well as the harmonious arrangement of the various arched openings. The building served as a place of worship until 1968 when its parishioners moved to other neighbouring United Church congregations.	44.2089	-77.451	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, Township of Stirling-Rawdon
Stone Frigate, The	At the building on the grounds of the military college, County Road 2, Kingston	Once part of a large and active naval dockyard, this substantial stone building was erected as a warehouse for naval stores. Although initially planned in 1816, it was not completed until four years later when the need for storage facilities to hold gear and rigging from British warships dismantled in compliance with the Rush-Bagot Agreement had become acute. After the Rebellion of 1837, the building briefly functioned as a barracks for the naval detachment charged with patrolling the lakes. It was then apparently used as a storehouse again. By 1876, the structure, now known as the Stone Frigate, had been refitted to house the newly established Royal Military College of Canada, an institution it continues to serve.			Buildings and structures, Education, Politics and law, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Stratford Normal School	At the southeast corner of the Stratford Normal School, Stratford	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. Identical Italian Renaissance buildings were constructed in North Bay, Peterborough, Hamilton and Stratford. The Stratford Normal School attracted women and men from surrounding districts and educated them with an emphasis on conditions in the rural schools that employed most new teachers. Known as the Stratford Teachers' College before closing in 1973. It is the only one of the four Normal Schools opened in 1908-08 to survive without substantial alteration.	43.3732	-80.9692	Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford
Streetsville	At the Pioneer Cemetery, Queen Street, Streetsville	By 1825, six years after the first settlers came into this part of Toronto Township, a thriving community, containing grist and sawmills, a tannery and a distillery, had developed here on the Credit River. Named after Timothy Street, who began several of the early industries and donated land for this cemetery, Streetsville had a population of 500 by 1837 and was the largest village in the Home District. While several industries, notably the Hyde Mills, flourished during the 1840s, Streetsville lost its dominance in this region when it failed to obtain railway connections until 1879. It was incorporated as a Village of about 1,000 inhabitants in 1858 and as a Town in 1962. Twelve years later, it became part of the City of Mississauga.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Mississauga

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sudbury Structure, The	In Bell Park, Elizabeth Street, Sudbury	"Sudbury Structure" is a collective name for the unique geological feature that encompasses this city. Its central component is the Sudbury Basin, a shallow elliptical depression 60 kilometres long, situated northwest of here. It also includes the Sudbury Igneous Complex, a ring of hills rimmed by ore that surround the Basin, and the Sudbury Breccia, fragmented rocks extending 80 kilometres from the Complex. Scientists continue to seek an explanation of the Structure's origin. Some think it is a crater produced by a meteorite crashing into the Earth 1,850 million years ago; others attribute it to a volcanic explosion. 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.			Environment, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury
Summerhill 1839	In front of the building, on the university campus, University Avenue, Kingston	This house, built in 1839 by Archdeacon George Okill Stuart, was known as "Okill's Folly." When the Province of Canada's first parliament met in the nearby hospital, the members were housed in Summerhill. Leased for government offices in 1842-44, it was later occupied by a school. In 1853, it was purchased by Queens College and served for several years as the university's only building. During most of its history, it has been used as the principal's residence.			Buildings and structures, Education, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Summit House, The	Near the house, Harvey and Drummond Streets, Perth	This house was built in 1823 by James Boulton, one of Perth's first lawyers. Modelled after "The Grange" in Toronto, the house was designed in the Adamesque style, which was popular in Upper Canada during the 1820's, with overtones of the Regency style, which superseded the Adamesque in the following decade. The graceful fanlight over the main entrance and the oval window in the central gable are typical of the earlier style, whereas the tall first-floor windows and the hip roof reflect the influence of the Regency. The use of brick on a large dwelling at so early a date is rare in this province, and the "Summit House" is one of the first examples, constructed of this material, in the Adamesque of Regency style.	44.8991	-76.246	Buildings and structures	Eastern Ontario, County of Lanark, Town of Perth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Superior's First Shipyard	At the St. Marys River beach, off Pointe Aux Pins Road near the early launching site, Pointe Aux Pins - southwest of Sault Ste. Marie	The first decked vessel to sail Lake Superior was constructed near this site on Pointe aux Pins in 1734-35. It was used by Louis Denis, Sieur de la Ronde, during an unsuccessful attempt to establish copper mines on the southern shore of the lake. Alexander Henry, one of the leading fur traders during the early days of the British regime, built a barge of 14 tons in 1770 and in August 1772, launched a sloop of 40 tons. These vessels transported supplies to a short-lived copper mine developed by Henry and his associates near Point Mamainse.			Fur trade, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, City of Sault Ste. Marie
Susanna Moodie 1803-1885	In Cenotaph Park, Water Street, Lakefield	This talented writer, the wife of a retired British army officer, emigrated with her husband and daughter to Upper Canada in 1832. In 1834, they moved to a nearby farm lot to be near her brother, Samuel Strickland, and her sister, Catharine Parr Traill. The following six years of unsuccessful effort to develop a wilderness property provided the theme for her best known work, "Roughing it in the Bush". In 1840, they moved to Belleville. There the Moodies edited and were principal contributors to the short-lived "Victoria Magazine" and Susanna wrote many novels and poems. Her contributions were for many years the mainstay of "The Literary Garland", a Montreal publication.	44.42201	-78.2728	Arts and culture, People, Women's history	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, Township of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield
Swastika	In Fireman's Park, Riverside Drive, Swastika	When the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was completed to Cochrane in 1908, a station named Swastika was opened here at the Blanche River where gold had been discovered by James and William Dusty. In that year, the Swastika Mining Company was formed but low initial yields dampened interest in the region. In 1911, after the discovery of gold at Porcupine, the Swastika mine was expanded, the Lucky Cross mine was opened and prospectors returned to the region. A community of about 450 quickly developed around the station and a post office was opened. The mines at Swastika soon failed, but with the discovery and development of the Kirkland Lake gold field five miles to the east, the community emerged as an entrepôt for this area.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Kirkland Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Sydenham Public School	Sydenham Public School, 5 Clergy Street East, Kingston.	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 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.			Buildings and structures, Education	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston
Syl Apps (1915-1998)	On the grounds of the Syl Apps Community Centre, 51 William Street, Paris.	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.	43.1943856	-80.381262	People, Politics and law, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), County of Brant

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Talbot Road, The	Talbot Road West, 5 km west of St. Thomas	This road, named after Col. Thomas Talbot, the founder of the Talbot Settlement, was one of Upper Canada's earliest pioneer highways. Surveyed in 1804 by John Bostwick, it ran from Sayle's Mills (Waterford) to Port Talbot. In 1809 portions of the road line were changed by Mahlon Burwell who ran it through the site of St. Thomas. Two years later he was ordered to extend the road to Amherstburg and to survey branch lines connecting with the settlements to the north. By means of this early colonization road much of the north shore of Lake Erie was settled.	42.77568	-81.219	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, City of St. Thomas
Tassie's School	On the grounds of the school, now the Galt Collegiate and Vocational Institute, 244 Bridge Street North, Cambridge	The Galt Grammar School was established in 1852 in a former township hall and William Tassie (1815-1866) became headmaster the following year. Previously assistant headmaster at the Gore District Schoolboard in Hamilton, Tassie had come to Canada from Dublin in 1834. Under his direction the Galt School, familiarly known as "Tassie's" attained widespread recognition and attracted students from all over the continent. In 1853 the school was moved to a stone building which forms part of this structure, and in 1872 was among the first in the province to attain the status of Collegiate Institute. Finding the new system incompatible with his own methods of teaching, Dr. Tassie resigned in 1881.	43.3691	-80.3185	Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Cambridge
Temagami Post 1834	Near the site of the former post, Bear Island, Lake Temagami	The first Hudson's Bay post on Lake Timagami was established on the south shore of Timagami Island in 1834 under Chief Trader Richard Hardisty, the father-in-law of Lord Strathcona. It was essentially an outpost of the Company's larger establishment on Lake Timiskaming in the Ottawa Valley. Temagami (originally Timagami) was not a large centre of trade and, in its early days, was abandoned several times. However, in these instances, the consequent establishment of rival traders induced the Company to reopen the post. In the 1870s, it was moved to this site on Bear Island.			Buildings and structures, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Nipissing, Municipality of Temagami

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
The Dale Estate	In Duggan Park, located southeast of Centre Street North and Vooden Street East, Brampton.	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 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.	43.69543	-79.763157	Agriculture, Communities, Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton
The Disappearing Propeller Boat	Located roadside in front of 95 Joseph Street in Port Carling.	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.	45.11898673	-79.57759842	Industry and trade, Sports and recreation	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
The Flying Frenchmen - Didier "Cannonball" Pitre	Located in front of the main entrance to the Ma-Te-Way Activity Centre, 1 Ma-Te-Way Park Drive, Renfrew	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.	45.46544036	-76.69420743	Organizations, People, Sports and recreation	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Renfrew

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
The Flying Frenchmen - Édouard "Newsy" Lalonde	Cornwall Civic Complex, Cornwall	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.	45.014547	-74.723503	Organizations, People, Sports and recreation	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, City of Cornwall



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
The Flying Frenchmen - Jean-Baptiste "Jack" Laviolette	Quinte Sports & Wellness Centre, Belleville	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.	44.187503	-77.383048	Organizations, People, Sports and recreation	Eastern Ontario, County of Hastings, City of Belleville
The Honourable George Alexander Drew, C.C. 1894-1973	Near the intersection of Yorkshire Street North and Oxford Street, on the grounds of the Guelph Collegiate and Vocational Institute, Guelph.	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.			People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
The Niagara Parks Commission	At Table Rock Point, overlooking Niagara Falls.	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.			Environment, Organizations, Politics and law	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Niagara Falls
Theodore Pringle Loblaw 1872-1933	Stevenson Farms, 5923 King Street North (County Road 15), near Alliston	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.	44.1941628	-79.8894711	Industry and trade, People	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Town of New Tecumseth

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Thomas "Carbide" Willson 1860-1915	On the grounds of his former home, 210 Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock	This house was built in 1895 by Thomas Leopold Willson, an electrical engineer who discovered the first commercial process for the production of calcium carbide, a chemical compound used in the manufacture of acetylene gas. He was born at Princeton, Ontario, and educated in Hamilton, where he performed his early experiments. The discovery which earned him his nickname was made at Spray, North Carolina in 1892. In 1896 he established a carbide works at Merritton, Ontario. After establishing a similar plant at Shawinigan, Quebec, he settled in Ottawa in 1901. His varied scientific achievements were recognized in 1909 by the University of Toronto, which awarded him the first McCharles Prize.	43.1368	-80.7634	People, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock
Thomas and Frances Stewart	On the grounds of Thomas A. Stewart Secondary School, Armour Road, Peterborough	In 1822, the Stewart family emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to Upper Canada and the following year they began to farm this land on the Otonabee River. Thomas A. Stewart (1786-1847) served as justice of the peace and member of the Legislative Council and through his public service he played a significant role in Peterborough's early development. His wife Frances (1794-1872) wrote a series of detailed and highly descriptive letters concerning the life and early growth of the Peterborough region. These were published in 1889 under the title of "Our Forest Home". Invaluable as a historical record, they provide a vivid account of a pioneer community in the early 1880s.	44.3305	-78.3098	Arts and culture, Communities, People, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Thomas Baker McQuesten 1882-1948	York Boulevard, at the layby a short distance from the Thomas B. McQuesten Level Bridge, Hamilton	An influential proponent of landscape improvement programs, McQuesten was raised here and educated at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. He joined a Hamilton law practice in 1909 and, eleven years later, was appointed to the city's Board of Parks Management. In this capacity and as Minister of Highways (1934-43) and Chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission (1934-44), McQuesten devoted himself to the development of parks and scenic parkways. He effectively combined attention to esthetics with engineering requirements in the design of bridges and roads, including the Queen Elizabeth Way, that were constructed under his charge. McQuesten also actively promoted numerous beautification projects, the park lands along the Niagara River and the Royal Botanical Gardens nearby, remaining today as the greatest legacies of his efforts.			People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Thomas Curtis Clarke 1827-1901	At Lent's Lane behind the Chamber of Commerce, Port Hope	"The world of today differs from that of Napoleon Bonaparte more than his world differed from that of Julius Caesar; and this change has chiefly been made by engineering." These were the words of civil engineer Thomas Clarke, a New Englander who came to Port Hope in 1853 to work for the local railway. He married and raised a family here and, in the 1860s, was a partner in a Port Hope firm that constructed the East and West Blocks of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. Clarke then moved to the United States where he pioneered the modern iron viaduct and built massive railway bridges that brought him international acclaim. Clarke is buried in St John's Cemetery, Port Hope.			People, Scientific and technological innovations	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Municipality of Port Hope

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Thomas James and the Search for the Northwest Passage	On River Road, between First and Cotter streets, Moosonee	In May 1631, Thomas James set sail from Bristol in search of a northwest passage to the Orient. After an arduous journey through Hudson Strait and across Hudson Bay, he proceeded southeast, exploring the bay that now bears his name. Convinced that no northwest passage existed there and alarmed by the rapid weather change, James anchored off Charlton Island, sank his ship to prevent its being smashed by ice and prepared for the first deliberate wintering of Europeans in the Canadian north. Miraculously, he and most of his crew survived and were able to refloat the ship in the spring. Soon after reaching Bristol in October 1632, James published such a vivid account of his harrowing adventures that further exploration was discouraged for almost a century.			Exploration, People	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, Town of Moosonee
Thomas McKay 1792-1855	In the park at the corner of Sussex Drive and John Street near the site of his former New Edinburgh industrial complex, Ottawa	Born in Scotland, McKay emigrated to Canada about 1817 and worked as a mason in Montreal until 1826, when he began building the entrance locks of the Rideau Canal and the first bridge across the Ottawa River joining present-day Ottawa and Hull. In 1829, McKay acquired land where the Rideau River met the Ottawa. Here he laid out the village of New Edinburgh, and established an industrial complex that, by 1848, included two sawmills, a grist-mill, woollen factory and distillery. In 1838, McKay built his residence, Rideau Hall, a two-storey stone structure used after 1865 to house Canada's governors-general. Active in municipal and provincial politics, McKay sat on Bytown's first council (1828), represented Russell in the Legislative Assembly (1834-41), and served on the Legislative Council (1841-55).			Communities, People, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Thomas Mercer Jones 1795-1868	In Harbour Park, West Street, Goderich	A powerful Canada Company land magnate, Jones was born in England and acquired business training there. By virtue of his London connections he obtained an appointment as a Company Commissioner and moved to York (Toronto) in 1829. He administered a large portion of this Company's lands, the one million acre Huron Tract, and by 1839 wielded unrivalled authority in the area. At the height of his influence he moved his headquarters to a newly constructed, lavishly furnished Goderich mansion, later known as Park House. A controversial figure, he was dismissed in 1852 for exceeding his authority. He remained in Goderich as the Bank of Montreal agent until 1857 when he moved to Toronto where he died.	43.7432	-81.7194	Communities, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Town of Goderich
Thomas William Holmes, V.C. 1898-1950	In Queen's Park, First Avenue West and Eighth Street, Owen Sound	Born in Montreal, Holmes moved with his family to Owen Sound in 1903. He enlisted in the 147th Infantry Battalion C.E.F. in 1915, but later transferred to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. In October 1917, his unit took part in the violent opening assault on the German position at Passchendaele. During this action Sergeant Holmes, under heavy enemy fire, captured single-handed an important "pill-box" strongpoint which had been holding up the right flank of the Canadian advance. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his valour in this battle.	44.564	-80.9447	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound
Thomson Settlement, The	Near the Scarborough Historical Museum in Thomson Memorial Park, 1007 Brimley Road, just north of Lawrence Avenue East, Toronto	The first permanent resident in Scarborough Township was David Thomson, a Scot who came to Upper Canada with his brother Andrew in 1796. Each was granted 400 acres, and David built a log cabin on his property that year. He was soon joined by other settlers, including his brothers Andrew and Archibald. The Thomsons, who were stone masons, worked on the first Parliament Buildings at York (Toronto). A road connecting the settlement with York was opened by 1799, and a sawmill was built by each of the brothers. A Presbyterian church, the first in the township, was built in 1819 on David's land and became the centre of the prospering "Thomson Settlement".			Communities, Industry and trade, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Thousand Islands International Bridge	At the tourist information booth on Hill Island off Highway 401 at turnoff 661, about 15 km east of Gananaoque	This international bridge system links Canada and the United States across the St. Lawrence River and islands from Ivy Lea, Ontario, to Collins Landing, N.Y. It was opened on August 18, 1938, by William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime minister of Canada, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States. The crossing was financed and constructed by the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, a public body created by New York State in 1933, which operated and maintains it. Five bridges of four different types - two-span continuous truss, steel arch, stone faced concrete rigid frame, and two suspension – with approaches and connecting viaducts and highways covering a distance of about eight miles.			Buildings and structures, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands
Timber Rafting on the Ottawa	In Robert Simpson Park, at the foot of John Street North, Arnprior	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.	45.44315067	-76.35193224	Franco-Ontarian heritage, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Town of Arnprior
Timiskaming Mission, The	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	In 1836, a Catholic mission was established directly across the lake at Fort Timiskaming, a Hudson's Bay Company post where, by 1842, a chapel had been completed. The mission was moved to this site in 1836 and a presbytery was constructed by the Oblates who had commenced missionary work in the region in 1844. A second presbytery was built here in 1867. The Grey Sisters of Ottawa, who had arrived the previous year, then established the first hospital of the Timiskaming District in the old presbytery. In 1878, a frame church, known as St. Claude's, was completed. However, in 1887, the mission was moved to the growing agricultural settlement of Ville-Marie in Quebec.			Buildings and structures, Franco-Ontarian heritage, Religion	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Cobalt

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Timmins	In Hollinger Park, on the southeast corner of Algonquin Blvd. East and Brunette Road, 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.	48.476698	-81.322423	Communities, Industry and trade	Northern Ontario, District of Cochrane, City of Timmins
Timothy Eaton 1834-1907	In the roadside park, Highway 23, near the site of his former store, just north of Kirkton	Born at Clogher, County Antrim in Northern Ireland, Timothy Eaton emigrated to Canada about 1854. In 1856, he and his brother James opened a general store of log construction about a quarter mile from this site in the hamlet of Kirkton. From 1860 to 1868 the Eaton brothers operated a dry goods business in the nearby community of St. Mary's. In the latter year Timothy moved to Toronto. There, in December, 1869 he opened a store, from which grew the nation-wide business that bears the Eaton name. Endowed with exceptional business acumen, he pioneered many aspects of retail merchandising in this country.	43.32425	-81.31311	Industry and trade, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, Township of West Perth



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Todmorden Mills	On the grounds of Todmorden Mills Historic Site, 67 Pottery Road, Toronto	In 1794-95, Isaiah and Aaron Skinner built a sawmill and grist-mill near this site. A third share in the mill property was held, 1799-1805, by their brother-in-law, Parshall Terry, a member of the first Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, who had moved to this area by 1798. Terry lived nearby until his death in 1808. Later, the mills were jointly owned by Colin Skinner and John Eastwood. By 1823, Thomas Helliwell had built a brewery and a distillery in the immediate vicinity and, within four years, Eastwood and Skinner had constructed the second paper mill in Upper Canada. A village called "Todmorden" after the English home of the Helliwells grew up to the north-east of the mills.			Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Tolpuddle Martyrs, The	In Siloam Cemetery, where the grave of George Loveless - one of the martyrs - is located, County Road 31, north of London	Within this cemetery lies George Loveless. He, with his brother James, John and Thomas Standfield, James Brine and James Hammett, were condemned to penal servitude in 1834 for organizing in Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, England, a union of farm labourers. George Loveless was sent to Van Diemen's Land, the others to New South Wales. Public indignation brought about their pardon and return to England in 1837. The case of the "Tolpuddle Martyrs" became a turning point in labour laws and practices in the United Kingdom. In 1844, all except Hammett migrated to this district. George Loveless died near here May 6, 1874.			Agriculture, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
Tom Longboat 1886-1949	Near the Six Nations Council House, in Council House Park, Ohsweken	An Onondaga from the Six Nations of the Grand River, Tom Longboat was one of the world's great long-distance runners. He ran his first race in Caledonia in 1905 and two years later shot to international attention with a record-breaking win in the Boston Marathon. He represented Canada in the 1908 Olympics. Hailed as professional world champion the following year, Longboat went on to set world records for 15- and 20-mile races. During the First World War, he served as a despatch runner with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces (1916-1919). Tom Longboat is a member of the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame.	43.06928	-80.11905	First Nations, People, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), Ohsweken

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Tom Patterson, 1920-2005	On the western side of Queen's Park Drive West, southeast of the Stratford Shakespeare Festival building, Stratford.	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).	43.374197	-80.967909	Arts and culture, Communities, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Perth, City of Stratford
Tom Thomson 1877-1917	In Leith Cemetery, where his grave is located, off County Road 20, Leith	One of Canada's most distinguished painters. Thomson was born at Claremont, Ontario County, but two months later moved with his parents to Leith where he lived until the age of twenty-one. After working in Toronto as a commercial artist until 1913, he supplemented his limited income from painting, and fulfilled his love for the Canadian wilderness by serving as a guide and fire ranger in Algonquin Park. An exponent of a distinctive style of Canadian landscape painting, Thomson influenced the work of the "Group of Seven". Among his better known paintings are "West Wind", "Jack Pine", "Spring Ice" and "Northern River". His brief career ended tragically in July 1917 when he was drowned in Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park.	44.62155	-80.8772	Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Municipality of Meaford

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Tommy Burns	At Hanover Heritage Square, 10th Street and 10th Avenue, Hanover	Noah Brusso was born near Hanover in 1881. He took up professional boxing under the name of Tommy Burns, and although standing only 5 feet 7 inches and rarely heavier than 170 pounds, was a leading heavyweight. In 1906 by defeating Marvin Hart, he became the first Canadian to win the heavyweight championship of the world. Defeated by Jack Johnson in Australia in 1908 he did not retire from boxing until 1920. Brusso's methods of training were used by later athletes, and he wrote a book on scientific boxing. He died in Vancouver in 1955.	44.15335	-81.02565	People, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Town of Hanover
Toronto General Hospital	At the entrance to the hospital's research centre, 101 College Street, Toronto	This institution, the first general infirmary in Upper Canada, began operation in 1829. It was periodically hampered by administrative and financial difficulties, but through the initiative of the influential businessman, Joseph Flavelle, Chairman of the Board of Trustees (1904-21), services were reorganized and steps taken for the construction here of a new hospital. Designed by the firm of Darling & Pearson, it was begun in 1911 and officially opened two years later. Toronto General Hospital quickly moved to the forefront of Canadian medicine as an outstanding teaching and research centre. In association with the University of Toronto, Connaught Laboratories and other institutions, it achieved international recognition in the fields of radiology, heart surgery and the treatment of diabetes, arthritis and kidney and vascular disease.			Buildings and structures, Education, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Toronto Horticultural Society, The	In front of the greenhouse in Allan Gardens, Carlton and Jarvis streets, Toronto	Founded in 1834 under the patronage of Sir John Colborne, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1828-36), this was the first horticultural society organized in this province. Established to encourage the introduction and cultivation of improved varieties of fruits, plants and vegetables, its first president was the Honourable George Markland, inspector-general of Upper Canada. An oval of five acres was donated to the Society by the Honourable George W. Allan and, on September 11, 1860, the Horticultural Gardens were opened by the Prince of Wales (Edward VII). Additional land was leased from the municipality of Toronto in 1864 and, in 1888, this park was turned over to the city. It was named Allan Gardens in 1901.			Agriculture, Organizations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Toronto Island	Near the ferry dock at Wards Island, Toronto Islands, Toronto	Toronto Island is part of a sand-bar which begins on the mainland near Woodbine Avenue and extends westward for about 5.5 miles before turning northward toward the main shore. The building of the bar began with the formation of Lake Ontario about 8000 years ago. Eroded from the Scarborough Bluffs, the sand was shifted westward by wave action during easterly storms. Eventually a long curving peninsula was formed, creating the large natural harbour on which Toronto was founded. The bar's westward growth was halted shortly after 1858 when a storm opened a large gap near eastern end of the peninsula. The island thus formed became one of Toronto's major recreational areas.	43.63149	-79.3577	Environment	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Toronto Normal School	Near the statue of Ryerson at the main entrance to Ryerson University, 40 Gould Street, Toronto	The Toronto Normal School, the first provincial institution for the systematic training of elementary schoolteachers, was established in 1847 through the initiative of the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools for Canada West. In 1852, the School was located in classical revival-style buildings designed for this site by F.W. Cumberland and Thomas Ridout. At first, the Normal School had to provide academic instruction for some poorly educated student-teachers but, increasingly, emphasis was placed on professional training. As a result, the Toronto Normal School contributed significantly to the gradual improvement of teaching standards throughout Ontario, and it became a leading centre for teacher-training. In 1941, the Normal School was moved to a different site and renamed Toronto Teachers' College in 1953.			Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, The	At the railway station, Mill Street, Orangeville	This pioneer railway received its charter in 1868, and the first sod was turned at Weston on October 5, 1869, by Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria. The main line from Toronto to Owen Sound via Orangeville was completed in 1873 under the direction of chief engineer Edward Wragge, and a branch line to Teeswater was added the following year. The first train went into operation on the southern section in April, 1871. The original choice of narrow-gauge track proved ill-advised, and standard gauge was adopted 1881-83. The line was leased to the Ontario and Quebec Railway in 1883 and absorbed by the CPR in 1884.	43.91388	-80.09086	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, County of Dufferin, Town of Orangeville
Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, The	At the railway station, 1198 First Avenue East, Owen Sound	This pioneer railway was chartered in 1868 and the first sod was turned at Weston on October 5, 1869, by Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria. Constructed under direction of chief engineer Edmund Wragge, the main line from Toronto to Owen Sound was completed in 1873 and a branch line from a point near Orangeville to Teeswater was finished about a year later. Freight and passenger service was begun on the section from Toronto to Orangeville in September 1871, and from Orangeville to Owen Sound in August 1873. The original choice of narrow-gauge track proved ill-advised and standard gauge track was laid, 1881-83. The line was leased to the Ontario and Quebec Railway in 1883 and absorbed by the C.P.R. the following year.	44.57261	-80.94266	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway Company, The	At the railway station, Brock and Second Streets, Gravenhurst	This company was incorporated by the Government of Ontario in 1869 to build a line to Lake Muskoka from the Northern Railway of Canada, which extended from Toronto to Barrie and Collingwood. Pressure for its construction came from settlers and lumbermen in the Muskoka region and from Toronto businessmen anxious to develop the City's hinterland. Work was begun at Barrie in 1870 but was hampered by the rugged terrain and continual financial difficulties, which forced a reorganization of the Company in 1871 and its absorption by the Northern Railway in 1875. That year the line was finally completed to Gravenhurst and Muskoka Wharf to connect with steamboat service on Lake Muskoka. The line encouraged settlement, lumbering and the development of the Muskoka tourist industry.	44.92025	-79.3708	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Gravenhurst
Toronto-Dominion Centre	In front of the TD Tower, 55 King Street West, Toronto.	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.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Toronto's Radial Railways	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	Electric railway service on routes radiating from Toronto began in 1889. Within 20 years, the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company operated lines north on Yonge Street to Sutton, with a branch to Schomberg; from the east end of Toronto to West Hill; and from Sunnyside to Port Credit. In 1917, the Toronto Suburban Railway Company completed its line from west Toronto to Guelph; it also had a route to Woodbridge. These companies operated about 115 miles of trackage. Because they failed to reach downtown Toronto, the radials fell easy prey to through inter-urban highway bus service after 1925. Most services were discontinued in the 1930's. The last, from Toronto to Richmond Hill, was abandoned in 1948.	43.57946	-80.11368	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Milton
Toronto-Sydenham Road, The	Near the northern terminus of the route, in Memorial Park, Highway 6/10, Chatsworth	The northern terminus of this early "colonization road" was located near here at its junction with the "Garafraxa Road". In 1848 the government ordered Charles Rankin, P.L.S., to survey a road from Melancthon Township through the present counties of Grey and Dufferin which would attract settlers and provide a more direct connection between Sydenham (Owen Sound) and Toronto. Free grants of 50 acre lots were given to persons fulfilling the required settlement duties, and by 1851 some 400 families had taken up land. In 1852 almost 40 miles of the road had been opened although portions were still impassable for wagons. Most of this old settlement road is still in use as Highway 10.	44.45813	-80.9003	Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, Township of Chatsworth
Town of Niagara, The	On the boulevard at the intersection of King and Queen, Niagara-on-the-Lake	Known at various times as Butlersburg, West Niagara and Newark, its first permanent settlers, including Butler's Rangers and other Loyalists, arrived about 1780. The first five sessions of Upper Canada's legislature met here under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe between September 17, 1792 and June 3, 1796. The town was captured by American forces May 27, 1813, which burnt it during their withdrawal December 13, 1813. It was the administrative and judicial centre of the Niagara District and Lincoln County until 1866.			Politics and law, War and conflict	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Trans-Canada Highway, The	On a cairn near Chippewa Falls at the approximate midpoint of the route, Highway 17, about 13 km east of Batchawana Bay	This plaque stands at the halfway point of the Trans-Canada Highway, which runs from St John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia. Its construction, in conjunction with the provinces, was authorized by the federal parliament in 1949. The official opening for through traffic of this 4,859-mile route, of which about 1,453 miles are within Ontario, took place on September 3, 1962. However, with the completion of a section of Highway 11 between Longlac and Hearst in 1944, it had been possible previously to cross Ontario from Quebec to Manitoba within this province. The opening of the Trans-Canada Highway provided a superior and shorter artery, drawing together widely separated regions of Ontario.			Industry and trade, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Algoma, Batchawana Bay
Trent University	At the driveway entrance to the Bata Library Building, Trent University, Peterborough	In 1957, public-spirited residents of Peterborough formed a Citizens' Committee to examine the possibility of creating a university to serve the Trent Valley. By letters patent of August 9, 1960, this committee became Trent College Limited and in the following year a group of academic advisers, under the chairmanship of President-designate T.H.B. Symons, organized the University's Academic Planning Committee. A provincial charter of 1963 established Trent as a degree-granting university which admitted its first students in September 1964. That year the renovation of Rubidge Hall and the creation of Robinson and Traill Colleges gave Trent a downtown campus. The opening of Champlain College (1967) and Lady Eaton College (1968) marked the beginning of the main campus.	44.35745	-78.29156	Buildings and structures, Education	Central Ontario, County of Peterborough, City of Peterborough



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Trent-Severn Waterway, The	Near the Kirkfield lift lock, Highway 503, about 3 km north of Kirkfield	The canalization of the waterway from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Simcoe to provide communications between Lake Ontario and the new settlements around Peterborough was proposed officially in 1872. The project was begun 1833-35 with a survey of a route and the building of a lock at Bobcaygeon. Work proceeded sporadically but by 1872 local navigation was possible on long sections of the route. After 1880 pressure increased on the federal government to complete the waterway (including an extension to Georgian Bay) as a route for traffic from the West, and the final stage of construction was begun in 1895. Opened for small boats in 1920, the Trent Severn is one of the province's major recreational waterways.	44.59026	-78.9902	Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes
Trinity Anglican Church 1836	On the grounds of the church, Pitt Street, Port Burwell	This frame building was begun in 1836 and completed the following year. An example of simple early Gothic Revival architecture, this church was constructed as a result of the interest and substantial financial assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell (1783-1846). A noted land surveyor, Burwell was the founder of this community and served as a justice of the peace and a member of the legislative assembly. The Venerable John Strachan, Archdeacon of York, preached the first sermon in Trinity Church and the first resident clergyman to serve its congregation was the Reverend Thomas B. Read.	43.65446	-79.38158	Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Elgin, Municipality of Bayham

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Trooper Lorne Mulloy 1879-1932	At the Iroquois United Church Cemetery, Iroquois	Lorne Winfield Redmond Mulloy was born on a farm near Winchester. After high school, he became the principal at Navan Public School. Mulloy postponed plans to attend university and enlisted with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, with which he embarked in February 1900 for the South African War. That summer, Mulloy was blinded in battle. Despite the barriers presented by his blindness, Mulloy went on to earn degrees from Queen's University, the University of Oxford and Osgoode Hall Law School. During the First World War, he taught at Kingston's Royal Military College and supported enlistment campaigns. After the war, Mulloy campaigned tirelessly for veterans' rights and rehabilitation through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and helped to create The Great War Veterans' Association of Canada and the Royal Canadian Legion. Mulloy travelled to hospitals to share his story with veterans, vowing to assist those who were injured or disabled in service. He became a well-known public speaker who addressed the need for a social safety net, advocating for the duty and social responsibility of all Canadians to help others. Mulloy's life is a remarkable story of achievement in the face of adversity that helped to change the fabric of Canadian society.	44.8301877	-75.3157475	People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Dundas
Typhus Epidemic 1847, The	At St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkpatrick and Kingscourt Streets, Kingston	Though typhus had been epidemic periodically in Canada since the 1650s, the worst outbreak occurred in the summer of 1847. In that year some 90,000 emigrants embarked for Canada, most of them refugees from the potato famine then ravaging Ireland. Nearly 16,000 died of typhus, either at sea or after their arrival in Canada. Those stricken while passing through Kingston found shelter in makeshift "immigrant sheds" erected near the waterfront. Despite the efforts of local religious and charitable organizations, notably the Sisters of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph and the ladies of the Female Benevolent Society, some 1,400 immigrants died. Buried near the present general hospital, their remains were re-interred here in 1966.	44.25316	-76.50186	Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Frontenac, City of Kingston

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Umfreville's Exploration 1784	In McKenzie Park, Highway 72, about 5 km south of Sioux Lookout	A fur trader, Edward Umfreville, passed here in July 1784. He had been commissioned by the North West Company to discover an alternative to the traditional canoe route to the West via the Grand Portage and Pigeon River, which had come under American control. Leaving Lake Superior, he ascended the Nipigon River and struck westward from Lake Nipigon via an intricate course that included the Wabinoosh River, Sturgeon Lake, Lac Seul and the English River. He reached the junction of the English and Winnipeg rivers on July 23. Umfreville's favourable opinion of this route was not shared by the Nor'Westers, who ultimately adopted the long-disused Kaministiquia route, rediscovered in 1798 by Roderick McKenzie.			Exploration, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Municipality of Sioux Lookout
Union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies	By the Information Centre at Old Fort William, south of Broadway Avenue, Thunder Bay	In the late eighteenth century, most of the fur traders using the Ottawa River-Great Lakes canoe route into the interior of North America belonged to the North West Company, which used Fort William as its inland headquarters. To the north, the rival Hudson's Bay Company exported furs by ship from its sub-Arctic posts. By 1810, both companies were expanding their operations inland into the fur-rich Athabaska area. Their intensifying competition provoked violent clashes between contending traders. Disturbed by the bloodshed and the disruption of trade, the British government insisted that the two companies settle their differences. In 1821, they merged into a jointly owned monopoly that adopted the name and northern trade routes of the Hudson's Bay Company.			Exploration, Fur trade	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Unitarian Universalist Church of Olinda	On the grounds of the church, Olinda Sideroad and Gosfield Road South, in the former hamlet of Olinda, north of the village of Ruthven	The Universalist faith developed in New England in the late 1700s and reached Canada in the early 1800s. Its central doctrine of universal salvation made it more liberal and inclusive than most Christian churches of the day. Local farmer Michael Fox began organizing Universalist services in the hamlet of Olinda around 1860. Twenty-three men and women formed a congregation in 1880 and built this church the following year. It was one of six Universalist churches in Ontario at the time. From 1938 until 1961, when the Universalists merged with the Unitarians, it was the only Universalist church in the province. This church is the oldest in Canada used continuously by a Universalist or Unitarian congregation.			Buildings and structures, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, Town of Kingsville
University of Ottawa, The	Beside Tabaret Hall, 550 Cumberland Street, University of Ottawa, Ottawa	This institution was established in 1848 by Bishop Joseph-Eugène Guigues and placed under the direction of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Incorporated by Act of Parliament on May 30, 1849 as the College of Bytown, it occupied a three-storey frame building in the garden of the Episcopal Palace. Renamed "College of Ottawa" in 1861, it received university status five years later, and was decreed a pontifical university by Pope Leo XIII in 1889. The college, which has occupied its present site since 1856, was destroyed by fire on December 3, 1903, but quickly rebuilt. Administrative control of this, Canada's first bilingual university, was transferred in 1965 from the Oblates to a board of governors.			Buildings and structures, Education	Ottawa, City of Ottawa (District), City of Ottawa

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
University of St. Jerome's College	In the college courtyard, 200 Westmount Road North, on the campus of the University of Waterloo	One of several classical colleges established in Ontario during the mid-19th century, St. Jerome's was founded by resurrectionist priests in 1865 to serve German Roman Catholics in Waterloo County. Under the charge of Reverend Louis Funcken, C.R., it offered two courses of study – a four-year academic program designed to prepare students for professional studies or for the priesthood, and a two-year commercial program designed to produce strong Catholic business leaders. In the decades following its founding, the college developed gradually, both improving and expanding its curricula. In 1947, it affiliated with the University of Ottawa and, in 1959, it gained independent university status. The next year, St. Jerome's entered into federation with the University of Waterloo as the founding church college of that institution.			Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo
University of Waterloo, The	At the entrance to South Campus Hall, University Avenue, Waterloo	In 1956, community leaders, headed by Dr. J. Gerald Hagey, formed the Waterloo College Associated Faculties, a non-denominational corporation, to provide Waterloo with improved educational facilities, particularly in the technical, scientific and engineering fields. A year later about seventy students, attracted by a pioneer programme in co-operative education, attended the institutions first classes. Full university powers were conferred by a 1959 Act and the next year the University awarded its first degrees. St. Jeromes College, a century old Roman Catholic educational institute, federated with the University of Waterloo in 1960 and within the next year Renison (Anglican), St. Pauls (United Church) and Conrad Grebel (Mennonite) became affiliate colleges of the University.	43.4694	-80.5403	Buildings and structures, Education, Scientific and technological innovations	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
University of Windsor, The	At Windsor Hall, 401 Sunset Avenue, Windsor	The University takes its origin from Assumption College (Roman Catholic) established here in 1857, and directed by the congregation of St. Basil after 1870. From 1919 to 1953, it was affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, becoming co-educational in 1934 with the formation of Holy Names College. Achieving independent University status in 1953, with Essex College and Holy Redeemer College in affiliation, it became Assumption University of Windsor in 1956. Canterbury College (Anglican) affiliated in 1957. Finally, in 1963, a new non-denominational institution, the University of Windsor, absorbed Essex College, granted federation to Assumption University, and renewed the previous college affiliations. Iona College (United Church) became affiliated with the University the following year.	42.30688	-83.06616	Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Upper Canada College	Beside the main entrance to the college grounds, Avenue Road and Lonsdale Road, Toronto	Believing in the need for a preparatory school to serve the projected and much-debated provincial university, John Colborne, the newly appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, secured the legislative assembly's support in 1829 for such an institution based "upon the most liberal principles, under the most able masters". Upper Canada College began classes at York (Toronto) in 1830 and, the following year, moved into permanent premises on King Street West. During the 1880s the school's extensive endowment of Crown lands was given up in exchange for the present "Deer Park" site, to which the students and faculty moved in 1891. From its inception, Upper Canada College offered a strong classical curriculum and is today one of the oldest and most prominent schools in Canada.	43.69086	-79.4033	Buildings and structures, Education	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Upper Canada's First Paper Mill 1826	Beside the creek, slightly upstream from the site of the former mill, Crooks Hollow Conservation Area, Crooks Hollow Road, just west of Greensville	The province's first paper mill operations began in 1826. Situated about 150 yards downstream from here, it was owned by James Crooks (1778-1860), one of Upper Canada's most successful entrepreneurs. On four hundred acres of land purchased here in 1811, Crooks had, by 1822, erected a number of other mills, creating Crooks' Hollow, one of the province's largest concentrations of industry. Construction of the paper mill was encouraged by an expanding domestic market and the British Government's imposition in 1826 of a high tariff on paper imported into Canada from the United States. Crooks sold his paper mill in 1851, but, under various owners, it continued operations until destroyed by fire in 1875.			Industry and trade	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Upper Gap Archaeological Site	South of the Town of Greater Napanee, on highway 33 (Loyalist Parkway), 1.2 km east of County Road 21.	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.			Communities, First Nations	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Upper Gap Archaeological Site	South of the Town of Greater Napanee, on highway 33 (Loyalist Parkway), 1.2 km east of County Road 21.	<b>(Mohawk title)</b> Wathroris ne Upper Gap nonwe <b>(Mohawk text)</b> Wahonnise'kenha kenh yenakerehkwe' ne Onkwehonwe ohenton kenh wahònnewe' ne Rononhwentsyakayonhronon. 1995 shiyohseròten' shahatirihwatshenri' tsi nonwe tkanatayentahkwe'. Ya'etshenryonko' ne ontakhshonha ne ayekhonnyàtahkwe' tahnnon ayeyèntahkwe', oni yontstahshonha. Ne'e ki ne wahotihrori' Ratihstyen'taka'enyon tsi eh yenakerehkwe' ne Rotihrohkwayen tsi nahe 700 tsi niyore 1400 shontayohseratyè'. Kanonhsehs tye'teronahkwe'. Onenhste, Onon'onhsera, tahnnon Ohsahèta ya'eyentho'. Wène ki watenatiyohne' ne'e tsi onton' ne ayenonhne' tsi teyotehyonhawanhe tsi nonwe teyaoken ne Amherst tsi kawènote tahnnon Cressy tsi yotonnyate. Ethòne ki ne'e wa'akorihon' ne ayontaweya'te' tsi Skanyatario ne ayonrhyohkawinehsha', ayontoratha', ayekhwarorokha' tahnnon oni oya ya'tonsahontera'ne' ne Onkwehonwe.			Communities, First Nations	Eastern Ontario, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee
Uxbridge Quaker Meeting House 1820, The	At the meeting house, Concession Road 6, just west of Uxbridge	A good example of board and batten construction, this Meeting House was erected in 1820 to replace an earlier log structure. The building stands in the midst of the original Uxbridge Quaker Settlement, a venture begun in 1805 by some twelve families from Pennsylvania. The unaffected design of the building reflects the Quaker philosophy of plainness and restraint. The Uxbridge Settlement prospered until the mid-nineteenth century when the Quaker population declined. Closed in 1925, the Meeting House has since been re-opened for annual interdenominational religious services. In the adjoining cemetery on "Quaker Hill" are buried some of the area's earliest settlers, including Joseph Gould, a noted local industrialist and parliamentarian.	44.09975	-79.1442	Buildings and structures, Communities, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Durham, Township of Uxbridge



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Van Egmond House, The	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, Centre and Bayfield Streets, Egmondville	This house was built about 1846 by Constant Van Egmond, eldest son of Col. Anthony Van Egmond, a leader of rebel military forces in the Rebellion of 1837. It has the sturdy proportions typical of the Canadian vernacular interpretation of the Georgian style seen in many of Ontario's early nineteenth century buildings. The handsome door with its rectangular transom and sidelights belongs to the style of the Classical Revival which dominated the province's architecture in the 1830's and 1840's. The structure depends for its effect on good proportions and, aside from the door, the only architectural detailing consists of a decorative brick frieze under the eaves. It remains as a good example of the region's early architecture.	43.53925	-81.405833	Buildings and structures	Southwestern Ontario, County of Huron, Municipality of Huron East
Victoria Boat Disaster 1881, The	Near the site of the disaster, Riverside Park, London	On May 24, 1881, one of Canada's worst marine disasters occurred on the Thames River near this site. The "Victoria", a small, double-decked stern-wheeler commanded by Captain Donald Rankin, was conducting holiday excursion trips between London and Springbank Park. On a return trip to London, the boat was dangerously overcrowded with more than 600 passengers. Oblivious of the danger, the crowd repeatedly shifted from side to side, resulting in flooding and a precarious rocking motion of the boat. It finally heeled over and the boiler crashed through the bulwarks, bringing the upper deck and large awning down upon the struggling crowd. The "Victoria" sank immediately and at least 182 people, the majority from London, lost their lives.			Disasters	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, City of London
Victoria College	In front of the former college building, 100 University Avenue, Cobourg	The cornerstone of this building was laid June 7, 1832, and teaching began in 1836. First operated under a royal charter by the Wesleyan Methodists as Upper Canada Academy, in 1841 it obtained a provincial charter under the name Victoria College, giving it power to grant degrees. Victoria's first president was the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, newspaper editor and founder of Ontario's educational system. In 1890, the college federated with the University of Toronto and, in 1892, left Cobourg.	43.965367	-78.164517	Buildings and structures, Education	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Victoria Hall	On the grounds of the building, 55 King Street West, Cobourg	One of the finest public buildings in Canada, this imposing structure was built as an expression of civic pride and confidence in the future. It was begun in 1856 and opened by the Prince of Wales four years later. Designed by the renowned architect Kivas Tully, Victoria Hall is classical in form and is distinguished by elaborately carved ornamentation, an elegant pediment supported by four Corinthian columns and a massive, column-ringed cupola. The building's interior with its traditional, pit-style courtroom and richly decorated concert hall, is as magnificent as the exterior. Briefly closed after serving as a town hall and courthouse for almost 100 years, Victoria Hall was officially re-opened for public use in 1983 following an extensive restoration program.			Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg
Victoria Railway, The	At the railway station in Head Lake Park, York Street, Haliburton	The opening of the Haliburton district to organized settlement in the early 1860s encouraged promoters to consider the construction of railway lines into the area and to regions further north. One of the few lines actually built was the Victoria Railway. Begun at Lindsay in 1874 under the direction of George Laidlaw, an experienced railway entrepreneur, the line was completed to Kinmount in 1877 and reached the newly-constructed station at Haliburton in 1878. Although the Victoria Railway never extended any further, it became an important regional timber and mineral carrier with a link to other systems at Lindsay. In the mid-1880s it was taken over by the Grand Trunk Railway and later became part of the Canadian National Railway system.	45.04658	-78.51117	Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Haliburton, Township of Dysart et al

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Victoria Road, The	At the intersection of County Road 35 and Highway 45 in Uphill, about 20 km north of Kirkfield	In 1854, the government faced with a decreasing supply of Crown land in the southern part of what is now Ontario began a network of "Colonization Roads" to encourage the settlement of the southern fringe on the Precambrian Shield. The Victoria Road, constructed 1859-64, extended from the present village of Glenarm for 38 1/2 miles to the Peterson Road in Oakley Township. Most of the "free-grant" lots along its southern portion were quickly taken up by settlers attracted by the regions lumbering industry, which provided employment and a market for agricultural produce. The land however, proved to be marginal and as lumbering declined later in the century, the region's population decreased. The northern section of Victoria Road was eventually abandoned, but part of the remainder became Highway 505.	44.74085	-79.008833	Communities, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, City of Kawartha Lakes (District), City of Kawartha Lakes
Voyage of the Griffon 1679, The	Michigan Avenue at the Bluewater Bridge, in the vicinity where the ship was hauled through the current by its crew, Point Edward	First ship to sail Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, the "Griffon", probably 40-45 feet long, was built by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, several miles above Niagara Falls in 1679. La Salle came to New France in 1667, became seigneur of Cataracoui (Kingston), engaged in the fur trade and sought a western route to China. In August, 1679, the "Griffon" sailed from the Niagara River with La Salle and a company of about thirty-three. In this vicinity the crew had to haul the ship up the swift current of the St. Clair River. La Salle remained in the West while the "Griffon", laden with furs, vanished en route from Green Bay to Niagara.	42.998333	-82.421833	Exploration, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, County of Lambton, Village of Point Edward

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Walter Seymour Allward, R.C.A. 1876-1955	At the South African War Memorial which he designed, University Avenue at Queen Street West, Toronto	A renowned Canadian sculptor, Allward was born in Toronto and attended Central Technical School. He studied under William Cruikshank and Emanuel Hahn, prominent Canadian sculptors, and later in London and Paris. His first important commission, the Northwest Rebellion Memorial (Toronto), was executed in 1895. Allward's mature style was revealed in the Baldwin-Lafontaine Monument in 1915 (Ottawa). His greatest project was the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge, France. This vast, solemn work, completed in 1936, took fourteen years to execute. Among his other well-known works are Toronto monuments to William Lyon Mackenzie, John Graves Simcoe, and this memorial to the South African War. His work is represented in the National Gallery, Ottawa.	43.651317	-79.3869	Arts and culture, People, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Warriors' Day Parade, The	Near the Princes' Gates, at the Strachan Avenue entrance to Exhibition Place, Toronto	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.	43.634643	-79.409716	War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Wasdell Falls Hydro-Electric Development 1914	Beside the former plant, Wasdell Falls Road, about 5 km northwest of Washago	Completed in 1914 after several municipalities on the eastern shore of Lake Simcoe had requested a supply of electric power, this was the first generating station constructed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The natural formation of solid granite provided an excellent foundation for the development. The Wasdell plant operated as a separate unit serving the northern portion of Ontario County and the western portion of Victoria until 1924, when it became part of the Georgian Bay System. Displaced by much larger developments, it ceased operation in 1955, but provides visual evidence of the beginnings of one of the world's leading public power systems.			Buildings and structures, Industry and trade	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Severn
Waterloo County	At the corner of Queen Street North and Weber Street, Kitchener	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.			Communities, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Welland Mills, The	At the former mill building, Pine Street, Thorold	Believed to have been one of Upper Canada's largest flour mills, this substantial limestone structure was erected in 1846-47 by Jacob Keefer. It was constructed on the Second Welland Canal, a channel which has since been filled in, and used that waterway as a source of power as well as a means of transport. Solidly built and functional in design, the structure possesses the massive exterior walls and symmetrical façade which were distinctive features of contemporary industrial architecture. Throughout its history the mill has had a series of owners including the prominent Howland family, the Hedley Shaw Milling Company, and more recently the Maple Leaf Milling Company. Although no longer in operation, it remains an excellent example of the province's early milling technology.	43.12588	-79.20282	Buildings and structures, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of Thorold
Wellington County Court House	At the former court house, now the Wellington County Administration Centre, 74 Woolwich Street, Guelph	In 1837, the provincial legislature established the provisional District of Wellington and authorized the erection of a court house and jail at Guelph. Construction of the two structures, designed by the noted Toronto architect Thomas Young, commenced under the supervision of a committee of local magistrates. Built by William Allan of Guelph, the limestone court house is one of the few structures in Ontario executed in the castellated style reminiscent of medieval fortifications. It was erected in 1842-44 and has been expanded many times each addition complementing the design of the original structure. An important judicial and administrative complex, the court house continues to serve this county and in 1980-81, was enlarged and extensively renovated for use as the Wellington County Administration Centre.	43.54733	-80.24811	Buildings and structures, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Wellington, City of Guelph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
West Lake Boarding School	Near the former school building, now a private dwelling, Highway 33 just past Mallory Road, about 6 km west of Picton	Built before 1839, this home, a fine example of "Loyalist Neo-Classic" architecture, was the main building of the West Lake Boarding School between 1841 and 1865. The first seminary in Canada of the Society of Friends, this institution was opened as a girls' school in 1841 and, with the completion of a frame structure for boys to the east, the school was in full operation in 1842. Thomas Clarke, a local Quaker, assisted by his wife, was the first Superintendent. By 1854, the school had a total registration of 110 pupils of whom 47 were girls and 63 boys. The school ceased operation in 1865 and was sold in 1869.	43.989383	-77.202783	Buildings and structures, Education	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward
West Montrose Covered Bridge, The	At the bridge, Township Road 50, just south of Regional Road 86, West Montrose	This structure, the only remaining covered bridge in Ontario, was designed by John Bear in 1880, on the authority of Woolwich Township Council, to replace an earlier bridge over the Grand River. Built a year later by John and his brother Benjamin, the 198-foot bridge was covered to protect the wooden flooring and frame against the elements. Known locally as the Kissing Bridge, it later came under the jurisdiction of Waterloo County. In 1937 the province assumed responsibility for the Guelph-Elmira Road, including the West Montrose Bridge, and its floor and sub-structure were subsequently rebuilt and reinforced.	43.585183	-80.481383	Transportation systems and communications	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Woolwich
Western Route of the CPR, The	Ridgeway Street and Syndicate Avenue, Thunder Bay	In June 1875, the first sod on the Canadian Pacific Railway's line from the Lakehead to the West was turned at Fort William. A government contract of that year called for the building of a line northwest towards Lake Shebandowan. In 1882, the government completed the railroad from Fort William to Winnipeg, while between 1882-1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, incorporated in 1881, extended the railway across the prairies and through the Rockies via Kicking Horse and Rogers passes. Meanwhile, Andrew Onderdonk, under contract first with the government and then the company, had constructed the line eastward from Port Moody, B.C. The last spike was driven in at Craigellachie in Eagle Pass, November 7, 1885.			Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
When You and I Were Young, Maggie	Inside the Township of Glanbrook Municipal Centre, 4280 Binbrook Road, Binbrook	This is the childhood home of Maggie Clark, subject of the famous ballad, "When You and I Were Young." Its author, George Washington Johnson (1839-1917), wrote the poem shortly before his marriage to Maggie in 1864. Published in his volume of verse entitled "Maple Leaves," it was set to music as "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" by J.A. Butterfield in 1866. It is believed that the mill referred to in this ballad was situated about a mile north of here on the banks of Twenty Mile Creek. Johnson was born in Binbrook Township and taught at the Glanford school, where Maggie was one of his pupils.			Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
Whitchurch Quaker Settlement, The	On the grounds of Pine Orchard Union Church, Vivian Road, Whitchurch-Stouffville	Among the early settlers locating in this area were a number of Quakers, including Samuel Lundy who provided land for the construction of a Meeting House in 1814. Formerly part of the Yonge Street Meeting, the Whitchurch Quakers were granted the right to hold their own meetings two years later. A schism in the Society of Friends occurred in 1828 and this building completed in 1830, was used by the Hicksite faction of the Society. By 1900, the various Whitchurch Quaker groups had come together to form the Pine Orchard Union Church. Both buildings continued in use until the earlier Meeting House was moved to Aurora in 1944. A year later, the Society of Friends sold this building to the Pine Orchard Union Church.	44.056133	-79.389817	Communities, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville
White Chapel 1809, The	At the church, Highway 49, about 3 km north of Picton	This church, formerly known as the "Old Chapel," was built on land donated by Stephen Conger, a Loyalist from New Jersey, who had settled with his family in Hallowell Township in 1787. Commenced in 1809, it was the first Methodist church in Prince Edward County and one of the earliest in Upper Canada. Built by William Moore and financed by local subscription, it has been maintained as a place of worship for a longer period than any other church of Methodist origin in Ontario.	44.034433	-77.1394	Buildings and structures, Religion	Eastern Ontario, County of Prince Edward (District), County of Prince Edward



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
White Otter Castle	On the northeast shore of White Otter Lake, southwest of Ignace and northwest of Atikokan	Woodsman Jimmy McOuat completed this house in 1915 when he was sixty years old. Ever since, people have wondered why and how he built it. McOuat claimed that, as a child in the Ottawa valley, he was once scolded "Ye'll never do no good! Ye'll die in a shack!" and that he resolved late in life to avoid such a fate. Single-handedly, he felled trees, winched them from the woods and hewed them square. With block and tackle, he raised massive logs onto platforms and into place. Roofing and windows were hauled in across fifteen portages from Ignace. McOuat drowned nearby in 1918, leaving this wilderness mansion as his monument.			Buildings and structures	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, Township of Ignace
Whitefish Lake Post	At the site of the former post, Regional Road 55, Naughton - about 17 km southwest of Sudbury	The Hudson's Bay Company had established a fur trading post on the western shore of Whitefish Lake by 1824. It was hoped that a depot adjacent to the portage route to Wakami Lake would help prevent independent traders in Michigan, Wisconsin and southern Ontario from encroaching on trade north of the French River. In this, the post was reasonably successful. In 1887, the Company dismantled the building and moved it here to Naughton (Walden) so that it would be closer to the Canadian Pacific Railway line to Sault Ste Marie. With the development of lumbering and mining in the region, the fur trade declined in significance, and, in 1896, the post was closed.			Exploration, Fur trade, Transportation systems and communications	Northern Ontario, City of Greater Sudbury (District), City of Greater Sudbury
Whitehern	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, 41 Jackson Street West, Hamilton	This stately mansion is a finely crafted and well-preserved example of Hamilton's early stone architecture. Built no later than 1850 for city clerk and attorney Richard Duggan, it was purchased in 1852 by Calvin McQuesten, M.D. (1801-85), a prosperous manufacturer and philanthropist. Following his death, McQuesten's descendants occupied Whitehern until 1968 when it was bequeathed to the City of Hamilton for use as a public museum. The home's interior displays family possessions dating from three centuries and various styles of décor popular between 1860 and 1930. Despite changes dictated by time and fashion, the house and grounds retain much of their original appearance.			Buildings and structures	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Wilberforce Settlement, The	On the side porch of the town hall, 179 Main Street, in the area of the former settlement, Lucan	In 1829, a group of free Blacks from Cincinnati, Ohio set out for Biddulph Township in Upper Canada with a bold vision: to establish an organized colony where they could enjoy freedom, self-determination and equality. They were joined by African Americans from New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and other places. Settlers purchased 323 hectares (800 acres) of land from the Canada Company, aided by a group of Ohio Quakers, and named it after British abolitionist William Wilberforce. By 1832, there were 32 families, a sawmill and two schools, Baptist and Methodist congregations, a temperance society, a blacksmith, shoemaker and tailor. Because the number of settlers was much smaller than originally planned, and due to the unwillingness of Canada Company agents to sell them more land, the colony did not expand. Many of its leaders left by the 1840s. A core group remained, however, and their descendants continued to live in the area into the 21st century. Through land ownership, hard work, education and legal equality, these freedom pioneers struck a blow at American oppression and carved a path for others to follow.			Black heritage, Communities	Southwestern Ontario, County of Middlesex, Township of Lucan Biddulph

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Wilfrid Laurier University	On the campus of Wilfrid Laurier University, near a parking lot just north of the seminary, Waterloo.	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.	43.472271	-80.529146	Buildings and structures, Education	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Waterloo
Wilkins Expedition 1763, The	At the Rondeau Interpretive Centre, Rondeau Provincial Park	On November 7, 1763, a fleet of small boats carrying nearly 700 officers and men of the 60th and 80th Regiments under Major John Wilkins was forced ashore by a violent storm about three miles east of this point. The expedition had set out from Niagara on October 19 to relieve the British post at Detroit, commanded by Major Henry Gladwin, which was then under siege by a powerful force of Indians led by Pontiac. Some seventy men and twenty boats with most of the supplies were lost in the storm. Wilkins and the survivors reached the shore where they buried the dead and encamped for five days before returning to Niagara.			Disasters, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, Municipality of Chatham-Kent (District), Municipality of Chatham-Kent

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William and Susannah Steward House	At 507 Butler Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.	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.	43.2525947	-79.0866363	Black heritage, Buildings and structures, Communities, People	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
William Arthur Parks 1868-1936	In front of the Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto	The first Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Paleontology, Parks was born in Hamilton and educated at the University of Toronto, from which he received a Doctorate in 1900. Initially known as an expert on "stromatoporoids", a unique group of invertebrate fossils, he later turned his attention to the study of vertebrate paleontology. The expeditions Parks organized to the Canadian and American West between 1918 and 1935 provided most of the material for the Museum's extensive world-recognized dinosaur collection. As Professor from 1922-35, Head of the Geology Department at the University of Toronto he taught geology and paleontology and produced many publications, notable among them being his authoritative five-volume guide, "The Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada".	43.66791	-79.39484	Archaeology, Arts and culture, People	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Avery Bishop, V.C. 1894-1956	In Queen's Park, First Avenue West and Eighth Street, Owen Sound	Born in Owen Sound, "Billy" Bishop was attending the Royal Military College when war was declared in 1914. He first joined a cavalry unit, but in 1915 transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Courage and marksmanship made him one of the war's greatest fighting pilots, credited officially with the destruction of 72 enemy aircraft. When hostilities ended, he was the youngest lieutenant-colonel of the air force and had won the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. During World War II he became a director of recruiting for the R.C.A.F. with the rank of air marshal.	44.56385	-80.94477	People, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Grey, City of Owen Sound
William Berczy 1744-1813	In the village of Wallerstein, Germany	Johann Albrecht Ulrich de Moll was born in Wallerstein and educated at the Leipzig Academy and the University of Jena. He was trained as an artist and adopted the name William Berczy. In 1790, while in London, he became involved with Sir William Pulteney's scheme to establish a settlement in the United States. As Pulteney's agent, Berczy brought some 200 settlers from northern Germany to New York State in 1792. Two years later, he came with many of these settlers to Canada and established one of the earliest German communities in what is now Ontario. In 1798, Berczy moved to Lower Canada (later Quebec) where he earned a wide reputation as a portrait painter. He died in New York and was buried there.			Communities, People	International, Germany, Wallerstein

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Berczy 1744-1813	In the village of Wallerstein, Germany	<b>(German text)</b> Johann Albrecht Ulrich de Moll stammt aus Wallerstein und studierte an der Akademie Leipzig und der Universitaet Jena. Er wurde als Kuenstler ausgebildet und nahm den Namen William Berczy an. Im Jahre 1790, waehrend eines Aufenthalts in London, weckte Sir William Pulteneys Projekt, eine Siedlung in den Vereinigten Staaten zu gruenden, sein Interesse. Als Pulteneys Bevollmaechtigter brachte Berczy im Jahre 1792 ungefaehr 200 Siedler aus Norddeutschland in den Staat New York. Zwei Jahre spaeter kam er mit vielen dieser Siedler nach Kanada und gruendete in dem heutigen Ontario eine der aeltesten deutschen Gemeinden. Im Jahre 1798 zog Berczy nach Lower Kanada (dem jetzigen Quebec), wo er grossen Ruhm als Portraetmaler erlangte. Er starb in New York, wo auch seine sterblichen Ueberreste beigesetzt wurden.			Communities, People	International, Germany, Wallerstein
William Blair Bruce 1859-1906	In Bruce Park, Brucedale and East Sixth streets, Hamilton	A distinguished Canadian artist, Bruce spent his childhood in a house that stood on this property. He was educated in Hamilton where he studied draughtsmanship and painting. In 1881, he entered the Académie Julian, Paris, to study art under Fleury and Bouguereau. Working in oils, he became a painter of great versatility, and was a frequent exhibitor at the Salon de Paris. His canvases included landscapes, seascapes, portraits and subject pictures. Although Bruce lived in France and Sweden until his death, many of his well-known works, including "The Smiths", "Bathers of Capri", "La Joie des Néréides" and "The Phantom Hunter," are held by the Art Gallery of Hamilton and the National Gallery of Canada.			Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Buell, Sr. 1751-1832	On the grounds of the Buell-Fitzsimmons Home, Water Street West at Home Street, Brockville	Renowned as the founder of Brockville, Buell was born in Hebron, Connecticut. Shortly after the outbreak of the American Revolution, he moved to Quebec where he joined the British forces and eventually served as a commissioned officer in the King's Rangers. In 1784, after his unit had been disbanded, he settled on a Crown grant here in the centre of present-day Brockville. One of the area's first permanent residents, Buell became an influential local citizen. He represented Leeds in the Upper Canadian House of Assembly (1800-04). He also contributed to the development of the community of Elizabethtown (Brockville) by subdividing his holdings into lots for sale to settlers and by donating land for the Johnstown District Court House and Gaol and for several churches.			Communities, People, War and conflict	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, City of Brockville
William Cameron Edwards 1844-1921	At the site of the ruins of his sawmill complex, Parc du Moulin, Edwards Street, north of Highway 17, Rockland	A native of Russell County, Edwards entered the family lumber business in 1863. Five years later, he and James Woods established the firm of W.C. Edwards & Company. The sawmills they built in Rockland contributed substantially to the community's economic development. Edwards entered politics in 1887 and sat as the federal member for Russell until 1903, when he was appointed to the Senate. As federal and provincial governments developed forest policies in response to the growing conservation movement, Edwards, a founding director of the Canadian Forestry Association (1906), lobbied to protect the interests of large-scale lumbering by promoting the new concept of forest management.			Industry and trade, People, Politics and law	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, City of Clarence-Rockland

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Charles Good 1876-1967	At 34 Myrtleville Drive, between Balmoral and Tanbark Way, Brantford	A leading spokesman for Canadian agrarian and co-operative movements, Good was born and raised on Myrtleville farm. He early developed a strong sense of social responsibility and, returning here after attending the University of Toronto, he embarked upon a career that effectively combined public service with farming. Good initially focussed his attention on agrarian issues. In 1914 he helped found the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers Co-operative Company, organizations he subsequently served, and from 1911-25, following his election on the "Farmers Platform", he represented Brant in the House of Commons. Then, as president of the Co-operative Union of Canada from 1921-45, Good devoted himself to promoting co-operative ideals as a means of reducing social injustice. He championed this cause until his death.	43.17455	-80.296967	Agriculture, Organizations, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Brant (District), City of Brantford
William Dummer Powell 1755-1834	At Mackenzie Hall, the former court house, 3277 Sandwich Street at Brock Street, Windsor	The first professionally trained lawyer appointed a judge in what is now Ontario, Powell was born in Boston and educated abroad. He opened a legal practice in Montreal in 1779 and quickly gained a reputation as a brilliant advocate able to conduct cases in French and English. Powell was appointed sole presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas here in the District of Hesse in 1789. When the district courts were abolished five years later, he was instrumental in establishing the province's Court of King's Bench. Steadfast in his adherence to the principles of English Common Law, Powell resisted political pressure throughout his career. In 1816, he was appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada.			People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Edward Gallie, M.D. 1882-1959	At 76 Ross Street, Barrie	A master surgeon and teacher, Gallie was born in Barrie and educated at the University of Toronto. In 1906, after serving internships in Toronto and New York hospitals, he joined the surgical staff of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. There, Gallie conducted extensive clinical research on tendon fixation, the repair of bone and the transplantation of tissue of "living sutures," devising and perfecting revolutionary surgical techniques now used all over the world. As Professor of Surgery (1929-47) and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (1936-46) at the University of Toronto, he developed the first systematic training program for surgeons in Canada and produced many graduates who later gained renown. Well regarded by his peers, Gallie received numerous honours for his outstanding contributions to medical science.			Education, People, Scientific and technological innovations	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie
William Hamilton Merritt 1793-1862	In Memorial Park, St. Paul Street West, St. Catharines	A pioneer in the field of transportation, Merritt was born in Bedford, New York and settled at Twelve Mile Creek (St. Catharines) with his Loyalist family in 1796. He served with the provincial cavalry during the War of 1812, then operated mercantile and milling enterprises here. Primarily responsible for the construction of the first Welland Canal (1824-33), Merritt worked tirelessly to promote this ambitious venture, both by raising funds and by enlisting government support. During his long tenure in the Legislative Assembly (1832-60), he championed freer trade policies and various transportation projects. In particular, he advocated building a comprehensive system of canals and railways linking inland waters with the ocean, a scheme that foreshadowed the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway over 100 years later.			People, Politics and law, Transportation systems and communications	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, City of St. Catharines

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Henry Drummond 1854-1907	Near the Paul Penna Cobalt Library at 30 Lang Street, Cobalt.	Physician and poet, William Henry Drummond was born in Ireland in 1854, and came to Canada with his parents about ten years later. In 1884 he graduated in medicine from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, serving in rural Quebec before establishing a practice in Montreal. The "Poet of the Habitant", Drummond wrote in the broken English of the French-Canadian farmer and woodsman. His poems, published between 1867 – 1908, were characterized by humour and pathos. They touch the abiding things of life and have never lost their appeal. In 1905 the poet joined his brothers in a silver-mining venture, the Drummond Mine, located some two miles south-east of this park. Dr. Drummond died here in 1907.	47.39745619	-79.68326908	Arts and culture, Industry and trade, People	Northern Ontario, District of Timiskaming, Town of Cobalt
William Hume Blake 1809-1870	In Humewood Park, part of his former estate, Humewood Drive, one block north of St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto	A leading member of the Upper Canadian Bar, first professor of common and civil law at King's College, Toronto, William Hume Blake was born in Kiltegan, Ireland and settled in Upper Canada in 1832. He became a prominent advocate of the Baldwins' principle of "responsible government" and was elected to the legislative assembly in 1847. As Solicitor-General for Canada West, 1848-49, he introduced important legal reforms, notably the reorganization of the Court of Chancery. Blake, as Chancellor of Canada West, 1849-62, used his legal prestige and ability to help establish the authority of this court. His son, Edward Blake, 1833-1912, became the second premier of Ontario and led the federal Liberal Party, 1879-87. This park formed part of William Blake's estate, "Humewood".			People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William J. Wintemberg 1876-1941	Inside the entrance to Recreation Park, Bridge Street, New Dundee - southwest of Kitchener on Regional Road 12	An outstanding Canadian archaeologist, Wintemberg was born in New Dundee and, as a youth, developed an avid interest in this region's folklore and prehistory. After 1901, he pursued various trades in Toronto but, encouraged by David Boyle of the Provincial Archaeological Museum there, he devoted himself increasingly to archaeological field-work and study. Following his appointment in 1912 to the Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa, Wintemberg undertook excavations in eastern Canada, notably in Ontario, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. Through his earlier work, and systematic excavations completed in Ontario between 1912 and 1930, he gained international recognition as an authority on Iroquoian prehistory. Wintemberg's major site reports, long a basis for understanding Iroquoian and Algonkian cultures in southern Ontario, had contributed significantly to the advancement of archaeology.	43.350533	-80.528433	Archaeology, First Nations, People	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Township of Wilmot
William Kirby's Home	On the grounds of his former home, 130 Front Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake	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.			Arts and culture, Buildings and structures	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
William Lyon Mackenzie 1795-1861	Near Steeple Church in Nethergate, Dundee, Scotland	Born and educated in Dundee, this famous radical reformer, writer and publisher went to Canada in 1820 and at Queenston founded the influential newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in 1824. Later that year he moved the paper to York (Toronto). In 1826 friends of the provincial oligarchy, which he had often attacked, retaliated by destroying his press. Mackenzie, Upper Canada's leading radical, was elected to the provincial parliament in 1828, became Toronto's first mayor in 1834 and was the leader of the ill-fated Rebellion of 1837. He fled to the United States where he remained until permitted to return in 1849. Mackenzie became a member of the Canadian parliament (1851-1858) although with diminished political influence. He is buried in Toronto.			Arts and culture, People, Politics and law, War and conflict	International, United Kingdom, Dundee, Scotland

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Lyon Mackenzie King 1874-1950	On the grounds of the public library, 85 Queen Street North, Kitchener	Canada's tenth prime minister was born in Berlin (Kitchener) on December 17, 1874. A grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, he joined the Canadian civil service in 1900 as a specialist in labour relations. Elected to the federal parliament as Liberal member for Waterloo North in 1908, he served as minister of Labour, 1909-11, under Sir Wilfred Laurier. In 1919 he became leader of the Liberal party and prime minister in 1921. Thereafter King continued to lead the government until 1948 except for a brief interval in 1926 and the term of 1930-35. His tenure of over twenty-one years was longer than that of any other prime minister in the Commonwealth.	43.45289	80.48608	People, Politics and law	Southwestern Ontario, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, City of Kitchener
William Lyon Mackenzie, 1795-1861	At the west side of the city hall, 100 Queen Street West, Toronto	The first Mayor of Toronto, 1834, was born and educated in Dundee, Scotland. This famous radical reformer, writer and publisher came to Canada in 1820 and at Queenston founded the influential newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in 1824. Later that year, he moved the paper to York (Toronto). In 1826, friends of the provincial oligarchy, which he had often attacked, retaliated by destroying his press. Mackenzie, Upper Canada's leading radical, was elected to the provincial legislature in 1828, became Mayor of Toronto, and was leader of the ill-fated Rebellion of 1837. He fled to the United States until permitted to return in 1849. Mackenzie became a member of the Canadian parliament (1851-1858), although with diminished political influence. He is buried in Toronto's Necropolis.			People, Politics and law, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
William McGillivray 1764-1825	In front of the city hall, 500 Donald Street East, Thunder Bay	Born in Iverness-shire, Scotland, McGillivray joined the North West Company in 1784, became a partner in 1790 and its principal director in 1804. Fort Kaministiquia, the Company's wilderness headquarters, was renamed Fort William in his honour in 1807. He was largely responsible for the Nor'Westers' bitter opposition to Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony, but later supported negotiations, which led to the union of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies in 1821. He served as lieutenant colonel of the Corps of Canadian Voyageurs during the War of 1812 and as a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada 1814-25.			Fur trade, People	Northern Ontario, District of Thunder Bay, City of Thunder Bay

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Perkins Bull, K.C., LL.D. 1870-1948	At the Peel Heritage Complex, 9 Wellington Street East, Brampton.	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.	43.6852508	-79.7571589	Arts and culture, People, Politics and law	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of Brampton
William Pope 1811-1902	Adjacent to Norfolk Park, Front Road, just west of Port Ryerse	William Pope grew up in the lush countryside of southern England and studied painting at the Academy of Art, London. Reports of abundant wildlife drew the keen sportsman and naturalist to Upper Canada in 1834. After three extended visits, he settled permanently with his family near Port Ryerse in 1859. Financially independent, Pope spent his days hunting, sketching and painting the local flora and fauna. His watercolours of birds are compared to those of John James Audubon. Along with his paintings, Pope's diaries and journals provide a detailed record of the wildlife once plentiful in this region. Most of his works are now held by the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library.			Arts and culture, Exploration, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Norfolk (District), County of Norfolk

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Sherring 1877-1964	In Harvey Park on York Boulevard, opposite Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton	One of Canada's greatest Marathon runners, "Billy" Sherring was born in Hamilton and began his athletic career as a member of the YMCA Boys Club. He entered many county fair races and, in 1897, gained his first major success at Bartonville. Two years later, he recorded the first of two victories in the Around-the Bay Marathon, one of the oldest long-distance road races in North America, now known as the Billy Sherring Memorial Road Race. His most memorable triumph, however, was the victory that earned him an Olympic Gold Medal in Athens on May 1, 1906. In a remarkable display of stamina, he defeated some 55 competitors over the gruelling 26-mile course.			People, Sports and recreation	Southwestern Ontario, City of Hamilton (District), City of Hamilton
William Thomas 1799-1860	Near a series of neoclassical buildings designed by William Thomas on Lansdowne Crescent, Leamington Spa, England	One of Canada's most prominent architects, Thomas was born in Suffolk and apprenticed as a carpenter before establishing an extensive architectural practice here in Royal Leamington Spa. During the 1830s he designed a series of attractive residences including this grand neo-classical crescent, Lansdowne Circus, Comyn Lodge, Aberdeen House, and the Masonic Rooms. In 1843, frustrated by a depression in the building industry, Thomas emigrated to Toronto, Canada. He soon gained widespread recognition as the architect of many outstanding public and ecclesiastical buildings as well as numerous commercial and residential structures. Unrivalled in his mastery of detail, Thomas became the leading exponent in the country of the Decorated Gothic Revival style and designed some of the finest buildings erected in Ontario during the nineteenth century.			People	International, United Kingdom, Leamington Spa, England

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
William Warren Baldwin 1775-1844	At Currabinny Wood, a short distance southeast of the city of Cork, Ireland	The grandson of a former mayor of Cork, William Baldwin, one of the most influential politicians in Upper Canada (Ontario), was born some five miles from here on his family's estate. In 1797, he received a medical degree from the University of Edinburgh and two years later he emigrated to Upper Canada settling in York (Toronto). An accomplished man of boundless energy and diverse interests, Baldwin practised both law and medicine and was twice elected to the provincial assembly. He is best remembered, however, as an ardent advocate of constitutional reform. A leading proponent of "responsible government", one of the most important political concepts in Canadian history, Baldwin steadfastly supported his son, Robert, under whose premiership (1842-43, 1848-51) this principle was eventually attained.			People, Politics and law, Scientific and technological innovations	International, Ireland, Cork
William Weller 1799-1863	At the north end of Victoria Park, King Street, Cobourg	This resident of Cobourg was the province's leading stage coach proprietor from about 1830 to 1856. His Royal Mail Line ran from Hamilton to Montreal, with links to other centers. In February 1840, Weller drove the Governor-General, Charles Poulett Thomson, from Toronto to Montreal in the record time of 37 hours and 40 minutes. Three times mayor of Cobourg, he was also chairman of its Harbour Commission, president of the Cobourg-Rice Lake Plank Road Company and organizer of the International Telegraph Company.	43.960333	-78.16295	People, Transportation systems and communications	Central Ontario, County of Northumberland, Town of Cobourg
Williamstown Fair, The	At the entrance to the fair grounds, John Street North, Williamstown	Ontario's oldest continually operated agricultural fair received its patent on March 29, 1808, from Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. It is probable that at first, the local farmers simply gathered on the village common or streets. However, on June 25, 1814, Sir John Johnson, the founder of Williamstown, granted twelve acres for the express purpose of holding a fair and it has been held here annually ever since. Through the years, this fair, like many others in the province, has raised our standards of agriculture by providing a centre for the display of superior farm products and livestock.	45.1477	-74.585567	Agriculture	Eastern Ontario, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Township of South Glengarry

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Willow Creek Depot	At the site of the former depot, in an isolated clearing overlooking Minesing Swamp, Concession 11, Vespra Township, about 8 km south of Minesing	During the War of 1812, the Nine Mile Portage from Kempenfel(d)t Bay to Willow Creek formed part of the vital route, via Yonge Street, Lake Simcoe, the Nottawasaga River and Georgian Bay, which linked Upper Canada with the British posts on the upper Great Lakes. Here, beside the Minesing Swamp and one mile from the landing on Willow Creek, were stored the hundreds of tons of military supplies and trade goods that maintained the western posts during 1814-15 and the years immediately following. The depot ultimately included some eight log structures built by the military authorities or fur trading companies, and was surrounded by a palisade measuring roughly 280 by 190 feet.			Buildings and structures, War and conflict	Central Ontario, County of Simcoe, Township of Springwater
Willowbank	On the grounds of the house, Queen Street and Dee Road, Queenston	An outstanding example of classical revival architecture, this stately home was begun in 1833 and completed some two years later. It was erected by Alexander Hamilton (1794-1839), sheriff of the Niagara District and fourth son of the powerful Upper Canadian businessman, Robert Hamilton, and it possesses a formal elegance befitting the affluence and prominence of the Hamilton family. Constructed of fine quality grey stone, Willowbank is distinguished by four pairs of tall white pillars surmounted by a handsome portico. The classic proportions of the structure are enhanced by its majestic setting in spacious grounds on a rise overlooking the village of Queenston. Owned by the Hamilton family until 1934, Willowbank remains little altered from its original appearance.			Buildings and structures	Niagara Falls and Region, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake



Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Wilson Pugsley MacDonald 1880-1967	At the Wilson MacDonald Memorial School Museum, Rainham Road near Cheapside Road, Cheapside	Wilson MacDonald, born here at Cheapside, established his reputation as a poet with the publication in 1926, of "Out of the Wilderness", a collection of poems which received wide acclaim. This success followed many years of struggling for recognition and had been preceded by two anthologies, "The Song of the Prairie Land" (1918) and "The Miracle Songs of Jesus" (1921). Among his many later works are "A Flagon of Beauty" and "Caw Caw Ballads". Although he wrote both satirical and religious poetry, he was primarily a lyric poet whose concern for unspoiled nature led to a strong condemnation of industrialization, urbanization and other aspects of modern life. He was buried in St. Luke's Cemetery, Vienna, Ontario.	42.826967	-79.975017	Arts and culture, People	Southwestern Ontario, County of Haldimand (District), County of Haldimand
Windermere	At the former village of Windermere municipal building, 2496 Windermere Road, 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.	45.165702	-79.5485999	Communities	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Township of Muskoka Lakes

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Windsor-Ford Strike of 1945, The	At the southeast corner of Drouillard Road and Riverside Drive, by the parking lot of Holy Rosary Church, Windsor	As wartime labour shortages eased in 1945, contract talks between Ford of Canada and the United Auto Workers in Windsor stalled. The 10,000 members of Local 200 went on strike on September 12 to win recognition of the union they had built during the war. When Ford had police called in to re-open its powerhouse, 8,000 workers from Local 195 walked out of other Windsor plants. For three days, strikers parked cars in this area, creating a 2,000-vehicle traffic jam that completely blockaded the powerhouse. After 99 days, both sides accepted arbitration. The settlement, a major victory for the auto workers, included the Rand Formula, which established union security as a basic principle of postwar labour relations.			Industry and trade, Organizations, War and conflict	Southwestern Ontario, County of Essex, City of Windsor
Winner of First Queen's Plate	At the farm where Don Juan was bred, opposite 1242 Bronte Road, on the east side of Highway 25, just north of the Queen Elizabeth Way, southwest of Oakville	Bred at this farm, the horse "Don Juan" was foaled out of "Yellow Rose" by "Sir Tatton Sykes" in 1855. The Queen's Plate was run for the first time on June 27, 1860, at the village of Carleton, now part of Toronto. Queen Victoria had given Royal Assent to the race in 1859 and a traditional winner's purse of 50 guineas. The race then consisted of three heats, each run over a one-mile course. It was restricted to those horses bred in Canada West that had not yet won a race. "Don Juan", owned by James White of Bronte and ridden by Nelson Littlefield, won the last two heats of the race in a total time of four minutes, three seconds.			Agriculture, Arts and culture	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, Town of Oakville
Wolford Chapel	In Wolford Chapel, Honiton, Devonshire, England	This family chapel on the former estate of Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe, was given to the people of Ontario by Sir Geoffrey Harmsworth. At a ceremony held on September 27, 1966, the Honourable John P. Robarts, Prime Minister of Ontario, accepted the deed to the chapel and grounds from Sir Geoffrey and title to an essential right-of-way from Mr. A.G. LeMarchant.	50.84035	-3.22674	Buildings and structures	International, United Kingdom, Devonshire, England

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Wolseley Expedition 1870, The	On Highway 17, in a pull-off east of the bridge to Keewatin, overlooking Lake-of-the-Woods, Kenora	In August 1870, a force of British regulars and Canadian militia comprising some 1,200 men commanded by Colonel Garnet Wolseley arrived in this area en route to the Red River to establish Canadian authority within the present province of Manitoba. The previous year the Hudson's Bay Company had agreed to transfer control of its western territories to Canada, and some local inhabitants, fearing loss of their lands and interference with their mode of existence, had set up a provisional government under Louis Riel to press their claims on the Dominion. The expedition disembarked at Prince Arthur's Landing on Lake Superior and, travelling by land and water, reached Fort Garry on August 24.			Exploration, War and conflict	Northern Ontario, District of Kenora, City of Kenora
Wolverton Hall	On the grounds of the house, 88 Wolverton Street, Wolverton	This fine brick house, regency in style with some Gothic touches, was built about 1854-55 by Enos Wolverton. It retains the splendid circular stairs, which originally led to a windowed belvedere above the house's roof. Wolverton was born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1810 and came to Canada in 1826. In 1844, he bought 200 acres here on the River Nith and in 1851, laid out a village plot. He became Wolverton's first postmaster that September. During the depression following the Crimean War, he rented this house and moved to Walsingham Township where he built and operated a steam sawmill. He had returned to Wolverton Hall by 1861 and died here in 1892.	43.25777	-80.52556	Buildings and structures	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, Township of Blandford-Blenheim

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Women's Law Association of Ontario	South Gardens at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.	Founded in 1919, the Women's Law Association of Ontario (WLAO) was the first organization to work actively to create a place for women at Osgoode Hall. With membership open to law students, lawyers and judges, the non-profit organization advances issues relevant to women in law through networking, educational and social events. Strengthened by the women's rights movement, the WLAO's first 100 years marked Canada's first female lawyer being called to the bar, the first female leader of the regulator of the provincial bar, and the appointment of Canada's first female Supreme Court of Canada judge. The WLAO's campaigns influenced legislators, policy-makers, lawyers and judges to dismantle discrimination and enhance equality through law. Through advocacy, it fought employment and pay equity, criminal justice reform, and an end to gendered violence, racism, disability discrimination, homophobia and transphobia. The WLAO continues to empower women in the legal profession by providing a collective voice, and advocating for equality, diversity and change.	43.65122861	-79.38531571	Politics and law, Women's history	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
Woodchester Villa	On the grounds of the house, now a museum, Muskoka Road, Bracebridge	One of the finest octagonal houses in Ontario, this impressive building was erected in 1882 by Henry James Bird, a prosperous local woollen manufacturer. In its unusual design, it illustrates the architectural theories of Orson Squire Fowler, an American author and lecturer who claimed that many-sided structures provided healthier, more efficient environments for their inhabitants than rectangular buildings. In keeping with Fowler's views, the house was solidly constructed of fieldstone and poured concrete and contained such innovative features as ventilation shafts and a dumb-waiter. It was officially named Woodchester Villa after the owner's birthplace in England, but became known locally as the "Bird Cage". Occupied by family members until 1877, Woodchester Villa has since been restored and is now open to the public.			Buildings and structures	Central Ontario, District Municipality of Muskoka, Town of Bracebridge

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Woodstock College 1857-1926	At the site of the former college, Wilson Street and College Avenue, Woodstock	Here stood the Canadian Literary Institute, which was incorporated in 1857, opened in 1860 and renamed Woodstock College in 1883. Sponsored by the Baptist Church, its establishment was largely the result of the efforts of its first principal (1860-78), the Rev. R.A. Fyfe. It was a co-educational institution providing training in theology and arts and at one time was expected to attain full university status. In 1881, its faculty of theology was transferred to Toronto Baptist College, and in 1888, its ladies' department was moved to Moulton College in Toronto. Woodstock College served as a boys' preparatory school from 1890 until it was closed in 1926.	43.124467	-80.744933	Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Southwestern Ontario, County of Oxford, City of Woodstock
World Championship Wheat	On the grounds of Breckon Park, 345 Tuck Drive, Burlington	At the 1954 Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto, William E. Breckon of Burlington won the World Wheat Championship with grain grown on his Nelson Township farm about two miles north-east of here. He led the white winter wheat class seven times before becoming "wheat king" with a sample of Genesee, a variety developed at Cornell University, N.Y. Since western Canada's hard spring varieties had long dominated the wheat awards at the Fair, Breckon's world championship, the first for an Ontario farmer and the first for winter wheat, was widely acclaimed. This school and the adjoining park were named after W.E. Breckon, who served Nelson Township School Board as chairman or trustee from 1943 to 1956.	43.36151302	-79.752905	Agriculture, Scientific and technological innovations	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of Halton, City of Burlington
Wycliffe College	In front of the college, 5 Hoskin Avenue, University of Toronto, Toronto	This college was founded in 1877 to prepare men of evangelical conviction for the Anglican ministry. Four years earlier, a group of Anglican clergy and laity committed to evangelical principles had formed the Church Association of the Diocese of Toronto. The Association brought a noted theologian and administrator, the Reverend James Paterson Sheraton, from Nova Scotia to establish the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School and serve as its Principal and first Professor. It opened on October 1, 1877 in St James' Cathedral Schoolhouse in Toronto and, in 1882, moved to a newly constructed building on College Street near the University. The school, renamed Wycliffe College in 1885, federated with the University of Toronto in 1889 and moved to its present location in 1891.			Buildings and structures, Education, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
Yonge Street 1796	In front of the Toronto Star building, 1 Yonge Street, Toronto	The shortest route between the upper and lower Great Lakes lies between here and Georgian Bay. For John Graves Simcoe, Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor, this protected inland passage had strategic military and commercial potential. He founded York (Toronto) in 1793, then ordered a road built to replace native trails that led north to Lake Simcoe and its water links with Lake Huron. Completed on February 16, 1796, it was named after British Secretary for War Sir George Yonge, an expert on Roman roads. Yonge Street developed from a muddy, stump-riddled forest trail into the main street of Toronto and the first part of Highway 11, which now extends 1,896 kilometres to Rainy River.			Communities, Industry and trade, Transportation systems and communications, War and conflict	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
York Mechanics' Institute	On the site of the former Mechanics' Institute building, 77 Church Street, Toronto	The Mechanics' Institute movement began in Britain and soon spread to North America. Its aim was to teach workers the applied technology behind new methods of manufacture and craftsmanship introduced during the Industrial Revolution. The first Institute in Ontario was established at York (Toronto) in 1830. It sponsored lectures, held classes and operated a lending library. It moved from rented quarters into its own new building on this site in 1861. After passage of the Free Libraries Act in 1882, the Institute transferred its assets to the municipal government. Its book collections formed the foundation of the Toronto Public Library, which opened in the former Institute building in 1884.			Buildings and structures, Organizations	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto
York Mills	In York Mills Park near the site of Hogg's former mill, Yonge Street and York Mills Road, Toronto	In 1796, Thomas Mercer, a Loyalist, acquired some 200 acres of land in this vicinity. James Hogg, an enterprising Scottish emigrant, purchased part of this property about 1818 and built a grist-mill on the west branch of the Don River near here. In the 1820s, the mill became the nucleus of a small settlement known as Hogg's Hollow. The first St. John's Anglican Church (1817) was among the earliest built north of York. When the course of Yonge Street was changed in 1836, new mills, a tavern and a tannery were constructed to serve this rapidly growing community, and following the establishment of a post office, it became known as York Mills.			Communities, Industry and trade	Greater Toronto Area, City of Toronto (District), City of Toronto

Title	Location	Plaque text/Description	Latitude	Longitude	Themes	Geo-location
ZEEP Reactor, The	In front of the public information centre at Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, off Highway 17, about 8 km northwest of Chalk River	A nuclear chain reaction was first initiated in Canada on September 5, 1945 when the ZEEP reactor went into operation here at Chalk River. Originally part of an effort to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons, the reactor was designed by a team of Canadian, British and French scientists and engineers assembled in Montreal and in Ottawa in 1942-43 under the administration of the National Research Council. Named Zero Energy Experimental Pile because it was developed to produce only one watt of heat, the ZEEP reactor was used to provide data for the design of the powerful NRX (National Research Experimental) reactor. In 1952, the project was transferred from NRC to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.			Industry and trade, Scientific and technological innovations	Eastern Ontario, County of Renfrew, Township of Laurentian Hills
Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church	On the grounds of the church, Keele Street, about 3 km south of Maple	In December 1806, a group of German settlers from Berlin, Pennsylvania, led by Jacob and Michael Keffer, arrived in Vaughan Township, where they formed one of Upper Canada's earliest Lutheran congregations. Their first services were conducted by the Keffers, who served as lay readers, and by pastors from the nearby German settlement in Markham Township. While the parish records date from 1807, it was not until 1819 that the congregation commenced its first log church under the direction of the first regular pastor, the Rev. Johan D. Petersen. It was replaced by the present building in 1860. The following year this was the site of the founding of the Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church.	43.82586	-79.5055	Buildings and structures, Religion	Greater Toronto Area, Regional Municipality of York, City of Vaughan