

# County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan

## **Thematic History of Simcoe County and Colonial Period Archaeological Potential**



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## 1.0 Introduction

This document is not intended to be an exhaustive history of Simcoe County, although the main focus of the text is historical in terms of subject matter. Rather, it serves to identify the extant or formerly present historical features that might yield associated archaeological deposits and that were mapped for the GIS layer of historical features.

To standardize the documentation process, maps ranging in date from 1808 to 1928 were consulted, although the prime sources, in terms of their level of detail are the *Map of the County of Simcoe, Revised and Improved by W Gibbard* (Gibbard 1853), *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (Hogg 1871) and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe, Ontario* (Belden 1881). The boundaries of the settlement centres were plotted based on the above maps, as well as specific plans of select centres, and serve to indicate those areas where most of the building activity was concentrated at the time the source maps were produced. Individual public buildings and homes were not mapped within these centres, although the settlement centre overlay is indicative of those areas that exhibit potential for the presence of meeting halls, school houses, blacksmith shops, stores, grain warehouses, hotels, taverns, and other commercial service buildings. All schools, places of worship and commercial buildings, such as inns, that occur outside of the major settlement centres have also been mapped individually, if their locations were shown on the historical maps.

## 2.0 The French Colonial Period in Simcoe County

Beginning in 1615 and continuing until the dispersal of Huron-Wendat from Simcoe County in 1651, the first half of the seventeenth century in Simcoe County is characterized by increasingly intensive contact with French explorers and missionaries, and the relocation of Huron-Wendat and Petun settlements into the northern part of Simcoe County in Tay, Tiny, and Medonte Townships, as well as the Collingwood area. The establishment of European communities, such as the Jesuit mission of Sainte Marie among the Hurons in 1639 marks the height of the French Colonial period in Simcoe County, and ultimately heralds the end of the Huron-Wendat occupation of Simcoe County. With increased French colonial activity came increased warfare and disease, ultimately leading to the abandonment of the County by the Huron-Wendat Confederacy and French missionaries (Ramsden 1991).

## 2.1 Early French Trading and Missionary Activities in Simcoe County

The first European to live for an extended period in Simcoe County appears to have been Etienne Brûlé, who was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to live among the Algonquin and Huron-Wendat, learn their language and customs, and encourage trade between the French government and the Confederacy. While Brûlé played an important role in the early development of Franco–Huron-Wendat relationships, his impact on the County would have been negligible in that he lived with Huron-Wendat families in order to learn their customs in order to better act as interpreter (Trigger 1968).

The intentional occupation of the French establishment within Simcoe County, however, did not begin until the summer of 1615 when the Recollet priest, Father Joseph Le Caron travelled to Simcoe County to spend the winter living with the Huron-Wendat as a missionary. On August 12, 1615, in the presence of Samuel de Champlain and a small group of French military personnel and traders, Le Caron conducted the first Catholic mass in Huronia in the village of Carhagouha, near the present-day town of La Fontaine. Champlain continued into other parts of Southern Ontario (e.g., Trent Valley) and New York on a military expedition with Huron-Wendat and Algonkian allies and when he returned to the County in January of 1616, visited seven Huron-Wendat and Petun villages and spent the winter in the village of Cahiagué, to then return to Quebec with Le Caron in 1616. In 1623, Le Caron returned to Simcoe County with Recollet Father Nicolas Viel and Brother Gabriel Sagard and took up their residence once again in Carhagouha (Warrick 2008:30).

Other than the activity of early French missionaries in Simcoe County, this early Colonial period was marked by the frequent travel of French traders to the area in order to ensure the regular flow of furs and other products back to Quebec. While most of the 15 French who accompanied Champlain in 1615 returned to Quebec the following year, some apparently decided to remain in Huronia and to live in or adjacent to Huron-Wendat villages. In fact, when 11 French laymen were dispatched to Huronia in 1623 in order to spend the winter there and to help defend Huron-Wendat villages, there were apparently five or six Europeans living amongst the Huron-Wendat. Some of these laymen were residing with Huron-Wendat families in the fortified village of Ossossané in Nottawasaga Bay (Sagard 1866:602). At the same time, Le Caron discovered some traders living in his cabin in Carhagouha (Le Clercq 1691:248-249; Trigger 1976a:373). While there are few historical accounts of French traders living in Huron-Wendat villages, the practice was apparently quite wide-spread, at the very least from the regular accounts of traders being dispatched to Huronia throughout the 1620s and 1630s (Biggar 1971; Thwaites 1896; Trigger 1976a). The impact of these traders on local settlements, however, was certainly negligible given the practice of French traders and interpreters to live with Huron-Wendat families or in cabins on the outskirts of the village (Trigger 1976a:367). In addition to the salaries that these men were paid for

travelling to Huronia, traders were given the right to trade with the Huron-Wendat (Trigger 1976a:375-376) for a limited number of pelts each year. According to Sagard (1866:902), some French traders returning to Quebec in 1629 had upwards of 700-800 Francs worth of fur with them.

The English seized Quebec in 1629 and held it until 1632. This period represents a brief pause in French Colonial administration in Simcoe County, although there were certainly European traders living in the County during this period. When Quebec was re-taken by the French in 1632, the governmental policy, as well as the missionary activity within New France had changed.

## 2.2 Jesuit Establishment in Simcoe County and Sainte Marie among the Hurons

Starting in 1632, the Jesuits replaced the Recollets as missionaries in the County, with noticeable differences in the way that trade and conversion was to take place. As their prime goal, the Jesuit missionaries sought to lead the entire Huron-Wendat confederacy toward the Christian religion, rather than to convert individuals. Moreover, as a result of the strong influence the Jesuits wielded at the French court, they were in a better position to command the support of officials and fur traders. This included the discouragement of French traders living in the County and the establishment of a monopoly of Jesuit fathers and lay-brothers in the fur trade. In 1634, Champlain made the official French position clear when he informed the Huron-Wendat that he regarded the Jesuits' presence in their country as a vital part of a renewed Franco-Huron-Wendat alliance. Since the Huron-Wendat wanted to re-establish a strong trading relationship with the French, they agreed to accept the Jesuits as a token of this alliance. Henceforth they were bound by treaty to allow these priests to live among them and to protect them (Trigger 1968:123-128).

Before 1639, the Jesuits and their assistants were limited in number and resources in Simcoe County and relied heavily on their Huron-Wendat hosts for survival. However, in 1639-1640, the Jesuits had decided to establish a permanent centre for their missionary work in Huronia. This village, Sainte Marie among the Hurons, was foreseen as serving various functions. Not only would it provide a refuge in time of danger, but it also would allow them to put up buildings of European design. Sainte Marie was thus designed to be a further example of European culture in the heart of Huronia. Gradually, pigs, fowl, and cattle were brought upriver from Quebec and European crops were grown in the fields nearby. The residence of Sainte Marie gradually acquired a hospital and a burial ground and became a centre for trade and the distribution of European goods within Huronia, being strategically located apart from any one village, and near the geographical centre of the Huron-Wendat confederacy (Trigger 1968:125, 1976:665).

Sainte-Marie among the Hurons was established in 1639 by Jesuits Fathers Jérôme Lalemant and Jean de Brébeuf in the hopes that it would become the centre of French



activity in the interior, thus increasing the draw of French Catholics to the hinterlands and providing them with food and protection in a self-sufficient village. Arriving in November 1639, the Jesuit fathers and *donnés* erected a makeshift shelter out of cypress pillars and a birch bark roof, using clay to build the interior walls. After the arrival of carpenter Charles Boivin, further construction resulted in a chapel, a residence for the Jesuits, a cookhouse, a smithy and other buildings. After this time, the numbers of permanent French residents in Simcoe County slowly increased from 13 priests and five laymen to 18 priests and approximately 46 lay assistants by 1648-49 (Trigger 1976:665). The growth of Sainte Marie allowed for the gradual influx of specialized labour, including a tailor named Dominique Scot, a blacksmith named Louis Gaubert, Pierre Masson (gardener), and Ambroise Brouet (cook). The most valued assistants, however, were the *donnés* – who grew from two in 1641 to 23 in 1648 (Trigger 1976:667). Many of these *donnés* were skilled in various trades and fulfilled roles in carpentry, accounting, surgeons, pharmacists, cobblers etc. (Thwaites 1896, 34:59; Trigger 1976a).

Over the ten years of its occupation (1639-1649), the mission village of Sainte Marie among the Hurons grew to contain at least 16 structures, including various dwellings, a large chapel, barracks, a barn, a smithy and carpenter's shop, as well as at least two longhouses and an Algonquin wigwam type structure. The village stretched for about 250 metres along the River Wye and was 70 metres deep at its north end, surrounded by extensive ditchworks, stone bastions, and palisades (Jury and Jury 1954). Similarly, the Jesuit mission enterprise expanded across Huronia with seven separate Huron-Wendat villages other than Sainte Marie containing a Jesuit mission by 1648, as well as several other missions amongst other nations in the area (Trigger 1976b:689-694).

On June 14, 1649, following increasing attacks from the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy to the south as well as diminishing supplies and manpower, a party of sixty French priests, *donnés*, and soldiers burned the mission village of Sainte Marie and joined several hundred Huron-Wendat families taking refuge on what is now known as Christian Island. In the period of less than a year, the Huron-Wendat and French refugees built a new mission village on the southern tip of the island, called Sainte Marie II. However, by the spring of 1650, the Jesuits at Sainte Marie II left Christian Island with a group of approximately 300 Huron-Wendat to seek refuge in Quebec (Thwaites 1896, 35: 195-205). The final abandonment of the Fort in 1651 by the remaining Huron-Wendat marked the end of the French Colonial enterprise in Simcoe County.

While trade and trade routes undoubtedly continued in Simcoe County through the second half of the seventeenth Century, no permanent use of the County was recorded.



### 3.0 Eighteenth-century Euro-Canadian Trading Activities

Parts of Simcoe County were settled during the late eighteenth century by men who were employed by the various fur trading companies. The County was well-positioned to carry on in this trade, being located close to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, but also close to the Humber River (via the portage) and connected by other waterways (Trent-Severn) to Ottawa and eastern Ontario. It was once thought that Simcoe might become the transportation centre for goods and produce to and from the “fur countries.”

One of the earliest among the traders that is known today was George Cowan (or Jean Baptiste Constant Cowan). Cowan was probably of Scottish origin and was captured as a boy by the French in 1758-1759, during the taking of Fort Pitt. As a result, he was given a French name and is said to have spoken French better than his native English. Cowan was employed by the Mackinac Trading Company and was in charge of a trading post on Matchedash Bay (opposite to Bush’s Point) perhaps as early as 1777-1778. The ruins of his post were located “nearly opposite Fesserton railway station.” Known to the early residents of Simcoe, the site was referred to as “The Chimneys” on account of the visible remains on the site. Cowan had cleared about 40 acres (16 ha) at this location, and erected other buildings and a stone-lined well. Cowan was visited here by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in 1793, and the location of the trading post is shown on a map of Simcoe’s journey prepared by Lieutenant Pilkington. Cowan was well connected with the Indigenous peoples of the area, and he was appointed to serve as an interpreter since he was fluent in “Chippawa and Messasague.” It was in his capacity as an interpreter that Cowan was drowned when the *Speedy* foundered in a storm on Lake Ontario at Presqu’île near Newcastle in October 1804. Cowan’s son, John, applied to the government in December 1805, to be appointed to serve as an interpreter in the place of his late father (Cruikshank 1924:75; O’Brien 1992:30-32, 89-90, 108-109, 113; Rizzo 2014).

Another early trader was Laurent Quetton de St. George (1771-1821), a French “Royalist” refugee, who established a trading post at Atherley Narrows at the northern tip of Lake Simcoe in 1802. It is not known how long St. George operated this trading post, but it ceased to operate after he returned to France in 1815 (Rizzo 2014).

Borland, Laughton and Roe also operated a trading post at the Narrows “at an early date.” This trading post was located on the west side of the Narrows and was established by Andrew Borland and William Roe around 1814. These partners remained in business until the early 1830s. Their “trading post” was shown on a map compiled around 1830 (Rizzo 2014).

Another early trader at the Narrows may have been Honore Gratien Joseph Bailley de Messein (1774- 1835). His name is shown on a map dated ca. 1830, as a land owner adjacent to the site occupied by Borland and Roe at the Narrows. Bailley operated other trading posts in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and had extensive business interests at

Montreal. He was married at least three times, two of his wives being Indigenous women. Bailey died at his home in Indiana (Chaput 1987:29-30; Rizzo 2014).

Some of the early settlers during the 1820s along the Penetanguishene Road were former employees of the North-West Company, such as the chief factor John McDonald, who had retired from active service in the fur trade during that time.

Early gazetteers describe parts of Simcoe County in 1799 and 1805, but make no reference to any of the trading posts. These sources do mention the existence of the French ruins which stood “on a peninsula” on a “larger bason, called Gloucester or Sturgeon Bay” (Smith 1799: 26; Boulton 1805:46-47).

## **4.0 Military Reserves and Sites**

Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe recognized the importance of Penetanguishene as a military and naval stronghold as early as 1793. This area was judged to be a safe distance away from any imminent invasion from the USA, yet close enough to the provincial capital that men could be called upon to defend the city on relatively short notice. An abundant source of timber was available for fortifications as well as for ship building, and a naval establishment meant that the British possessions on the upper lakes could be regularly patrolled. The deep-water harbour at Penetanguishene was sheltered and provided ideal anchorage for ships. This site was acquired by the British a few years afterward in 1798.

### **4.1 Penetanguishene**

In 1796, under the terms of Jay’s Treaty, the British were obliged to surrender their military post at Michilimacinaq to the United States. The British forces accordingly retired to St. Joseph’s Island, and during the War of 1812 they established another post on Drummond Island. After the close of the war, the British discovered that Drummond Island was actually within United States territory (part of Michigan), and in 1828 they returned the island to American control and moved the garrison to the naval establishment at Penetanguishene. Among those who moved to Penetanguishene at that time was a Scottish trader named Gordon, a German (Jewish) born Indigenous interpreter named William Solomon, and several French Canadian voyageurs and Métis families (Osborne 1901).

A shipyard and dockyard was established at Penetanguishene in 1813, and was the base for the Lake Huron fleet of the Provincial Marine (under the control of the Royal Navy) until 1834. The Naval establishment was fully developed by 1817, and included at least 15 structures: officer’s quarters and barracks, offices, warehouses, 3 storehouses, and the King’s Wharf. At least eight vessels were built or stationed there: gunboats

named the *Bee*, *Minos*, *Mosquito* and *Wasp*; the schooner *Tecumseh*; the brigantine *Newash*; a frigate built in 1814; and a steamer named the *Mohawk*. Penetanguishene also served as a supply depot for British posts lying to the north-west.

In 1834, the naval establishment was transferred to the British army under whose control it remained until 1855-56. At that time the post was declared to be redundant or surplus, and the site was surrendered to the province. A few years later, in 1859, this site was taken over for use as the Boy's Reformatory of Upper Canada. Reminders of the naval and military establishment include a small cemetery and nineteen rebuilt structures.

Various other military structures and sites were developed in and around Penetanguishene during the period between the War of 1812 and 1856. These include: the ordnance depots (e.g., Magazine Island), and secure supply depots such as Fort Nottawasaga which was constructed in 1816 but allowed to fall into disuse after just two years. The Ordnance Reserve at Penetanguishene (in Tiny Township) was referred to as the "Triangular Redoubt." Early patent plans showed the "Triangular Redoubt" as well as a "Square Redoubt" on the north side of Penetanguishene Harbour, and an "Ordnance Reserve" at the head or west end of the harbour (Goessman 1822). The "Triangular Redoubt" location was granted to William Moore Kelly, the warden of the Reformatory Prison, in October 1860 under a licence of occupation "during the pleasure" of the government. This licence was later cancelled in April 1874, in order that the site could be sold by the government.

## 4.2 Nottawasaga Blockhouse

This fortification was built by Lieutenant Miller Worsley (R.N.) in July-August 1814, "about two miles" up the Nottawasaga River in Sunnidale Township. The blockhouse was located on the south-east side of the river, on a narrow peninsula of land on Nottawasaga Bay, and was intended to protect the schooner HMS "*Nancy*." The site was fortified by one six pounder cannon and two 24 pounder carronades, and manned by a garrison of twenty-three men. The blockhouse was attacked by the Americans under Captain Sinclair who outnumbered the British in terms of both men and munitions. The *Nancy* and the blockhouse were destroyed during the American cannonade on August 14, 1814. The *Nancy* was burned to the waterline and sank in the river. The hull of the *Nancy* remained visible for many years, while silt built up around the wreck and eventually formed Nancy Island. The remains of the ship (discovered in 1911 and excavated and raised between 1924 and 1928) have been preserved. The hull and numerous artifacts from the period of the War of 1812 were recovered from the site and are presently displayed at the Nancy Island Historic Site at Wasaga Beach (Hunter 1909:34-35).

### 4.3 Fort Nottawasaga

This fortification was constructed in June 1816, approximately four miles (6.4 km) from the mouth of the Nottawasaga River. It was intended to serve as a supply depot and was built inland to provide some protection for the site from any future American aggression. It replaced the Nottawasaga blockhouse, which had been constructed a few miles downstream during the War of 1812, and destroyed by the Americans. This new post contained a small garrison of “sailors” or men in the “marine service” under the command of Lieutenant Caldwell. A “store” which sold bread and a few other items (such as whiskey) was established nearby, by Asher Mundy and his wife. Due to the poor harbour at this location, this post was abandoned around 1818 and the men were moved to Penetanguishene. The site and the remains of the fort were clearly visible until the early twentieth century (Hunter 1909:36, 38).

### 4.4 Fort Willow

This fortification was established near the confluence of the Nottawasaga River and Willow Creek around 1815, in order to defend the terminus of the Nine Mile Portage (Hunter 1909:37).

Other military structures were built in Simcoe, particularly during the Fenian Raid scare of 1866. At least ten drill sheds were planned, at places such as Barrie, Collingwood, Oro, etc. Some were quickly constructed out of wood, which was an abundant and inexpensive building material but susceptible to fire. The drill shed at Bond Head was a particularly fine brick structure, used by the 35th Regiment. It was located at the north-east corner of the crossroads, on part Lot 1 Concession 7. The building measured 40 x 86 feet (12.19 x 26.21 m) in size.

## 5.0 Nineteenth-century Survey and Settlement

Simcoe County originally comprised land within the limits of the “Nassau” and “Hesse” Districts in the Province of Quebec in 1788. These names were changed by John Graves Simcoe to the “Home” and “Western” Districts of Upper Canada in 1792. The district boundaries were amended in 1798, and in January 1800 all of Simcoe County fell within the jurisdiction of the Home District. Legislation was passed by the Upper Canada government in April 1821 (2 Geo. IV ch. 3), which provided that the creation of Simcoe County could be proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor of the province “when he saw fit.” In March 1837, legislation (7 William IV ch. 32) provided that Simcoe would be proclaimed a separate district when a court house and gaol (jail) were constructed at Barrie. In April 1838, the district boundaries were adjusted when four townships were transferred to the Wellington District. Loans amounting to £7,000 were provided by the

government in March 1838 and September 1841, to be expended upon the construction of the court house and gaol. In January 1843, Simcoe was proclaimed to be a separate District. This was succeeded by the County of Simcoe in May 1849 under the provisions of statute 12 Vic. ch. 78, which abolished the old Districts of Upper Canada. Further municipal reforms were introduced at that time under 12 Vic. ch. 80, and 12 Vic. ch. 81, better known as the “Baldwin” or “Municipal Act” (Armstrong 1985:138-140, 172, 191-192; Jonasson 2006:191-209).

Simcoe was originally a much larger County, and until 1851 it also included the Townships of Artemisia, Collingwood, Euphrasia, Osprey and St. Vincent. These Townships were transferred to Grey County when it was created by an act of parliament (14 & 15 Vic. ch. 5).

Adjala Township was included within the boundaries of “Cardwell County,” an historical, electoral district that was used both federally and provincially from 1867 until 1904-1907, when that district was abolished and succeeded by Simcoe South.

Two Townships—Mono and Mulmur—were originally included within the limits of Simcoe County, but these were transferred to Dufferin County in 1874. All that part of West Gwillimbury Township situated to the east side of the Holland River was transferred to York County and annexed to East Gwillimbury. Two Townships—Mara and Rama—were originally included within the limits of York County, but were transferred to Ontario County in 1849. They were subsequently severed and transferred to Simcoe in 1974. In 1994, they were united to form the Township of Ramara.

Early Euro-Canadian settlement was made by the sons or daughters of United Empire Loyalists, who were entitled to 100 acres of land as the children of loyalists. Prime land in their home districts had often been previously granted to other families during the 1790s-1810s, and following the War of 1812 available land was only found in newly surveyed areas such as Simcoe. Some examples are those of the Clement and Emmett families, as well as Bessey and Sargeant, who were natives of Niagara and Grantham Townships, but were granted land, as sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists, in Simcoe.

Many of the other early settlers were from Great Britain and Ireland. Among the earliest of them were the Scottish “Selkirk” settlers of 1815. A number of early settlers during the 1820s and 1830s were military pensioners who had served during the Napoleonic Wars, while others simply sought a better life in Canada or immigrated for other reasons.

An important constituency of the early settlers of the County was people who were of African origin. The Upper Canadian government intended to create an area in the province for the settlement of black loyalists as early as 1819. Lands were available in Simcoe for men who had served in the Coloured Corps during the War of 1812 and were therefore entitled to a land grant of 100 acres. Other black settlers were either



natives of Upper Canada, and who were “freed” upon attaining the age of 21, or were American fugitive slaves, many of whom settled in Canada following the passage of the Fugitive Slave legislation in the United States in 1850.

Many of the black settlers took up their land in Oro, on the west side of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Line, which became known as Wilberforce Street and named after William Wilberforce (1759-1833) the British politician, abolitionist and philanthropist. The Wilberforce Street lots, as well as some in Concessions III to VI, became home to about 60 black settlers and their families, with a maximum population of approximately 100 people. Settlement occurred in two waves, from 1819-1826 and from 1828-1831 (French 1978).

The process of land settlement showed the deficiencies in the government policy at the time: prime land was allocated to white settlers based partly based upon socio-economic status and government connections. If a settler had connections within the government, or was a man “of means,” he would be granted a better location. Despite Upper Canada being considered as a place where black settlers could establish themselves without fear of bondage, racial prejudices did exist; land grants in Oro can be viewed as an example of nineteenth century government sanctioned segregation.

The plan for the black settlement (ca. 1830) was under the supervision of a former British naval/military veteran, Lieut.-Col. Edward G. O’Brien, and was initially comprised of approximately 20 early families near Shanty Bay, although it appears that early black settlers were subject to extreme prejudice by neighbouring white settlers. The increasing presence of white settlers as well as the rising value of land resulting from greater settlement of the Township provided a strong temptation for early black settlers to sell their land and move elsewhere (French 1978:45). Several families left for better employment prospects in larger settlement centres (Toronto, Hamilton), but the families that did remain made a living through farming or by skilled trades.

The 1861 census established the total population of Simcoe County as 44,720 inhabitants. The largest part of this number (nearly 60%) were native-born Canadians of British, Scottish or Irish ancestry. About 20% (9,342) of the population was of Irish background, some of whom had settled in Upper Canada as disbanded soldiers at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, attracted by the prospect of land offered to settlers on reasonable terms by the Canada Company, or through having obtained temporary employment on public works such as the Welland Canal. Another influx of Irish immigrants arrived in Canada during and after the potato famine in the late 1840s.

In 1861, the number of French-Canadian- and American-born residents in Simcoe was nearly equal (946 and 950 respectively), and 48 were Indigenous people, listed as “Indians” in the records, who lived off the reserves. A small number of settlers had been born in other provinces (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Newfoundland). The number of black inhabitants totalled 208. The remainder of the population at that time included: East and West Indians (14 and 29); Prussia, Germany and Holland (154); France (26); Italy and Greece (3); Spain and Portugal (5); Sweden

and Norway (6); Russia and Poland (12); Switzerland (9); Guernsey, Jersey and the other Channel Islands (12); several were “born at sea” (17), and the same number did not know their place of birth (Campbell 1863).

## **6.0 Historical Townships within Simcoe County**

Simcoe County has comprised many Townships since its creation in 1821. Originally, this also contained the Townships of Mulmur and Mono which were transferred to Dufferin County in 1874. Additionally, the Townships of Rama and Mara were originally part of Ontario County but were transferred to Simcoe County in 1974. The list of the following 19 historical (geographic) Townships are those presented in historical mapping of the County and censuses.

### **6.1 Adjala Township**

The etymology of the name “Adjala” is not clearly known. It is said to have been named in 1822 after a daughter of Tecumseh. It also has been suggested that the Township was named after an Ojibwa chief, Ojeejok or Ad-je-jawk. The Township was included within the boundaries of “Cardwell County,” an historical, electoral district which was used both federally and provincially, from 1867 until 1904-1907 when it was abolished. In 1994, Adjala was municipally united with Tosorontio to form the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (Gardiner 1899:226; Rayburn 1997:4).

### **6.2 Essa Township**

Essa may have been named in honour of the Ojibwa chief Wasson, although the origin of the Township name remains unclear (Rayburn 1997:114-115).

### **6.3 Flos Township**

The name of this Township was derived from one of the three pet lap-dogs owned by Lady Sarah Maitland, the wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who was the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada between 1818 and 1828. In 1994, it was joined with the village of Elmvale and the Township of Vespra to form the municipal Township of Springwater (Gardiner 1899:230; Rayburn 1997:121).

### **6.4 Innisfil Township**

The name for this Township is said to have been derived from “Innisfail,” or “Innis Vail,” a “poetical name for Ireland.” The name is said to signify “isle of destiny.” It was also



referred to as “Innisfallen.” An early provincial *Gazetteer*, published in 1805, noted that the land “westward” between the mouth of the Holland River and Kempenfeldt Bay contained “Oak plains, where the Indians cultivate corn, and on the east is a tract of land of excellent quality.” The Town of Innisfil was created in 1991 when the Township was united municipally with Tecumseth, Cookstown and part of West Gwillimbury (Boulton 1805:46; Gardiner 1899:227; Rayburn 1997:167).

## 6.5 Mara Township

Two theories have been suggested for the name “Mara.” It may have been a reference to the Biblical place named in the Book of Exodus: “And when they came to Marah, they could not drink of the waters...for they were bitter.” (Exodus xv.23). There was also a well-known vocalist during the reign of King George III, known as “Madam Mara” (Gardiner 1899:214-215). It was united with Rama in 1994, and now forms part of the municipal Township of Ramara (Gardiner 1899:215; Rayburn 1997:287).

## 6.6 Matchedash Township

The name of this Township was spelled in various ways, including “Machedash” and “Matadash.” The name is said to have been derived from a native word signifying “muskeg or marshy ground.” Anna Brownell Jameson, writing in 1837-1838, noted that it signified “bad and swampy place.” The name was perhaps justified in her mind, because she and her travelling companions “nearly lost our way among the reeds.” By 1799, it appears to have been renamed as “Gloucester.” Matchedash Bay was known to the English as a safe harbor “for vessels of any draught.” The Matchedash River was partially navigable, and in the early nineteenth century it was realized that it contained a number of “situations for mills.” The Township unfortunately contained land that was “very indifferent.” A “peninsula” on Sturgeon Bay contained some “French ruins” which were still easily discernible and identified as such in 1805. In 1994, the Townships of Matchedash, Orillia and the village of Coldwater were municipally united to form the Township of Severn (Smith 1799:82, 106; Boulton 1805:47; Gardiner 1899:230; Jameson 1990:539; Rayburn 1997:211-212).

## 6.7 Medonte Township

The name of this Township was also spelled as “Medonta.” The name is said to have been derived either from a Delaware word, meaning “Evil Spirit,” or from an Ojibway word “Madondan” or “Madonin” signifying “I carry on my back” or “carry on a back over a portage.” This last suggestion was favoured, since the Township was located along an Indigenous trail which ran between Orillia and Coldwater. In 1994, Medonte was municipally united with parts of Oro, Flos, Vespra and Orillia to form the Township of Oro-Medonte (Gardiner 1899:229; Rayburn 1997:216-217).

## 6.8 North Orillia Township

The name “Orillia” is said to have been derived from a Spanish word meaning “border, margin, bank of river, shore of sea.” It was misspelled as “Aurelia” on maps and in provincial Almanacs published during the 1820s. The native word for this place was “Me-che-ku-neeng,” which signified “narrows dividing two lakes.” In 1994, parts of Orillia, Matchedash and Coldwater were municipally united to form the Township of Severn (Gardiner 1899:229; Rayburn 1997:256-257).

## 6.9 Nottawasaga Township

The name of this Township is said to have been derived from Algonquin or Iroquois words, “Nahdoway” or “Nahdowa” and “Saga” or “Saghi” which signifies “outlet of a river of the Iroquois.” This place was named “Nottuasaque” in a provincial gazetteer published in 1805. Nottawasaga Bay was known as “Iroquois Bay” during the early nineteenth century. The north part of the Township adjacent to Georgian Bay was originally named “Java,” and the southern part of the Township was named “Merlin.” Another Patent Plan dated 1833 shows the township named as “Kerlin,” while other early plans note the name “Kelvin.” In 1994, the Township was municipally united with Stayner, Creemore and Sunnidale to form the Township of Clearview. Patent plans for the Township, some dated as early as 1833, show features such as Crown and Clergy Reserves, the harbour at Collingwood, and the town plot at Sudbury, as well as the lots which had been granted to and improved by the “Scotch” settlers. A detailed survey was compiled prior to 1864, which shows “five acre lots” which were created within Lot 25 in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Concessions. This map shows the location of several log and frame houses, shanties, log sheds, log and frame barns, stables, a log ashery, a “school lot” on Lot 25 Concession 8 and a “burial lot” on Lot 25 Concession 9 (Boulton 1805:46; Kelly [n.d.]; Crown Lands 1864; Gardiner 1899:227; Rayburn 1997:251).

## 6.10 South Orillia Township

The name “Orillia” is said to have been derived from a Spanish word meaning “border, margin, bank of river, shore of sea.” It was misspelled as “Aurelia” on maps and in provincial almanacs published during the 1820s. The native word for this place was “Me-che-ku-neeng,” which signified “narrows dividing two lakes” (Gardiner 1899:229).

## 6.11 Oro Township

The name of this Township is said to have been derived from the Spanish word for gold. The Upper Canadian government intended to settle a large number of free blacks and fugitive slaves in this Township. In 1994, Oro was municipally united with Medonte to form the Township of Oro-Medonte (Gardiner 1899:228-229; Rayburn 1997:257).

## 6.12 Rama Township

This origin of the name of this Township is not known with certainty. It has been suggested that it may have been named after the Biblical town of Benjamin (Ramah, or Ar Ram), which was mentioned in Jeremiah xxxi.15, as a place of “lamentation and bitter weeping.” The name may have also been derived from a Spanish word meaning “branch of a tree.” Rama became part of Ontario County in 1849, but was transferred to Simcoe in 1974. It was united with Mara, and now forms part of the municipal Township of Ramara (Gardiner 1899:215; Rayburn 1997:287).

## 6.13 Sunnidale Township

The name of this Township is derived from an Upper Canadian “historical tale.” It was related that one of Sir Peregrine Maitland’s staff became lost in the thick woods, and stumbled across an inhabited shanty in a “sunny dale.” This individual was “impressed with the surroundings as well as overjoyed at his deliverance from danger and possible death.” The name was subsequently changed to “Sunnidale.” In 1994, Sunnidale was municipally united with Stayner, Creemore and Nottawasaga to form the Township of Clearview (Gardiner 1899:228; Rayburn 1997:334).

## 6.14 Tay Township

The name of this Township was derived from one of the three pet lap-dogs owned by Lady Sarah Maitland, the wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who was the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada between 1818 and 1828. In 1994, Tay annexed the villages of Victoria Harbour and Port McNicholl (Gardiner 1899:230; Rayburn 1997:337).

## 6.15 Tecumseth Township

The name of this Township is said to have been derived from the name of “Tecumseh” or “Tecumtha” (1769-1814) who was a Shawnee chief born in Ohio and killed at the Battle of Moraviantown. The name is said to signify “tiger crouching for its prey” or a “crossing over.” In 1991, Tecumseth was municipally united with Alliston, Tottenham and Beeton to form the town of “Alliston, Beeton, Tecumseth and Tottenham.” In 1992, it was renamed as the town of New Tecumseth (Gardiner 1899:225; Rayburn 1997:338).

## 6.16 Tiny Township

The name of this Township was derived from one of the three pet lap-dogs owned by Lady Sarah Maitland, the wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who was the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada between 1818 and 1828 (Gardiner 1899:230).

## 6.17 Tosorontio Township

The name for this Township, sometimes spelled “Tossorontio,” is said to have been derived from a Huron-Wendat word meaning “beautiful mountain,” while other nineteenth century scholars thought that the word signified “tied together like a bundle of sticks.” Other scholars have suggested that the Township was named in honour of the Mohawk chief John Deserontyon (ca. 1740-1811) who was also known by the name Odese-rundiye (Gardiner 1899:225; Rayburn 1997:347-348). In 1994, Tosorontio was municipally united with Adjala to form the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (Gardiner 1899:226; Rayburn 1997:4). Vespra Township

The name of this Township is thought to have been derived from the Latin word “vesper” or “evening.” There was a military storage depot established on Willow Creek in this Township during the War of 1812. It was referred to as “Fort Willow,” and was situated on the Nine Mile Portage. In 1994, Vespra was municipally united with Flos and the village of Elmvale to form the Township of Springwater (Gardiner 1899:228; Rayburn 1997:357; Scott 1997:146).

## 6.18 West Gwillimbury Township

The name for this Township was given in honour of Elizabeth Posthuma Gwillim (1759-1850), who was the wife of John Graves Simcoe, who was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1792 until 1796. In 1805, D’Arcy Boulton recorded the name “Gwilliamsburg” in his provincial gazetteer, which he noted “lies on lake Simcoe, forms part of the Home District, and is very thinly settled.” In 1994, West Gwillimbury was municipally united with Bradford to form the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury (Smith 1799:86; Boulton 1805:80; Gardiner 1899:221-222; Rayburn 1997:368).

# 7.0 Transportation and Travel

## 7.1 Early Trails and Roads

The early road network in Simcoe County was comprised of many of the original trails used by Indigenous people, as well as a regular network of survey roads established at the time of the creation of the Township fabric. In addition to these may be included various forced roads, intended to avoid various natural obstacles or to provide an easier route to markets, as well as the Colonization Roads (Table D1).

Various other roads were opened, and improved, as the circumstances required. These were maintained by the County under a system of “statute labour.” Under this system, each Township was divided up into a number of road divisions under the supervision of

an “overseer” who was elected to office each year. He was responsible for organizing the able-bodied men in his district to turn out a few times each year to perform a required number of days of work on road repairs, or to help open a new road. Negligence to carry out the required road work either on the part of the overseer or by any of the men under his care would result in a fine payable to the County. Plank roads (which were maintained by the collection of tolls) were built in Simcoe during the 1850s and 1860s.

**Table D1: Summary of Select Significant Roads**

Name	Description
“Indian Path,” Tiny Township	An early plan of Tiny Township shows the location of an “Indian Path” which ran from Matchedash Bay to the “Narrows” on Lake Simcoe. The survey is annotated that this trail “will in part answer for a summer road, but will admit of a winter road for sleighs” (anon., undated plan of Tiny Township).
“Indian Trails,” Sunnidale Township	An early patent plan for Sunnidale shows the location of two “Indian paths.” One was located on Lot 3 on the west side of the Nottawasaga River, and extended across Concessions 14 and 15. This path appears to have been used by the early settlers as a “forced” or “travelled” road, and is shown on the 1881 Belden Atlas map. The other “path” was located on the east side of the river, and ran from Lot 4 in Concession 15 at Hythe to the north side of the Nottawasaga River in Lot 7 in Concession 14. It seems to have fallen into disuse, and is not depicted on later maps (Chewett 1833; Belden 1881).
Coldwater Road	This road was constructed under the supervision of Thomas Anderson starting around 1829. The road made use of what was then a pre-existing First Nations trail which ran from the Narrows to Coldwater on Matchedash Bay. Anderson noted that there were several houses built by white settlers and Indigenous people along the route of the road. Travellers who disembarked from steamers on Lake Couchiching could use this road as a convenient route to Matchedash. This road was intersected by others, as well as the Sturgeon Bay Road (Hunter 1909:88-91; Rizzo 2014:60).
Gloucester Road	This road was constructed through Medonte in 1832-3183, to “strike the Penetanguishene Road,” commencing at Hillsdale and extending to Gloucester Bay. It was intended to serve as the main highway across the Township for the early settlers. The road was improved in 1845, but according to Hunter sections of it had fallen into disuse by the early twentieth century (Hunter 1909:91-92).

Name	Description
Nine Mile Portage	This road was constructed sometime prior to 1799 and is therefore one of the oldest roads in Simcoe. It ran from Kempenfeldt Bay to Willow Creek, a tributary of the Nottawasaga River, and may have been an Indigenous portage at one time. It was approximately nine miles in length and thus acquired its name. The road was widened during the time of the War of 1812, and military storehouses were built at either end of the road in 1819. It was used by the military, settlers and Indigenous people alike, and it is recorded that Sir John Franklin used this road when he was setting out on one of his explorations in 1825. It gradually fell into disuse once the railways were constructed in the mid-1850s (Hunter 1909:80-83).
Penetanguishene Road	The construction of this road was proposed by Lieut. Governor John Graves Simcoe as early as 1793, as a route to connect Lake Ontario with Georgian Bay, and to provide access to the harbour at Penetanguishene. Part of the road appears to have been opened prior to or during the War of 1812, and the North-west Company improved the road in exchange for being permitted to use it for transporting their goods. This provided a safe route, particularly during the hostilities of the war years. Additional road construction was undertaken by Dr. William "Tiger" Dunlop in December 1814. At first the road was little more than a track through the wilderness, but it was regularly used by settlers thereafter and improved (Hunter 1909:83-85).
Ridge Road	The Ridge Road in Oro was one of the early roads built in this Township, sometime prior to the 1830s. It extended from Kempenfeldt Bay to Shanty Bay, and provided access to other connecting roads.
Hawkestone Trail	This "road" or trail was used by Indigenous people and the early colonial settlers. It ran from Hawkestone Creek through part of Oro Township.
Sunnidale Road	An early patent plan of Sunnidale Township shows the location of part of a "road to Kempenfeldt Bay" within the Township that ran southerly across the Township from the Nottawasaga River. Parts of the route were surveyed by Charles Rankin and William Hawkins in 1833 and contracted out for construction to Alexander Walker and the Drury brothers. Other branches of this road lead to Nottawasaga and Flos Townships.
Hurontario Street	This route, also known as the Centre Road, ran north through Mono and Mulmur towards Nottawasaga Bay and was in use during the 1820s.



## 7.2 Railways

Railway mania began in Ontario on a large scale in the early 1850s, in reaction to a similar movement taking place in the United States. First proposed railway was the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad in 1836, which was not constructed, possibly due to the disruption caused by the Upper Canada Rebellion, and the resultant creation of the Province of Canada (the unification of Upper and Lower Canada).

Railways were viewed as a way to link settlements within the country. They were better maintained than many roads, which were expensive and required tolls or the old system of statute labour for their upkeep; in addition, they provided a more dependable method of travel for passengers and for the inexpensive shipment of goods than was possible by canals since the navigation season was closed between December and April. As a result, railways became a serious subject of debate in the mid- to late 1840s.

Simcoe was first connected by rail to other cities via the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Co., which was chartered in 1849 and changed its name to the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway in 1850. The “Lady Elgin” was the first engine to use part of the new OH&S line in May 1853. Their rail system was completed in sections, and the line was completed as far as Barrie by October 1853. It was extended as far as Collingwood by January 1855. The other major regional carriers entering the County over the course of the next few decades included: the Midland Railway, the Northern Railway, the Hamilton & North-Western Railway and the Toronto, Simcoe & Muskoka Junction Railway (both of which ultimately were absorbed by the Northern), and the Grand Trunk Railway.

The railways and their branch lines were eventually extended from Barrie to Gravenhurst, Orillia to Midland, and to Collingwood and Penetanguishene; gave rise to various new settlements along the various lines or brought increased population and trade to existing communities. Local service was also provided by smaller companies such as the North Simcoe Railway Co., and the Flos Tramway Co.

## 7.3 Canals

The economic importance of canals as a means of transporting raw materials and finished products to market, as well as providing a method of transportation for settlers into the “interior” of the province, commenced in the 1820s following the completion of the Erie Canal in New York State. Two of the first canals built in Upper Canada were the Rideau and Trent-Severn canal systems, and the Welland Canal.

The construction of a canal that would link Toronto to the Upper Lakes was proposed as early as 1836. Canals would provide faster and more economical shipment of raw materials and goods to and from the Upper Lakes than by using the older routes (e.g., the Humber portage, or by the circuitous water route from the Upper Lakes to Lake



Ontario by means of the Welland Canal). During the later Victorian era proponents on either side of the question claimed that canals or railways were a faster and cheaper method of transportation of goods to market rather than the traditional method of travel overland using roads of questionable condition.

One early scheme called for the construction of a railway between Toronto and Lake Simcoe, and then a canal/s would provide a navigable water route to Georgian Bay. Another proposal called for the construction of a canal south of the Talbot River through part of Thorah Township on the east side of Lake Simcoe, which would provide a direct water connection to Balsam Lake and the Trent Canal system (Cameron 1990:260).

The Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Co. was chartered in 1856, and the route was surveyed between 1857 and 1860. Shares were publicly sold to fund the venture. The name was changed in 1865 to the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Co. Ground took place in 1866, and the work progressed slowly and was sometimes stalled as the plans were periodically revised. Provincial and municipal governments provided funding at various times during the 1870s in an effort to advance the work. Approval for the construction of lift locks was given in 1883, but the project sat idle until it was revised again in 1894. The project ultimately failed to be fully carried out due to widespread lack of interest and public support, as well as from the competition it faced for funding from other public works projects.

The Black River & Lake St. John Canal was a “mile long” canal constructed by the Rama Timber Transport Co. in Mara Township between Lake St. John and the Black River. The main purpose of the canal was to transport saw logs along a straight, shorter and therefore more economically feasible route from the Black River to Lake Couchiching. Work on the canal commenced in the autumn of 1868 and was officially opened in April 1869. The rate of toll for timber transported along the canal was set at 25 cents per 1,000 feet. A short tramway approximately 750 feet (228 m) in length was built at the narrowest point of land between Lake St. John and Lake Couchiching, on part Lots 30-31 in the Broken Front Concession, which was used to drag the logs between these two bodies of water. The canal and the tramway provided a more reliable method of transporting the saw logs. The canal was not free from problems, and one of the dams built along its route inadvertently caused flooding and damages to a neighbouring property following a spring freshet in 1883. The plaintiff, a Mr. P. Clarke, sued the Rama Timber Transport Co. for damages (Smith 1885:68-79).

The construction of a canal along the Trent linking Lake Simcoe to eastern Upper Canada (Bay of Quinte) was proposed by the government as early as 1822. A potential route was surveyed, and a few locks were built “at places of importance.”

The Trent Valley Canal was first proposed to the Federal (Dominion) government in 1879 and revived in 1884. The Dominion government appointed a Commission of Enquiry in 1887 to examine the feasibility of constructing such a canal, and money was allocated in 1891 for a survey of the route. A lift lock (Lock 36) was completed at

Kirkfield and opened in July 1907, which provided for navigation between Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake as part of the Trent-Severn Waterway.

The Newmarket Canal (“Holland River Division”) was a proposed barge canal of 10 miles (16 km) to link Newmarket with Lake Simcoe and the Trent-Severn Waterway. Construction commenced in 1906, and progressed until 1912 when the work was abandoned. The route of this canal remains largely intact and parts of it are still watered. Some portions have been filled in (such as the large turning basins). One of the locks has been repurposed: Lock 1 at Holland Landing was used as the foundations for a bridge at Yonge Street.

Large scale canal construction in Simcoe during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century failed for several reasons: the presence of railways; the intervention of the Great War; the “Good Roads” movement of the post-war period; and the large-scale financial commitment on the part of the federal government in the construction of the Welland Ship Canal (1913-1932).

## 7.4 Lighthouses

Lighthouses were important structures along the Georgian Bay shoreline and for any of the harbour communities in Simcoe County. The first lighthouses were constructed ca. 1857-1858. Two lighthouses were built at Victoria Harbour in 1910, due to the increased volume of lake freighters and passenger ships. One of the lights at Victoria Harbour was located at Bergie’s Point, and the other near the William Street public school site. The frame structure at Bergie’s Point was demolished and replaced by a steel “skeleton” tower in 1960. The “rear” lighthouse was later restored and continued to be used as a navigational guide into the harbour (Boyer and Boyer 1989:44-46). The most well-known lighthouse in the County is certainly the Nottawasaga Island Lighthouse, built between 1855 and 1858 in the Town of Collingwood. The lighthouse is one of six Imperial Towers on Georgian Bay, constructed by Scottish stonemason, John Brown.

## 8.0 Settlement Centres

There were a number of small towns and villages established in Simcoe County during the Victorian era (Table D2), some of which were merely crossroads settlements that have since vanished. These places were given various names (often after the first settler, or the most prominent individual in the community); these names could (and did) change, but settlements acquired permanent names once they were selected to become post office villages. Examples include: Coulson’s Corner, named in 1864 after post master James Coulson; Mount Pleasant, formerly known as Botchtown; and Bradford, which was formerly known as “Milloy’s” and then as “Edmanson’s Corners.” A

few of the settlements became major centres, due to their location (e.g., on a railway, or a harbour), or on account of local industries (milling, manufacturing, etc.).

Today they may be classified as examples of rural service centres, post office villages, crossroads hamlets, and industrial/commercial centres. Others are vanished or “ghost” settlements that appear on historic maps but no longer exist today. Some of these communities contain many significant examples of nineteenth-century built heritage. While every effort was made to identify the historical limits of the following settlement centres, such as in regional maps, town plans and patent plans, some were only identified on published summaries of the County, such as *Lovell’s Gazetteer of British North America* (Crossby 1873). For these particular settlement centres, the assumption is that the historic roads network which forms part of the historical potential model, and is buffered by 100 metres, will capture the limits of these smaller settlement centres.

**Table D2: Summary of Settlement Centres in Simcoe County**

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Adjala Township		
Adjala		The first post office by this name was opened in July 1841, with James Hart appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in July 1855 after the Keenansville office had been in operation. The Adjala post office was temporarily re-opened in April 1902 but was permanently closed in March 1903.
Arlington		This settlement was described as being a post village in 1873. It then contained two stores, two hotels, and a saw mill. The population numbered 90 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:22).
Athlone		The first post office in this village was opened in March 1853, with Joseph Kidd appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in August 1950. In 1873, this settlement contained a grist mill, saw mill, and general store (Crossby 1873:23).
Ballycroy		The first post office in this village was opened in March 1856, with Peter Small appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1952. In 1873, this place contained a grist mill, two saw mills, a telegraph office and “several stores.” The population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:26).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Connor		This settlement was described as being a post village in 1873. It then contained a woolen factory and a tannery. The population numbered 150 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:92).
Fintona		This was the successor post office to North Adjala. This office closed in July 1914 (Crossby 1873:115).
Hockley		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1863, with Thomas Martin appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in September 1918. The village was named in honour of Thomas Hockley who was a local mill owner. In 1873, this place contained two stores, two hotels and a saw mill. The population numbered approximately 60 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:145; Rayburn 1997:159).
Keenansville		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1851, with Patrick D. Kelly appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in November 1914. In 1873, this place contained a woolen mill, two stores and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:155).
Loretto		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1864, with Patrick D. Kelly appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1873, this place contained approximately 90 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:177).
North Adjala		The first post office by this name was opened in August 1851, with Thomas Brown appointed to serve as postmaster. The office was closed in April 1870. It was subsequently re-opened and re-named as “Fintona” in January 1871. Provincial <i>Gazetteers</i> still referred to the North Adjala post office in 1873 (Crossby 1873:222).
Romilly		The first post office in this village was opened in January 1875, with Hugh Duggan appointed to serve as postmaster. The office was temporarily closed in October 1881 when Duggan resigned, but was re-opened in November 1882. This post office was permanently closed in November 1916.
Rosemont		Part of this village was situated near the north-west corner of Lot 32 Concession I in Adjala.

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Sheldon		The first post office in this village was opened in September 1867, with John Alexander appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in September 1915. In 1873, this place contained “several saw mills” and a population of 125 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:312).
Essa Township		
Alliston		The first settlers in this community were William and John Fletcher, who built their log shanty in 1847. They erected a saw mill in 1848 and built a frame dwelling for themselves. The settlement was named after Fletcher’s birthplace (“Allerston”) in North Yorkshire, England. The first post office in this village was opened in February 1859, with George Fletcher appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1873, Alliston contained a saw mill, foundry, “several stores,” and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 250. The downtown core was seriously damaged in a conflagration in 1891 (Crossby 1873:18; Rayburn 1997:9; Scott 1997:9).
Angus		One of the first settlers in Angus was a farmer named Jonas Tarbush. Settlement began slowly following the construction of the Sunnidale Road during the 1830s. Further impetus for settlement followed after the construction of the Northern Railway in 1857. The plan for the village was laid out by Tarbush and William Proudfoot, in February 1857. This plan showed a number of details, including views and the location of the sawmill, engine house, grist mill, store and tavern. It was named “Angus” in honour of Angus Morrison, a Member of Parliament and director of the railway. The first post office in this village was opened in August 1856, with John B. Curtis appointed to serve as postmaster. By 1873, it was referred to as a “flourishing” village. It then contained seven saw mills, three grist mills, “several stores and hotels,” a printing office and two telegraph offices. A tavern had been erected in the village sometime before 1857 by one “Mr. Harper.” The population numbered approximately 400 (Yarnold 1857; Crossby 1873:20; Rayburn

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		1997:12; Scott 1997:12).
Egbert		This village was first settled around 1830 and was named in honour of Henry Morris who was one of the first settlers in the area. He donated land for the Methodist Church and cemetery in the village. The first post office in this village was opened in November 1866, with James Strachan appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1873 the population of the village numbered approximately 50 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:109).
Elm Grove (Elmgrove)		In 1873, this place was described as being a post office village with a population of 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:110).
Harrison (Harrison's)		This post office village was located on the line of the Northern Railway. In 1873, it contained a saw mill and a population of approximately 60 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:140).
Ivy		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1858, with Thomas D. McDonald appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in January 1968. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:152).
Morrisburg		This was a prior name for Egbert.
Nicholston		In 1873 this place was described as being a post office village containing a grist mill, woolen mill, store and telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 100 (Crossby 1873:221).
Utopia		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1870, with Thomas Dawson appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1873, this place contained a grist mill, saw mill and a store (Crossby 1873:344).
West Essa		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1851, with Thomas Drury appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in October 1913. In 1873, this place contained two stores and 50 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:355).
Flos Township		



Community Name	Other Names	Details
Allenwood		The first post office in this village was opened in September 1873, with John G. Dickinson appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in September 1967.
Apto		The first post office in this village was opened in November 1856, with Malcolm Stewart appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in July 1912. In 1873, this place contained two saw mills, a hotel, and a population of approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:21).
Crossland		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1874, which was named after Henry Crossland who was appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in July 1961.
Elmvale (Elm Vale)	Elm Flats, Four Corners	This village was first named “Four Corners,” followed by “Elm Flats.” It was proposed that the village be re-named as “Saurin” in honour of railway engineer James Saurin Murray, but it was named “Elmvale” when the post office was opened in June 1859. William Harvey was appointed to serve as the first postmaster. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 150 (Crossby 1873:110; Rayburn 1997:110; Scott 1997:74).
Fergusonvale (Fergusonville)		The first post office in this village was opened in September 1869, which was named after Albert Ferguson who was appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in August 1919. In 1873, the population of the settlement numbered approximately 125 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:115).
Hendrie Station		This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Flos Township. It was located on the line of the Northern Railway, Lot 11 Concession I, near the line between Flos and Vespra.
Phelpston		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1871, with Robert H. Platt appointed to serve as postmaster. The village was named in honour of Orson James Phelps (1820-1897), a lumberman and merchant, who settled here in 1870. Phelps was a native of New York State, and the son of Samuel Green Phelps, who settled in



Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>St. Catharines in 1833. While there he was a contractor on various projects such as lighthouses and on the Welland Canal. He operated a lumber mill in partnership with Richard Collier, and then with his brother Noah Phelps. He also built lumber mills in Simcoe. Phelps served as the local reeve and as Warden for Simcoe, and represented the county in the Ontario Legislature between 1884 and 1890. He died in St. Catharines in May 1897 (Crossby 1873:249; Thorold Post, May 12, 1897; St. Catharines Standard, May 14, 1897; Rayburn 1997:270).</p>
Saurin		<p>This was a prior name for Elmvale, and named in honour of railway engineer James Saurin Murray. There was a post office by this name in Simcoe which operated from June 1882 until October 1913. The first postmaster at that office was David A. Cooper.</p>
VanVlack		<p>In 1873, this place was described as being a post office with a population of approximately 175 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:345).</p>
Vigo		<p>The first post office in this village was opened in September 1866, with John Gallagher appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in May 1913. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:349).</p>
Waverley	Waverly Road, Waverly Corners	<p>This village is situated at the point where the corners of the Townships of Tiny, Tay, Medonte and Flos meet (part Lots 75 in Concession I in Flos and Medonte, and part Lots 76 in Concession I in Tiny and Tay).</p>
Innisfil Township		
Allandale (Allendale)		<p>The first post office in this village was opened in June 1859, with Bernard Sheridan appointed to serve as postmaster. The office name was changed in July 1939 to Barrie-Allandale. It was described in 1873 as being a “pretty post village” situated on Kempenfeldt Bay. It then contained a</p>

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		station for the Northern Railway, a telegraph office, and “several stores and saw mills.” The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:18).
Barclay		This was the name change assigned to the Innisfil post office in February 1906, during the tenure of postmaster George Barclay. Barclay had served as postmaster at Innisfil since July 1876. This office was closed in November 1914.
Bell Ewart (Belle Ewart)		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1855, with Edward Drake appointed to serve as postmaster. It was named in honour of James Bell Ewart, a prominent absentee land owner, who laid out a plan for the village in 1853. In 1873, this place was described as being a “flourishing post village” situated on Lake Simcoe on the Northern Railway. It contained three churches, “several stores,” saw mills, foundry, and a telegraph office. The population then numbered approximately 600 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:33; Rayburn 1997:29).
Bethesda.	Hindle’s Corners	This community was first named “Hindles Corners” after James and Hannah Hindle who were settlers from Lancashire, England. It was named “Bethesda” around 1853. The settlement once contained a log school (SS2), built in 1856. It was replaced by a frame school in 1868, and then by a brick school in 1911. This last building was destroyed by fire in 1916 and replaced by the present building. A Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1895, stood within the cemetery grounds. This small settlement did not contain a post office.
Bramley.		The first post office in this village, situated on the Northern Railway, was opened in September 1869, with James Black, Jr., appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in May 1897. In 1873, the village contained a telegraph office and a population of approximately 50 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:41).
Cookstown	Dixon’s Corners,	This village was first settled in 1826 by John Perry

Community Name	Other Names	Details
	Perry's Corners	and was accordingly named "Perry's Corners." The name was changed to "Dixon's Corners" in honour of the local tavern keeper. <sup>1</sup> In 1847, the name was changed to "Cooks Town" in honour of a prominent settler. Some records state this his name was Thomas Cook/e, while others name him as Major James Cooke. The name was subsequently abbreviated to "Cookstown" when the post office was opened in June 1851. The first postmaster was named James Harper. In 1851, this village contained a number of businesses and trades including: blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, wagon makers, and a cooper. There was one Methodist preacher, the Rev. Luther Rice, in the settlement. In 1873, this place was described as being a "thriving" village, with "several stores, churches and hotels," as well as a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 600 inhabitants (MacKay 1851:585; Crossby 1873:92; Rayburn 1997:79-80; Scott 1997:57).
Churchill (Church Hill)	Gimby's Corners	This community was first settled in the 1820s, and was named "Gimby's Corners" in honour of John Gimby. The first post office in this village was opened in August 1858, with Henry Sloane appointed to serve as postmaster. It was named this way "since church services were then held in a private house on a hill." In 1873, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:86; Rayburn 1997:69).
Craigvale		The first post office in this village was opened in March 1863, with James Fraser appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1947. In 1873, this place contained six stores, two hotels, and a saw mill. The population was approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:95).
Fennell (Fennells)	Croxon's Corners	The first post office in this village was opened in July 1870, with J.G. Feigehan appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in June 1875, was re-opened in October 1879 and was closed permanently in May 1916. This village was also known as "Croxon's Corners." In 1873, it contained a population of approximately 80

<sup>1</sup> There was another post office by this name in Grenville-Dundas which was opened in 1852.

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		inhabitants (Crossby 1873:114).
Holly		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1874, with James Brown appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in September 1914. It is related that this name was selected by William Carruthers Little, an MP who represented Simcoe between 1867 and 1881 (Rayburn 1997:159).
Innisfil		The first post office by this name was opened in February 1841, with Benjamin Ross appointed to serve as postmaster. An alternate name for the village during the early 1870s appears to have been "Victoria." The name of the office was changed to Barclay in February 1906. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:150).
Killyleagh		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1879, with George Sharpe appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in December 1903.
Lefroy		The first post office in this village was opened in April 1854, with David Davidson appointed to serve as postmaster. Situated on the Northern Railway, this village contained "several stores" and a telegraph office. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 300 inhabitants. The village was named in honour of Sir John Henry Lefroy (1817-1890), the son-in-law of Sir John Beverley Robinson. Lefroy was the superintendent of the magnetic observatory in Toronto between 1842 and 1853. Plaques commemorating Lefroy and the observatory are located on the grounds of the University of Toronto (Crossby 1873:170; Rayburn 1997:191-192).
Painswick (Penswick)		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1871, with John Huggard appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in November 1969. In 1873, the population of this village numbered approximately 50 inhabitants. It is related that this name was selected by William Carruthers Little, an MP who represented Simcoe between 1867 and 1881, in honour of his place of

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		birth in Gloucestershire, England (Crossby 1873:244; Rayburn 1997:262).
Stroud		The first post office in this village was opened in May 1873, with Thomas Webb appointed to serve as postmaster. The village was first named "Victoria." It is related that the present name was selected by William Carruthers Little, an MP who represented Simcoe between 1867 and 1881, after a place in Gloucestershire, England (Rayburn 1997:333).
Thornton	Henry's Corners	This village was first settled during the 1820s, and was known as "Henry's Corners" or "Henrysville" in honour of John Henry who was the first schoolmaster and postmaster appointed in January 1851. Due to confusion with another village named "Henrysville," this place was re-named "Thornton" in honour of Henry Thornton who owned a grist mill, sawmill and planing mill. Some historians have also suggested that it was named in honour of Sir Edward Thornton (1766-1852) who was a British ambassador in Washington. In 1873, the village also contained a hotel and three stores. The population then numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:334; Rayburn 1997:342; Scott 1997:222).
Tollendale		This village was located on Kempenfeldt Bay, on part Lots 13 and 14 in Concession 14. In 1873, this place contained two flour mills, two saw mills and a woollen mill. The population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:336).
Victoria		This was an alternate name for the village of Innisfil, and for the village of Stroud (Crossby 1873:348).
Vine		The first post office in this village was opened in February 1865, with A. Jameson appointed to serve as postmaster. The office was closed in March 1875, re-opened in November 1879, and was permanently closed in September 1914. In 1873, the population of this village was approximately 175 inhabitants. It is related that this name was selected by William Carruthers

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		Little, an MP who represented Simcoe between 1867 and 1881 (Crossby 1873:349; Rayburn 1997:159).
Mara Township		
Atherly (Atherley)		The land upon which this village is located was the property of Ogden Creighton “of Toronto” during the early 1840s. It is believed that one of the first plans of subdivision for Atherley was prepared for Creighton ca. 1843. The purchase price for lots within the village originally ranged from £7-10. This village is said to have been named in 1851 after “Azerley,” a place in North Yorkshire. The first post office in this village was opened in July 1851, with W.C. McMillan appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was closed in September 1961. In 1873, this place situated on the Northern Railway was described as being a “thriving post office village.” It contained a saw mill, grist mill, carding and fulling mills, four stores and two hotels. The population then numbered approximately 400 inhabitants (Ellis 1843; Crossby 1873:23; Rayburn 1997:17).
Brechin		This village was laid out around 1860 by J.P. Foley who also served as the village postmaster. The place was named after the place in Angusshire, Scotland where Mrs. Foley was born. The first post office in this village was opened in April 1863, with James P. Foley appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1947, this office was located on Lot 11 Concession 4 in Mara. In 1873, this place contained two stores, a grist mill and a saw mill. The population then numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:42; Rayburn 1997:42; Scott 1997:33).
Gamebridge		This village was named in 1869, but the reason for this particular name is not known. The first post office in this village was opened in April 1869, with Nicholas Dure appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was closed in February 1970. In 1873, the population of this post office village numbered approximately 90 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:122; Rayburn 1997:130).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Rathburn		The first post office in this village was opened in May 1872, with Timothy Cuddahee appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was closed in November 1928, but re-opened in August 1935 and was closed permanently in May 1967 (Crossby 1873:273).
Uptergrove		The first post office in this village was opened in April 1870, with Thomas Byrne appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was closed in May 1965. In 1873, this place contained four stores and a population of approximately 185 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:344).
Matchedash Township		
Lovering		The post office in this village was opened in February 1877, which was named after the first postmaster, W.D. Lovering. The office was closed in May 1922.
Medonte Township		
Coldwater		This place was settled during the early 1830s by a band of Chippawas under the leadership of Chief John Aisance. The place was first named "Gissinausebing" (or " <i>Kassina Nibish</i> " in Ojibwa) which signifies "cold water." The government of Upper Canada constructed a saw mill and a grist mill, intended to serve the inhabitants of the reserve, which remained in native ownership until 1849. Anna Brownell Jameson noted in 1837 that the natives "never used it [the mills] themselves, but <i>let out</i> to the white settlers at a certain rate." The reserve was opened up for European settlement in 1836. The first post office, named "Coldwater," was opened in October 1835. The first postmaster of whom there is any record was A. Robertson who resigned this position in January 1839. He was replaced as postmaster within days by Edmund Moon. The postmaster in 1851 was named James Shaw. In 1851, the population of Coldwater numbered approximately 120 and one eye witness observed that it "can scarcely be called a village." The businesses in the village then included: carpenter, innkeeper, chairmaker, miller, distiller, cooper, shoemaker,



Community Name	Other Names	Details
		school teacher and an attorney. In 1873, the village contained a saw mill, grist mill, three hotels, four stores and a telegraph office. The population was approximately 250 inhabitants. It was incorporated as a village in 1908, but in 1994 it was municipally united with parts of Matchedash and Orillia to form the Township of Severn (MacKay 1851:583; Smith 1851:59; Crossby 1873:90; Jameson 1990:540; Rayburn 1997:76; Scott 1997:54).
Coulson		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1864, and was named after James Coulson who was appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was closed in June 1868. In 1873, the population was approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:94).
Craighurst	Morrison's Corners	This village was originally known as "Morrison's Corners" in honour of innkeeper John Morrison. The village plan was surveyed by Henry Creswicke ca. 1859 for the land owners, James Patton and Hewitt Bernard. It was named in honour of an early settler, Thomas Craig. The post office was the successor to the "Flos" post office which had opened ca. 1837. This office closed in March 1970. In 1873, this village contained three saw mills, three stores, one hotel and a telegraph office. The population was approximately 150 inhabitants (Creswicke 1859; Crossby 1873:95; Rayburn 1997:83).
Creighton		The first post office in this village was opened in April 1868, with Thomas Cavanagh appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in November 1915. In 1873, this place contained a carding mill and two saw mills. The population was approximately 70 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:96).
Fair Valley		The first post office in this village was opened in January 1880, with James Robinson appointed to serve as postmaster. This place was located on part Lot 10 Concession XI and contained a church.
Flos		The first post office by this name was opened ca. 1837, with Hugh Marlow appointed to serve as

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		postmaster. He was succeeded as postmaster by Thomas John Craig. The name of the office was changed to "Craighurst" in his honour in June 1858.
Hillsdale		This place at the intersection of the Gloucester and Penetanguishene Roads, was first settled in 1829, when a discharged soldier named Patrick Murphy took up his land. In February 1867, the first post office was named in honour of Alexander Hill who was a tavern keeper. John Faragher was appointed to serve as the first postmaster. In 1873, this village contained two saw mills, two stores, two hotels and a telegraph office. The population was approximately 80 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:145; Rayburn 1997:158; Scott 1997:102).
Hobart		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1878, with Alexander Fowler appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in May 1918.
Jarratt's Corners		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1855, and was named after the first postmaster, Charles Jarratt. The name of the office was changed to "Jarratt" in May 1907. This office was closed in April 1924 (Crossby 1873:153).
Medonte		The post office in this village was opened in October 1835. The first postmaster of whom there is any record was A. Robertson who resigned this position in January 1839. He was replaced as postmaster within days by Edmund Moon. The name of this office was changed to "Moonstone" in May 1884 (Crossby 1873:191).
Moonstone		This was the successor post office to Medonte, and opened in May 1884. The postmaster at that time was Edmund Moon. The place was named in his honour, "and the rocky nature of the area" (Rayburn 1997:228).
Mount St. Louis		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1857, with John B. Hussey appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in November 1923. This place contained two stores

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		in 1873, with a population of approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:205).
Price's Corner		The first post office in this village was opened in June 1874, with George Dissette appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1919.
Warminster	Barr's Corners.	This village was first known as "Barrs Corners." The first post office in this village was opened in July 1868, with William George Deacon appointed to serve as postmaster, who suggested that the name be changed to Warminster, which was his place of birth in Wiltshire, England. The office closed in August 1918. In 1873, this village contained two stores and a saw mill. The population numbered approximately 120 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:351; Rayburn 1997:362).
Waverley (Waverly Road, Waverly Corners)	Bannister's Corners	This village was first named "Bannister's Corners." It is situated at the point where the corners of the Townships of Tiny, Tay, Medonte and Flos meet (part Lots 75 in Concession I in Flos and Medonte, and part Lots 76 in Concession I in Tiny and Tay). The first post office in this village was opened in October 1858, with Alexander Kettle appointed to serve as postmaster. It has been suggested that the present name was selected in honour of the historical novel " <i>Waverley</i> " written by Sir Walter Scott. In 1873, this village contained two saw mills, three stores, one hotel, a pottery and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:352; Rayburn 1997:365).
North Orillia Township		
Ardtree		The first post office in this village was opened in June 1864, with William Blair appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in June 1918. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 50 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:21).
Foxmead		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1878, with James Hadden appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in November 1969.

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Hampshire Mills		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1874, with W.H. Leef appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in October 1915.
Marchmont		This village is said to have been named by W.O. Hume, an early settler, after a place in Berwickshire, Scotland. The first post office in this village was opened in October 1861, with Francis Kean appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in July 1915. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:188; Rayburn 1997:207-208).
Severn Bridge		This village (about 12 miles or 20 km north of Orillia) was named in 1861. The Severn River which drains Lake Couchiching into Georgian Bay was called Wanatgitchang, or “circuitous river,” by the Ojibwa (Rayburn 1997:313).
Uhthoff		The first post office in this village was opened in January 1880, with George J. Overrend appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in December 1938.
Washago		This village was first established as a sawmill site by Henri St. George (1820-1896) during the 1850s. His father was the well-known Toronto merchant, Quetton St. George. The first post office in this village was opened in April 1868, with Alexander Hamilton appointed to serve as postmaster. The name was suggested to St. George by the Ojibwa chief Bigwin, and was derived from the word “washagomin,” which signifies “green and sparkling waters.” In 1873, this village contained a hotel and telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 180 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:351; Rayburn 1997:363).
Nottawasaga Township		
Avening		This village was first surveyed and laid out during the early 1860s for the land owner, W.H. Thornbury. The first post office in this village was opened in February 1863, with William H. Thornbury appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1969. In 1873, this village contained two woolen factories, a flour mill, saw

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		mill, and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (anon. Plan of Avening; Crossby 1873:24).
Ballygrant	4th Line Corners, Crossroads	This was a small community located around Lot 13 Concession 4. It contained a tavern known as McEachren's during the 1830s or 1840s.
Banda		The first post office in this village was opened in June 1860, with John Cleminger appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in October 1915. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 50 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:26).
Batteau		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1879, with William Bouchier appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in October 1928. This may be the same village referred to as "Batteaux" in a provincial Gazetteer published in 1873. It was noted that the village was located on the line of the Northern Railway, and that the population numbered approximately 120 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:28).
Bowmore (or Bomore)		This post office appears to have originally been included within the boundaries served by the Nottawasaga post office. Bowmore became a separate post office in May 1857. The name was changed to Duntroon in August 1864. Part of the land in the vicinity of Bowmore was surveyed by the government in 1833 into 79 lots, each being five acres (2.02 ha) in size. These lots were offered to "needy" settlers, many of whom moved away once they found out that these lots were insufficient for them to support themselves and their families. The area around Bowmore was primarily settled by Scottish, Irish and German immigrants (Crossby 1873:41; historical plaque, Nottawasaga Pioneer Cemetery).
Cashtown		The first post office in this village was opened in February 1877, with Richard Maugan appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in July 1918.
Collingwood	Hen and Chickens Harbour	This town was first known as "Hen and Chickens Harbour" after five offshore islands. The first post office in this village was opened in July 1853, with

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>Peter Ferguson appointed to serve as postmaster. Several plans of subdivision were registered between 1853 and 1856, which showed features such as breakwaters, piers, the lighthouse, market square reserve, and railway, but also structures such as the Hurontario Mills and Boy's steam mill. Montgomery's Hotel had been erected here sometime prior to August 1856. In 1858, the town acquired its present name. It was suggested by Frederic Cumberland, and was named after Collingwood Township in Grey County. Both places honour Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood (1748-1810), Baron Collingwood, who served under Admiral Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. By 1873, Collingwood was an incorporated town with a population of 2,829. At that time the place contained a "large tannery," brewery, steam powered flour mill, "sash, door, blind, pump and other factories," hotels, churches, stores, two printing offices, two telegraph offices, bank, shipyards and grain elevators. Collingwood did an extensive trade in lumber and grain, and was "the starting point of steamers" bound for various Canadian and American destinations (Cumberland 1853; Scobie 1853; Gibbard 1854; Gibbard 1855, 1855a; anon. 1856; Creswick 1856; Gibbard 1858; Crossby 1873:91; Rayburn 1997:76).</p>
Creemore		<p>The first post office is said to have been opened here in 1849, with (Sir) James Robert Gowan, a lawyer and judge, appointed to serve as the first postmaster. Other records suggest that the opening occurred in August 1851, with W. Webster as postmaster. The first plan of subdivision for the village was surveyed in December 1853 for the land owner, Edward Webster. A copy of this plan contains a "key" to eighteen buildings shown on the map. It was described in 1873 as a "flourishing" village, and contained a woolen factory, four stores, and a telegraph office. It carried out a "large trade" in flour and lumber. The population then numbered approximately 300 inhabitants. The name is said to be derived from Gaelic words "creagh mhor" meaning "Big Heart." The village is thought to</p>



Community Name	Other Names	Details
		have been the location of the Jesuit's mission to the Petun, and where the missionary Charles Garnier was martyred in 1649. In 1994, Creemore was municipally united with Stayner, Nottawasaga and Sunnidale to form the Township of Clearview (Gibbard 1853; Crosby 1873:96; Rayburn 1997:84; Scott 1997:59).
Dingwall		This was a former name for Stayner. There was also a post office by this name which was established in Bruce County in October 1857.
Dunedin	Bowerman's Hollow	This village was first named "Bowerman's Hollow" after one of the early families in the area. The first post office in this village was opened in April 1869, with John J. Carruthers appointed to serve as postmaster. He suggested that the place be renamed Dunedin after a place in New Zealand. The office remained in business for a century, and was closed in April 1969 (Crosby 1873:106; Rayburn 1997:99).
Duntroon	Scotch Corners	Some records state that the first post office in this village was opened in July 1841, with Angus Campbell appointed to serve as postmaster. Other sources state the first post office was established in August 1864, with James Russell as postmaster. The village was also known as "McNab's Corners" after the local innkeeper, "Scotch Corners" in 1836, "Nottawasaga" in 1842, and "Bowmore" (or "Bomore") after a place on Islay in Scotland in 1857. Duntroon acquired its present name in 1864, when the Rev. John Campbell suggested naming it after Duntroon Castle in Argyllshire, Scotland. In 1873, this place contained a hotel, two stores, and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:106; Rayburn 1997:100).
Glen Huron		Another name for this village was "Smithville" or "Smithdale." The first post office in this village was opened in June 1869, with H.M. Fraser appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1873, this place contained one store and a flour mill. The population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:126).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Glen Huron Station		The first post by this name was opened in June 1882, with Peter McMillan appointed to serve as postmaster. The name of the office was changed to Smithdale in July 1887, and was permanently closed in December 1923.
Hurontario		This village was referred to in an eyewitness account of 1846, at which time it contained one grist mill, one saw mill and one store. In 1851 it was described as a settlement that had been “started a few years since” (Smith 1846:132; Smith 1851:63).
Kirkville		This village was situated on part Lot 46 Concession XII.
Lavender	Mastin’s Corners	This village was established in 1837, and was first known as “Mastin’s Corners.” The post office in this village was opened in June 1860, with Israel B. Mastin appointed to serve as postmaster. The office was closed in 1878, but re-opened in 1885 and closed permanently in October 1921. Lavender once contained a hoel, stores, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, Temperance Lodge, and two churches. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 120 inhabitants. It presently contains a church and five houses (Crossby 1873:169).
Maple Valley	Osprey	The first post office in this village was opened in December 1851, with Joseph Gibson appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1925. The post office was formerly located in Osprey Township in Grey County and was then known as “Osprey.” The village acquired its present name in 1867 at the suggestion of postmaster James Dick, who was a native of Maple in York Region. In 1873, this village contained a small population of approximately 30 inhabitants (Crossby 1873: 188; Rayburn 1997:207).
Nottawa	Nottawa Mills	The first post office in this village was opened in June 1854, with William Rowland appointed to serve as postmaster. The name was originally “Nottawa Mills.” This office appears to have closed, and was re-opened in April 1857 with Andrew Melville as postmaster. One of the early

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		plans of subdivision for this village was surveyed in 1856 by Dennis & Boulton and showed the location of a mill property. The 1861 Nottawasaga census district map showed this place named as "Nottawa Village." In 1873, this village contained five stores, two hotels, a grist mill, and telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (Dennis & Boulton 1856; Crossby 1873:228; Rayburn 1997:251).
Nottawa Station		This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Nottawasaga. It was located on the line of the Hamilton & North Western Railway, around Lot 37 in Concession IX.
Singhampton	Mortimer, Kelvin, Mad River Mills	The first post office in this village was opened in March 1853, with Andrew Yuell (or "Yuill") appointed to serve as postmaster. Two early plans of subdivision for this place were surveyed by Gibbard and Donovan in 1856. The village was also known as "Mad River Mills," "Kelvin" and "Mortimer." The village acquired its present name in 1859, in honour of its first settler, Josiah R. Sing, who arrived there in 1846. In 1873, it contained a woolen factory and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Donovan 1856; Gibbard 1856; Crossby 1873:315; Rayburn 1997:318).
Stayner	Warrington, Nottawasaga, Nottawasaga Station, Dingwall	The first post office in this village was opened in September 1855, with Donald Baine appointed to serve as postmaster. The community acquired its present name in 1864, either in honour of a prominent local land owner, Sutherland Stayner, or his father, Thomas Allan Stayner, who was postmaster general for both Upper and Lower Canada. In 1873 it was described as a "thriving" village, which contained five churches, six hotels, 20 stores, two woolen mills, two saw mills, a tannery, an iron foundry, and two telegraph offices. The population then numbered approximately 1,000 inhabitants. The place was officially incorporated as a town in 1888, and for several years it had the distinction of being the smallest town in Ontario. In 1994, it was municipally united with Creemore, Nottawasaga and Sunnidale to form the Township of Clearview

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		(Crossby 1873:322; Rayburn 1997:329; Scott 1997:212).
Smithville (Smithdale).		This was the successor to the Glen Huron Station post office.
Sudbury (Sunbury)		The first plan for this village was surveyed in December 1854, and showed features such as a mill site, reserves for a church, market and hospital, and a burying ground. Amended copies of this plan showed land reserved for the “Canadian Presbyterian Church,” for the “Congregation of Collingwood,” two bridges over Batteau Creek, the railway, and an area labelled as “backwater from [mill] dam.” This village was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Nottawasaga, on part Lots 38 and 39 in Concession VI, and labelled as the “Sudbury Town Plot.” It was located a short distance from the Northern Railway (Ryan 1854; Crown Lands 1856; Devine 1858).
Warrington		This was a former name for Stayner, and was used as the name of the post office from May 1859 until February 1869. The first postmaster was named Jesse S. Peckham (Crossby 1873:351).
Websterville		This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map for Nottawasaga, on part Lot 10 Concession 6. It was located on the line of the Hamilton and North Western Railway.
South Orillia Township		
Orillia	Invermara, The Narrows, Newtown	This place was first settled by the Indigenous peoples who later moved to Rama on the opposite side of the lake. Some of the early names for Orillia included “Invermara” and “The Narrows.” The first post office in this village was opened in October 1835 and was named “Newtown,” but changed to Orillia in 1836. The names of the first postmasters are not known. G. Alley was postmaster in 1846, and E.G. Slee in 1853. Anna Brownell Jameson, the wife of the Attorney General of Upper Canada, visited here in August 1837. She spent the night at the local inn, and “though much fatigue, I was kept awake nearly the

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>whole night by the sounds of drunken revelry in the room below.” She noted that many of the settlers in the district were discharged soldiers or half-pay officers who had received grants of land. “Removed from all social intercourse and all influence of opinion, many have become reckless and habitual drunkards.” In 1851, the population of the village numbered just 150. There were a number of businesses and professions established by that time, which included: blacksmiths, carpenters, millers (grist and saw), storekeepers, innkeepers, shoemakers, physician and surgeon, tinsmith, chair and bedstead maker, cabinetmaker, school teacher, bailiff, butcher, tanner, and tailor. There were five clergymen in Orillia, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Wesleyan Methodist. In 1873, Orillia was described as being a “flourishing” village at the junction of the Northern and Midland Railways, which contained: three churches, a bank, two telegraph offices, three weekly newspaper printing offices, several mills (grist, oatmeal, saw), shingle factory, planing mill, iron foundry, tannery, brewery, several hotels, churches and stores. The village also contained a lunatic asylum. It was described as being a “favorite resort during the summer months” with excellent fishing. Steamers connected Barrie and Orillia. The population then numbered 2,832 (MacKay 1851:262; Crosby 1873:240; Jameson 1990:540; Rayburn 1997:257).</p>
Oro Township		
Craighurst		Part of this village was located on part Lot 40 in Concession I in Oro.
Crown Hill		The first post office in this village was opened in September 1877, with Hugh McMillan appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in October 1909.
Dalston		The first post office in this village was opened in March 1859, with Henry A. Clifford appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in January 1915. In 1873, this place contained a store, hotel,

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		and saw mill. The population numbered approximately 80 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:98).
East Oro		The first post office in this village was opened in November 1854, with William Simpson appointed to serve as postmaster. The office was closed in May 1883, but re-opened in February 1884 and shut in January 1902, then re-opened in May 1904 and was finally permanently closed in March 1913. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 60 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:108).
Edgar	Richardson's Corners	This village was known as "Richardson's Corners" when it was first settled in 1832. The first post office in this village (originally named "Oro") was opened in October 1835, with J.D. Allingham appointed to serve as postmaster. This place acquired its present name in 1869, in honour of John Edgar who was an early resident. It was located in a store on Lot 11 Concession 5 in December 1942. The office closed in March 1970. In 1873, it contained two saw mills, two stores, a potash factory, three churches, one hotel and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:108; Rayburn 1997:106).
Guthrie		The first post office in this village was opened in January 1876, and was either named in honour of Thomas Guthrie who was appointed to serve as postmaster or in honour of a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman named the Rev. Dr. Thomas Guthrie. The post office closed in July 1952. This place contained a Presbyterian church, and legend has it that money to build the church was sent to Thomas Guthrie by friends in Scotland, with the proviso that the community be named after the Scottish clergyman (Rayburn 1997:146).
Hawkestone (Hawkstone, Hawkston)	Hodges' Landing	This village was originally named "Hodges' Landing" in honour of an early settler named Richard Hodges. An early plan of subdivision for the village, prepared by Henry Creswicke, was dated 1859, and showed streets and building lots, as well as the location of grist and saw mills. The post office was re-named in 1846 in honour of Anthony Bewden Hawke, who was the chief immigrant agent for Upper Canada (1835-1864).



Community Name	Other Names	Details
		In 1873, the village contained a telegraph office, and a population of approximately 70 inhabitants (Creswicke 1859a; Crossby 1873:142; Rayburn 1997:154).
Mitchell Square (Mitchell's Square)		The first post office in this village was opened in March 1875, and named in honour of William Mitchell who was appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in April 1913.
Oro		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1835, with J.D. Allingham appointed to serve as postmaster. The name of the office was changed to "Edgar" in April 1869 (Crossby 1873:240).
Oro Station		The first post office by this name was opened in September 1880, with John Whiting appointed to serve as postmaster.
Price's Corners		Part of this village was located at the north-east corner of Lot 1 Concession XIV in Oro.
Rugby		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1860, with Walter Hunter appointed to serve as postmaster. This place was located on part Lots 10 and 11 in Concessions XII and XIII in Oro. The office closed in June 1913. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 75 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:282).
Shanty Bay		This place was first settled in 1831, and was named "after the many shanties erected to house its first settlers." A number of blacks were settled here, as in other parts of Oro Township. The first post office in this village was opened in August 1858, with William Heard appointed to serve as postmaster. St. Thomas Anglican Church was referred to by nineteenth century travellers as a local landmark (Smith 1851:55; Crossby 1873:311; Rayburn 1997:314).
Steele		The first post office in this village was opened in September 1866, with Coll Robinson appointed to serve as postmaster. He was succeeded as postmaster by John C. Steele in May 1869 (Crossby 1873:322).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Rama Township		
Fawkham		The first post office in this village was opened in April 1874, with Isaac S. Wardell appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was permanently closed in March 1914.
Fawn	Rama Road	The first post office in this village was opened in October 1874, with Leonard Wilson, Jr., appointed to serve as postmaster. The name of this office was changed to "Rama Road" in May 1904.
Longford Mills		The first post office in this village was opened in December 1874, with John Thomson appointed to serve as postmaster.
Rama		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1868, with James McPherson appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was permanently closed in April 1904. This place was described as being an "Indian village on Lake Couchiching." In 1873, it contained two hotels, three stores and two saw mills. The population numbered approximately 500 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:272).
Rama Mission		The first post office by this name was opened in June 1896, with Samuel B. Nanigushking appointed to serve as postmaster. This office was permanently closed in March 1900.
Sebright		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1873, with Edward L.H. Herring appointed to serve as the first postmaster. His successor, Herbert Giles (1923-34) was "dismissed due to political partisanship."
Sunnidale Township		
Brentwood		The first post office in this village was opened in May 1864, with Louis E. Dubois appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in November 1926. In 1873, it contained two saw mills and stores. The population numbered about 200 (Crossby 1873:42).
Hythe		The earliest plans of subdivision for this village were surveyed by Charles Rankin in September-

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>October 1834. Sites were shown as reserves for a market and “public building,” and for the location of a bridge. The later of these two surveys also showed the location of some “Indian graves.” This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Sunnidale, on the Nottawasaga River on part Lots 4 and 5 in Concessions XV and XVI. This village was not prosperous, and by 1904 the site was abandoned and sold with the exception of a few lots which remained in private ownership (Rankin 1834, 1834a).</p>
New Lowell		<p>The first family to settle in this community was that of Paton in 1853. Impetus for future growth occurred in 1855, when the line of the Northern Railway was constructed. The place was named “Sunnidale Station” in 1856. By 1860, the Toronto furniture manufacturing company, Jacques &amp; Hay, established a lumber mill here, as well as factories which produced wooden spindles as well as hair cloth for upholstery. This firm owned 1,100 acres (445 ha) upon which it was hoped that other industries would be established. Jacques &amp; Hay built their own factories, as well as employee’s houses, an inn, school, church and railway station for the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron railroad. Few other industries were attracted to New Lowell. The post office name was changed to “New Lowell” in April 1856 or 1858. The first postmaster was named Peter Paton. In 1873, it contained “several stores and mills,” and two telegraph offices. The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants. The village may have been named after a town in Massachusetts (Crossby 1873:219; Rayburn 1997:239; Scott 1997).</p>
Ripon (Rippon)		<p>The first plan of subdivision for this village was surveyed and laid out in August 1833 by William Hawkins. This plan showed the village layout in 172 building lots, with named streets: Simcoe, Hunter, Gore, King, Queen, Brock, Maitland, Drummond, Colborne, Head, Bishop and Essa. Provision for a public space named “Victoria Square.” This place remained largely undeveloped, but it was still shown on the 1881 Belden map of Sunnidale, on part Lots 22 and 23</p>

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		in Concession I (Hawkins 1833).
Silvershoe		This post office appears to have been established as part of the area originally served by the Sunnidale Station post office. Silvershoe was opened in October 1862, with John Ross as the first postmaster. This office was closed in August 1868 during the tenure of postmaster James A. Mather (Crossby 1873:315).
Strongville		This post office was the successor to “Sunnidale” and opened in July 1904. The office was named in honour of the postmaster, Robert Strong. This office was closed in January 1917.
Sunnidale		The first post office by this name was opened in July 1841, with Alexander Gillespie appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in October 1879, but re-opened in December 1880. The name was changed to “Strongville” in July 1904. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:325).
Sunnidale Corners		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1881, with John S. Dixon appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in January 1917.
Tay Township		
Bruneauville		This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Tay Township on part Lot 16 Concession 3. It was located on the line of the Midland Railway.
Dollartown		This was the name of a small settlement connected to a saw milling operation near Midland. This place was annexed and became part of Midland effective January 8, 1913.
Drumlanrig		This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Simcoe, partly on Lot 1 Concession XII, but also on part Lot 24 Concession XII in Medonte. It was located on the line of the Midland Railway.
Everton		This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Tay Township, on Lot 111 in Concession I.
Fesserton	Bush’s Point	This village was first known as “Bush’s Point” after an early settler. The first post office in this village was opened in May 1877, with George Hopkins

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>appointed to serve as postmaster. The present name was suggested by Baron Adolf von Hugel, president of the Midland Railway, in honour of one of his friends. The office closed in October 1960 (Rayburn 1997:119).</p>
Midland	Mundy's Bay Hartley's Landing Aberdare	<p>The first post office in this town was opened in November 1872, when Thomas B. Gladstone was appointed to serve as postmaster. The post office served the new village which had been laid out on Mundy's Bay by the Midland Railway of Canada in 1872-73. Mundy's Bay was originally named "Aberdare" by Thomas Gladstone, after the Welsh birthplace of his wife, but the present name was suggested by Baron Adolf [Adolphe] von Hugel, president of the Midland Railway. Hugel and George Cox formed the Midland Land Co., and were two of the principal land owners. They commissioned Peter Burnett to prepare a survey of the site, which was originally known as "Midland City." Two of the earliest industries here were the saw mill opened by H.H. Cook in 1871, and the Chew Brothers grist mill in 1875. The railway was completed and officially opened on July 1, 1879. A grain elevator was built here in 1881. Midland became an important shipping centre, and was incorporated as a village in October 1878, and elevated to the status of a town in January 1890. The Midland Shipyard was an important local business in the town between 1910 and 1954 (Crossby 1873:194; Rayburn 1997:220).</p>
Penetanguishene		<p>"Sketches" of the harbour at Penetanguishene were first made in October 1794 by Alexander Aitken, which showed the harbour, shoreline, the boundaries of the land which had been acquired from the natives, and some "French ruins." This place was referred to in a provincial gazetteer published in 1805, which noted the harbor "around which there is good land for settlement." In August 1811, instructions were issued by the Surveyor General to lay out a town plot there. By early 1812, a grid of seven streets in width by seven streets in depth had been laid out but were then unnamed. During the winter of 1815, plans were prepared for the construction of a proposed fort,</p>

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>block houses and batteries for the defense of an intended dock yard. By 1833, a “new barrack, government storehouse and arsenal” had been constructed. The first post office in this village was opened ca. 1829, and was named “Penetanguichine,” but changed to its present spelling in 1832 or 1833. The name is derived from an Ojibwa word which signifies “place of the white rolling sands.” Anna Brownell Jameson, who was the wife of the Attorney General of Upper Canada, visited Penetanguishene in early August 1837. She noted that the “expressive Indian name signifies ‘Look! It is falling sand!’” J.M. Hamilton was the first postmaster of whom there is record at this office in 1832. The settlement was expanded during the mid-1830s, from Water Street to Poyntz Street, and also westward towards West Street. Mrs. Jameson described the settlement as she saw it, which consisted of a “hamlet...of twenty or thirty log houses” where 126 commuted military pensioners had resided since 1832. These men received “daily rations of food, and some little clothing, just sufficient to sustain life.” There was also a large stone building, known as the “Fort” located at the entrance of the bay, which was then used as a soldiers barracks. A “sloop sunk and rotting in the bay” was a reminder of the dockyard activity and naval depot that had been established here earlier in the century. Mrs. Jameson also referred to “several pretty houses on the declivity” on the north side of the bay, where families of a better class had settled. Among them was “a Russian lady, the wife of an English officer, who made my short sojourn here very agreeable.” The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Sir Francis Bond Head, visited here about a year earlier than Mrs. Jameson. He briefly alluded to the “discomfort of a mongrel state of existence” which he and his party experienced while on their tour. During the 1850s, there were a number of businesses and professions in the village which included: blacksmith, carpenters, boot and shoe makers, millers, tailors, bakers, wharfinger, store keepers, hotel keepers, butcher, assurance and insurance offices, a branch of the Bank of Upper Canada, a</p>



Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>notary public and collector of customs. There were two clergymen in the village: Church of England and Roman Catholic. Captain F.C. McFraser owned a steamboat named the "Gore." In 1873, this place was described as a "thriving village." It contained a number of saw mills, "several churches," six stores, two hotels, a tannery, and a telegraph office. The Ontario Reformatory Prison had been established in Penetanguishene by 1858-59. The population then numbered approximately 1,000 inhabitants. It was incorporated as a town in 1882 (Aitken 1794; Boulton 1805:47; Wilmot 1811; Nicholls 1816; Rankin 1833a; Chewett 1835; Chewett 1837; Bond Head 1846:125-126; Vavasour 1851; Savigny 1851; Smith 1851:55; MacKay 1851:268; Savigny 1855; Savigny 1855a; Savigny 1856; Savigny 1857; Unwin &amp; Jack 1857; Lindsay 1858; Lindsay 1859; Crosby 1873:246; Jameson 1990:534ff; Rayburn 1997:267-268).</p>
Port Powell		<p>The first plan of subdivision for this village was surveyed and laid out by John George Howard in 1846. The place was named after the property owners, John Powell (who was the Land Registrar for York County) and his brother, Grant Powell. This place was also known as "Tayport" during the early 1850s. It was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Tay, on Sturgeon Bay on part Lot 70 in Concession IX. This place contained a saw mill, tanner's mills, and a dock. The town, according to Hunter, "did not survive" (Howard 1846; anon. 1846).</p>
Port Severn		<p>The first post office in this village was opened in January 1868, with Alexander R. Christie appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 130 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:258; Rayburn 1997:279).</p>
Sturgeon Bay		<p>The first post office in this village was opened in August 1878, with Peter Christie appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in October 1918.</p>
Tannerville	Port Powell, Tayport.	<p>This was the name of a settlement that sprang up in the vicinity of Lots 9 and 10 in Concession 9,</p>

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		near Sturgeon Bay. It was named in honour of the family of William Tanner, who built and operated the nearby steam saw mill.
Vasey		The first post office in this village was opened in July 1870, and named in honour of the postmaster, Mark Vasey. The office closed in April 1969. In 1873, the population number approximately 50 (Crossby 1873:345).
Victoria Harbour	Hogg's Bay	This village was first settled around 1830 by John Hogg, who erected a saw mill, and therefore the place was first known as "Hogg's Bay." The saw mill operation was taken over by the McNabb family in the early 1850s, and later by Albert Fowlie and John Kean under the business name of "Kean and Fowlie." The first post office in this village was opened in May 1872, with John Kean appointed to serve as postmaster, and named in honour of Queen Victoria. Captain Hawley Meeks Boyce, who visited here in 1872, described the village as "consisting of a saw mill, two white families, and the rest all Indians." Workers were attracted to this town due to the lumber mills, and the population of Victoria Harbour had reached more than 2,000 by the 1910s. The village was incorporated in 1911, and was later annexed by the Township of Tay in 1994. The town contained a "Company Store" originally built in 1902 and primarily used by the saw mill employees; four churches, a public school, CPR grain elevator, the "Queen's Hotel," public library, post office, railway station, harbour light house etc.. Parts of the downtown business core were damaged by fires in 1902, 1912, 1932 and 1937 (Crossby 1873:348; Boyer and Boyer 1989; Rayburn 1997:357; Inland Seas 2009:49).
Waubashene		One of the earliest inhabitants near this community was named George Cowan, or Jean-Baptiste Constant, who was a trader with Fort Mackinaw during the late 18th century. The "first clearing" is said to have been made by Michael Labatte in 1833. The name is derived from a native word which either signifies "meeting of the rocks" or "place of narrows." It has been known as "Baushene," "Wabashene," and "Wabaushene."

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>The first post office is said to have opened in 1840, although official post office records showed that the office opened in 1868 under postmaster William Hall. A sawmill was built here by a certain “Mr. Hall” in 1861. In 1873, the village contained a telegraph office and a population of approximately 50 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:352; Rayburn 1997:364; Scott 1997:240).</p>
<p>Waverley (Waverly Road, Waverly Corners)</p>		<p>This village is situated at the point where the corners of the Townships of Tiny, Tay, Medonte and Flos meet (part Lots 75 in Concession I in Flos and Medonte, and part Lots 76 in Concession I in Tiny and Tay).</p>
<p>Tecumseth Township</p>		
<p>Beeton</p>	<p>Clarksville</p>	<p>This village was first named “Clarksville” in honour of Robert Clark who laid out a village plan in 1852. The first post office to serve this place was located in Tecumseth. It was opened in October 1841, with David Evans appointed to serve as postmaster. The post office was relocated to Beeton in 1860. The post office was renamed in 1876, either in honour of David Alanson Jones, the “bee king” and founder of the Ontario Beekeepers Association, or after Beeton Castle in Scotland, the birthplace of Jones’s mother-in-law, Mrs. McPherson. Since 1992 it has formed part of the town of New Tecumseth (Rayburn 1997:27-28).</p>
<p>Bond Head</p>		<p>The first post office in this village was opened ca. 1837 and named in honour of Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. It was partly located in Tecumseth Township, but the main part of the village was located in West Gwillimbury. It was also referred to as “Wragg’s Corners” and also as the “Half Way Stopping Place.” In 1846, the postmaster was Joel Flesher Robinson. Andrew St. Clair was appointed to serve as postmaster in October 1855. By 1851, several businesses and professions were found in the village which included: blacksmiths, carpenters, innkeepers, storekeepers, school teacher, wagon makers, tanner, saw mill, physician and surgeon, and miller. There were</p>

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		two clergymen in the village: Secession and Church of England. In 1873, this place contained a grist mill, foundry, and telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 500. The village was ravaged by fire in April 1880 which destroyed many buildings on the north half of Main Street. Two fires in 1892 destroyed many frame structures on the south side of Main Street (MacKay 1851:32; Smith 1851:59; Crosby 1873:39; Rayburn 1997:38).
Clover Hill		The first post office in this village was opened in December 1854, with Robert Sproule appointed to serve as post master. This office was closed permanently in January 1892. In 1873, the population of this village numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:89).
Colgan		The first post office in this village was opened in June 1879, and either named in honour of the postmaster, Thomas Colgan, or after John C. Colgan who settled here during the 1820s. The latter of these men was a poet who wrote under the pen-name of "Fagan" (Rayburn 1997:76).
Newton Robinson	Latimer's Corners, Springville	This village was first named "Latimer's Corners" after a local innkeeper, and was then known as "Springville." The present name was given in honour of William Benjamin Robinson (1797-1873) who represented Simcoe County in the Upper Canadian House of Assembly (1830-41) and in the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Canada (1841-57). The first post office in this village was opened in September 1852, with William Chantler appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in December 1970. By 1851, this village contained a carding and fulling mill, tannery, and Methodist Church. In 1873, this village contained two stores and a woolen mill. The population numbered approximately 150 (Smith 1851:59-60; Crosby 1873:220; Rayburn 1997:240).
Penville		The first post office in this village was opened in May 1854, with Henry Stone appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1914. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 120 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:246).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Thompsonville		The first post office in this village was opened in April 1865, with John T. Schmietendorf appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1914. In 1873, this village contained one store, a saw mill and grist mill. The population numbered approximately 80 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:334).
Tottenham		The first post office in this village was opened in May 1858, with David Halleyday appointed to serve as postmaster. The name was selected in honour of Alexander Totten, who settled here in 1828 and also served as the local postmaster. In 1873, this place contained one grist mill, four stores and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:338; Rayburn 1997:348).
Tuam		The first post office in this village was opened in February 1863, with Patrick H. Derham appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in April 1914. In 1873, this village contained one distillery, a flour mill, two saw mills and “several store.” The population numbered approximately 180 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:340).
Tiny Township		
Christian Island	Isle Saint-Joseph	This island is located in Georgian Bay, but is associated with Tiny Township. The first post office to serve the island was opened in October 1889, with Alfred McCue appointed to serve as post master. This office was closed in June 1957. The 1881 Belden map of Tiny Township showed that there was a “lighthouse” at the southern end of the island that was “visible 15 miles” (24 km). This island was inhabited by the French and some Huron-Wendat who had survived the massacre at Ste. Marie (Midland), where a new fortification (Fort Ste. Marie II) was constructed. The French referred to the island as “Ile Saint-Joseph.” After a few years, this fort was abandoned although its remains are still discernible. Around 1830, this island was resettled and became reserve lands (Crosby 1873:86; Rayburn 1997:68-69; Scott 1997:49).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Gibson		The first post office in this village was opened in May 1874, with William Gibson appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in February 1918.
Lafontaine	Sainte Croix	This village was settled by French Canadians and was originally known as “Sainte Croix.” The first post office in this village was opened in February 1856, with Toussaint H. Moreau appointed to serve as postmaster. The village acquired its present name in 1856, in honour of Sir Louis Hippolyte LaFontaine (1807-1864) who was the founder of the Reform party and a political ally of Robert Baldwin. This post office closed in April 1931. This office presented a unique set of circumstances, where nearly every postmaster (14 out of 15) was of French ancestry: Moreau, Pilon, Marchildon, Picotte, Tessier, Lafreniere, Longpre, Beaudoin, Toutant, and DesRoches. The exception was an individual named McNamara (Crossby 1873:164; Rayburn 1997:186).
Waverley (Waverly Road, Waverly Corners)		This village is situated at the point where the corners of the Townships of Tiny, Tay, Medonte and Flos meet (part Lots 75 in Concession I in Flos and Medonte, and part Lots 76 in Concession I in Tiny and Tay).
Wyebridge		This place was originally named “Macville” or “Macville on-the-Wye” in honour of Michael MacDonald. Plans of subdivision for this village were made in 1859 and 1864 for the owner, Alexander Grant. These surveys showed a few mill sites, as well as the location of the “English Church.” The first post office in this village was opened in January 1861, with James Plewes appointed to serve as postmaster. This place acquired its present name in that year. The Wye River was known for a time as the Yeo River, and named in honour of Sir James Yeo who was a naval commander on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812. In 1873, this place contained “several stores” and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Creswicke 1859b; Simpson 1864; anon. [n.d.]; Crossby 1873:364; Rayburn



Community Name	Other Names	Details
		1997:381).
Wyevale		The first post office in this village was opened in October 1879, with Francis Skelding appointed to serve as postmaster. This place, located on the Wye River, contained a station for the North Simcoe Railway (Rayburn 1997:381).
Tosorontio Township		
Everett		The first post office in this village was opened in January 1869, with Thomas Gordon appointed to serve as postmaster. The village was originally situated further east (known as “Old Everett”) but relocated in 1878 to its present site on the line of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway. The place is said to have been named after the English birthplace of Thomas Gordon’s father. During the 1860s, “Old Everett” also contained a church, school and blacksmith shop. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:112-113; Rayburn 1997:116; historical plaque, Graham/Jackson Cemetery).
Glencairn	Hogg’s Back	The first post office in this village was opened in April 1865, with M.N. Stephens appointed to serve as postmaster. This place was also known as “Hogg’s Back.” The present name is said to have honoured James Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, who was the friend and patron of the poet Robert Burns. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 80 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:126; Rayburn 1997:135).
Lisle	Forest Lea, New Airlie	This village was first named “Forest Lea” by Thomas Crosbie, and then renamed “New Airlie.” The first post office in this village was opened in August 1878, with T.H. Harrison appointed to serve as postmaster. “New Airlie” was often confused with a nearby place named “Airlie,” and therefore this village was renamed “Lisle.” This name is thought to have been suggested by local lumberman Thomas H. Wilmott, who grew up in a town called Lisle in Cass County, Missouri. It may also have been named after a popular nineteenth century song, “Annie Lisle” (Rayburn 1997:194).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Old Everett		This place was named thus in order to distinguish the “old” village site from the new or present Everett village site.
Rosemont		This community appeared on an 1862 map of Simcoe County. It is believed to have been named after a place in Co. Dublin, Ireland, although some scholars have suggested that it was named “after wild roses growing on the nearby hills.” The first post office in this village was opened in July 1861, with George Cummings appointed to serve as postmaster. In 1873, this place contained a telegraph office and “eight or nine stores.” The population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:281; Rayburn 1997:295-296).
Tioga		The first post office in this village was opened in August 1878, with John Smith appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in February 1919.
Vespra Township		
Anten Mills	Hendrie (Hendrie Station)	This village was originally known as “Hendrie” in honour of William Hendrie who was a railway contractor. The first post office in this village was opened in June 1879, with James McLaughlin appointed to serve as postmaster. The present name for this place is said to have been made up from a combination of the first letters in the surnames of Charles Anderson and Mr. Tennant, who were the owners of the lumber mill. The post office closed in December 1967 (Rayburn 1997:13).
Barrie	Kempenfeldt, Nine Mile Portage	The early names for this city included “Kempenfeldt” and “Nine Mile Portage,” but the present name was selected in honour of Commodore Sir Robert Barrie (1774-1841), who had been the senior naval officer in Upper and Lower Canada, and commissioner of the Kingston dockyard between 1819 and 1834. The first post office in this village was opened in October 1835. S.M. Sanford was appointed to serve as postmaster. By 1851, Barrie had become the capital town of Simcoe County, with a population

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		of approximately 750. The settlement would quickly be connected by rail to Toronto. There were a number of businesses and professions established in Barrie by the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1873, this place contained: two banks, a number of assurance and insurance companies, many stores, two printing offices which issued weekly newspapers, two telegraph offices, several schools, hotels, a woolen factory and flour mills. Barrie was connected by steamer to other settlement centers. The population numbered 3,398 (MacKay 1851:48-49; Crosby 1873:27; Rayburn 1997:23).
Barrie-Cundles		This post office was located on Bayfield Street, and was opened in March 1904, with Arthur Nash appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1969.
Grenfell		The first post office in this village was opened in September 1873, with Duncan McIntosh appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in November 1911.
Midhurst	Oliver's Mills	This village was originally known as "Oliver's Mills" in honour of George Oliver who erected a saw and grist mill here ca. 1830. The first post office in this village was opened in July 1863, with George Sneath appointed to serve as postmaster. The present name was derived from a place in West Sussex, England. In 1873, this place contained a grist mill, four saw mills, and a population of approximately 100 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:194; Rayburn 1997:220).
Minesing	Laird's Settlement	This village was first known as "Laird's Settlement" in honour of an early settler named John Laird. The first post office in this village was opened in August 1864, with John Laird appointed to serve as postmaster. The present name was given to the village in 1867, and was derived from an Ojibwa word which signifies "island." In 1873, the population numbered approximately 50 inhabitants (Crosby 1873:196; Rayburn 1997:222-223).
Minesing Station		This place was shown on the 1881 Belden map of Vespra, on part Lot 9 Concession VIII. It was a

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		station on the Northern Railway.
West Gwillimbury Township		
Amsterdam		<p>This village was surveyed and laid out by George Lount (PLS) in January 1837, after he received instructions from the Surveyor General's Office in Toronto dated December 1836. The main land owners/speculators connected with this place were Thompson Smith and Mathew B. Cockerlane. There is some difficulty surrounding the exact location of the village due to the fact that the village plot was drawn up on two different plans, which reflected the central core of the site and another which formed an extension of the settlement. The main plan of the village does not refer to the underlying Township fabric, and it simply noted that it was situated in the 2nd Concession (ie, bounded by the road allowances between the 1st and 3rd Concessions) and showed the line of a "rail road." The second plan appears to place the survey within part Lots 19 and 20 Concession 2 ("Old Survey") of West Gwillimbury. One of the plans erroneously described the village as being in "Concession 11." The east (main core) of the village was actually located on the east side of the Holland River, on Lot 19 Concession 2 ("New Survey") on land that was later annexed by King Township. The westerly extension of the village would therefore have been located on part Lots 17 and 18 in Concession 6 in West Gwillimbury, just outside of Bradford. The extension of the village was surrounded by plentiful numbers of cranberry bushes, and "grass marsh" "tamarack" and "cedar swamp" on the King Township side of the river, and "causeways" and a "floating bridge" had been constructed to connect the community. Period sources noted that the road was often flooded and kept in poor repair, despite the fact that it was a toll road. The only structure shown on the extension plan was "Milloy's house" which was a tavern. The main core of the village contained streets which were mainly given "Dutch" names: Rubens, VanDyke, DeWitt, DeRuyter, Erasmus, Grotius, Rotterdam, Hague, Ostend, Heeren,</p>

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>Keyser, Kalvers, Warmois, Zeland and Utrecht. The only “English” names were King and Front Streets, located on either side of the railway. King Street was specifically described as being a “plank road.” The village only contained a few buildings, including two saw mills, which may have been located on the east side of the river. In 1851, an eye-witness noted that it was “an insane attempt” to plant a village “in the very midst of the swamp.” The account continues: “For any man who could exist, on frogs and muskrats, and who (above all things) was mosquito proof, it might be a desirable locality. The name bestowed upon the site is Amsterdam, but even this has failed to attract settlers; the Dutchmen, sleepy-headed as they are usually reputed to be, being too wide-awake to fall into such a mud-hole.” The village was surveyed again in 1854 and in 1866, but it failed to develop into a thriving settlement centre and it eventually reverted to farm lots. In 1869, this land was patented by a lumbering company. There is no record that Amsterdam was ever elevated to the status of a post office village. There was another proposed town laid out to the north of Amsterdam, known as “Mannheim,” but no known plans for it appear to have survived (Lount 1836; Smith 1851:52; Ryan 1854a; Crown Lands 1866; Hunter 1909:14).</p>
Bond Head		<p>This village was named in 1837 in honour of Sir Francis Bond Head, who was then the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Part of the village was located in Tecumseth Township, and the remainder in West Gwillimbury. The first postmaster was Joel Flesher Robinson. A “plank road” was constructed in 1851, which linked the community with Bradford. The village contained the local grammar school between 1852 and 1859, after which time it was moved to Bradford (Rayburn 1997:38; Scott 1997:29).</p>
Bradford	Edmanson’s Corners, Milloy’s Tavern	<p>This village had been settled in 1829, and was named “Milloy’s Tavern” after the innkeeper, William Milloy. It was subsequently called “Edmanson’s Corners.” The first post office in this village was opened in August 1840, with John Peacock appointed to serve as postmaster. The</p>

Community Name	Other Names	Details
		<p>village was then named “Bradford” after the Yorkshire birthplace of Joel Flesher Robinson who was the postmaster at nearby Bond Head. By 1851, the population of village numbered approximately 600. The village was expanded and new plots were surveyed for subdivision areas between 1853 and 1857, particularly on the opposite side of the river where blocks named “Amsterdam” and Manheim were laid out. There were a number of businesses and professions in the village which included: grocers, dry goods merchants, general merchants, blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon makers, innkeepers, painter and glazier, two tanneries, shoe makers, physicians, cabinetmaker, teacher, bakers, butcher, tailors, millers, tinsmith, upholsterer, saddler, and a barrister. Government officials included the Township Reeve and the clerk of the division court. There were four churches in the village: Church of England, Free Church, Church of Scotland, and Wesleyan Methodist. By 1873, Bradford had been elevated to the status of an “incorporated village.” The community was situated on the Holland River, and was connected to Toronto by the Northern Railway. This place contained: several churches, hotels, stores, one woolen mill, grist mill, saw mill, iron foundry, bank, two telegraph offices, and a printing office which published a weekly newspaper. Recreational facilities included a race track, skating rink, shooting range and lawn bowling. The population numbered approximately 1,130 (MacKay 1851:34-35; Ryan 1853; Ryan 1857; Crosby 1873:41; Rayburn 1997:41).</p>
Brown’s Corners		<p>This post office was shown in Concession XV (either on Lot 75 or 76) in this Township. One Victorian era gazetteer described this as another name for “Rosemont” which is located further west in Tosorontio (Crosby 1873:50).</p>
Bussell’s Tavern		<p>This tavern was a local landmark, and stopping place for travellers along the road between Bradford and Barrie. The settlement around it was comprised of the tavern, a “small cluster” of houses and a Presbyterian Church. It was located about 13 miles equidistant between Kempenfeld</p>



Community Name	Other Names	Details
		Bay and Holland Landing. Travel along this road was described as being “unpleasant” due to the great number of stones scattered about the road (Smith 1851:52).
Coulson		This place was described as a post office village, 15 miles (24 km) from Orillia. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 100 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:94).
Coulson Corners		Coulson Corners (Coulson, Coulson’s Corners). The first post office in this village was opened in August 1864, and named in honour of postmaster James Coulson. The office was closed after a few years in June 1868. In 1873, the population was approximately 70 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:94).
Deerhurst		The first post office in this village was opened in April 1863, with Samuel Walker appointed to serve as postmaster. The office closed in March 1914. In 1873, the population numbered approximately 75 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:100).
Dunkerron	Corbett’s Corners	This settlement was originally known as “Corbett’s Corners,” and was named after Christopher Corbett and his wife, Mary Atkinson Corbett. The Corbett family was originally from Tankersley in West Yorkshire, and they settled in West Gwillimbury on Lot 1 Concession 3 around 1837. A parcel of land was donated by the family to the local Wesleyan Methodist congregation in 1853. This included a small family burial plot which formed the nucleus for the cemetery that is there today. A polychrome brick church was built on site in 1884. There does not appear to have been a post office associated with this place, although there was a post office in York Region named “Dunkerron” which operated between 1884 and 1915.
Gilford		The first post office in this village was opened in April 1863, with Thomas MacConchy appointed to serve as postmaster. The place was named after Gilford, in County Down, Ireland. In 1873, this place contained one store, two saw mills, and a telegraph office. The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (Crossby 1873:125; Rayburn 1997:133).

Community Name	Other Names	Details
Mannheim		This village was located “north” of Amsterdam. No plans of subdivision appear to have survived showing the layout of the settlement. It was not elevated to the status of a post office village. The location of Mannheim was not shown on the 1881 Belden Atlas map, but was noted on a variant of the Amsterdam surveys of 1854 (Ryan 1854a).
Middleton (Middletown)		This place was first settled around 1840, and was described as a “small village” about two miles (3.2 km) from Bradford. It was referred to in a descriptive gazetteer published in 1851. A plank road was constructed through the community in 1851, and a tollgate (“Collin’s Tollgate”) was set up to collect the tolls. During the 1860s, Middleton contained a number of businesses, including the “Bay Horse Inn” and the “Crown Inn.” By 1873, it contained a population of approximately 100 inhabitants (Smith 1851:52; Crossby 1873:194; historical plaque at Christ Church Cemetery).
Mount Pleasant	Botchtown	This settlement, also known as “Botchtown,” was located at the corner of the 9th Line and Penetang Road (Yonge Street). The alternate name is said to have been given to the community due to the fact that a blacksmith was in business here who would spoil (or “botch”) his work. The actual name for the settlement was taken from the name of the house, “Mount Pleasant,” which was constructed by Gilbert Robinson on part Lot 15 Concession 8. The area around the crossroads contained a Wesleyan Methodist Church (1859-1907), a cemetery, and school.
Pinkerton		This small settlement is located at the intersection of the 11th Line and 5th Side Road, on part Lots 5, 6 and 7 in Concessions 10 and 11. It contained three churches (Wesleyan Methodist built in 1844, Primitive Methodist built 1864, and St. Luke’s Anglican built 1871), as well as a school (1840, replaced 1873) and a hotel built in 1854. The settlement was named in honour of the James Pinkerton family, who settled here during the 1830s. The hotel appears to have gone out of business before the mid-1880s, and the building itself was demolished sometime around 1890.

## **9.0 Public and Institutional Buildings, Sites, and Features**

### **9.1 Churches**

Churches were among the first of the “public” buildings erected in many of the settlement centres in Simcoe County. The earliest divine services were held in private homes or barns until a permanent clergyman was appointed; the first churches were log structures dating from the first and second quarters of the nineteenth century. The first church buildings were often used for multiple public purposes (e.g., a school/church and place for public meetings).

The main denominations for the various churches found in Simcoe County during the nineteenth century were Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic, reflective of the ethnic mixture found at that time (English, Scottish, Irish, French Canadian); other denominations did exist (e.g., Mennonite or Dunker, Baptist, Quaker, Congregational etc.). The 1861 census reflects a small number of other minor faiths and denominations: Lutheran, Bible Christian, Second Adventists, Disciples, Universalists, and three Jewish residents in Collingwood and Flos. Some residents were described as “Atheists,” while others did not state their religion and a few “could not be classed.” The total number of churches in Simcoe, as stated in the census, amounted to 35 places of worship (Campbell 1864).

The log churches were later replaced by frame buildings as the County prospered during the mid-nineteenth century. These wooden structures were susceptible to fire and many were burned but replaced. Notable examples of early, well-preserved nineteenth century church buildings include: the Oro African Methodist Episcopal Church of 1849, and the frame construction Knox Church at Oro, built in 1844-1845. One church, St. Thomas’ at Shanty Bay (1837), is of rammed earth construction which has been provided with an exterior coating of stucco. The existing nineteenth century church buildings are often conspicuous features on the landscape, and in some cases may be one of the few remaining structures from long forgotten hamlets.

Frame churches were later replaced by polychrome brick and stone structures which were erected during the third quarter of the nineteenth century in a variety of architectural styles, the most popular being the Gothic Revival and Romanesque. A few were built exclusively out of stone, with limestone or sandstone being the most popular choice of material.

Many of the older buildings were permanently closed as church attendance dwindled. Some of these buildings were destroyed by fire and not rebuilt, while others were deconsecrated and demolished. The sites of former (now demolished) churches are

often recalled by the associated cemeteries which remain in situ. Some of these cemeteries contain cairns and/or commemorative plaques which provide information about the history of the church and cemetery.

In a few instances, former churches have been repurposed for use as private homes or as community centres.

## 9.2 Cemeteries

The OGS database and other sources (transcripts, local histories, etc.) show that Simcoe County contains burial places extending from the original First Nations occupations to the present. There are more than 175 known cemeteries located in Simcoe County (both abandoned historical and currently active sites).

At least seven Indigenous burial grounds are presently known and found on both private and Reserve lands, such as: Flat Rock (Nottawasaga); Huronia Street (Orillia Twp); Paul-Henri Sioui Ossuary (Orillia); Big Chief Island Cemetery (Lake Couchiching); Mnjikaning First Nation Cemetery (Rama); Ontarajia Cemetery (Tay) and on Christian Island (Tiny).

Some cemeteries are reputed to contain old French era interments, and others have British War of 1812 burials. One notable example is the grave of an unknown British soldier at the Nancy Island Historic Site. This individual died during the engagement with American forces that led to the scuttling of the schooner *Nancy* in 1814 and was buried where he fell. His remains were discovered, in 1949, and buried with full military honours at the museum later that same year.

Most cemeteries in Simcoe date from the period of settlement by Euro-Canadians. Some cemeteries were established during the early 1820s and contain both marked and unmarked graves. A number of these sites were originally private family burial plots made on an isolated part of the family farm. Typically, these plots (both here in Simcoe, as well as in other parts of the province) are situated on the knoll of a hill, and beside a creek or stream, and overlooking water if possible.

These “pioneer” burial plots were donated in some instances by the family to the local community or church congregation, and several of them contained churches or chapels. They were primarily used for burials by the church congregation of the donor family, but in some rare cases the land was specified to be used as a non-denominational burial ground with no particular church affiliation. The religious cemeteries are most commonly associated with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, but other faiths also had their own cemeteries such as the Society of Friends (Quaker), and the Mennonites or Dunkers. More recently, Jewish and Greek Orthodox cemeteries have been established, as well as a number of non-denominational cemeteries. In one instance, an Anglican cemetery is currently being shared with a Greek Orthodox congregation. A few cemeteries in Simcoe are predominately French Canadian.

Some of the early cemeteries were laid out according to a formal plan, and proper burial registers were maintained; other cemeteries had no plans, and records were not kept, have been lost, or exist in a variety of archival formats (e.g., family Bibles, diaries, newspaper notices, records kept by itinerant preachers).

Tombstones were made from a variety of materials during the nineteenth century. Limestone and white marble were the most popular material used during the Victorian era. These stones do not weather well, and transcription of them is very difficult. Harder stone, such as sandstone and slate, was less commonly utilized for funerary monuments in Simcoe. Granite has been used for tombstones since the late nineteenth century. Many tombstones in Simcoe feature elaborate, carved iconography. Examples of the visual language of mourning found on these stones are weeping willows, a single blossom that has dropped away from a floral bouquet, clasped hands (usually indicative of spouses, rather than one of departing or farewell), or images of a mourner at the graveside. Other tombstone images contain religious iconography: open Bibles, the lamb, a hand with the index finger pointing heavenward, a dove, etc. Other tombstones show some indication of the cultural affiliation of the deceased (e.g., Masonic symbols). Many of the stones list places of nativity (England, Scotland, Ireland), and some indicate cause of death.

The “abandoned” cemeteries include many that are now partially lacking integrity or original context, in that stones have been removed from their original gravesites and placed in a central cairn or bed. Many municipalities and church congregations undertook such work to allow for easier maintenance of the site. Many of these old, original cemeteries have suffered through neglect and vandalism. Tombstones have been smashed while others have weathered to the point of being no longer legible. Some small burial grounds are fenced enclosures with few or no remaining tombstones, while others are “suspected” burial places that have no visible indication that they were ever used for interment purposes.

Table D3 includes the street address and lot and plan numbers for each cemetery, as well as a brief description and history of each site. Memorial parks, memorial gazebos, and cenotaphs have not been included in this listing if no interments have been made at those locations: an example would be the James R. Scott Memorial Park, at the intersection of Pine Street and Sturgeon Bay Road in Waubauskene This park contains a few memorial plaques but does not appear to have been used for inhumation purposes. Nor does the listing include cemeteries within the cities of Barrie or Orillia.

**Table D3: Summary of Historical Cemeteries in Simcoe County**

Name	Description
Adjala Township	
Adjala United Raney's United Church Cemetery; Reaney's Cemetery; or Reaney's United Church Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 1608 Concession Road 4, at the intersection of Adjala Concession Road 4 and Side Road 5 (ie, the east half of Lot 5 Concession 3). The cemetery is partially enclosed by a chain link fence, while stone gate posts and a wrought iron gate mark the main entrance to the grounds. A red brick and stone church stands on this site. A date stone showed that this structure was formerly a Methodist Church built in 1866, which was remodelled in 1900. There have been at least 147 marked burials made at this site, the oldest of which are those of Florence Gamble Lyons (July 21, 1861) and Oliver Lyons (Feb. 8, 1865). Other early interments include: Arramenta Reany, an infant who died on Aug. 23, 1870, William Reany (May 28, 1874) and Agnes Reany who died in 1876 aged 56. This cemetery has been used for burials as recently as 2011 (Hans F. Hofman).
Immaculate Conception (North Adjala Roman Catholic Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 4791 Concession Road 5, on part Lot 31 Concession 5. The cemetery is partly enclosed within a wrought iron fence, and the site contains a polychrome, brick church (belonging to St. Paul's). A sign at the entrance states that the congregation was established in 1850, and that the cemetery was consecrated in 1855. There have been at least 211 marked interments at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Mary Conway (died Jan. 9, 1830) as well as that of another Mary Conway who died in February 1834. Other early burials include: M. Conway (1787-Sept. 26, 1842) and Hanley Barrett (Mar. 27, 1845). The site remains in active use, and interments have been made as recently as 2016 (Mary Agnes Walsh).
Rosemont United Church Cemetery (Rosemont Methodist Cemetery, Thompson's Methodist Pioneer Cemetery)	This cemetery is located in Rosemont at 9190 Adjala Side Road 30, on part Lot 31 Concession 1. Land for the use of a church and cemetery was deeded to the congregation by William Thompson in 1863. A church ("Thompson's Church of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada") was erected here in 1872. It became known as "Rosemont" at the time of Church Union in 1925, and was later demolished. The site is presently enclosed within a wooden fence, with stone gateposts. A date stone for the church is mounted into one of the posts, and there is a commemorative plaque on site. There are 45 tombstones standing in situ in this cemetery. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Joanna Jenkins, who died on Sept. 16, 1852 aged 1 year. Another early burial is that of William Jenkins (1800-Dec. 10, 1856). Burials Interments have been made at this site as



Name	Description
	recently as 2012 (Jacob “Jake” Van Dam Sr., Marion Macdonald). The site has been closed to further burials.
St. James’ (Roman Catholic) Colgan	This cemetery is located at 2118 Adjala-Tecumseth Townline, on part Lot 10 Concession 8. This site contains a large, red brick Romanesque style church. St. James’ was established in 1830, and was initially united with St. Patrick’s Church at Wildfield, but became independent in 1833. There have been at least 1,837 marked burials made at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of George Cahoon, who died on Dec. 12, 1831 aged 42. His infant son, George, who died at the age of two years, is interred with him. Other early burials include those of Ann Barnes (Sept. 15, 1849 aged 80), Simon Burke (Sept. 4, 1855 aged 26), and the prominent early settler and tavern keeper Patrick Brazill who died Nov. 24, 1858 aged 44. This site remains in active use as a cemetery, and burials have been made here as recently as 2016 (Nelly Arts).
Sloan’s Presbyterian Church Cemetery (Adjala Presbyterian)	This cemetery is located at 8221 Side Road 5, near the former historic hamlet of Cedarville, on the east half of Lot 5 Concession 5. William Sloan, after whom the church was named, purchased the westerly 100 acres (40.47 ha) of this lot in March 1863 (Simcoe deeds #35198). The site is partly enclosed by a chain link fence. A wooden sign identifies the name of the cemetery, and that it was founded in 1874 and restored in 1966. There have been at least 98 marked interments at this site. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Catherine Pettit, who died Nov. 12, 1874. Other early burials include: James Drummond (Dec. 29, 1876), Ann Raney (May 27, 1878) and Margaret Sloan (1856-July 17, 1878). The most recent marked interments include: George Franklin Brooks (1895-1982), James Jackson White (1924-1983) and Grace Jeanette Brooks (1892-1988).
Trinity Anglican Pioneer Cemetery (Arlington Cemetery; Trinity on the Hill Church of England Cemetery)	This cemetery is located on the west part of Lot 32 Concession 4, at 8392 Church Hill Road (east end) on the north side of Highway 89. This is a short distance west of Alliston. The site is enclosed within a fence, and a commemorative plaque states that this cemetery was established in 1852. There have been at least 63 marked burials at this location, the oldest of which is that of David Aikens (1802-Jan. 5, 1828). Other early interments include: Margaret Heslip (1856-Jan. 9, 1857), Robert Moore (1795-Apr. 20, 1857), James Gugins (1775-Oct. 23, 1858) and Sarah Murphy (1851-Sept. 12, 1863). The most recent burials appear to have been those of Caroline Palmer Wooder (1872-1926), Robert John Ward (1861-1934), and William Wooder (1868-1949). This site is no longer actively used for burials.

Name	Description
Essa Township	
Angus Union Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 60 Vernon Street, Angus, on the east part of Lot 29 Concession 3. The site is enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and contains a mortuary chapel constructed in 1959. There have been at least 1,669 interments made in this cemetery, which is managed by a cemetery board. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Alexander McDonald (1783-May 10, 1859), followed by Sophia Thomson (1863) and John Kenyon (186[4]?) The cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2018 (Eunice Irene Muir).
Burns United Church Cemetery (Burns Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 7312 Side Road 10, on the west part of Lot 11 Concession 1. The site contains a stone cairn, into which is mounted the original marble date stone inscribed "Burn's Church, AD 1865-1899." A second stone cairn contains an inscribed granite plaque which noted that the Burns Church served the community until 1970. It was named in honour of the Rev. Dr. Robert Burns, who was the Supervisor of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The oldest marked grave found here is that of Isabella Hood (1820-Sept. 20, 1862) and her infant son, who died on May 28, 1862. Other early burials include those of Andrew Crosbie (1850-May 23, 1865), Adam Connell (1848-May 5, 1870) and Willie Blain (June 1873 aged 3). The last marked interment appears to be that of Andrew McCrae (1874-Sept. 17, 1960). The site is no longer actively used.
Christ Church (Anglican) Ivy (Christ Church Ivy Anglican Cemetery, St. Judes Anglican Cemetery Ivy)	This cemetery is located at 7330 Line 9, on the east part of Lot 19 Concession 8. This cemetery was formally established in 1862, and the site contains a red brick church which was "remodelled" in 1899. There have been at least 416 burials made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of John Henry Jennett (1858-Apr. 21, 1864), followed by those of Henry A. Bell (Sept. 8, 1865 aged 8 months) and Margaret Gauley (1841-Jan. 15, 1866). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made as recently as 2014 (Jennette Isobel Banting).
Cookstown United Cemetery (Cookstown United Church Cemetery, Lewis Cemetery, Lewis Burying Ground)	This cemetery is located at 5310 County Road 27, on the east part of Lot 3 Concession 11. There have been at least 529 interments made at this site, which is maintained by a cemetery board. The earliest marked grave appears to be that of Agnes Morris, who died on Sept. 26, 1842 aged 4. This was followed by the burials of William Bradan (Oct. 15, 1842 aged 5), Margaret Donnell (1838-1842), and Helen Arnott Irwin (Mar. 14, 1845 aged 24). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made as recently as 2017 (Helvi Maria Vilen).

Name	Description
Egbert United Church Cemetery (Egbert Pioneer Cemetery, Egbert Methodist Cemetery)	This Methodist cemetery is located at 5172 10th Side Road, on the east part of Lot 11 Concession 8. The property for the cemetery was deeded to the congregation by Henry Morris. The site contained a Canada Methodist Church, erected in 1877, and the carved marble date stone from the building is preserved here. This congregation entered into church union in 1925 and became part of the United Church. The building was closed in 1962 and was later demolished. A memorial plaque on site chronicles part of the history of the church. At least 64 interments took place in this cemetery. The earliest marked burial was that of Wesley Moore, who died on August 5, 1867 aged 12. Another stone marked the resting place of Henry Alexander Morris, grandson of the land donor, who was drowned in the Nottawasaga River on July 16, 1876. The last burials appear to have taken place in 1945 (Albert William Morris and Adolphus McKinley). This site is no longer actively used for burials.
Ivy Presbyterian	This cemetery is located at 5067 20th Side Road, on part Lot 20 Concession 9. James Brown donated the land for the cemetery in 1867, and a frame church was built there in 1868. The church was bricked in 1897. At least 400 interments have been made at this site, which is managed by a cemetery board. The oldest marked burials appear to be those of George Speers (died Feb. 5, 1869 aged 15), Andrew Sproule (1820-1869) and John Brown (1820-Dec. 8, 1869). The site remains in active use, and burials have taken place as recently as 2017 (Florence Banting).
Major General F.F. Worthington Grave	This burial plot (OGS #8475) is located in Worthington Park at CFB Borden, on the west part of Lot 25 Concession 2. It marks the final resting place of Major General Frederic Franklin Worthington (Sept. 17, 1889-Dec. 8, 1967). Worthington ("Worthy" or "Fighting Frank") was a veteran of both World Wars, and is considered to be the "father of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps." He served as the administrator of Camp Borden during the 1940s. His wife, Clara Dignum "Larry" Worthington (June 3, 1902-Nov. 11, 1992) was also interred at this location. This site is closed to further burials.
Nicholston United Cemetery. (Nicol's Mills; Carluke Presbyterian; Nicolston Presbyterian; Nicolson United Church; Nicolson Cemetery.	This cemetery is located at 6248 Highway 89, on the east part of Lot 1 Concession 4. The site is partly enclosed within a chain link fence. A bronze plaque on site identifies the name of the cemetery and that it was "restored 1972." There have been at least 81 marked burials at this site. Most of the remaining stones have been placed into a central bed, although there are a few individual, freestanding monuments. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Thomas Moore (1836-Mar. 28, 1859). Other early burials include: Alexander Fraser (1861-July 21, 1863), Arthur Johnson (1846-Aug. 15, 1864) and John Henning (Aug.

Name	Description
	21, 1864 aged 8 months). The last known marked burial appears to be that of Mary Ann Wilkinson Edgar (1849-Apr. 4, 1922). The site is no longer actively used for interments.
St. Peter's (Anglican) Cemetery (West Essa Anglican Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 5579 Side Road 5, at the intersection of 3rd Line (Sir Frederick Banting Road) and Side Road 5. The cemetery is at the north-west corner of Lot 5 Concession 3, and was shown on the 1881 County Atlas map. The site is enclosed with a chain link fence. The site contains a stone marker which identifies it as the "Site of St. Peter's (West Essa) Anglican Church and Cemetery, 1862-1982." There have been at least 70 marked interments made at this site. The earliest burials made here are those of Alice Montgomery (died Feb. 2, 186[0?] aged 42), and Sarah Jane Wright (Aug. 17, 1862 aged 8 months). Other early burials include James Joseph Coburn (July 3, 1866) and Dorothy Davey (1806-Sept. 11, 1868). The last marked interment is that of Mary Ann Blanchard (1871-Apr. 20, 1937). This cemetery is no longer actively used for interments.
Thornton Union Cemetery (Townline Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 7016 and 7034 County Road 27, on part Lots 17-18 Concession 11. There have been at least 1,126 burials made at this site, which is presently maintained by a cemetery board. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Ann Jane Heylands, who died on June 28, 1850 aged 2 years. Other early burials included: Dorothy Blackstock (June 30, 1851 aged 25), Mrs. Thomas Cooke (Nov. 1, 1851 aged 50) and James McCartney (Feb. 1, 1854 aged 23). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made as recently as 2017 (Bessie J. Bone, Olive Pearl Pryde).
West Essa (West Essa Methodist Church Cemetery)	This Methodist cemetery is located at 7052 5th Side Road, on the east half of Lot 6 Concession 1. The land for the use of a church and cemetery was donated to the congregation by members of the Turnbull family who settled in the area in 1836. This site is enclosed by a chain link fence, and once contained a church which was originally part of the Cooksville Circuit, but became part of the West Essa Circuit in 1879. This church was closed in 1889, and demolished in the early 20th century. The cemetery was restored in 1971, when the remaining 27 tombstones were set into a central, concrete bed. A small commemorative plaque is on the site. This cemetery is presently maintained by the County. There were at least 34 burials made at this location. The oldest marked grave appears to have been that of William Henry Asaph, who died on May 28, 1840 aged 18 years. Several of the remaining tombstones all date from the 1840s, while the latest marked grave was that of Margaret Tremble Wilkinson who died in January 1899. This cemetery is no longer actively used for burials.

Name	Description
Flos Township	
Allenwood Cemetery (Allenwood United Cemetery, Allenwood Methodist Cemetery, St. John's United)	This cemetery is located near Wasaga Beach at 2354 Flos Road 11 West, on part Lot 16 Concession 11. The land for a church and cemetery was deeded to the trustees of the congregation in November 1889 by Obadiah and Matilda Harmon. Additional land was deeded to the church by Marshall O.H. Charles in February 1911 (Flos deeds #3763, 9336). At the time of Church Union in 1925, Allenwood Methodist became Allenwood United. This site is enclosed with a wooden post fence and wrought iron gate. The name of the cemetery is contained in an arch above the main entrance. A few of the old broken white marble tombstones are mounted into a concrete bed at the entrance to the cemetery. There is a maintenance shed at the rear of the property. There are more than 151 tombstones at this site, and at least 686 burials have been made here. The grounds are maintained by a cemetery board. The oldest marked burials include those of Matilda Northgraves (1842-Aug. 28, 1862), George Baycroft (1808-Aug. 11, 1868) and Wesley Patterson (died 1877 aged 1). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments were made as recently as 2017-2018 (Beverley Joan Whitworth, Carl Leonard McFadden, Noreen Elois Miller).
Briggs Grave (Briggs Cemetery; Briggs Family Cemetery; Mrs. Stanley Briggs Grave; Elizabeth Briggs Grave)	This small burial plot is located at 3590 Flos Road 4 West, on part Lot 26 Concession 3. It is believed that two individuals were interred at this site: Stanley Briggs (1828-Nov. 5, 1873) who died in a fire aboard the "Bavarian," and Eliza Hughes (1828-Mar. 25, 1881). The site and the names of the deceased are identified by a bronze plaque on the site.
Cameron's Langman Cemetery (Knox Presbyterian Cemetery, Cameron Cemetery, Langman Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #3506) is located at 2873 Vigo Road, at the south-east corner of the intersection of Vigo Road and Flos Concession Road 8, on part Lot 20 Concession 7. The land for this cemetery was deeded to the congregation by David Cameron. The site is partly enclosed by a chain link fence. There have been at least 77 marked burials at this site. The oldest marked graves date from 1890, and include: Mary Ann Healey (1862-Apr. 3, 1890), Isabella Little (1870-May 27, 1890) and Jane Lee (1843-June 4, 1890). Other early burials include Jemima Langman Cameron (1844-Aug. 28, 1894), Wallace W. Minty (1895) and John Anthony Wallace (1872-Sept. 27, 1896). The first recorded burials here are those of Mrs. Fred Healy and Robert Porter in 1901. The most recent graves are those of Oliver Andrew (May 10, 1965), Margaret V. Graham (1893-Sept. 19, 1968) and Berton Graham (1913-1978).
Elmvale Presbyterian	This cemetery is located at 94-106 Queen Street East on part



Name	Description
Cemetery (Elmvale Union Presbyterian)	Lots 4 and 5 Concession 9. The land for the cemetery was donated to the congregation in 1864 by John and Thomas Ritchie. At least 2,080 interments have been made at this site. The oldest marked graves are for members of the Ritchie family: John (died 1864), William (Jan. 21, 1865 aged 66) and John (Dec. 6, 1866 aged 69). Other early burials include: John Lambie (Oct. 13, 1866 aged 11 months), Margaret Lambie (July 7, 1868 aged 65), three infant Stafford children (Edward, Mary and William) who died in 1868-69, and Alex Urquhart (July 19, 1869 aged 45). One tombstone recorded the death of George E. Manning "killed by an earthquake at Santa Rosa, California." His death was probably associated with the great San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906, when an estimated 80-100 people lost their lives at Santa Rosa, This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Harold Davidson, Robert Samuel Bruce Mayers, and George William Sibbald).
Field's Methodist Church Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #8478) is located at 2444 Elliott Road, on the east half of the south half of Lot 10 Concession 6. This land was sold by William Huddlestone to the trustees of the Methodist Church in May 1871 (Flos deed #[62071?]). The deed described the parcel that was being conveyed as measuring 10 by 8 rods (165 x 132 feet, or 50.2 x 40.2 m). There was no subsequent deed on title for this land. The site is believed to contain a number of unmarked graves, and is closed to further burials.
Gospel Hall Cemetery (Waverley Gospel Hall Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 17017 County Road 27 (Highway 93), on part Lot 75 Concession 1 WPR. Land for the cemetery was donated to the congregation by Thomas French in 1885. This was confirmed by another deed dated 1911 which was executed by his son, Isaac French. The congregation was originally referred to as "Marshallites," and named after their first preacher, Alexander Marshall. The site contains a small church which was erected in 1964. At least 77 interments have been made in this cemetery, which contains about 35 tombstones. The oldest marked burials are those of Evelyn Relta Stamp (died Nov. 18, 1911 aged 9) and Sydney Dunlop (1849-Nov. 9, 1913). The site remains in active use, and burials have been made as recently as 2015 (Grace Vivian Magnus).
Hillsdale United Church Cemetery (Hillside Methodist; United Church of Canada Hillsdale Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2246 Old Penetanguishene Road on part Lot 56 WPR Concession 1. The site is enclosed with a chain link fence. At least 442 interments have been made in this cemetery, which is managed by a cemetery board. The land was acquired from Edward Archer by the trustees of Hillsdale Methodist Church in April 1890 (Flos deed #[4822?]) The oldest marked burials predates the purchase of the land, and appear to



Name	Description
	<p>be those of Robert Thurlow (1810-1874) and Charles V. Longhurst (Sept. 10, 1886). The cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2016 (Karen Eva Farley).</p>
<p>Marlow Family Cemetery (Hugh Marlow Grave)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #8477) is located at 2233 Old Penetanguishene Road, on the north part of Lot 55 WPR Concession 1. This land was patented by Hugh Marlow on March 18, 1836. He died sometime before December 1855, when his children executed a release of any interest that they held in this land. There is no reference in the abstract index to a burial ground on this land. This burial plot is believed to contain an unmarked grave (or graves) and is closed to further burials (Flos Memorial deeds #17619).</p>
<p>Roman Catholic Cemetery (Vigo). (Vigo Roman Catholic Cemetery)</p>	<p>This abandoned cemetery (OGS #3499) is located on Flos Road 4 West, on the south half of Lot 21 Concession 4. In January 1867, Dennis Gallagher sold a ten acre parcel of land (4.04 ha) to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Toronto. Part of this land is believed to have been used as a cemetery, and in February 1931 the Diocese sold slightly more than 8 acres (3.24 ha) of this land to Henry Smith. There are no visible tombstones at this site. It is not known how many burials were made in this cemetery, but a transcript of the cemetery made in 1977 recorded thirteen tombstones. The oldest burials at that time included: Margaret Gallagher (Aug. 14, 1873 aged 40), James Collins (Apr. 26, 1875 aged 8), Miley Christopher Gallagher (Sept. 10, 1875, aged 1) and John McManus who died Apr. 26, 1876 aged 62 years (Flos deeds #56875, 14123).</p>
<p>Roman Catholic Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #8886) is thought to have been located on part Lot 3 Concession 1. However, a search of Land Registry records reveals that the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Toronto purchased a four acre parcel (1.61 ha), part of Lot 2 Concession 1, from Hugh McEvoy on December 24, 1856. The Diocese then purchased additional lands from McEvoy in August 1859. The Diocese transferred this land to the Rev. Richard O'Connor of Barrie in November 1875. In October 1886, the Diocese purchased the original four acres back from O'Connor. In February 1916, the Diocese sold the surrounding land to Hugh J. Friel for \$2,400 "except part now used as a cemetery." These deeds suggest that the cemetery was in active use for at least sixty years. There do not appear to be any marked graves presently on the site (Flos memorial deeds #21095, 27746; Flos deeds #85879, 2804, 10554).</p>
<p>St. Patrick's Old Roman Catholic Cemetery (Apto)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 3050 Horseshoe Valley Road West, on part Lot 2 Concession 1. The site is partly enclosed with a split</p>

Name	Description
Roman Catholic Cemetery, Roman Catholic Cemetery)	rail fence. The name of the cemetery and the dates “1847-1907” are painted onto a rail above the main entrance. There have been at least 150 marked burials made at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Ann Lunn Moran, the wife of Patrick, who died Sept. 12, 1847, aged 36. Other early burials are those of R.Y. Gray, the wife of Walter Patrick Tyrrell (died 1853? 1858?), Bernard O’Neil (Mar. 31, 1857 aged 16), and Patrick Moran, died Dec. 21, 1857 “aged about 36 years.” The last known marked graves here are those of Kathleen (Babe) Moran Hayes (1887-1966) and Ellen (Nell) Hayes Robinson (1877-1968). This site is no longer actively used for burials.
St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Cemetery, Phelpston	This cemetery is located at 1588 Flos Road 4 West, on part Lot 10 Concession 4. There were at least 184 marked graves at this location when this cemetery was transcribed in 1977, and it is estimated that there are now 946 marked graves. The church congregation was founded in 1865, and the cemetery was established in 1903. A number of burials pre-date the “official” opening of the cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Ellen Kelly, who died on Mar. 20, 1881 aged 31 years. Other early burials include those of John Coughlin (1807-1882) a “pioneer of Flos,” Mary Killegon Sexton (1810-Sept. 23, 1882), Edward Grant (Dec. 14, 1882 aged 52) and several others from the 1880s. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Ken Loftus, Frank B. Horgan, John Joseph Shanahan).
St. Thomas’ Anglican Cemetery (Allenwood Anglican Cemetery, Thor Churchyard)	This cemetery is located at 1910 Flos Road 10 West, on Lot 13 Concession 10. The land for a church and cemetery was purchased by the Diocese of Toronto from Obadiah Stafford in March 1876. The first church was built on this site shortly thereafter, which stood until 1897. It was replaced by a second, brick church which contained a vestibule and bell tower and was capable of seating 75 worshippers. That building was used until 1952, but was deconsecrated and demolished in April 1967. A commemorative plaque marks the former location of the church within the grounds. The cemetery is presently enclosed with a chain link fence, and the name is contained in an arch over the main entrance. The cemetery contains at least 34 marked burials. There are approximately 20 tombstones, both white marble and granite, which suggests that the site was used for burials from the 3rd quarter of the nineteenth century until the mid-20th century. The stones have been moved to a single row in the centre of the plot and have been set into a concrete pad. The earliest marked grave appears to be that of George H. Kidd, who died on Jan. 14, 1877 aged 6 months. Other early burials include: William John Kidd (Apr. 27, 1882 aged 1), Eliza Archer (Dec. 3, 1883 aged 32),

Name	Description
	<p>Harrison Gordon (Apr. 21, 1886 aged 65) and William Whiteacre (1851-1886). One of the nineteenth century burials here was that of Jane Goulding, the wife of Edward Lee (died June 4, 1890 aged 67). She died as the result of heart disease and a "liver complaint." Mr. Lee was a local "mechanic." This tombstone was incorrectly transcribed with the date "1830." The cemetery was used for burials until at least the 1940s. The latest burials there include: Richard Whiteacre (1857-1933), Joseph Whiteacre (1865-1938) and Annie Wallace (1863-May 29, 1942).</p>
<p>Swan Community Cemetery (Swan Burial Ground)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #3401) is located on part Lot 52 WPR in Concession 2 ("Old Second North.") James Swan purchased this particular lot in June 1839, although there is no reference to a cemetery or burial ground noted in the abstract index for this particular lot. This cemetery is believed to contain a number of unmarked burials, and there are no tombstones visible at the site. This cemetery is no longer actively used and is closed to further burials.</p>
<p>Waverly United Church Cemetery (Waverley Methodist, French's Church Cemetery, French's Churchyard)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 17039 County Road 27 (Highway 93), on part Lot 75 WPR Concession 1. The land for the use of a church and cemetery was donated to the congregation by Samuel French in 1874. French settled in Flos in 1832 and took title to his land in 1848. A frame church was erected on site in 1867-68, which has been repaired and enlarged on a number of occasions the last time in 1971. When a transcription of this cemetery was made in 1977, there were more than 200 marked burials. The oldest marked burial is that of an infant child, surnamed Willis, who died June 23, 1852. Samuel French, the land donor, died on Nov. 5, 1852, aged 64 and was interred here. Other very early burials include Susan E. French (Aug. 11, 1855 aged 9 months), Eliza Rhoda French (Feb. 19, 1856 aged 9 years), and Maria Parker (Apr. 1, 1856 aged 72). The cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made as recently as 2015 (Albert Price Bullock).</p>
<p>Innisfil Township</p>	
<p>"Abandoned Cemetery" (Whane or Whyne Family Grave)</p>	<p>This burial plot (OGS #3527) was located at 780 Huronia Road (at Huronia Road) on part Lot 10 Concession 11. The plot was demarcated by four stone corner posts and a fence. This site was the resting place of Margaret Whyne and her infant, both of whom died in 1856. This site was closed to further burials in 1990, and the grave was moved to the Sixth Line Cemetery (OGS #3535). It is not known if any other unmarked burials remain in situ at this site.</p>
<p>Am Shalom Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 7551 Side Road 5, near Highway 400</p>

Name	Description
	and Innisfil Beach Road, north of Georgian Downs Racetrack and Slots. The cemetery is identified by an inscribed stone plaque mounted on a boulder near the main entrance. This cemetery was established in August 2002. The burials date between 2003 (Doreen Gerstein) and 2017 (Roman Zafran).
Belle Ewart Baptist Cemetery. (Belle Ewart Protestant Cemetery, Baptist [Belle Ewart] Cemetery, Baptist Cemetery, Union Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 910 Goldie Street, on Lots 686-687 in Belle Ewart (part Lot 24 Concession 4). The Baptist Church was established here during the 1850s with the assistance of the local sawmill owners. The history of the site is commemorated on a plaque affixed to a boulder. There have been at least eight burials in this cemetery. The earliest known marked grave appears to be that of Joseph Johnson who died October 3, 1859 aged 46 years. Some of the other tombstones bear dates from the 1860s and '70s. The last marked burial at this site was that of Hilda Arlene Colgan (1901-April 25, 1937). The site is not longer actively used for burials.
Bethesda Cemetery (Bethesda Methodist, Bethesda United)	This cemetery is located at the south-west corner of Yonge Street at the 6th Line, on the north part of Lot 5 Concession 3. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence, with stone gate posts. A Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1895 formerly stood within the grounds, and there is presently a small chapel on the site. The north half of the cemetery contains the oldest burials, while the south side contains the more recent interments. There are at least 103 marked graves in this cemetery. The oldest marked burial in this cemetery appears to be that of Margaret Black, who died June 1, 1852 aged 9 years. Other early burials include: Mary Ann Black (ca. 1810-Oct. 2, 1852), Margaret Wray (Feb. 10, 1856 aged 15), William T. Wray (Dec. 25, 1860 aged 3) and Jacob Henry York (April 18, 1864 aged 7 months). This cemetery remains in active use.
"Boot Hill."	This site has been identified as being located at the rear or behind St. Paul's Cemetery, off Mapleview Avenue beside the railway tracks. It is not clear from the descriptions whether this was a separate burial ground, or if it is now included within the boundaries of St. Paul's.
Clement's Cemetery (Second Line Clement's Cemetery, Second Line Cemetery, Cherry Creek Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2105 2nd Line East (south side), just east of Yonge Street, on the north half of Lot 16 Concession 1. The cemetery is enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gate posts along the 2nd Line, and by chain link fencing around the remainder of the plot. It is identified by a small metal plaque affixed to one of the posts. The land for this cemetery was donated by Lewis Clement, a member of an old Loyalist family from Niagara Township. It is believed that there have been approximately 100 burials at this site. The oldest marked grave

Name	Description
	<p>appears to be that of Jean Wallace, who died on Sept. 16, 1839 aged 8 years. Other early burials include: Andrew Climie (Aug. 3, 1840 aged 14), an infant son of J. and M. Rose (Oct. 20, 1841), Mary Jane Clement (1828-Oct. 27, 1842) and Abigail (Emmett) Clement (1806-July 10, 1857). The most recent interment appears to have been that of George Elson Simpson (1926-1999).</p>
<p>Gibbins Family Cemetery</p>	<p>Gibbins Burial (Gibbins Family Cemetery, Gibbins Cemetery). This small burial plot is located in J. Gibbins Park, at 360 Lockhart Road near Huronia Road, on the south half of Lot 11 Concession 11. The site is believed to have contained a single grave, that of Jane Gibbins, the wife of David, who died in 1836. The site contains a small, flat tombstone (recently carved) in memory of Jane. There is also a larger boulder, which has been inscribed with a text which details the Irish origins of the family and the early years of their settlement in Innisfil Township. The site is closed to further burials.</p>
<p>Innisvale Cemetery and Mausoleum (Innisvale Cemetery and Crematorium)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 7551 Side Road 5, north of Highway 400 and Innisfil Beach Road, on part Lot 6 Concession 8. The site is identified by a large, carved granite sign at the main entrance. There are more than 420 known burials on site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Major John Button, who died on Nov. 9, 1861 aged 89 years. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made as recently as 2018 (William Arthur Davidson).</p>
<p>Lougheed Farm Cemetery (Lougheed Cemetery, Aboriginal Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #8883, 10068) is located on the Lougheed farm on part Lots 1 and 2 Concession 11. The site is believed to contain an indeterminate number of unmarked native burials. The site is closed to further interments.</p>
<p>Military Cemetery (Sandy Cove Creek)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #8480) is located north of Lockhart Road and east of Woodlands Ave., on part Lot 28 Concession 11. This site contains a memorial tablet to some of Samuel de Champlain's men who died in 1634. This site is also reputed to contain the graves of seven British soldiers who died from small pox during the War of 1812. Their grave site was marked by a large tree which had to be cut down for safety reasons in 1949, but now marked by a black granite tablet. This site is no longer used for burials.</p>
<p>Our Lady of Assumption (Assumption of Our Lady, Church of the Assumption of Our Lady)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 947 Ewart Street, on part Lot 24 Concession 4. The land was donated by the Trombley family, and originally contained a frame church that was blessed in January 1861. This building replaced a frame church at Belle Ewart that was burned in 1860. A new brick church was built here in 1910.</p>



Name	Description
	<p>The site is enclosed by a chain link fence, and contains a small historical plaque. At least 48 known interments were made in this cemetery. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Edward Baker, who died on Sept. 27, 1861 aged 29. Other early burials include those of Timothy Moloy (Feb. 2, 1864 aged 22) and Mary Ann Dechene (Aug. 8, 1864 aged 8 days). The last known burial was made in 1972 (Jane M. Barry). The site is no longer actively used for interments.</p>
<p>St. James' United Church Cemetery (St. James Crown Hill)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #3531) is located in Stroud at 2230 Victoria Street (south side) between Mayes Avenue and Yonge Street, on the north half of Lot 15 Concession 9 (Lot 8 Plan M36). The site is enclosed by a chain link fence, with stone pillars and a wrought iron gate and arch at the main entrance. The arch identifies the site as "St. James' Cemetery." The church itself is directly opposite to the cemetery, on the north side of the street. The original parcel of land for the church and cemetery was deeded by Peter Lawrence to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in February 1851. The property conveyed by this deed contained "32,670 superficial feet," and measured 330 by 99 feet (100.58 x 30.17 m). The parcel commenced 363 feet (110.64 m) from the north-east angle of the lot. Additional land was acquired by the "Victoria Congregation of the Methodist Church" from George W. Duncan in June 1881, and another parcel was acquired by the church from William J. Smyth in November 1944. The cemetery contains a large cairn made out of rocks, as well as a small concrete block maintenance shed. The cemetery is maintained by the St. James United Church Cemetery Board. There have been more than 1,600 marked burials made at this location. The oldest date found here on a tombstone is that of Eliza Armstrong, who died on Oct. 14, 1843 aged 1 year. Other early burials include: Mary Birnie (July 11, 1856 aged 23) and Jessie A. Birnie (Aug. 24, 1859 aged 4). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2016 (Dorothy Grace Black) (<i>Innisfil Memorial deeds #31241; Innisfil deeds #1637, 25378</i>).</p>
<p>St. John's (Anglican) Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located in Cookstown at 29 Church Street (Highway 89) on the south part of Lot 1 Concession 1. The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and contains a brick church. There have been at least 385 marked burials in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave in this cemetery appears to be that of William Goodwin, who died on Nov. 18, 1853 aged 75 years. Other early burials include those of: Thomas Arnold Jebb (1778-Apr. 30, 1854), Mary Eliza Chapman (1846-Sept. 27, 1854), and Margaret J. Ramsey (Feb. 11, 1855 aged 5). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made</p>



Name	Description
	in 2018 (Peter Ollikainen, Fern Robinson).
St. Paul's Cemetery (St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery, St. Paul's Innisfil)	This large cemetery is located at 3294 St. Paul's Crescent at the intersection of Mapleview Drive East, on part Lot 16 Concession 11. The church itself is located on the opposite side of the street. The cemetery is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence with brick gate posts at the main entrance, and chain link fencing around the remainder of the property. An inscribed granite plaque mounted into the gate post identifies the site as "St. Paul's Cemetery 1851-1947." There is a small chapel on the site, with a date stone (1851) in the gable. It is believed that more than 2,700 individuals have been buried at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Mary Booth (ca. 1792-Oct. 28, 1853). Other early marked burials include: Mary Alice Cardwell (Sept. 17, 1858 aged 1 year) and Mary Ann Barnes (1861). This cemetery remains in active use.
St. Peter's Anglican Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 6254 Yonge Street (Highway 11) at Churchill, on part Lot 15 Concession 3. The site contains a brick and stone church. There have been at least 324 interments in this cemetery, which is managed by a cemetery board. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of George T. Sloan, who died on March 12, 185[0?] aged 27. Other early burials include: Mary J. Averill (April 8, 1854 aged 5), Margaret Cluff (Aug. 21, 1854 aged 2), and some infant Heppenstall children who died in 1855. The site remains in active use, and burials have been made as recently as 2017 (Kenneth John Plant).
Sixth Line Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #3535) is located at the south-west corner of the intersection of Yonge Street and the Sixth Line, on part Lot 15 Concession 5. A property deed dated May 1838 first referred to one acre (42 perches) at the north east angle of the lot, which was reserved "in trust for a church." In February 1859, Gavin Allan deeded 1/5 acre to the Deacons of the Presbyterian Church. Allan deeded additional land to the congregation in March 1871 (Innisfil Memorial deeds #3818; Innisfil deeds #25876, 62341). The site is partly enclosed with a chain link fence; the main entrance contains a low field stone wall and gate posts, and an inscribed marble tablet identifies the name of the cemetery. The grounds also contain a small memorial chapel built in 1962. A stone cairn was erected to the memory of the Scottish "Dalhousie Settlers" who arrived in the Township in 1832. It is believed that a log church once stood upon this site. Sixth Line Cemetery is maintained by a cemetery board. There have been more than 2,080 interments made at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to have been that of William Allan, Sr., who died on April 10, 1840 aged 70 years. Other early burials include those of: Jennett Johnston (Mar. 8, 1841), William Adams (Sept. 1847

Name	Description
	aged 1 year) and Thomas Sibbald (Aug. 16, 1849 aged 5 months). This cemetery remains in active use as a cemetery, and burials have been made here as recently as 2015 (Rita M. Baker).
Soules Burying Ground Cemetery (Soules Family Burial Ground, Soules Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 892 Dixon Road (at Guest Road), on part Lot 26 Concession 13. It is thought that this was one of the first burial grounds in Innisfil. There are no grave markers on site, although it is believed that the earliest burial was that of Eliza Soules (died 1827 aged 1 year). James Soules (1797-Dec. 1833), who was a saw mill owner, frozen to death in a blizzard and was buried here. Another early burial was that of Thomas Soules (1840). This site is no longer actively used and is closed to any further burials.
Mara Township	
"Abandoned Cemetery" (M. Dack Farm Cemetery, Dack Farm Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #1418) is located at 3083 Ramara Road 47, in the north-west quarter of Lot 12 Concession 3. A one-half acre parcel of land was deeded to the trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in April 1862 by Archibald Cameron. In 1899, the church sold this land to William Ainsworth, and in February 1906 it was acquired by Moses B. Dack. It is thought that the burials have been removed from this site although this is unconfirmed. There are no visible tombstones at this location, which is closed to any further burials.
Atherley United Church Cemetery (Atherley Union Cemetery, Atherley Methodist Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 5610 Highway 12 (east of McNeil Street), on part Lots 28-29 Concession 10 (OGS #1420). Note: some genealogical websites erroneously refer to this cemetery as being located at the intersection of Balsam Road and Courtland Street which is somewhat farther to the west. Also, see the discussion below for Knox Presbyterian, Atherley. The cemetery is enclosed on three sides by a chain link fence, and the site is accessed by means of a central driveway or road. At least 1,118 marked burials have been made at this site. The oldest (unverified) interment at this site is said to have been that of James McLean who died in 1850. The remaining burials all date from the 1870s to the present time. The earliest tombstone appears to be that of Cecilia A. Bowser (Aug. 30, 1873). Other early burials include those of: Albert Edward James (an infant who died 1874), Clelan M. Smith (Aug. 17, 1875) and Emily Jane Reeve (an infant who died on Aug. 1, 1875). This site remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Elwood Garfield Oliver). This property is maintained by the East Atherley Knox Church Cemetery Board.
Fairvalley United Church	This cemetery is located in Rathburn, at 4941 Fairvalley Road at

Name	Description
Cemetery (Fairvalley Methodist Cemetery)	the south-east corner of Fairvalley Road and Concession Road 12, on part Lot 18 Concession 11. Note: three genealogical websites list different addresses and geographic locations for this cemetery. Alternate addresses include 4981 Fairvalley Road and 2965 Concession 12 Road, and the property has erroneously been described as part Lot 16 Concession 11. One acre was donated to the congregation by James Sinclair in July 1868 (being the “north half of the north part of the south half” of the lot), and a church was erected on the site which was completed in September 1869. This building was burned on July 12, 1933 and never rebuilt. The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gateposts, and the remainder of the property is bounded by farm fence. Inscribed stone panels mounted into the gate posts identify the name of the cemetery and the dates for the church. At least 63 known burials were been made in this cemetery. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Christina Cook Calderwood, who died on Sept. 13, 1861 aged 39 years. The most recent burial appears to be that of Archibald David Smith (1876-Dec. 4, 1953). The site is no longer actively used for interments, but the grounds are maintained by Udney United Church.
Knox Presbyterian (Atherley) Cemetery (Atherley Cemetery, Knox Presbyterian Cemetery, East Atherley Knox Presbyterian, Uptergrove Presbyterian)	The OGS database lists this cemetery as OGS #1421, and records its location as 5610 Highway 12, on part Lot 28 Concession 10. The CanadaGenWeb “Cemeteries Project” records its location on part Lots 28 and 29 Concession 10. However, the OGS database also lists the Atherley Union Cemetery (Atherley United, Atherley Methodist, OGS #1420) as being located at 5610 Highway 12, on part Lots 28 and 29 Concession 10. The GenWeb site also lists Atherley Union at this same address, on part Lot 28 Concession 10, with the notation “registered to the East Atherley Knox Church Cemetery Board.”
Knox Presbyterian (Ramara) Cemetery (Uptergrove Presbyterian, Knox Presbyterian (Atherley) Cemetery, Atherley Cemetery, Knox Presbyterian Cemetery, East Atherley Knox Presbyterian, Uptergrove Presbyterian)	This cemetery is located at 5202 Highway 12 near Plum Point Road, on part Lot 25 Concession 10 (OGS #1423). This site is partly enclosed by a hedgerow fence and contains a red brick church. There are at least 153 marked burials in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Duncan McDonald, who died on September 13, 1843 aged 9 years. Other members of the McDonald family were interred here between 1847 and 1852. Other early graves include those of Lachlan MacInnis (November 1852) and Donald Johnston (March 1857). The most recent marked interments appear to be those Robert Robertson (1870-Nov. 27, 1952) and Mary J. Thomson (1872-1957).
Knox Presbyterian Cemetery (Gamebridge)	This cemetery (OGS #8392) is located at 1641 Ramara Road 51, on part Lot 10 Concession B. The site contains a red brick and

Name	Description
Cemetery, Gamebridge South Mara Presbyterian)	stone church. The cemetery was established in 1868, and there are at least 91 marked burials at this site. At least one interment predates the establishment of the cemetery. The oldest marked grave is that of John McNabb, the son of Andrew and Catherine McNabb, who died during his infancy in 1862. Other early burials include those of Maggie McKay (1849-July 21, 1871) and Donald McNabb (April 26, 1879). This cemetery was used for interments as recently as 2003 (Donald McCrea) and 2004 (James Douglas Snoddon).
St. Andrew's (Roman Catholic) Brechin	This cemetery is located at 2180 Concession Road 4 (east of Perry Ave). on part Lot 10 Concession 4. The site contains a large, limestone church. There are at least 677 marked burials at this site. The oldest tombstone appears to be that of Patrick O'Donnell, who died on January 6, 1859, aged 32 years. There are several burials here dating from the 1860s (Jennie Murray, born and died in 1861; her brother, James Murray, 1868-1869; Thomas Kelly 1823-1868). The majority of the interments date from the 1870s to the present day. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Mary Rita Cowie).
St. Columbkille (Roman Catholic) Uptergrove	This cemetery is located at 4993 Highway 12, on part Lot 24 Concession 4. The congregation was organized in 1855, and the site contains a red brick church built in 1905 and a manse. There are approximately 1,462 marked graves in this cemetery. The oldest tombstone appears to be that of Lieut. Alexander McDonald, who died in 1842 aged 70 years. Other early burials include those of Mary McDermott (died 1845), Martin Jordan (Mar. 30, 1847 aged 40), Patrick McDermott (March 1851 aged 43), and Rose Corrigan (Dec. 28, 1856 aged 58). The majority of the burials date from the 1860s to the present time. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here in 2018 (John Joseph Healy).
St. John's (Anglican) Cemetery (Abandoned English Cemetery, Episcopal Church Cemetery, St. John's Atherley)	This cemetery is located at 53 Balsam Road, on part Lot 31 Concession 10. The ¼ acre (0.101 ha) for this cemetery was deeded to the congregation by Captain Ogden Creighton, a Napoleonic War veteran who settled for a time at Niagara Falls and was responsible for an early plan of subdivision at that place. A church once stood within thee grounds but has since been demolished. The site has not been transcribed by the OGS, although it has been assigned the identification number #8887. Nine tombstones remain at this site, and a memorial cairn was erected here in 1991. The oldest burial noted on the memorial is that of an unnamed son of Joseph and Eliza Haines who died on July 17, 1871. Other early burials include those of: Caroline Newton (Oct. 12, 1872) and Henry Revell (Aug. 15, 1875 aged

Name	Description
	65). The last interment commemorated on the memorial is that of Wilhelmina J. Baillie, who died on Dec. 21, 1894.
Udney Methodist Church Cemetery (Udney Methodist Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2184 Concession Road 10, either on Lot 9 or on the south half of Lot 10 Con. 10. OGS identifier #9065. Most (but not all) of the burials are believed to have been removed to Udney United Church Cemetery (OGS #1426). There are no visible tombstones left on the site.
Udney United Church Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 4669 County Road 169, on the north half of Lot 10 Concession 10. OGS identifier #1426. The site is partially enclosed with farm fencing, as well as stone gateposts and an iron gate at the main entrance. The cemetery was established in 1906, and there are at least 605 marked burials at this spot. Several burials pre-date the official “establishment” year, the oldest of which appears to be that of James Martin who died in July 1878 aged 44. Other early burials include: Jane Martin Warren (Oct. 14, 1881), Sarah Acton (Sept. 1882 aged 4), and Sarah Ann Warren (Sept. 1886). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here in 2017 (Leena Pearl Beemer) and 2018 (Ruby P. Beemer).
Matchedash Township	
Coombs Family Cemetery (Joseph Coombs grave)	This cemetery (OGS #8485) is located at 1781 Church Line, on the south part of Lot 7 Concession 5. This lot was not patented until August 1879, and was only sold to Joseph Coombs in March 1888. Coombs, who was a farmer, died on April 15, 1895 aged 53 as the result of “cancer of the face of long duration.” It is possible that Coombs was buried on his own land even at that date. The farm remained in the ownership of the family until at least 2000. This cemetery has not been transcribed. It is no longer actively used for burials (Matchedash deeds #179; Ontario Vital Statistics, death registration #16035).
Kitchen Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #8484) is reported to be located on part Lot 9 Concession 7, and it is said to be a small, fenced enclosure which contains two tombstones. It has not been transcribed by the OGS. There is no record in the abstract index that the Kitchen



Name	Description
	<p>family owned any part of Lot 9, which was patented by John Pearson Secord in August 1904; however, Lot 8 was patented by Thomas Kitchen in April 1905 and this land remained in the possession of the family until 1985. There is no suggestion in the land records that any part of Lot 8 or 9 was reserved for use as a burial ground. Agnes Kitchen (b. 1842) the wife of Thomas died on Nov. 20, 1914, when her residence was recorded as Lot 7 Concession 7. Perhaps her burial is one of those contained in this plot. Thomas Kitchen died sometime after 1925. This plot is no longer actively used for burials (Matchedash abstract index; Ontario Vital Statistics, death registration #28123).</p>
<p>Oakley Family Cemetery (Henry Oakley grave)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #8483) is reported to be located at the north-west angle of Lot 9 Concession 5. The enclosure is fenced in, and contains a wooden marker. This land was not patented until February 1916 by Charles H. Sheppard, and then sold by him to John Oakley in May 1917. The property remained in the possession of the family until 1953. Henry Oakley was a farmer who appears to have been a tenant on this land prior to the time of the Crown patent. He died as the result of a “lingering illness” (specified as “heart disease”) on June 25, 1888 (or 1889) in his 60th year. He may have been interred here temporarily, although genealogical databases note that Henry Oakley Sr. was interred in St. John’s Anglican Churchyard. It is known that his wife, Martha Serena (Harris) Oakley is also buried at St. John’s. This plot is no longer actively used for burials (Matchedash deeds #1673, 2401; Ontario Vital Statistics, death registration #21558/1889).</p>
<p>Oliver Family Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #10070) is located at 2370-2450 Irish Line, on part Lot 12 Concession 1. The site is believed to contain a number of unmarked graves. This land was not patented by William Sheppard until July 1877, and then sold to William Oliver in September 1912. There is record of one George Oliver, a farmer’s son, who was “accidentally killed” in early October 1895 at the age of 12 years. His address at the time of death was the “north half of Lot 11 Concession 1.” Perhaps his burial is one of those contained in this plot. This cemetery is no longer actively used for burials (Matchedash deeds #961; Ontario Vital Statistics, death registration #16036/1895).</p>
<p>St. John’s (Anglican) Cemetery Matchedash (St. John’s Anglican Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 3223 Upper Big Chute Road, on the east part of Lot 6 Concession 3. The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence, with stone gate posts at the main entrance. One of the gate posts contains a date stone inscribed “1906.” There have been at least 232 marked burials at this site. A few of the tombstones pre-date the establishment date for this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Henry Oakley Sr.</p>



Name	Description
	(1830-1889), followed by those of Eliza Robinson (1906) and Garnet Hartford Gill (1889-Feb. 20, 1907). The site remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2015 (David Arthur Dowson).
Medonte Township	
Brotherston Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #7062) is located on the east side of Line 8 (south of Warminster Road) on the west half of Lot 6 Concession 9. This cemetery may contain as many as twelve burials, but the enclosure presently contains just two tombstones. The marked graves are those of William Brotherston (died Nov. 23, 1834) and Ann Jane (Brotherston) Orton (died 1860). The cemetery is no longer actively used for burials.
Coldwater Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 12 Craddock Street, with pedestrian access off John Street, on part Lot 23 Concession 12. The site is identified by a sign post but it is not fenced. There have been more than 1,150 marked burials in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Patrick Lynch who died in November 1854. Other early graves include those of: Alice Botting (January 1863 aged 9 months), Sarah Borland (died Jan. 25, 1866), James Donaldson (1811-1873), Florence Borland (Aug. 19, 1874) and David S. Gill (April 21, 1877). The site remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2017 (Betty Lou Martin, Elizabeth Williams).
Fowler Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #10064) is located on Line 8 North, on the east half of Lot 8 Concession 8. This cemetery is believed to contain two or more unmarked burials. The site is closed to further interments.
George Wilson Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #6528) is located at 5236 Line 11 North, on part Lot 14 Concession 11. Many of the tombstones within the cemetery were destroyed following a train derailment in 1974.
Hallen Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #8487) is located on part Lot 11 Concession 11. The exact location is not known, although it is said to have been a short distance from the original homestead. This cemetery has not been transcribed, and the site is closed to further burials. The "Burial Register" kept by the Rev. George Hallen noted that he buried his infant daughter, Grace Hallen (aged 2 years), in this plot on December 29, 1837. It is not known how many other members of the Hallen family were interred in this cemetery.
Hawke Family Cemetery (Jessie Hawke Grave)	This cemetery is located at 747 Moonstone Road East, on the east half of Lot 15 Concession 10 (OGS #8486). James Hawke (1828-1910) purchased this land in March 1867, and it remained

Name	Description
	<p>in the possession of his family until 1943. James was married ca. 1854 to Jessie Cameron (b. ca. 1834), and they had six children before her death which occurred ca. 1864-5. In December 1867, James was married for a second time to Margaret Burnfield. The 1861 census showed a son named David, born ca. 1858, who was not named in subsequent census returns. The 1871 census showed another son, Daniel, who was born ca. 1860. It is not clear whether David and Daniel were one and the same individual, or if David died in infancy during the 1860s. If the latter is the case, then there is the possibility that this burial plot may contain two graves (Medonte deeds #45974; 1861 Medonte Census, division 2 p. 14; 1871 Medonte Census, division 1 p. 28). This cemetery is no longer actively used and is closed to further burials.</p>
<p>St. Andrew's Presbyterian</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 4391 Penetanguishene Road, on part Lot 53 Concession 1 EPR. The cemetery is partially enclosed with a farm fence, as well as by a wrought iron fence and gate at the main entrance. This cemetery was established in 1851, and at least 508 marked burials have taken place here. Several burials pre-date the official establishment year, the oldest of which are those of Sarah Farnell Drysdale (1836) and Robert Ingram (Aug. 24, 1836 aged 25). Other early burials include those of Martha Drysdale (1825-1844), James Cumming (Aug. 29, 1846 aged 55), and two infant Ingram children, Alison and George, both of whom died in 1849. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2016 (Helen I. Johnson, Thomas E. Templeton, Mary Irene Turner).</p>
<p>Hobart United Cemetery (Hobart Memorial United Cemetery, Millers Church, Hobart Methodist, Hobart Memorial Church Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 4590 Line 6 North (near Highway 400), on part Lot 9 Concession 6. The site is enclosed by a chain link fence and identified by a sign. The land for the use of a church and cemetery was donated to the congregation by Justus Rutherford in 1844, and the original church (known as Miller's Church) was erected several years later in 1852. The present edifice on site is a well-maintained, polychrome, brick building. A commemorative plaque states that a church was "dedicated" here as early as 1835. There have been at least 406 marked interments at this site. The first recorded burial is that of Alexander Miller who died in August 1845 aged 72. Other early graves include: Eliza Kinghorn (Nov. 7, 1847 aged 13), Susannah Kinghorn (1795-Sept. 12, 1852), John Robertson (1852) and J.R. Rutherford (Feb. 5, 1856). One tombstone marks the resting place of Mary Yates, who died July 17, [18(3)0?] This date appears to be an error in transcription, and probably should be 1870. This site remains in active use as a cemetery, and burials</p>

Name	Description
	have been made here as recently as 2014 (Eva Kellington).
Knox Presbyterian (Craighurst). (Craighurst Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 3491 Penetanguishene Road, on the west part of Lot 42 Concession 1. The oldest marked burials in this cemetery appear to be those of: Jeannette Cockburn (Aug. 28, 1847 aged 48), Benjamin Cockburn (Aug. 12, 1848 aged 8), Margaret Watson (Aug. 7, 1849 aged 7) and John Richardson (Oct. 29, 1849 aged 42). The cemetery is no longer active and is closed to further burials.
Miller Farm Graves	This cemetery (OGS #10128) is located “opposite 4885 Line 6 North,” on the east half of Lot 12 Concession 6. The site is believed to contain two graves in a reforested portion of the property. This cemetery is no longer active and is closed to further burials.
Moon Family Cemetery Moon Family Burial Plot, Moon Private Cemetery)	This small family burial plot is located at 7 Ellen Drive, Moonstone, on part Lot 15 Concession 9. There are no tombstones visible at the site, but it is believed that seven individuals were interred here during the nineteenth century. This site is no longer actively used and is closed to further burials.
Mount St. Louis (Roman Catholic).	This cemetery is located at 823 Mount St. Louis Road West, on part Lot 10 Concession 4. According to a date stone on this site, the cemetery was established in 1839. A brick church is located upon the grounds. At least 284 marked burials have been made at this spot, the oldest of which appears to be that of Patrick Moran (March 1840 aged 2). Other early burials include: John Morrison (Jan. 9, 1842 aged 42), Charles Connor (1838-Feb. 7, 1844) and Mary Jane Connor (1813-Feb. 10, 1844), Patrick Hussey (1771-Apr. 10, 1846), Catherine Frawley (1848-Oct. 8, 1849) and William Kearns (1768-Oct. 30, 1849). High rates of infant mortality were common during the Victorian era, as shown by the stones in two family plots: another three children in the Connor family all succumbed to illness in December 1852 (Dennis aged 12, Thomas aged 10, and Leonard aged 8); and four children in the Shannahan family died from illness within a two week period in October 1893 (Violet aged 6, Alfred aged 2, Eliza aged 11, and Leo Thomas aged 12). The site remains in active use, and a number of burials were made here as recently as 2014 (Deacon Bob Daucette, D’Arcy Drury, and Capt. C. Keith Kerr).
St. George’s Anglican Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 66 Fairvalley Church Road, on part Lot 10 Concession 11. The site is partly enclosed by farm fence with an iron gate. The name of the cemetery is contained within an arch over the main entrance. The cemetery was established in 1832, and the site contains a polychrome brick and stone church.

Name	Description
	<p>There have been at least 391 marked burials at this site, the oldest of which appear to be those of Eliza Seely, the wife of Capt. Elmes Steele, who died in February 1846 aged 58, and Eleanora Hallen who died in May 1846 aged 23. Other early burials include those of Eliza Whalen Beard (1821-Sept. 8, 1847), Eliza Beard (1821-Sept. 1853), Mary Beard (1788-1856) and Ann Steele (1859). The "Burial Register" of the Rev. George Hallen noted that Eliza Whalen Beard was "the first body buried there after the Consecration of the Church and Churchyard." This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2016 (Jeffrey Collins).</p>
<p>Nottawasaga Township</p>	
<p>All Saints Anglican Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 401 Raglan Street in Collingwood, on part Lot 41 Concession 7. This cemetery is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and stone gate posts flank either side of the main entrance. There is an inscribed stone mounted onto one of the posts which identifies the cemetery and its establishment date as 1861. There are at least 518 marked burials at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of John Colclough Hogg, who died on Dec. 2, 1859 aged 4 years. Other early graves include those of William Gibbard (July 28, 1863), Thomas Bannister (Aug. 27, 1872) and Peter Dempsey (1844-Nov. 28, 1872). This site remains in active use, and burials have been made here n 2018 (Garry Joseph Nobes, Hilda Noble).</p>
<p>Batteaux Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery (Batteaux Anglican Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 251 Batteaux Road, on part Lot 36 Concession 7. The site includes a brick church and columbarium. There are at least 213 interments at this site. The oldest marked grave commemorates "Thomas, son of George and Caroline [---]ant," who died on August 28, 1871 aged 10 years. Another early burial was that of Martha Ann Beaucock, who died in November 1871 aged 9 years. This cemetery is still in active use, and interments were made as recently as June 2016 (Mary Edith Robinson).</p>
<p>Batteaux Hill</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 2670 Highway 124 in Duntroon. The cemetery is said to have been established in 1834, although at least one grave pre-dates that year. There have been at least 204 marked burials made at this location, the oldest of which appears to be that of Eliza Frame who died in her infancy in 1828. Other early burials include those of: John Frame (1834 aged 4), William Ross (Apr. 30, 1843), John Frame (1788-1844), and Anna and Eleanor Stephens who died in 1854. The most recent burials here appear to have been those of John L. Bell (1901-1978) and J. Grace Bell (1903-1980). This site is no longer in active use and is</p>

Name	Description
	closed to further burials.
Brethren in Christ (Stayner)	This cemetery, also known as the “Dunkard Cemetery,” is located at 1152 Concession 6 (Sixth Line) North, on part Lot 36 Concession 7. The site contains a church which is presently not used. This cemetery contains at least 235 interments and remains in active use. The oldest marked burials are thought to be those commemorating three infant Schell children (Hughie, died 1830; and Hugh and Archibald, both died in 1838). It is not known whether these children were originally interred at this location and later moved to this spot, since the next marked burials did not occur until the 1850s (four infant Baker children: Susannah, died July 1853; Matilda, died November 1855; Joseph, died July 1858; and Jesse, died October 1863). Interments were regularly made here after 1871, and the latest burials were made in 2017 (Helen Bertha Bodiam, Sherman Johnston Taylor).
Christ Church (Anglican) Banda (Banda Christ Church Cemetery, Banda Anglican Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 3801 Airport Road, on part Lots 1 and 2, Concession 2. This site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and a red brick church is located on the grounds. There have been more than 320 marked interments at this site. The oldest graves appear to be those of Grace Martin (1865) and an infant named Robert Martin (Feb. 1865). Other early graves are those of Joseph Colter (Feb. 26, 1866) and Eleanor Adrain (1842-May 14, 1866). This site remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2015 (Lisa Weir).
Church of the Redeemer (Anglican), Duntroon	This cemetery is located at 2 St. Clair Street, on part Lot 24 Concession 8. This site contains a polychrome, brick church which was erected in 1881. The cemetery predates the present church, and contains at least 123 interments. The oldest marked burials are for those of children: John Hewson, died April 17, 1862 aged 5 years; Mary Hewson, died 1864 aged 4 years; and another John Hewson, died January 1865 aged 8 years. This cemetery remains in active use, and the latest burials were made in 2017 (Gladys Woolner Collings).
Collingwood First Baptist (Westmount Baptist Cemetery)	This cemetery is the most easterly of three adjacent cemeteries, and is located at 8011 Poplar Side Road on part Lot 39 Concession 10. The cemetery is enclosed with a wrought iron fence, and named on site as the “First Baptist Church” cemetery. At least 784 interments have been made at this location. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of J.C. Galbraith, who died on April 25, 1921 aged 80 years. The cemetery remains in active use, and the latest burial was made in November 2017 (Mike Drever).



Name	Description
Collingwood Presbyterian (First Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is the central one out of three adjacent plots located at 8011 Poplar Side Road, on part Lot 39 Concession 10. (It is flanked by Baptist and United Church cemeteries). The site contains a brick chapel, and is enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gateposts. The name of the cemetery appears in the arch over the main entrance. At least 5,420 interments have been made at this location. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of John Manson, who died Feb. 25, 1857 aged 8 years. Other early burials include: Flora Ann Darroch (1857-Jan. 24, 1860), Archibald Darroch (August 1861 aged 1 month), Hector Cross (died 1862 aged 24 days) and Margaret McDonald Cross (died 1863 aged 32 years). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (Doreen Mabel Bristow, William Paul Davidson, Franklin Lorne Dillon).
Creemore Union	This cemetery is located at 99 Collingwood Street, on part Lot 8 Concession 4. This was the site of St. Luke's Anglican Church (1855-1887) which was demolished in 1896. A chapel was constructed here in 1958. The site is enclosed along the front by a wrought iron fence with the name in an arch over the main entrance, while the rest of the cemetery fenced in with chain link. At least 3,646 interments have been made at this location. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Eliza Jane Walden, who died in April 1842 aged 13 years. This burial was followed by those of Katie Ann Nealions (1846), George Smith (Jan. 1847), Charles Leach (Sept. 1847) and William Leach (Sept. 1849). The cemetery remains in active use, and the latest burials were made in January 2018 (William Ainley, Rose Aikins Grant).
Dunedin Union	This cemetery is located on RR4, Creemore, on part Lot 6 Concession 9. At least 204 burials have made at this site. The oldest marked burial is that of Israel Bowerman (1778-1858) who is reputed to have been the "first settler" in Nottawasaga Township in March 1833. His wife, Annie (1784-1868) is buried with him. Other early grave markers found here are those of [Penelope?], the wife of Simeon Bunnell (Apr. 23, 1859 aged 45) and Milo Curtis Neff (May 22, 1859 aged 6). The cemetery remains in active use, and the latest burial was made in December 2015 (Bruce George Scriver).
East Nottawasaga Presbyterian	This cemetery is located at 1545 Fairground Road South, on the west half of Lot 20 Concession 4. A church was erected on this site in 1854, which was polychrome bricked in 1881. There have been more than 438 marked burials made at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of John McQueen (1777-1833) who was a native of Islay. Other early burials include: William Currie (1817-1834), Peter Hayman (1846-Sept. 18, 1847), and George Paul (Apr. 27, 1850). The majority of the marked



Name	Description
	Victorian era burials date from the 1850s and later. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2013 (Paul Morrison Gadway).
Flat Rock Burial Site	This cemetery (OGS #8891) is located on private land on part Lot 16 in “Block 24.” It is believed to contain a number of unmarked First Nations burials. This site is no longer actively used and is closed to further interments.
Lavender Cemetery	This cemetery is located on part Lot 1 Concession 7. The site is enclosed by a fence, and the name “Lavender Cemetery” appears in an arch above the main entrance. The cemetery was officially established in 1880, although a number of interments pre-date that year. At least 284 burials have been made at this location. The oldest marked burials are those of: John Dixon, Sr. (March 24, 1865); Andrew Robert Johnston (1872) and Sarah Rowbotham (March 27, 1873). This cemetery remains in active use, and the latest burials were made in 2016 (Evelyn May Johnston, Joyce R. Millsap).
Nottawasaga Cemetery (Pioneer Cemetery, Nottawasga Pioneer Cemetery, Duntroon Pioneer Cemetery, Bowmore Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2870 County Road 124, on part Lot 26 Concession 9. There have been at least 356 marked burials made at this site. A bronze plaque on site provides a brief history of the area. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Rose McNab (1783-May 9, 1839). There are a number of burials here dating from the 1840s, including those of George Campbell (March 1844 aged 32), and siblings Euphemia and Flora McDuffie who died two days apart in September 1846. A few burials have recently been made at this site (Bazil Cornelius Duggan, died Jan. 15, 1993 and Archenia McAllister Duggan, who died Dec. 30, 2015).
Old St. Patrick’s Cemetery (Little Roman Catholic Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2346 Fairground Road South, on part Lot 13 Concession 4. The site is partly enclosed by a rail fence. There were at least 78 marked burials at this site. This cemetery is said to have been abandoned due to the wet ground, and subsequent burials for this congregation were made at another site on part Lot 25 Concession 6. The surviving tombstones have been set into a raised, central bed. The earliest grave is said to be that of Roderick McDermott who died Nov. 6, 1832. The earliest marked grave on site that has been confirmed is that of Mary Bertles (1781-Sept. 14, 1836). It is unusual that there are no tombstones here from dating from the 1840s. The majority of the other early inscriptions date from the 1850s, including: James Fenlon (Oct. 31, 1853), Mary Lawlor (1783-Apr. 22, 1854) and John McEvoy (1822-Dec. 6, 1855). The last known burial at this site appears to have been that of William J. Giffen (1855-1941).

Name	Description
St. Mary's (Roman Catholic)	This cemetery is located at 415 Raglan Street near Ron Emo Road in Collingwood, on part Lot 41 Concession 7. The front of the plot is enclosed with a wrought iron fence and gates, and stone gateposts. The name of the cemetery is contained within an arch over the main entrance to the grounds. This cemetery was officially established in 1879, and at least 516 burials have taken place at this location. Several burials predate the establishment of the site. The oldest marked burial is thought to be that of an infant child of the McArthur family who died on Oct. 12, 1868. Other early interments include: Mary McDavit (June 1869), John Richard (1870) and "Mrs. Cunningham" (March 1870). The cemetery remains in active use, and interments took place here as recently as 2017 (Gerritina Johanne Maria Nederend).
St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic)	This cemetery is located near Stayner at 8342 County Road 91 (north side), on part Lot 25 Concession 6. The cemetery is partly enclosed by farm fence, as well as by iron posts linked together by chains. The name of the cemetery is carved into a stone near the main entrance. The site was blessed by Archbishop Lynch in October 1877. At least 456 marked burials have been made at this location, several of which predate the blessing of the site. The oldest marked burials appear to be those of James Fenlon (died 1853), David Fenlon (1858) and Thomas Fenlon (1866). Several burials date from the 1870s, such as siblings(?) Margaret Duggan (Apr. 19, 1873 aged 6 weeks) and Margaret Duggan (1876-1876). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made in 2018 (Eileen Giffen, Regina Maria Weel).
Second Line Nottawasaga Cemetery (Church of Christ Mennonite Cemetery, Dunkard Cemetery, Dunkard Mennonite Cemetery, Mennonite Cemetery, Second Line Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2275 County Road 42 (Airport Road), on part Lot 14 Concession 2. This site appears to comprise two separate cemeteries established by two different churches. The cemetery location is indicated by a wooden roadside sign, and is accessed by means of a right-of-way. There are at least 48 marked burials at this location. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Alice Gulley, who died on May 29, 1863, aged 36 years. Other early burials include those of: Jenny May McDougall (Feb. 9, 1881 age 4), Rebecca Hilts (Aug. 11, 1889) and Nicholas John Sheffer (1876-May 2, 1887) and Mary Ann Doner (Feb. 6, 1888). The most recent burial here appears to be that of Nina Evelyn Coates (1923-2004). There is one example of great longevity found here, that of 98 year old Frances D. Hisey who died in December 1956. The site is no longer in actively use, and is closed to any further burials.
Singhampton.	Part Lot 1 Concession 3[?] This may be the same as Singhampton Union; possible transcription error in a database?
Singhampton Union	This cemetery (OGS #3568) is located at 21 Church Street on

Name	Description
	<p>part Lot 18 Concession 12. At least 119 burials have been made at this site. The oldest marked grave is thought to be that of Joseph Gosnell (1789-Feb. 5, 1830). Other members of the Gosnell family were buried here during the 1870s, including those of Mariah Emily Gosnell (Mar. 19, 1872 aged 1 month, and Esther Morgan Gosnell (1792-Aug. 9, 1877). This cemetery remains in active use, and the latest burials have been made in 2018 (Sheila Valentine Fulford, Charles Robert Henry Lougheed).</p>
<p>Stayner Union Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located in Stayner at 7661 Highway 26, on part Lot 25 Concession 1. The site contains a brick chapel and columbarium, and the name is displayed on a stone cairn at the front of the cemetery. At least 3,769 burials have been made at this site. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of William Turner, who died on April 7, 1858 aged 1 year. Other early burials include: Robert Smith (Feb. 7, 1859 aged 47), Jane Mathieson (Aug. 25, 1859 aged 1) and Annie M. Fleming (1861-1862). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as April 2018 (H. Wayne Bannerman).</p>
<p>Trinity United Church Cemetery (Collingwood Trinity United Church Cemetery, Collingwood Methodist Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is the most westerly of three adjoining cemeteries located at 8011 Poplar Side Road, on part Lot 39 Concession 10. The site is enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gateposts. A stone set into one of the posts reads “Centennial Memorial, 1853-1953,” while the name of the cemetery appears on the other gatepost and on a wooden sign. At least 1,315 marked burials have been made at this site. The oldest burial in this cemetery is said to be that of Clarisse Hannah Campbell (July 23, 1842) but this has not been verified. Among the early burials are those of two infant siblings, Rebecca and Willie Anderson, both of whom died in 1862. The majority of the burials date from the 1870s to the present day. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made in 2018 (Richard Allen Feigehen, Orval Charles Hogg). One of the notable individuals interred in this cemetery is Eddie Bush (1918-1984), who played for the Detroit Red Wings and coached and played for other hockey teams.</p>
<p>West Nottawasaga Presbyterian Church Cemetery (West Church Cemetery, West Nottawasaga Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located on 7993 Side Road 33 (Highway 24 near County Road 33) on part Lot 33 Concession 10. The site is surrounded by a wrought iron fence, with the name “West Nottawasaga” in the arch over the main entrance. The site contains a brick church. The congregation was organized in 1853, and the original parcel of land was donated to the church by Alexander Campbell in June 1855. Additional land for the cemetery was donated by Archibald McDermid in June 1872. There have been at least 1,107 marked burials made at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of an infant named</p>

Name	Description
	<p>Sarah Currie, who died in January 1834 aged 13 months. Other early burials include: Murdoch Patterson (1772-1836), Peter Currie (August 1837, aged 18 months), and Isabella Jardine (1804-Aug. 24, 1837). This cemetery contains several interments dating from the 1840s and 1850s. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2016 (Jane Maud Campbell).</p>
<p>Orillia Township</p>	
<p>Ardrea Cemetery (Ardrea United Church Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 3601 Menoke Beach Road, on part Lot 4 Concession 9. The site is partly enclosed by a hedgerow, and contains a small brick church. There have been at least 116 marked burials at this site. The earliest marked grave appears to be that of Harriett Ann Boynton, who died Oct. 10, 1865 aged 10 years. Other early burials include those of: Mary Ann Millikin (1840-Aug. 3, 1870), Harriett Turnbull (1863-June 28, 1876), and Robert Gardiner (1833-Jan. 23, 1878). Infant and childhood mortality was a common occurrence during the Victorian era, and often several family members would succumb to disease within a short period of time. The Telford family gravestones recorded the names of five children (Jean, John, Robert, William and William H). who died between Sept. 21st and Oct.10th 1880, aged between 5 and 16 years. Three of these children died on the same day (October 7th). The most recent burials took place here in 1975 (Josie Ellen Brailey) and 1980 (W. Roy Ego). This site is no longer actively used for burials.</p>
<p>Church of the Guardian Angel's Cemetery (Old Catholic Cemetery, St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Angel's Guardian Parish Roman Catholic Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located on Coldwater Road West, on part Lot 7 Concession 4. The land for this cemetery (1.5 acres or 0.607 ha) was deeded by Peter Kenny to the congregation in 1847. The site originally contained a log church and school, which was named in honour of Bishop Michael Power of Toronto. The church was replaced by another structure in 1872. This cemetery was actively used for burials until "about 1911," and it contains at least 340 marked burials. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of John Connell, who died Mar. 30, 1846, aged 16 years. Another early burial is that of Mary, the wife of Antoine Gaudor (or Gaudaur) who died Nov. 27, 1848, aged 56 years. Her grave is unique in that she was the daughter of Chief Big Shilling (Nebe-Non-A-Quet) or "Summer Cloud" of the Rama Deer tribe. There are many graves here from the 1850s and '60s. Infant and childhood mortality was a common occurrence during the Victorian era, and often several family members would succumb to disease within a short period of time. The Kerr family tombstone recorded the names of three children (Cecily, John and Agnes) who died between May 7 and June 3, 1856, aged</p>

Name	Description
	<p>between 7 and 20 years. Similarly, the O'Connor family tombstone listed the names of four children (Mary, Ann, Margaret and Sarah) who all died in March 1860 aged between 4 and 12 years. The most recent marked burial appears to be that of Bartholomew Joyce, who died on Dec. 24, 1946 aged 99 years. This site is no longer in active use as a cemetery.</p>
<p>Huronian Street Burial Site</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #3574) is located on part Lot 4 Concession 6. This site is believed to contain a number of unmarked First Nations burials. The site has not been transcribed by the OGS, and is closed to further burials.</p>
<p>Marchmont Baptist Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 1929 Marchmont Road, on part Lot 2 Concession 1. This cemetery is partly enclosed by farm fence and partly with a white picket fence. There are at least 193 marked burials at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Matilda Jane Powley, who died May 3, 1877 aged 25 years. Other early graves include those of: William John Powley (1849-Nov. 5, 1880), Sarah Zylpha Powley (1849-Jan. 22, 1890), and Amy Saunders (1893-1894). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2014 (Lucinda Annetta Martin, Catherine Wassenaar).</p> <p>Ontario Hospital Cemetery (Huronian Regional Centre Memorial Cemetery, Ontario Hospital School Cemetery). This cemetery (OGS #8495) is located at 650 Memorial Avenue, on part Lots 11-12 Concession 3. The site has been partly enclosed with wrought iron posts and chains. There is a wrought iron arch or gate at the main entrance with the name of the cemetery in the arch. This site has not been transcribed by the OGS. Commemorative plaques have been erected on site between 2014 and 2017, as well as bronze plaques identifying the names of those interred here between 1893 and 1958. One sign at this location includes the dates "1887-1971," but it is known that interments were made here during the 1870s when this institution was known as the "Orillia Asylum for Idiots." Prior to 1958, the grave markers simply identified the deceased by number (although a few have crudely incised initials on the stones). These have now been laid flat and form a paved square within the grounds. Burials made between 1958 and 1971 were marked with proper tombstones, which include the name and death date for the deceased. There are 571 marked post-1958 graves at this site, the remainder being unmarked or marked with a number as noted above. Patients who died at this institution after 1971 were interred in other municipal cemeteries. The first known burial at this location was that of Charles Rowan (#1), who died on Nov. 3, 1876 aged 22 years. Other early burials include: Catherine Lawrence (#2, Jan.</p>



Name	Description
	2, 1877), George Logan (#3, Jan. 25, 1877 aged 17), Mary Ann Rowan (#4, Jan. 30, 1877 aged 25), Sarah Jenning (#5, Mar. 1, 1877) and Jeremiah Allen (#6, Mar. 7, 1877). The last “institutional burial” made here was that of Renee Silver (burial #4246) who died on March 7, 1971. There is a small stone here for Frederick George Corby (1906-2000). This site is closed to further burials.
Paul-Henri Sioui Ossuary	This cemetery (OGS #10297) is located at 3030 Lakeside Drive, near Cunningham Bay on Lake Couchiching, on part Lot 6 Concession 11. This site is believed to contain a number of unmarked First Nations burials. There are no visible markers at this location, which is closed to further interments.
St. Andrew’s and St. James’ Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 320 Coldwater Road West, on part Lot 6 Concession 4. This large cemetery is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gate posts at the main entrance. The name of the cemetery and an “establishment date” of 1873 are included on a metal plaque. The cemetery is operated by a board of trustees. The site includes a Victorian era, red brick, Gothic style office, a small chapel, and a columbarium that was constructed in 1910. The OGS database notes the existence of a burial register which commences in 1901. It is estimated that there are more than 5,200 marked burials in this cemetery. One of the most famous individuals buried here was the artist Franklin Carmichael (1890-1945) who was a member of the Group of Seven. Some of the tombstones are for individuals who died many years before the official establishment of this cemetery, and they may have been moved here from other locations. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Jacob Gill, who died on Sept. 14, 1846, aged 32 years. Other early graves include: John Barclay (1862), William Ardagh (1777-Mar. 21, 1862) and Jennett Barr (1863). This cemetery remains in active use today.
St. Luke’s Anglican Cemetery (Hamlet Cemetery, Sparrow Lake Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 1992 Sparrow Lake Road, on part Lot 17 Concession 12. This entrance to this site is marked by stone gate posts, with the name of the cemetery inscribed on a tablet. The top of the steeple and the bell from the old church is a featured artifact in the grounds, which bears a commemorative granite stone with the words “St. Luke’s Church, Hamlet, 1877-1996.” There have been at least 203 marked burials at this location. Among the oldest marked graves are those of James Law (1810-Mar. 15, 1882), Margaret Dilworth (Oct. 9, 1891), Hemond Richard Dilworth (Feb. 17, 1892), William James Edwards (1862-May 21, 1898), Martha Ann Doolittle (Nov. 26, 1899) and Mary Jane Boyd (1874-Apr. 18, 1900). The site remains in active use as a cemetery, and interments have taken place here as recently as 2017 (Pearl Butler, Marilyn Gail Dunn).



Name	Description
St. Michael's (New) Roman Catholic Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 7975 Highway 12, on part Lot 6 Concession 3. The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gate posts at the main entrance. The cemetery is identified by name at the entrance. More than 1,750 marked burials have been made at this site. Among the oldest graves are those of: William F. Barney (May 15, 1876), Joseph Carey (June 11, 1887), James Coleman (Jan. 20, 1890 aged 48) and Phyllis Cashmen (Nov. 7, 1895). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2017 (Nella Apa).
St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #8888) is located on Lot 9 Concession 6. There are no listings for this cemetery in the "Find a Grave" or GenWeb databases. There were no references to any church lot in the abstract index volumes for Lot 9 Con. 6 in North or South Orillia Townships.
St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery (St. Paul's and St. Mark's Cemetery, St. George's Lake Union Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2959 Grass Lake Line (at Agnew Road), on part Lot 9 Concession 13. The entrance to the site is marked by stone gate posts, and a carved stone identifies the cemetery and the "establishment date" of 1872. Part of the grounds is enclosed with a rail fence. There have been at least 109 marked burials at this location. Among the oldest of the marked burials are those of Fred Wahl (Sept. 3, 1899), Edward Edwards (1848-May 21, 1901) and Michael A. Aikman (1828-Aug. 25, 1903). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2015 (Hilma R. Baikie).
Oro Township	
Abandoned Cemetery (Baptist Cemetery, Barrie Road Cemetery, Roadside Plots, Thompson Family Cemetery, Thompson Cemetery, Two Lone Plots)	This small cemetery (OGS #3582) is located at 610 Old Barrie Road West, on part Lot 11 Concession 6. It is situated approximately 700 metres east of Line 5, on the knoll of a hill immediately beside the old (closed) entrance to the Oro landfill. This site once contained a Baptist Church which was later moved to Bass Lake Road. It is not known how many graves were located in this cemetery, but the site presently contains two enclosures with four graves and the badly broken remains of a few tombstones. These graves have been marked with new granite stones, and are in memory of Eliza Tuck, the wife of David Thompson, who died on May 20, 1879 aged 35 years. Her husband David (b. ca. 1842) is believed to be buried here, as well as their infant daughter. Another tombstone bears the traces of the words "our son." The two enclosures are each marked by four stone corner posts, linked by lengths of metal pipe and ornamented with chain links. The well known Simcoe County author, Kenneth McNeil Wells, and his artist wife Lucille paid for the installation of the commemorative markers. This site is closed

Name	Description
	to further burials.
African Episcopal Church Cemetery. (African Episcopal Methodist Cemetery, African Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Oro African Cemetery, Oro African Methodist Episcopal Cemetery)	This cemetery is located on 1645 Line 3 North, on the west half of Lot 11 Concession 4. This one acre (0.404 ha) site was deeded to the congregation by Noah Morris and contains a chapel that was opened for services on May 26, 1849. This chapel was used by the congregation until it was abandoned in 1916. The building was restored in 1947-49, and was declared a National Historic Site in 2002. There are various commemorative plaques and monuments on the grounds. The church was used by perhaps 90-100 black families. The cemetery contains at least 83 or more graves, some of them are marked but the majority are unmarked. Among the early marked burials are those of Daniel Banks (January 1864), Eliza Banks (January 1865) and James Pleasant Bush (ca. 1780-June 1, 1876). The last burials that were made in the churchyard were those of Ruth Eddy (1869-Jan. 24, 1935), Daniel Eddington Thompson (1867-Aug. 28, 1945) and James Dixon Thompson (1875-Dec. 18, 1949).
Balfe Property Graves	This cemetery (OGS #10061) is located between 1376 and 1450 Line 3 North, on part Lot 12 Concession 3. The site is believed to contain a number of unmarked graves. This site is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.
Bethesda Congregational Church Cemetery (Houghton Burial Site).	This cemetery (OGS #5503) is located at 1562 Old Barrie Road West at the 3rd Line, on part Lot 10 Concession 3. The original ½ acre (0.202 ha) site was deeded to the congregation by the Rev. Ari Raymond in August 1859. Additional parcels of land may have been added in February 1869 and June 1876 (Oro deeds #27404, 73[6]49, [90955?]). There is a commemorative cairn on site for the Bethesda Congregational Church which was erected here in 1859, “re-bricked” in 1899, and closed for services in 1965. There have been at least 128 marked burials made in this cemetery, some of which pre-date the construction of the church. The oldest marked burials are thought to be those of John Stuckey (1762-Mar. 1, 1837), and possibly Margaret J. Downing (died Feb. 10, 18[3]6 aged 57). The Downing tombstone has sunk and the dates are beneath the surface of the sod, therefore this death date is supplied information from a transcript made in 1977. Other early burials include those of Margaret Slessor (June 2, 1844), George Syme (Apr. 1, 1847 aged 29), Stephen William Graham (Nov. 14, 1856 aged 5 months), Ann Hart (1821-May 22, 1857) and George Brown ([April?] 4, 1861 aged 4). Burials were made here as recently as 2010 (Marion I. Briggs).
Cameron Family Cemetery (Lake, Cameron Family Burial	This cemetery (OGS #5203) is located near the entrance to Home Park on Cameron Drive, Big Cedar Estates (12th Line near Bass Lake Road), on the west half of Lot 6 Concession 13. The

Name	Description
Grounds, 7th Line Cemetery)	cemetery is believed to contain six burials, recorded on a flat, modern granite marker, while some of the Victorian tombstones remain in situ. The oldest marked grave is thought to be that of Malcolm Cameron (1800-Mar. 13, 1867), and the most recent is that of Donald Cameron (1836-Dec. 29, 1912). This site is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.
Cameron Family Cemetery (Guthrie)	This cemetery (OGS #10062) is located on Line 5 North, on the east half of Lot 20 Concession 5. The site is said to contain a number of unmarked burials, and is closed to further interments.
Esson Presbyterian Cemetery (Esson Church Cemetery Rugby, Esson Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 1430 Old Barrie Road East, on the east half of Lot 10 Concession 11. The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gate posts erected by the Scott family, while the remainder of the site is surrounded by chain link fencing. A red brick church is located within the grounds, established in 1865. This building was constructed when the "Lowland Scotch branched out from old Knox." It was replaced by the present building in 1915. There have been at least 317 marked burials made in this cemetery, the oldest of which appears to be that of George Robertson who died Aug. 15, 1873 aged 53. Other early burials include those of Samuel McMahon (Mar. 4, 1879 aged 27), Mary Jeremey (Aug. 25, 1880 aged 25) and James Earnest Horne (Jan.-Oct. 12, 1886). This cemetery continues to be actively used, and burials have been made here as recently as 2016 (Edward B. Blogg).
Guthrie United Church Cemetery (Guthrie Presbyterian, Guthrie Pioneer Burial Mound, Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Guthrie United Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #3585) is located at 2156 Highway 11 (south), near Oro-Medonte Line 4, on the east part of Lot 20 Concession 5. The site is enclosed within a fence, and contains a red brick church. There have been more than 800 marked burials made at this location. The oldest original marked interment in this cemetery appears to have been that of Alexander Graham, who died on June 16, 1837 aged 5 years. This date may have been an error in transcription, since his sister died in 1889 aged 31 years. Five members of the Cameron family, who died "around 1835," were brought here in 1966 for reburial from another part of Lot 20. Catherine Cameron (d. Sept. 15, 1866 aged 78) was buried in this churchyard. Other early interments include: Ellen Guthrie (Mar. 11, 1861 aged 43), Annie Campbell (Mar. 4, 1865), Margaret Brown Muir (Jan. 21, 1867 aged 27) and Hugh Cameron (March 1870 aged 61). The majority of the interments date from 1870 and later. Burials have been made at this site as recently as 2017 (Lorraine Archer).
Hodges Landing Burial Site	This cemetery (OGS #10065) is located at 567 Line 11 South, on part Lot 24 Concession 12. It is believed that this cemetery, on the Camp Bonita (Girl Guides) property, contains a number of

Name	Description
	unmarked graves. This site is no longer actively used and is closed to further burials.
Horne Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #10068) is located at 945 Line 12 North, on the west part of Lot 13 Concession 13. Two graves and tombstones were removed from this cemetery to Rugby, but it is thought that several unmarked graves still remain in situ. This site is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.
Johnson Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #7063) is located on the west half of Lot 7 Concession 14. The site is believed to contain a number of unmarked graves. This site is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.
Knox Presbyterian Church Cemetery (Old Knox Presbyterian)	This cemetery (OGS #3586) is located at 1604 Line 9 North, on the east part of Lot 10 Concession 9. This site is enclosed by a chain link fence, and the grounds contain a frame chapel constructed in 1845 and used until ca. 1900. Services were first held in a school prior to the time of the construction of the church. There have been more than 1,500 marked interments made in this cemetery. A number of the graves found here pre-date the establishment of the church. The oldest marked burials appear to be that of Mary Ann Jeremay (Oct. 17, 1825 aged 34). Other early burials include those of: Ronald McKay (Mar. 6, 1826), Angus Campbell (1750-1828), Duncan McCuaig (Nov. 8, 1828 aged 71), Alexander McEachern (Oct. 25, 1833 aged 87), James Tudhope (July 25, 1833 aged 50), Gilbert Smith (Aug. 10, 1834 aged 63), Christian Brockett Tudhope (1794-Dec. 25, 1835), John Clark (Aug. 16, 1842 aged 1 year and 3 months), John McDougall (June 28, 1843) and Farquillas Bell (July 20, 1845). One cause of death was recorded on a tombstone: Archibald McArthur who was drowned at Sturgeon Bay on April 11, 1871 aged 25. This site remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2016 (Donna Jeanne Carey).
Knox Presbyterian Church Cemetery (New Knox Presbyterian)	This cemetery is located on part Lot 10 Concession 9. When this portion of the cemetery was transcribed in 1977, there were more than 200 tombstones that were transcribed. Since these cemeteries abut, and because the boundaries may not be clearly defined, there may be some overlap between the sections and the various transcriptions. The oldest recorded burial listed within the "New Knox" transcriptions is that of John Bell (Nov. 10, 1843 aged 82). There is the possibility, given the age of this interment, that this grave was moved from "Old Knox." Other early burials here include those of: Duncan McLean (May 26, 1868 aged 92), Isabella McMillan (1818-1870) and Martha Carmichael (Oct. 1, 1871 aged 23).

Name	Description
Leigh's Corners Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #3587) is located at 1835 Side Road 15, on the east part of Lot 16 Concession 12. It is clearly identified by a large wooden sign. This one acre (0.404 ha) site was donated for the use of an Anglican Church and burial ground by John Leigh in 1840. The church never occupied this site, and was built instead at Simpson's Corners. Part of this land was later used for a school in 1853. Leigh reserved one strip of land that was used as a burial ground for members of the Leigh family, and another strip was used a general or common cemetery by the community. The layout of this cemetery is therefore unique, since the school yard is bounded on two sides by the cemetery. A memorial cairn was erected here in 1969. There have been at least 109 marked burials at this location. The oldest marked grave is believed to be that of Joanna Norman, who died on July 4, 1833 aged 52. Other early burials include those of Richard Hodges (1797-July 10, 1847), Mary Ann Langman (1836-July 16, 1852) and William Baskerville (1784-Dec. 20, 1860). The most recent burials have been those of Elfriede Pautsch (1911-1990) and William Hector "Slim" Perryman (1912-June 2, 2006).
McLeod Family Plot. (McLeod Family Cemetery)	This cemetery is located between 1104 and 1192 Line 12 North, on the east part of Lot 12 Concession 12. There are only two tombstones on site: Donald McLeod, who died March 14, 1861, aged 77, and his wife, Margaret McLeod (1788-Jan. 24, 1866). This site is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.
Old Methodist United Church Cemetery Old Methodist Edgar United Church Cemetery, Edgar United Church Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #3588) is located at 1562 Old Barrie Road West, and stated in databases to be on the west half of Lot 11 Concession 5. (Deeds suggest that it is on part Lot 10 Concession 3). This land was donated to the congregation in February 1869 and June 1876 (Oro deeds #73[6]49, [90955?]). This property included a Methodist Chapel, which was later demolished and part of the materials were used to construct an addition on a nearby residence. Although the first plot in the cemetery is said to have been sold to Walter Lauder in 1889, there are a number of earlier burials. The oldest marked grave in this cemetery appears to be that of George Kissick (1817-1862). Other early burials include those of an infant named William Henry Sissons, who died on Aug. 30, 1874 aged 7 weeks, Robert Brown (1874) and Marila Hastings (Oct. 2, 1874). There are at several other graves here that date from the 1870s. One of the notable graves is that of Donald Grant, a veteran of the battle of Waterloo, who died on May 24, 1886 aged 91 years. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments were made here as recently as 2016 (Grant L. Burroughes, Gerda Roehner).
Moore Family Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #8488) is located at 1351 Line 2 North, on



Name	Description
(Eliza Johnson Moore Grave, Eliza Moore Grave)	the west half of Lot 12 Concession 3. This cemetery contains one marked grave, and a number of unmarked graves. The site is closed to further burials.
Oro Station United Church Cemetery (Little Brick United Church Cemetery, Little Brick Church Cemetery, Ridge Road Cemetery, Crawford Cemetery, Oro United Church Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 402 Ridge Road West on Line 6, on part Lot 25 Concession 6. The site contains a polychrome, brick church which has been known as the "Ridge Road Church" or "Crawford Church." The land for the use of a church (¼ acre, or 0.101 ha) was deeded to the congregation by Thomas Ross in December 1865. A log church was built on this site, which was later replaced by a brick "Primitive Methodist" church. In 1881 and 1882, Thomas Ross donated another ¼ acre of land for enlarging the cemetery which was "officially" established in 1882. A number of burials pre-date this establishment year. The site is enclosed with a chain link fence, and at least 704 burials have been made at this location. The oldest marked interment is believed to be that of Martha O'Hearn (1840-Oct. 12, 1853). Other early burials include those of: William Hatch (1779-Dec. 26, 1860); Kezia Dunsmore (1825-1862) and Thomas Woodman (1837-Dec. 26, 1864). The majority of the burials commence in 1882. Annie Revie (died Oct. 12, 1882 aged 24) was one of the first to be interred here in the "new" cemetery. This site remains in active use, and the latest burial was made in February 2018 (Muriel Pfrimmer).
Raikes Burial Site	This cemetery (OGS #10071) is located at 1489 Line 1 South, on part Lot 1 Concession 1. This cemetery has not been transcribed, and is not listed on the "Find a Grave" or GenWeb databases. This cemetery is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.
Rugby United Church Cemetery (Rugby Congregational Cemetery, Rugby Methodist Cemetery, Rugby Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 1933 Old Barrie Road East, on the east part of Lot 11 Concession 12. This site began as a burial ground for the Congregational Church under Ari Raymond. It later became a Methodist Church before joining the United Church in 1925. The cemetery was used until ca. 1936, and the church remained active until ca. 1949. At least 77 known burials were made at this site. The oldest marked burial is believed to be those of William Brown (died July 31, 1832 aged 44) and Mary Brown (Sept. 15, 1831 aged 4). Other early burials include those of Archibald Leitch (Jan. 20, 1844 aged 27) and James Horne (July 15, 1850 aged 44). The last burial is believed to be that of James Johnston (died 1936). This cemetery is no longer in active use.
St. John's (Anglican) Church Cemetery (Craighurst Cemetery, Craighurst Anglican, St.	This cemetery is located at 3191 Penetanguishene Road, on the west half of Lot 40 Concession 1. This land was formerly part of the Craig farm, and donated to the congregation in 1846. The site is partly enclosed by a rail fence, as well as by a wrought iron



Name	Description
John's Churchyard, St. John's Anglican Craighurst)	fence and gate. The date stone shows that the present polychrome, brick church was built in 1885. There were more than 185 marked burials at this site when the cemetery was transcribed in 1977, and the number now totals 657. The earliest marked graves appear to be those of Edna Bertram (May 15, 1835 aged 37), Eliza Craig (Jan. 16, 1839 aged 66), Thomas Craig (Apr. 10, 1840 aged 68) and Martha J. Whitney (Feb. 17, 1846 aged 6 months). The remainder of the tombstones all date from the 1850s and later. This site remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2016 (Arthur Herbert Berry, Barbara Ann Pearce).
St. Mark's (Anglican) Church Cemetery. (East Oro Cemetery, St. Mark's Anglican East Oro Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 792 Line 11 North, on the east half of Lot 16 Concession 11. A church was built at this site in 1842, which was replaced by a brick building in 1880. That church was used for services until 1970; it was then deconsecrated in 1986 and demolished in 1887. The pews and stained glass were salvaged and installed in other local churches. There have been at least 415 marked burials at this site. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of William Simpson, who died on July 29, 18[2]3 aged 82. A broken tombstone was erected in memory of Margaret, the wife of [-----] Lee who died in 1836, while another commemorated William Burgh who died on May 26, 1847 aged 74. The remainder of the tombstones date from the 1850s to the present time. One marker for Edward C. Bull (died Mar. 31, 1866 aged 60) noted that he was "a native of St. Petersburg, Russia." This cemetery remains in active use, and interments were made here as recently as 2017 (Inez Jermey).
St. Thomas' Anglican Church Cemetery (Shanty Bay)	This cemetery is located at 28 Church Street, on part Lot 28 Concession 2 (also described as part Lot 1, 2nd Range). This land was donated to the congregation by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Brien in 1830. The site contains an historical church, constructed between 1838 and 1841 out of pise de terre or rammed earth (wet clay and chopped straw). It has been described as being either a Romanesque or Gothic Revival style structure. The building was consecrated on Feb. 27, 1842. At least 565 burials have been made in this cemetery. The oldest marked graves appear to be those of Fanny Baldwin (1785-Sept. 30, 1838) and Charles Baldwin who died n 1843. Other early burials include those of Matilda Lloyd (1830-Apr. 28, 1853); James Whitley (1854) and A.J. Bell (1854). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made as recently as 2015 (Rodrigue Regis Chouinard, Leonard Ron Martin). This church and cemetery is a provincial heritage site, and has been commemorated with a plaque on the site. The rear of the grounds contains a small brick structure, embellished with cut stone

Name	Description
	elements and a red tile roof, which may function as a dead house. Turner Property
Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #10072) is located on Line 4 North, on part of the east half of Lot 12 Concession 4. It is believed that the cemetery is located in a cultivated field, and contains a number of unmarked graves. This site is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.
Valley View Cemetery Bass Lake Cemetery, McPherson Family Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #10060) is located at 1630 Line 13 North near Hawkston, on the east half of Lot 7 Concession 13. This cemetery is located "in a grove of trees near a hay field," and is thought to contain approximately 27 burials. Two tombstones were found here and transcribed: Alexander McPherson (died Aug. 30, 1862 aged 11) and Margaret McPherson (July 30, 1866 aged 6). This site is no longer active, and is closed to further burials.
West Oro Baptist Church Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 1058 Bass Lake Side Road, on the west half of Lot 5 Concession 5. This site is enclosed by a chain link fence, and contains a small, rough cast chapel built in 1868 and used until 1976. There have been at least 177 marked burials at this site. Some of the early graves include: John Poole (1817-Dec. 7, 1884), Sarah Shelswell (1824-Jan. 2, 1886) and Ida Louise Shelswell (1877-1890). This site remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (John A. Crittenden, Dietmar Leopold Panner).
Rama Township	
Benjamin Giles Grave	This cemetery (OGS #3412) is located at 1028 Monk Road, on part Lot 21 Concession B. The site is believed to presently contain a single unmarked grave, although a tombstone may have existed for it at one time. This grave may be located on part of the land that Herbert Giles purchased from the trustees of Sebright Methodist Church in February 1923 (Rama deeds #3132).
Big Chief Cemetery (Big Chief Island Cemetery, "Indian Burial Ground")	This island in Lake Couchiching contains a cemetery with at least three marked First Nation burials for individuals from the nearby Chippawa Rama Reserve. The oldest of them is for Elizabeth Jacobs (1812-1865), while the other two are from the first quarter of the twentieth century (Annie Edna Austin Williams, 1900-Jan. 27, 1918; Charlotte Sophie Lute Williams, 1866-Feb. 19, 1920). The death registration for Charlotte Williams showed that she was part of the Curve Lake group. The total number of interments at this location is not presently known. Some of the other burials at this location may be ascertained by searching the Ontario Vital

Name	Description
	<p>Statistics. For instance, the death registrations for 1918 showed that the following individuals from the Rama Reserve were interred on "Chief Island": John Wesley (Feb. 6, 1918 aged 4 months), Frank Joe (Feb. 15, 1918 aged 68), Rachel Ingersoll (Apr. 24, 1918 aged 59), Mary Catherine Shilling (July 24, 1918 aged 27), Daniel York (Aug. 5, 1918 aged 5 months) and Bessie Bella Fawn (Sept. 12, 1918 aged 1 year). The registrations for 1920 included the following individuals also buried on the island: Sarah Maud Fawn (Sept. 20, 1899-Feb. 28, 1920), Eliza Stinson (1840-Mar. 9, 1920), and Charles St. Germaine (Mar. 10-15, 1920). Access to the cemetery is restricted (Ontario Vital Statistics, death registrations #29370, 29371, 29372, 29374, 29376, 29377 and 29378/1918; 27614, 27615, 27616 and 27617/1920).</p>
<p>Longford Mills United Church Cemetery (Longford Memorial United Church Cemetery, Memorial Presbyterian Church Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 3851 Longford Road, on part Lot 18 Broken Front Concession. The plot is enclosed by a wrought iron fence along the front, and chain link around the remainder of the site. It contains a red brick and stone church erected in 1898. This cemetery was used for burials by the Presbyterians, Anglicans, Methodists and United Church congregations. At least 65 interments were made here. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Joseph Jones (died September 27, 1891 aged 3 weeks) followed by those of Joseph English (October 15, 1892) and John Mack Elliott Ferrier (April 1893). The cemetery was used for burials as recently as 1997 (Hilda Hood).</p>
<p>Mnjikaning First Nations Cemetery (Rama Reserve Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located on Benson Road, on Broken Front Concession Lot 7. There are at least 71 marked burials at this location for members of the Chippawa Rama Reserve. The oldest inscription found appears to be that of H. Bigwin who died on Mar. 22, 1894. Other marked burials include those of: Enoch Nanigishkung (1868-Oct. 5, 1925) and Joe Yellowhead (Sept. 15, 1928). Other burials which have taken place here may be ascertained by searching the Ontario Vital Statistics death registrations. For instance, in 1918 the following individuals were interred on the Rama Reserve: James Benson Nanequishkung (1846-Apr. 18, 1918), Martha Benson Nanequishkung (1905-July 8, 1918), John St. Germaine (Sept.23-25, 1918), Walter King (1890-Oct. 22, 1918), Isaac Edward Johnson (1882-Nov. 5, 1918) and Martha Ingersoll (1853-Dec. 24, 1918). Similarly, a search of deaths in 1920 showed the following burials on the Reserve: Harry Russell Taylor (Dec. 18, 1919-Apr. 15, 1920), male infant Marsden (June 9, 1920 aged 1 hour) and Gertrude Jane Jacobs (Apr. 7, 1908-June 25, 1920). Additional surnames found at this site include: Anderson, Martel, Sawyer, Shilling, Stinson and several others. The site remains in active use, and burials have</p>

Name	Description
	been made here as recently as 2014 (Frederick William Smith) (Ontario Vital Statistics, death registrations #29373, 29375, 29379, 29380, 29381, 29382/1918; 27618, 27619, 27620/1920).
New Sebright Community Centre Memorials	There are at least seven markers/memorials at this site, at 1190 Monck Road. The oldest of them appears to be that of George Benjamin Giles (1919-1925), and the most recent is for Rene Dominique (1951-2012).
Ramona United Church Union Cemetery (Ramona United Church Cemetery, Union Churchyard, Cooper's Falls Church Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 1974 Concession Road M/N, on part Lot 9 Concession N. The cemetery was established in 1892, and the site contains a brick church constructed in 1908. At least 161 burials were made here. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of James Goudie (died Oct. 7, 1899), followed by those of Eliza Bristow Keeler (1814-Dec. 13, 1900) and Thomas Keeler (1818-Dec. 27, 1900). The cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2015 (Verna Jane Dunlop).
Sebright United Church Cemetery (Presbyterian Church Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 5808 Kirkfield Road (south of Monck Road) or Highway 46, on part Lot 21 Concession B. The site is enclosed by farm fencing, and a polychrome brick church stands within the grounds. The cemetery is managed by a church appointed board. There have been at least 197 marked burials made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Jessie Carroll Turner (1879-1880). Other early burials include those of: Margaret Cathcart (1877-Apr. 14, 1881), Eliza Carmichael McDonald (1853-Apr. 14, 1881), and Amber May Hepinstall (1880-May 22, 1882). The site remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2014 (Erling Hove Knudsen).
St. Joseph's Black River Roman Catholic Cemetery Black River Roman Catholic Cemetery, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Fawkham Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2790 Concession Road 5 (west of Highway 169), on part Lot 15 Concession 5. The site is partially enclosed by farm fence, and contains a small, white, rough cast chapel. The name of the cemetery is identified by a sign. There have been at least 119 marked burials made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Killan A. Murphy (1892-1893). Other early burials include those of: Donald Rory McDonald (1825-Jan. 30, 1899), Rose Lequyer (1837-Jan. 1, 1900) and Hugh Kennedy (1837-Apr. 4, 1903). The site remains in active use as a cemetery, and burials have been made here as recently as 1998 (Margaret Mary Jones).
Sunnidale Township	
Ebenezer United Missionary Cemetery (Ebenezer United	This cemetery is located at Jack Lake, at 4250 Concession 12 Road in Sunnidale (north side), on part Lots 10-11 Concession 13. [or Lot 13 Con. 8.?] The site contains a small concrete block

Name	Description
Church Cemetery, Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery, Ebenezer Mission Church Cemetery, Jack Lake United Missionary Church Cemetery, Jack Lake United Missionary Cemetery, Sunnidale Corners United Missionary Cemetery)	“United Mission Church” which was built in 1948 and closed in 1955. The site is partly enclosed by a well-maintained, white painted post and timber fence. The cemetery was officially established in 1881, and at least 461 interments have been made here. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Eliza Speirs (died June 7, 1871 aged 48), followed by that of Samuel Danby (1814-1874) and William Norman (Feb. 4, 1877 aged 55). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2017 (Keith Mervin Cole, Jessie Kyle Ewing Cromie). This cemetery was used by both the United Missionary and Brethren in Christ congregations.
Glencairn Cemetery	This cemetery is located on part Lot 2 Concession 1, at 9034 Webster Road (east side) north of Hogback Road and the Mad River. This lot was patented by Marshall Stephens in October 1870, and the land for the cemetery was deeded by him to Sidney Stephens and others as cemetery trustees in October 1879. A Registered Plan for the cemetery (RP179) was dated and registered somewhat earlier, in June 1873. The site is partially enclosed by a rail fence, and an iron gate with the cemetery name in an arch marks the main entrance. There have been more than 470 marked burials made in this cemetery. The earliest marked grave appears to be that of James L. Wilson, who died on Jan. 24, 1855 (or June 4, 1859?) aged 60. Other early burials include: John Middlebrooks (1794-1862), John Stephens (1866-Mar. 29, 1867), Helena Maria Stephens (Oct. 25, 1872 aged 20) and Charles Webb (May 1, 1875). Due to the weathering of the Victorian era tombstones, serious errors in transcription have occurred. The most egregious example is that of Margaret Johnston, who died on Sept. 23, 1874 allegedly aged “200 years.” Her birth date was recorded in the transcript as 1673. Another example is that of Thomas Wheeler, who died Mar. 16, “1828” aged 18 years. Records show that this young man died in 1888. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2015 (Mary Kathleen Geddes).
Indigenous and French Graves	The location of some “Indian and French graves” was shown on a patent plan for Sunnidale Township, a short distance from the village of Hythe, on part Lot 5 Concession 15 (Chewett 1833). This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
“Nancy” Historic Site Grave	This single grave is located at 119 Mosley Street in Wasaga Beach. The remains of a British soldier were discovered on the bank of the Nottawasga River (about two miles or 3.2 km from the mouth of the river) on July 23, 1949, by two women who were vacationing in the area. Although his identity is not known, he is believed to have died at the time of the American bombardment



Name	Description
	<p>of the Nottawasga Blockhouse and the burning of the “Nancy” on or about August 14, 1814, or during the subsequent British retreat towards the “High Dump.” He was identified as being British by a single military button, possibly of Scottish origin, that was found with the remains. The skeleton was interred with full military honours on Sept. 6, 1949 at the Nancy Island Historic Site museum. The grave is presently marked by an inscribed granite monument as well as a small commemorative 1812 bicentennial plaque. This site is no longer actively used and has been closed to further burials.</p>
<p>New Lowell United Church Cemetery (Mary Kirk Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 5227 County Road 9 (between Lamers Road and Switzer Street/Hogback Road), on part Lot 11 Concession 4. The site is enclosed by a chain link fence, and contains a brick church. At least 200 interments have been made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Margaret Allison Orr (died April 15, 1861 aged 3[5?]), followed by that of Erastus Randall (Dec. 17, 1872 aged 9 months) and J. Shepherd (Feb. 25, 1873 aged 93). A transcript of the tombstones in this cemetery, as recorded in August 1974, showed that there was a monument erected to the memory of Peter Paton (June 3, 1803-Mar. 30, 1840) but this information has not been verified. One tombstone recorded an instance of great longevity, that of John Morgan who died Dec. 13, 1873 at the alleged age of 110 years. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2016 (Madeline Wells Smith).</p>
<p>Old Zion Presbyterian Church Cemetery (Sunnidale Pioneer Cemetery, Sunnidale Corners Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 6130 Highway 26, on part Lot 11 Concession 11. It is partly surrounded by farm fence. At least 107 interments were made at this cemetery, and a transcription made in August 1974 recorded inscriptions from 49 tombstones. This site is thought to have been used between ca. 1834 and 1901. Other databases note that this cemetery fell into disuse around 1897, and was permitted to fall into a state of neglect. The remaining tombstones (mainly white marble) have been gathered into a central row and the grounds are now maintained. The oldest marked grave is thought to be that of John Gilchrist, who died in January 1833 aged 36 years. Other early marked burials include those of: Catherine Shaw (1799-July 15, 1836), Samuel Lamont (April 1838 aged 2), Angus Lamont (Dec. 30, 1847 aged 20), and Eliza Campbell (April 11, 1847 aged 45). There were many marked graves dating between the 1850s and the 1870s. The most recent marked graves are those of Nicholas Matthews (July 17, 1901 aged 87) and Mary Shaw (died in 1901 or 1902 aged about 78). The cemetery is no longer in active use and is closed to any further burials.</p>



Name	Description
<p>Our Lady of the Assumption Roman Catholic Cemetery (Brentwood Roman Catholic, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located in Brentwood at 9879 County Road 10 (between Orser Street and Concession Road 2), on part Lot 25 Concession 2 ESR. The site contains a small masonry block church. More than 200 known burials were made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Joseph Brown, who died on August 14, 1865 aged 6 years. Other early interments include those of Thomas Augar (Aug. 1, 1869 aged 5), Louisa Andrew (1832-Sept. 10, 1870), and John McBride (Dec. 7, 1870 aged 43). It is not known whether these burials were originally made here in situ, or if they were moved to this spot after the official establishment of the cemetery in 1871. The site remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (John Norman McCarthy, Roger Parent) and 2018 (Marguerite Lyle).</p>
<p>Sunnidale Union Cemetery (Bethel-Union Pioneer Cemetery, Bethel Cemetery, Bethel Union Cemetery, Bethel Methodist Cemetery, Silver Shoe Burial Ground)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 2249 Creemore Avenue, on part Lot 17 Concession 6. This cemetery was established around 1855, and remains in active use. Parts of the cemetery had fallen into a state of disrepair but were cleaned and restored on two occasions (1960s and 1990s). There are at least 80 tombstones at this location as well as many more unmarked graves. It has been estimated that as many as 400 people were interred here. This was an “integrated” cemetery where whites, blacks and native people were buried together. Among the oldest marked burials are those of Sarah Archibald (died 1857), an infant child surnamed Crawford who died in 1868, and Louisa M. Warner (May 26, 1874 aged 41). There are many Victorian era burials dating from the 1870s and 1880s. One of the recent burials is that of Norma Black Bourdeau (1940-2010).</p>
<p>Wasaga Beach Cemetery</p>	<p>This non-denominational cemetery is located on part Lots 4 and 5, Concession 14, at 600 Sunnidale Road. The cemetery is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and stone gate posts mark the main entrance. The cemetery is identified by a sign, which notes that the cemetery was “established” in 1995. There have been more than 580 marked burials at this location, some of which pre-date the official establishment date. The oldest marked interments appear to be those of Paul William Robson (1947-April 26, 1969) and an un-named “Baby Boy” McLellan (died 1971). The site remains in active use, and a number of burials have been made in 2018 (Elena Kanschat, Christine McGrath, Caroline Sheaves).</p>
<p>Zion Presbyterian Church Cemetery (Abandoned Cemetery, Sunnidale Corners Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at Sunnidale Corners, at 12358 County Road 10, on the east part Lot 12 Concession 10 WSR. The land upon which the cemetery is located was sold by Alexander Gillespie to the trustees of Zion Presbyterian Church in December 1875. This small plot contains seven tombstones, the oldest of</p>

Name	Description
	<p>which marked the burial places of Murdoch Patterson (died Jan. 1, 1839) and Malcolm Patterson (died April 8, 1839). The most recent tombstone is that of Edward Handy (1836-Feb. 18, 1872). The plot is no longer actively used and is closed to any further burials. Some data bases have erroneously recorded the geographic location for this churchyard as Concession 19 WSR (Sunnidale deeds #87125).</p>
Tay Township	
Houghton Burial Site	<p>This cemetery (OGS #10067) is located on Old Fort Road, on the east half of Lot 10 Concession 3. This site is believed to contain a number of unmarked graves, and has been closed to further burials.</p>
Lakeview Cemetery	<p>This non-denominational cemetery is located at 655 King Street in Midland, on part Lots 103-104 in Concession 2 EPR. The 18½ acre (7.48 ha) site was first opened for burials in 1888. Some of the burials predate this establishment year, and are believed to have been moved here from other sites. “There is evidence that some of the burials were made near the Huronia Museum in Little Lake Park, and across the lake there are a few old tombstones in a cemetery opened in anticipation of the erection of a church to serve the Wyevale community. The church was never built.” The cemetery grounds are owned by Knox Presbyterian Church. The site is partly enclosed by a chain link fence, and the name of the cemetery is carved into a large boulder at the entrance to the property. There have been more than 790 marked burials made at this site. The cemetery contains a red brick church as well as a stone mausoleum. One of the earliest marked burials is that of an un-named infant daughter, surnamed Taylor, who died on Feb. 22, 1871, and that of Thomas Wallace who died in 1876 aged 60. Other early burials include: Maggie A. Smith (June 2, 1878 aged 1 year and 11 months), Vanquilla McClung (Oct. 28, 1881 aged 11 months) and Mary E. Toole (Nov. 18, 1881 aged 12). Some tombstones record the cause of death, such as that of Bobbie Rough (1895-1908) who was “accidentally drowned on his arrival here from England.” This site remains in active use, and interments were made here as recently as 2017 (Douglas David Bray).</p>
LeClair Cremation Centre Memorials	<p>This site is located at 565 King Street in Midland. There are eight memorials here, dated between 2013 and 2017. They include: Richard (“Rick”) Denis Malchow (1950-August 2013) and June Dianne Davison Byer (1940-Nov. 23, 2017).</p>
Mental Health Centre Cemetery (Asylum Point)	<p>This cemetery (OGS #3611) is located on Church Street in Penetanguishene, and was used for the burials of at least 311</p>

Name	Description
Cemetery, Penetanguishene Mental Health Cemetery, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health, Mental Health Centre Cemetery)	inmates from the Mental Health Centre between 1904 and 1970. The site is partially enclosed by a wrought iron fence with inscribed granite gate posts which provide a brief history of the site. These commemorative posts were erected in May 2004. The earliest marked burials here include those of William Balfour, Dennis Begley, Eliza Brooks and Sarah Mooney, all of whom died in 1905. The majority of the burials date from the first half of the 20th century. A few of the later burials include those of Olie (Ole) Andersen (1864-Feb. 20, 1944), Howard Gray (1892-1949) and Francis Peters (1905-1961). This site is no longer in active use and has been closed to any further burials.
Old Garrison Hospital Cemetery (Discovery Harbour). Penetanguishene Military Cemetery, Penetanguishene Military Hospital Cemetery, Asylum Point Cemetery, Discovery Point Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #8493) is located at 94 Jury Drive, on part Lots 122-124 Concession 1 EPR. This site contains two tombstones and at least three burials. One tombstone marks the graves of privates John McGarraty (aged 25) and his brother Samuel (aged 23) of the 79th Regiment who “died on the march to their post” on June 2, 1831. The other grave is that of a child from the garrison, Rosana McCabe, the daughter of Michael, who died April 3, 1839 aged 10 years. The site is no longer in active use and has been closed to any further burials.
Old Waubaushene Cemetery (Cherry Street West Cemetery).	This cemetery is located at 313 Cherry Street, on part Lot 10 Concession 11. The ten or so remaining tombstones have been moved into a central cairn or wall, while one monument remains free-standing. At least known 34 burials were made at this site. The oldest marked grave was for an infant son of J.C. and Ellen Arnold (died Feb. 23, 1876). Other early burials include those of Maud Matilda Hamilton (May 4, 1878 aged 1 year and 9 months), and Robert John Wilson (Nov. 12, 1878 aged 6 months). The most recent tombstone was for Charles W. Potter, died May 28, 1891 at the age of 4 years. He was killed when he fell underneath a wagon. This cemetery is no longer in active use and has been closed to any further burials.
Ontarajia Cemetery (Ontarajia Burial Site)	This cemetery (OGS #8491) is located at 527 Little Lake Road, [or 454 King Street?] on part Lot 105 Concession 1 EPR. This cemetery is believed to contain a number of unmarked, First Nations burials. There are no visible markers on site. This cemetery is no longer in active use and has been closed to any further burials.
Penetanguishene Presbyterian Cemetery (First Presbyterian Cemetery, Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #3597) is located at 79-83 Church Street in Penetanguishene, on part Lots 19-22 Registered Plan 39. Some databases also place it in Tiny Township? This cemetery is partly surrounded by a wrought iron fence with stone gate posts. The name of the cemetery is contained in an arch above the main

Name	Description
	<p>entrance. The grounds contain a stone mausoleum. There have been at least 104 marked burials at this site. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Robert Howard Wright (1878-1879). Other early graves include those of Lucy Stamp Cross (1829-1881), Fannie Hooper (1859-Aug. 27, 1887), William Ernest Scott (1881-Mar. 3, 1893) and Emily Beck (June 2, 1893 aged 43). This site remains in active use, and burials have been made as recently as 2013 (Irene E. McGuigan).</p>
<p>Port McNicholl Community Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #8492) is located at 484 Simcoe Avenue, on part Lot 17 Concession 5. It is one of the newest cemeteries in Simcoe County, having been established in 2000. The grounds are partly enclosed with a wrought iron fence, and stone gate posts mark the two entrances to the site. It remains in active use as a cemetery.</p>
<p>St. James Anglican Cemetery (St. James-on- the-Lines Cemetery, The Old Garrison Church Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #3599) is located at 215 Church Street on the Tay Military and Naval Reserve lands. Some databases also place it in Tiny Township? This cemetery is partly enclosed by an iron post and chain fence. The grounds include a white frame church, constructed between 1836 and 1838, as well as a provincial plaque outlining the history of the site. More than 1,014 marked burials have been made at this location, some of which predate the construction of the church. The oldest marked graves appear to be those of Samuel Frederick Hayward (1833), Hannah Ludlow (1837) and Lieut. William Glascott (died Jan. 23, 1837). Several burials date from the 1840s. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (Eliza Ann Taylor, Angus Darling Weatherley, Mary Joan Whittaker, Jennifer Allison West).</p>
<p>St. John's Anglican Cemetery (St. John's Anglican Cemetery Victoria Harbour, Newtonville Cemetery)</p>	<p>This abandoned cemetery (OGS #3612) is located at 2257 Reeves Road (at the north-east corner of the intersection of Reeves Road and Granny White Sideroad), on the west half of Lot 11 Con. 6. There is no symbol showing a church or cemetery at this location on either the Hogg map (1871) or on the Simcoe County Atlas map of 1881. Charles E.C. Newton purchased the "west half" of Lot 11 (100 acres or 40.47 ha) in October 1886, but when he mortgaged the land in June 1910 the abstract index noted "except 1 acre at the south-west corner, on which is situated the Anglican Church known as St. John's." In November 1915, Newton sold or transferred the church lot to the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto. The deed specified that the property conveyed by the deed measured 165 x 251 feet (50.29 x 76.5 m). There are no further deeds noted in the abstract index which purport to deal with this property. The site appears to have a central cairn, but no standing monuments, and is maintained by the municipality. This site is no longer in active</p>

Name	Description
	use and has been closed to any further burials (Tay deed #12429).
St. John's Anglican Cemetery, Waverly	This cemetery is located at 6537 Highway 93, on the west half of Lot 76, Concession 1 EPR. This site is partly enclosed by a post and beam fence, with stone gate posts at the main entrance. A brick church stands within the grounds, and a sign provides the establishment date for the church and cemetery as "1856." There were more than 200 marked burials at this site when this cemetery was transcribed in 1977. The oldest marked burial noted at that time was that of William Moody, who died sometime during the 1850s. The stone was then badly weathered or broken and the date could not be deciphered. Other early burials include: "Little Archie," who died Apr. 27, 1862 aged 2 years; Zachariah Holt (Jan. 8, 1864 aged 73), and Samuel Archer (July 15, 1864 aged 46). One notable burial is that of John Rowley (1784-Oct. 29, 1867) who was a member of the 1st Royal Dragoons and a veteran of the Battle of Waterloo. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2014 (Barbara Copeland, Jack Parker, Reta Quinlan).
St. John's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Waubashene. (St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 13707 Highway 12, on the west half of Lot 10 Concession 10. The land for this cemetery was donated to the congregation by Philip Schissler in October 1887 (Tay deeds #2619). The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence. A stone identifies the name of the cemetery. There have been at least 133 marked burials at this site, two of the oldest are those of infant children Ava Arbour (died Aug. 24, 1892) and Alphons Arbour (Jan. 15, 1895) aged 1 year. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here in 2018 (William Brodeur).
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 809 Yonge Street in Midland, on part Lot 105 Concession 1. This church was established in 1883, and the present edifice was constructed in 1912. The two acres (0.809 ha) upon which the cemetery is located was donated to the congregation by Samuel Fraser in 1895, and the cemetery is managed by a church appointed board. The site is partly enclosed within a wrought iron fence, and it contains a fine stone private family mausoleum. There have been more than 3,072 marked burials at this site, and many French Canadian names are recorded on the grave markers. The oldest burials were removed from St. Anne's Cemetery and brought here. The oldest marked burials appear to be those of Andrew McDonald who died in 1881 and Catherine Shaughnessy (Aug. 22, 1883 aged 51). Other early burials include those of: Delia Bourdon (1884-Feb. 20, 1885), Francis Wallace Johnston (1886) and Willie Laidlaw (1888). Four tombstones recorded the causes of death:



Name	Description
	<p>Alexander Leo Johnstone (1878-Oct. 31, 1891) who was drowned; James O'Connor (1882-Nov. 21, 1902) who was "drowned off the Bannockburn;" Louis A. Carpenter (1868-Nov. 28, 1900) who was killed by an explosion at Sault St. Marie (Michigan); and David John Kennedy (1886-Mar. 3, 1924) "accidentally killed at Thorold." This cemetery remains in active use, and interments were made here as recently as 2017 (Doris Light Mayer). One recent tombstone, for a family named VanLuven, reveals a sense of humor: the epitaph on the marker states "On eternal vacation."</p>
<p>St. Mark's Anglican Church Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 819 Yonge Street in Midland just west of Little Lake Park Road, on part Lot 105 Concession 1. This land was donated to the congregation by Samuel Fraser in April 1909. The site is enclosed within a chain link fence, and a wooden sign identifies the name of the cemetery. The first burials were made in this cemetery in 1911, but any earlier graves and tombstones at this site (if any) were transferred here from other locations. There have been more than 102 marked burials made here, the oldest of which appears to have been that of Robert Hook (1878-Aug. 21, 1911). Other early burials include: David Anderson (1838-Nov. 28, 1911), William Stewart (1890-1913) and Florence Maines (Apr. 15, 1915, aged 4). There is a fine stone, private mausoleum in this cemetery, reserved for the use of the Craig family. The site is still actively used for burials, and interments were made here as recently as 2014 (John Cecil Charles Munro and W.G. Lewis).</p>
<p>St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 165 Park Street (between Tay Shore Trail and Anderson Cr)., Victoria Harbour, on part Lot 14 Concession 8. The front of the grounds is enclosed by a wrought iron fence and gates with stone gateposts. The name of the cemetery is seen carved into a block mounted into the right-hand post. There have been at least 131 interments made at this location. The earliest marked graves appear to be those of Arthur Cadeau (1914-1917) and Zelie Bourgeois (1899-Feb. 29, 1920). Other early burials include: Marie Catherine Lesperance Ladouceur (1863-1923), Louis Noe Ladouceur (1852-1925), Frederick H. Macey (September 23, 1924) and Clara Mary Pratt (1885-Aug. 19, 1926). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have taken place here as recently as 2016 (Neil James Charlebois).</p>
<p>Union Cemetery (Victoria Harbour Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 21 Jephson Street, on part Lot 14 Concession 7. It was connected with St. John's and St. Paul's United (formerly a Presbyterian congregation). The site managed by a cemetery board. The grounds are partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence, with brick gate posts. A sign notes that the</p>



Name	Description
	<p>cemetery was established in 1880. There have been at least 233 marked burials at this location, the oldest of which appears to be that of Fred Heels, who died June 11, 1883 aged 7 years. Another early burial is that of William J. Belfry (1872-Mar. 6, 1891). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Earl Gordon Williams).</p>
<p>Vasey United Cemetery (Vasey Union Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 5096 Vasey Road, on part Lot 1 Concession 4. The cemetery is partly enclosed by a farm fence, and the entrance contains a large granite monument with the name of the cemetery. Vasey United was officially established in 1871, although a few burials appear to predate that year. There have been at least 1,117 interments made at this site. The earliest marked grave appears to be that of Sarah Ann Jennett (May 2, 1860 aged 6 weeks). Other early burials include: Isabella Belfry (died 1867), and Alexander Urquhart (died July 19, 186[-] aged 15). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments were made here at the close of 2017 (Helen Manning, Mary Agnes Irene Vasey).</p>
<p>Waubauskene Protestant Cemetery (Waubauskene Protestant &amp; Legion Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 13691 Highway 12, on the west part of Lot 10 Concession 10. Additional land for this cemetery was deeded to the cemetery board as recently as March 1955 (Tay deeds #21602, 1386566). At least 610 interments have taken place at this site. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Ann Chambers Price (died Sept. 4, 1862). Interments have been made here regularly since the 1870s. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here in 2017 (Otto Boyd Sr., Charles Alfred Tucker).</p>
<p>Tecumseth Township</p>	
<p>Alliston Necropolis (Alliston Cemetery, Fletcher's Cemetery, Fletcher Monument)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #8494) is located opposite to number 9 East Street, between Nelson Street East and Victoria Street, on part Lot 3 Concession 15. Part of the plot is enclosed within a wrought iron fence, within which there is one standing monument (obelisk). There do not appear to be any other visible markers at this location. There is another cemetery in the OGS database, also known as the Necropolis Cemetery or Alliston Cemetery, which has been assigned the identifying number OGS #8885. It is unclear whether the entry in the database refers to the same cemetery as OGS #8494, since there is no street address or Lot and Concession information recorded for this other cemetery. These cemetery names are not listed on the "Find A Grave" or GenWeb databases.</p>
<p>Alliston Union Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 445 Victoria Street East (Highway 89) in Alliston, on part Lot 5 Concession 15. The cemetery is partly</p>

Name	Description
	<p>enclosed by a wrought iron fence and gate, with the name “Union Cemetery” on the arch over the entrance. This cemetery was officially established in 1885. The site contains a mortuary chapel, built in 1928, as well as a columbarium. At least 3,370 interments have been made at this site, many of which are prior to the official establishment date. The oldest marked burials in this cemetery include: Marion Rennie Ruthven (1807-1846), Robert Ruthven (1777-1852), Robert Gallagher (1852 aged 2) and Eliza Hand (1798-Sept. 20, 1852). One of the most notable burials in this cemetery is that of Theodore Pringle Loblaw (July 1, 1872-Apr. 2, 1933) who was the founder of the “Loblaws” chain of grocery stores. The cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (W. Leonard Rootes).</p>
<p>Beeton Presbyterian Cemetery (St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 155 Main Street in Beeton, on the north part of Lot 9 Concession 7. The site is enclosed within a wrought iron fence, and contains a red brick church and cairn. There have been at least 292 marked burials made at this site, the oldest of which include: Alexander Anderson (Sept. 13, 1862 aged 9 years) and his brother, William Anderson (Oct. 8, 1862 aged 1 year and 6 months), Margaret Wright (Oct. 26, 1862), and Eliza Finley (Mar. 20, 1863 aged 16). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2010 (Marion E. Julian).</p>
<p>Beeton United Church Cemetery (Trinity Cemetery, Trinity United Cemetery, Beeton Trinity Church Cemetery, Beeton United Cemetery, Beeton Trinity United Church Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 285 Main Street West (6301 Line 8), on part Lots 8 and 9, Concession 7. The site is not fenced, but stone gate posts were erected at the main entrance in 1965. A granite boulder and inscribed stone identify the name of the cemetery. There have been more than 1,700 marked interments made at this site. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of William Hammell (1774-1854). Other early burials include those of Robert M. Lilly (1856-April 30, 1868), Robert Lilly (1821-Apr. 27, 1869), Hannah Dorsey (1874) and Benjamin Dorsey (1875). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2016 (Donald Roy Bray).</p>
<p>Black Horse Cemetery (Churchill Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 8638 Highway 9 at the intersection of Mount Wolfe Road, on the south-west half of Lot 4 Concession 1. This site contained a Primitive Methodist Chapel, erected here in 1863. The etiological origin for the name of the community is said to have been derived from the story of a local farmer who pastured his black horses nearby. There were about 20 marked burials at this site, and the existing tombstones have been mounted into a central bed or cairn. A wooden sign and metal plaque provide some history of the area. The oldest marked burial was that of Sarah [McLauchlin?] who died May 10, 1865 aged 64. Other early burials include Robert Lipsett (Apr. 6, 1871 aged 19),</p>

Name	Description
	<p>Eleanor Cott (or Cote) Wolfe (Aug. 2, 1876 aged 27), Eliza Dixon (Sept. 18, 1877?) and James Kidney (Mar. 21, 1878?, aged 76). Later burials made here include Thomas Prest (1821-June 16, 1906), his wife Jane (1824-Mar. 25, 1899), and George Lipsett (Dec. 1906 aged 42). Another name found in this cemetery is Pettit. It is thought that some fatalities from a train wreck which occurred in 1908 were interred here. This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.</p>
<p>Dunkerron Quaker Cemetery (Society of Friends Cemetery, Orthodox Friends Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 4356 Third Line, on the south part of Lot 24 Concession 3. This cemetery was established in 1834, on land which was donated by Peter Doyle. This was also the site of the “Tecumseth Preparatic Meeting House” (1846-1900). At least 92 interments have been made at this site. The oldest marked burial appears to be that Esther Howard Stone, the wife of Samuel Stone, who died Dec. 6 (“the 6th of the 12th month”) 1830, aged 46. Other early burials include: Jacob Doyle (Dec. 27, 1831), Phebe Winn Doyle (1806-1834) and William Doyle (Sept. 20, 1839 aged 11). The last interment appears to have been that of Eliza Webb Robinson (Oct. 16, 1944). The site is no longer actively used and has been closed to any further burials.</p>
<p>Fraser Presbyterian Cemetery (Ellison’s Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 6442 Third Line in Tottenham, on the south-east quarter of Lot 7 Concession 3. The original land grant for this site was made by James Corbett to the church trustees in January 1836. An additional grant of land was made by Jonathan Hodges in October 1859 (Tecumseth deeds #2042, 28060). The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gateposts, and it contains a polychrome brick church. At least 326 interments have been made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of William Brown (1809-Jan. 26, 1837). This was followed by those of Eliza Agnew (1800-July 1842) and John Lowery (1806-Mar. 14, 1844). The cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made as recently as 2016 (Marjorie Lamport DelGreco).</p>
<p>Gilroy Private Burial Plot</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #5976) is located at 4735 Line 9, on the north-east quarter of Lot 21 Concession 8. There is no record of this cemetery in the “Find A Grave” or GenWeb databases.</p>
<p>Knox Presbyterian Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #9071) is located at 111 Victoria Street West (Highway 89) on part Lot 1 Concession 15 (Lots 43-44 on Plan 122). This site is believed to contain a number of unmarked graves. The abstract index for Alliston shows that one of these lots was sold to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church by Henry Fields in May 1860, and the other lot in April 1861. In June 1917, the church trustees sold part of this land (Lot 43) to George Sawdon, and another parcel was sold to Sarah E. Parker in</p>

Name	Description
	<p>December of that same year. In March 1919, part of Lot 44 was sold by the trustees to James Carr. In February 1917, prior to the sale of these lands, the trustees registered a certificate on title which stated that they have “removed from said lands all remains which have been buried in or on said lands formerly used as a cemetery.” In September 1951, the trustees of St. John’s United Church sold the northerly 215’ (65.53 m) of the property to the Trustees of Chalmers’ Church. Despite the certificate attesting to the removal of “all remains,” the possibility exists that some remains may have been inadvertently left in situ at this site (Tecumseth Memorial deeds #29637, 31240; Tecumseth deeds #3693, 3740, 3856, 4052, 6409).</p>
<p>Law Cemetery (Brick Wall) (Brick Wall [Law] Cemetery, Brick Wall Cemetery, Law Cemetery)</p>	<p>This small cemetery is located at the intersection of the 11th Line and Highway 27, on the south-east quarter of Lot 24 Concession 11. William Law originally purchased this land in April 1832. William transferred this land to Levi Law in November 1867, and Levi in turn granted a life lease on a five acre plot (2.02 ha) to William and Clementina Law (or the survivor of them) at an annual rent of 25 cents. The lease specified that the property included a “burial ground” (Tecumseth deeds #53482, 64420, 926). The site is partially enclosed by chain link fence, and it is identified by a wooden sign. This plot contained at least two graves, those of Letitia (Hill) Law (1795-Nov. 25, 1857) and William Law (1795-Feb. 17, 1879). This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.</p>
<p>Monkman’s Presbyterian Cemetery (Monkman’s Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 5182 Third Line, on the south-west quarter of Lot 18 Concession 3, and the name is shown on a sign post. This cemetery was used by the congregation of the local Wesleyan Methodist Church between 1836 and 1891. When the church was closed by the Methodists, it was taken over by the Presbyterians and used as a mission station. The church was later demolished. The history of the site is outlined on a metal plaque. There were at least 110 marked burials in this cemetery. The remaining tombstones have been placed around and/or mounted into a central bed. The oldest marked burial at this site was that of Hannah Monkman, the wife of William, who died Jan. 5, 1836, aged 41. Two of their children (died 1840 and 1846) are interred with her. Other early burials include: Thomas Barton (July 10, 1836 aged 72) and his wife, Jane Barton (died Apr. 15, 1838 aged 62). The last interments took place here between 1923 and 1929 (Eliza Jane Roe 1854-1923; Thomas Roe 1842-1924, and Maria Roe 1845-1929). This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.</p>
<p>Mount Tegart Cemetery (Tegart Methodist)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 6328 Fourth Line (Mill Street East) in Tottenham, on the south part of Lot 8 Concession 4. The site is</p>

Name	Description
Cemetery)	enclosed within a chain link fence with concrete gateposts, and the name of the cemetery is contained within an arch over the main entrance. The land for this burial ground was donated by the Tegart family, Irish immigrants who settled in Tecumseth Township in 1823. A “cemetery board” was established in 1905 to manage the site. At least 1,521 interments have been made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Calvin Collard (died Aug. 6, 1844 aged 1 year), followed by those of Margery Anderson Tegart (Mar. 1, 1849), John Stevens (1802-Oct. 28, 1852) and Margaret Tegart (1827-Jan. 16, 1853). The cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made as recently as 2015 (Wayne Leslie Charles Carrick, Howard Dawson Crayden).
Newton Robinson United Church Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 4386 and 4393 Line 10, on the north half of Lot 24 Concession 9 and the south half of Lot 24 Concession 10. An “annex” or new section of the cemetery is located across the street. The grounds are partially enclosed with a chain link fence. The site contains a polychrome brick church on a stone foundation, which bears a date stone inscribed “Canada Methodist Church AD 1887.” There have been at least 550 marked burials made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Henry Willoughby (1828-Feb. 18, 1845). Other early burials include those of: Joseph Whiteside (1816-Oct. 25, 1847), James Bowles (Oct. 28, 1849) and Ann Gauley (1781-Apr. 4, 1848). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made as recently as 2014 (Madeline Rutledge).
Ozman Private Cemetery (Osman Family Cemetery, Osman Cemetery, Ausman Cemetery, Ausman United Church Cemetery)	This “private” burial plot was located on the north half of Lot 19 Concession 5 on the Brethet farm. (Note: some sources placed the location of this burial site on Lot 18). The 1881 map of Tecumseth showed that a church was located at that time on Lot 19. The cemetery contained at least four burials, two adults and two children. These remains were exhumed and taken to St. John’s (Anglican) Cemetery for reburial in June 1991. It is not known whether any other burials remain in situ at this location. This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
Penville United Church Cemetery (Penville Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, Black’s Church Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2063 Side Road 18, on the north-west part of Lot 19 Concession 4. A commemorative plaque states that the surrounding area was settled by the Penfield, Ausman (Ozman) and Dale families during the mid-1830s. This cemetery was used by the congregation of Black’s Primitive Methodist Church which was built in 1858. The land for the church and cemetery was sold to the congregation by Isaac Stone in June 1858 for £10, and contained “2 rods, 8 3/5 perches” of land “for a



Name	Description
	<p>chapel and burying ground” (Tecumseth deeds #24525). The church congregation has been inactive for more than 100 years, and the building was demolished in the 1950s. There were at least eighteen marked graves in this cemetery, dated between 1862 and 1933, which have been mounted onto a central slab. The earliest burials included: Esther Ann Richardson (1856-May 4, 1862), an infant named Simon J. Appleton (Nov. 29, 1862), Hugh Richardson (1776-Mar. 1, 1863) and Thomas Penfield (1844-Sept. 23, 1864). The last known burials were Alex. Sydie (1836-1929) and Eliza Cook Sydie (1851-1933). This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.</p>
<p>Rich Hill United Church Cemetery</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #5977) is located at 1249 Side Road 10, on the north half of Lot 11 Concession 1. This site is partly enclosed by farm fence, and the main entrance contains brick gate posts and a wrought iron gate. The name “Rich Hill Cemetery” is contained in an arch over the entrance. A Methodist Church was built here in 1859, which was replaced by a polychrome brick structure in 1888. The congregation entered into church union in 1925. Part of the steeple on the building was blown down in 1928, but has been restored. The church has been designated. A bronze plaque on site commemorates the history the church and cemetery. There have been at least 154 marked burials at this site, the oldest of which appears to be that of Matthew Allen who died on Mar. 17, 1855. Other early burials include those of David Anderson (Apr. 18, 1860 aged 13), Jane Allen (May 19, 1866 aged 17), and Ellen Calhoun (Apr. 22, 1868 aged 32). The most recent burials are those of Doris Eva Bolton (1994) and L. Margaret Brooks (2007).</p>
<p>Scott Private Cemetery (Wallace Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located near Keenansville, at 2525 Adjala-Tecumseth Townline Road, on the north-west quarter of Lot 1 Concession 6. The abstract index to deeds showed that in May 1854, William Henry Heaton conveyed a parcel of land to Stephen Wallace and others (the trustees of the “Wallace Congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist Church). The deed described this land as being approximately one-half acre in extent (0.202 ha), measuring 8 x 10 rods at the north-west corner of the lot (132’ x 165’, or 40.2 x 50.29 m). There is no record in the abstracts that the church trustees sold or relinquished possession of this land, and any subsequent deeds to the adjoining farm lot describe it as the full 100 acres (40.47 ha). The 1881 County Atlas map showed that there was a church on this lot at that time. There appear to be no extant tombstones at the site. The database for Adjala-Tecumseth lists this cemetery as “non-existent,” and the Simcoe County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society database contains the notation “could not locate.” The</p>



Name	Description
	cemetery has been assigned the OGS numeric identifier #3631. This cemetery is no longer active and has been closed to further burials (Tecumseth Memorial deeds #14110).
St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 5268 Line 6, on the south half of Lot 17 Concession 6. This land formed part of a 200 acre (80.94 ha) tract that was patented by the Church Society for the Diocese of Toronto on June 5, 1846. In early April 1854, the Church Society transferred this land to F.L. Osler and others as "trustees." In October 1953, the Incumbent and Church Wardens of St. John's Church sold a 54 acre parcel of land to Gordon and Velma McClain. The deed description excepted therefrom a parcel of land that measured 525'2" on the south limit by 332'9" on the west limit (160 x 101.42 m). Presumably this parcel contained the church and cemetery. This cemetery is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and contains a polychrome, brick church. There have been at least 951 marked burials made at this site. The oldest marked grave predates the land patent, and was erected to the memory of Ann Hill, who died Dec. 8, 1828 aged 11 years. This churchyard contains a number of tombstones from the 1830s and early 1840s, for burials which were either made in situ, or were removed to this place from private family burial grounds after the churchyard had been established. Some of these early burials include: William Stephenson (March 1835 aged 6 months), James Hill (January 1836 aged 28 years), Mary Sloan (Apr. 30, 1837 aged 17 months), Susannah Sloan (July 19, 1839 aged 5 years), and John Hammell (Nov. 12, 1840 aged 30 years). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as December 2016 (Doris Eva Hutchinson).
St. Margaret of Scotland Roman Catholic Cemetery (Tecumseth Roman Catholic Cemetery, Tuam Pioneer Catholic Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 5545 Concession 2, on the south side west of Side Road 15, at the north-west angle of Lot 15 Concession 1. The site is part of a 10 acre (4.04 ha) parcel of land that was donated to the congregation by James Doyle in 1834. A wooden church, in a "classical" style was completed in 1836, which was the first Catholic Church in Tecumseth. A wooden school also occupied part of the site. The church later became a mission of St. Patrick's in Schomberg. Both buildings stood here until the early 1950s, when they were deemed to be a safety hazard and were demolished. The history of the church is commemorated by a plaque on site that was placed here in 1997. The cemetery remains under the care and auspices of St. Patrick's Church at the present time. There were at least 109 marked interments made at this site, the oldest of which appears to be that of Bridget Murphy who died Sept. 4, 184[8?] aged 67. Other early burials include: Michael Murphy (Sept. 8, 1850 aged

Name	Description
	70), Jane Reynolds (Nov. 20, 1854), and Michael Slattery (Nov. 24, 1854). The last known, marked burials made here included: Jane A. King (1873-Mar. 6, 1949), Margaret King (Apr. 28, 1949), and Mary Kennedy (Aug. 10, 1949). A second memorial plaque and small granite obelisk were placed here in 2005, commemorating those individuals who were interred here in unmarked graves. This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cemetery (St. Paul the Apostle Roman Catholic Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 190 King Street South (246 Albert Street East) in Alliston, on part Lot 3 Concession 15. The plot is well maintained and enclosed within a chain link fence. The site includes a small concrete block maintenance shed. At least 370 interments have been made at this location. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Francis A. Keogh (died Aug. 12, 1876 aged 4) followed by that of Mary Eliza Burke (died Dec. 10, 1876 aged 10). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2017 (Darci-Lynn Louise Beers, Ciprian Ilie).
Simcoe Manor Cemetery (Simcoe County House of Refuge Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 5988 Main Street East (8th Line) in Beeton, on part Lot 11 Concession 8. Burials were made at this location beginning in 1897 for the deceased inmates from the House of Refuge, and records show that at least 25 interments were made between 1897 and 1905. At least 236 burials are believed to have been made at this site. The oldest marked graves are those of John McIntosh and William Brown who died in 1899. The most recent burials included those of John McDowell (1944) and James Mclvor (September 21, 1955). This site is no longer actively used as a cemetery, and has been closed to any further burials.
Thompsonville United Church Cemetery (Thompsonville Cemetery, Thompsonville Methodist Church Cemetery, 13th Line Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 6259 Line 13, on the north half of Lot 9 Concession 12. The original parcel of land was donated by William Train and George Agar to the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church in June 1875 (Tecumseth deeds #84058). A wooden sign on site identifies the name of the church and cemetery, and gives the dates "1880 to 1919." A metal plaque mounted onto a stone cairn provides some of the history of the church and its congregation which dates back to 1851. The original Primitive Methodist church was constructed sometime between 1855 and 1860, which was replaced by a Canada Methodist Church which was completed in October 1880. This congregation entered into Church Union in 1925. This church was closed in 1956 and demolished shortly thereafter. The white marble date stone from that building has also been mounted onto the cairn. This cemetery contained at least 11 marked interments. The oldest burials appear to have been those of John Harding

Name	Description
	(1798-Oct. 22, 1880) and his wife, Julia (1802-Dec. 18, 1880). The most recent known marked burials are those of William C. Hardy (1889-Aug. 6, 1911) and Margaret Ellen Robson (1861-Mar. 12, 1919). This site is no longer in active use and has been closed to further burials.
Tiny Township	
Christian Island United Church Cemetery	This cemetery is located on the south-west side of O Gema Street (O Gemaa Miikan) between Algonquin Lane and Copegog Lane. The island is home to members of the Beausoleil First Nations. There are at least two known marked burials at this site: John Miller (1824-June 1, 1919) and Private Roy Essence (1912-June 17, 1945).
Church of the Good Shepherd Anglican Church Cemetery (Wyebridge Good Shepherd Anglican Cemetery, Wyebridge Anglican Cemetery, Episcopal Church Cemetery, English Church Cemetery, Good Shepherd Anglican Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 8166 Highway 93, on Lots 7-9 on Registered Plan 97 (part Lot 93 Concession 1) in Wyebridge. The original property for this site was sold to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto by Angus Grant for \$60 in April 1864. Additional land was acquired by the church in July 1936. A plan for the cemetery was registered on title in January 1972 (Tiny deeds #37950, 14847; Cemetery plan #368330). This congregation was established in 1866, and the brick church located on this site was erected in 1909. There have been more than 380 marked burials in this cemetery, several of which predate the “official” establishment date. The oldest burials appear to be those of members of the Loomis or Lummis family: John Albert (Nov. 17, 1860), Harriet (Oct. 16, 1862) and Eliza (Oct. 17, 1867). Other early burials include: Sarah Jane Edwards (1844-Jan. 20, 1870), Robert Edwards (Jan. 20, 1870 aged 25), and Mary Ann Foster (1818-Aug. 12, 1870). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (James William Johnson).
McRae Dedication (McRae Cemetery, St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 8144 Highway 93, on part Lot 96 Concession 1 WPR. This ½ acre (0.202 ha) site was donated to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation by Adam Smith in May 1861. The deed described the property as being situated at the south-east corner of the lot, and measured 2 chains in width by 2 chains and 55 links in depth (132 x 168.3 feet, or 40.23 x 51.29 m; Tiny deeds #31368). The site is enclosed with a chain link fence, and contains a red brick church with a date stone inscribed “St. Andrew’s Presbyterian, erected October 1889.” The cemetery contains just a few visible tombstones. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Nelson McRae (1832-Jan. 19, 1915), while the most recent is that of Joy C.T. Robins (1905-De. 10, 1992).

Name	Description
Penetang United Cemetery (Trinity United Church Cemetery, Trinity United Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #3636) is located on part Lot 8 Concession 13. It is unclear whether this cemetery is the same site as Trinity United Church Cemetery (see below, OGS#5205).
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery (Wyebridge Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located on part Lot 96 Concession 1, south of 681 Ellery's Side Road. There have been at least 172 marked interments made at this site. The oldest marked burial in this cemetery appears to be that of a member of the Rankin family, who died in 1870 aged 29 years. Other early burials include those of: Milton Ellison McRae (Aug. 11, 1872 aged 2), William Elliott (Dec. 29, 1872 aged 43) and Peter McRae (Apr. 4, 1873 aged 22). Other early burials include: Sarah Ann McPhadden (Feb. 3, 1879), Maggie Little (Mar. 17, 1879 aged 10 months) and Theophilus Thompson (died 1880). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2015 (Mirdita Abazi, Thomas E. Downer).
St. Anne's Roman Catholic Cemetery (St. Anne's Original Cemetery Site)	This cemetery (OGS #3598) is located at 23 Owen Street (at Poyntz Street), on part Lot 114 Concession 1. This cemetery now comprises part of the paved parking lot at the rear of the church. It is not known how many burials this site contained, since the marked graves were removed to the new cemetery further south in the same block and the unmarked graves remain here in situ. This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
St. Anne's-St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Cemetery	This cemetery is located on Owen Street to the south of the original cemetery, and opposite to the intersection of Owen Street and Rogers Road. This site contains a small, frame cemetery office. There are at least 532 marked burials in this cemetery, several of which were removed from the old cemetery site. The oldest marked burials appear to be those of Maria Agnes Columbus (Mar. 2, 1844) the wife of Henry Columbus, Marie Hermione Ladouceur (Feb. 25, 1856 aged 40) and William Solomon (1777-Jan. 24, 1857). Other early burials include those of: Georgina Dubeau (Aug. 29, 1866 aged 27), Andrew Cadeau (spelled as "Cadieu," died June 5, 1872) and Jane Payette (1871-July 3, 1872). This site remains in active use, and interments have been made as recently as 2017 (Kathryn Heather Contois, Clara Charlebois) and 2018 (Leonard Bellisle).
St. Croix Roman Catholic Cemetery (Paroisse St. Croix Cemetery, Lafontaine Churchyard)	This predominately Francophone cemetery is located on the north part Lots 17-18 Concession 15, at 327 Lafontaine Road West. The original grant of land (3 rods at the north-west angle of Lot 17) was made by Charles Vallee to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Toronto in March 1859 for £25. Later deeds were made to the RCEC by Solomon Vallee

Name	Description
	<p>in January and September 1873, and in June 1876. This land was transferred by the Diocese to the parish in February 1952. The land within Lot 18 was originally sold to the RCEC by Antoine Lefrinier for £50 in March 1859. He sold additional parcels to the RCEC in January and September 1873, and in December 1875 (Tiny deeds #26186, 26187, 69950, 69951, 74778, 74879, 87514, 87515, 90273, 91171, 21978, 203961). The site is partly enclosed by a fence with stone gate posts at the main entrance. The name of the congregation, "Paroisse Sainte Croix," is contained in an arch above the gate. There is a brick and stone church on site. There have been at least 788 marked burials made at this location, the oldest of which appear to be those of Maria Moreau (1833-June 7, 1865) and Abraham Giroux (1845-July 2, 1865). Other early burials include those of: Constant Moreau (1821-May 26, 1866), Louis Labissonniere (1840-Sept. 11, 1870) and Adilade Langdon (1823-July 20, 1876). When the site was transcribed in 1977, it was noted that there were "many wooden markers" within the churchyard. The site remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (Cecile Lauzon, Dr. Roland Lauzon).</p>
<p>St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery (Perkinsfield Cemetery, St. Patrice Cemetery, Cimetiere St. Patrick)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at the north-west corner of County Road 6 North and Balm Beach Road West, on part Lot 14 Concession 10. This site is partly enclosed by a chain link fence, but stone gate posts and a wrought iron gate mark the main entrance. The name "Cimetiere St. Patrick" is contained in an arch above the main gate. A white frame church is located nearby. There have been at least 609 marked burials at this site. The oldest marked burial in this cemetery appears to be that of an infant named Clara Pelow, who died July 18, 1882 aged 1. Other early burials include: Marjorique Pilon (Mar. 18, 1887 aged 18), Marie D. Blondin (June 1, 1891 aged 53) and two children in the Pilon family, Ephigenie and Louisa, who both died on Dec. 20, 1892 aged 4 and 2 years respectively. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Albertine Desroches, Leonard Moreau).</p>
<p>Trinity United Church Cemetery (United Church Cemetery, Copeland's Hill Cemetery, Copeland's Corners Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #5205) is located at 2 Cemetery Lane, on part Lot 8 Concession 13 (part of Park Lot 42 west of Bay, Registered Plan 83). The Township lot upon which this cemetery is located was patented by William Telfer in July 1878. In May 1888, the widow Grace Telfer sold part of the south half of the lot to the trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for \$37.50. A subsequent deed for this land described it as being 299.35 x 332.6 feet (91.24 x 101.37 m) at the south-east corner of the lot (Tiny deeds #3000, 423590). This cemetery is enclosed with a chain link fence and stone gate posts at the main entrance. An</p>



Name	Description
	<p>inscribed granite tablet mounted onto a boulder near the entrance provides some history of the site. The land for this cemetery was donated to the Wesleyan Methodist congregation by members of the Copeland family, and church services were held here possibly as early as 1829. A portion of this cemetery was reserved for use as a “Potter’s Field” or “Stranger’s” burial ground. There are at least 69 marked burials at this site. Among the earliest marked graves is that of Edwin Glespell (died 1845 aged 1). Another tombstone marks the grave of Minnie Donaldson; the transcription of her tombstone states that her death date was Feb. 13, 1839 which may be a transcriptional error. A tombstone here commemorates John Ray, a ship builder who died in Quebec in October 1824, and his wife, Mary (Gilley) Ray who died April 10, 1873 aged 80 years. The majority of the burials postdate the third quarter of the nineteenth century. One prominent local businessman, a ship builder named Captain John Gundry Gidley (1824-1893), is interred here. High instances of infant mortality were common during the Victorian era. This cemetery contains a monument erected in memory of four members of the Cummings family, three of whom died on Oct. 25, 1891 (Earnest, aged 3, James aged 2, and Francis aged 7 months) followed by John M. (their father?) on Oct. 27th aged 26 years. The site remains in semi-active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2000 (Hazel Ethel Bush Martin).</p>
<p>William Wilson Burial Plot (Abandoned Cemetery, Midland Cemetery, William Wilson Pioneer Cemetery, Wilson Cemetery)</p>	<p>This burial plot is located on a one acre (.40 ha) site, at 17007 Highway 12 (at the south-east corner of County Road 93), being part of Lot 101, Concession 1. This site contains just one broken tombstone, although it is believed that at least nine individuals were buried here. The oldest burial is believed to be that of Henrietta Wilson (1797-Feb. 1, 1855). The tombstone marks the grave of Esther, the wife of Richard Wood, who died on October 25, 1866 aged 33 years, as well as their two infant sons (Emery E. and Charles A). who also died in early October 1866. The last known burial at this site is thought to be that of William Wilson (1787-1870). An archaeological investigation was carried out at this site in the summer of 2012 in order to determine the number and location of any additional graves. This site is no longer in active use for interments, and has been closed to any further burials.</p>
<p>Wyevale Community Cemetery (Wyevale Union Cemetery).</p>	<p>This cemetery is located on Queen Street (west of 99 Concession 5 West) in Wyevale, on part Lot 12 Concession 4. The site is partly enclosed by a fence, and the words “Wyevale Community Cemetery, since 1894” are found in a metal arch over the main entrance. There have been at least 218 marked burials made at this site. The oldest burials predate the official establishment date</p>



Name	Description
	and include: Herbert Smith (1876-1880), William Smith (1865-1880), Angus Woods (Apr. 21, 1885 aged 9), and Alfred Hall (1891). The site is still actively used for burials, and interments were made here as recently as 2017 (Gwen Judy Beacock, John Victor Campbell).
Tosorontio Township	
Graham (Jackson) Cemetery (Graham's Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery; Graham's Methodist Cemetery; Graham's Pioneer Cemetery)	This cemetery (OGS #3644) is located at 5954 Concession Road 7, on part Lots 9 and 10 Concession 6. The site is partly enclosed by a fence and by hedgerow, and the name is identified by a bronze plaque. This cemetery was not listed on the "Find A Grave" database, and no transcript was available on-line. This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to further burials.
Jennings Methodist Pioneer Cemetery (Jenning's Methodist Cemetery, Jenning's Pioneer Cemetery, Jenning's Cemetery)	This Methodist cemetery is located on the east part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 2, at 5955 Concession Road 2. The site is enclosed by a farm fence, and the name of the plot is identified by a metal sign. There have been at least 82 marked interments made at this site, the oldest of which is that of Mary Hamilton, wife of James, who died on Mar. 25, 1858 aged 25. Other early burials include: Ellen Hamilton (Apr. 17, 1858 aged 9 months), Jean Gennings (Jan. 11, 1861) and Mary Peacock (1792-June 16, 1862). The most recent interments are those of Catherine Jane Jenkins (1888-Feb. 20, 1971) and Jerold Arnold (died 1972). This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
Rosemont Presbyterian (Rosemont Pioneer Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 9078 Highway 89, on the north side of the road just east of the Mulmer-Tosorontio Townline, on part Lot 1 Concession 1. This cemetery is identified by a metal plaque on the site. There were at least 41 marked burials in this cemetery, the oldest of which is that of John Brown (died Dec. 28, 1838 aged 46). Other early burials include: James Gallagher (Oct. 29, 1848 aged 55), Margaret Gallagher (Mar. 13, 1855 aged 49) and Margaret Gallagher (May 15, 1855 aged 3). The last known burial at this site is thought to be that of Ann Jane Henderson McKelvey (1865-May 10, 1933). This site is no longer actively used and has been closed to any further burials.
St. David's Anglican Church Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 6095 County Road 13, on part Lot 10 Concession 5. The site is partly enclosed by a chain link fence, and a memorial tablet details part of the history of this cemetery. The congregation was established in 1872, and James Jenkins donated the land for the use of a church and burial ground. A polychrome brick church was erected on this site between April and July 1880. More than 425 marked burials have been made in

Name	Description
	this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Hugh Magill (died May 5, 1851 aged 44). This site remains in active use as a cemetery, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Wilhelmina Dekker, Clara D. McIntosh).
Vespra Township	
Abandoned Methodist” (Lawrence Cemetery, Lawrence Pioneer Cemetery, Lawrence Old Methodist Cemetery, Old Abandoned Methodist Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 338 Penetanguishene Road, on part Lot 5 Concession 1. The site is enclosed within a chain link and farm fence, with pine trees at the rear of the plot. This two acre (0.8094 ha) site was acquired by the Wesleyan Methodist congregation in 1844, and a sign which identifies the site as a cemetery shows the establishment date as that same year. A proposed chapel was never built. There were at least 16 marked burials made at this site, the oldest of which appears to be that of David Codling Hill (1801-July 21, 1850). The two oldest graves are thought to be those of John Lawrence (b. 1766) and his wife, Clarissa. Another old tombstone was erected in memory of Mary Lawrence Hickling (1823-Jan. 6, 1853). The most recent known interment is that of Charles Hickling (1817-April 13, 1909). The site is no longer actively used and has been closed to any further burials.
Barrie Union Cemetery (Sunnidale Cemetery, Union Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 338 Sunnidale Road, on part Lot 20 Concession 6. This cemetery is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence and gates at the main entrance. The name of the site is carved into a large boulder, and the cemetery is also identified by means of a bronze plaque. The plaque provides the “establishment” date of 1879. There is a cemetery office on site. There have been at least 4,847 marked burials at this location. One of the oldest interments in this cemetery is that of William H. Bell, who died Oct. 31, 1830 aged 2 years. His sibling, also named on the same tombstone, was Eliza (Oct. 13, 1844 aged 10 months). Other early burials include those of Hannah Bell (June 7, 1850 aged 66) and Allen Bell (Sept. 15, 1854 aged 15 months). A number of other burials date from the 1860s to the present time. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (Madeline Bakogeorge, Patricia Baverstock).
Christ Church Anglican Cemetery	This cemetery is located at 2894 Wilson Drive, on part Lot 16 Concession 7. The site contains at least 36 burials, the earliest of which are those of Winifred M. Stewart (May 24, 1862 aged 12) and Gerald Stewart (Sept. 18, 1864 aged 5 months). Other early burials include those of: Emma Jane Sneath (1853-May 14, 1872) and Martha M.E. Mains (Mar. 23, 1876 aged 4). The last known marked interment was that of Mary Ellen Philpott (1876-1949).

Name	Description
	This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
Dalston United Cemetery (Dalston Union Cemetery, White's Cemetery)	This cemetery is located in Crown Hill at 1734 Penetanguishene Road, on part Lot 26 Concession 1. The site is enclosed within a wrought iron fence, and the name of the cemetery is contained in an arch over the main entrance. A small, rough cast church stands within the grounds. The land for this cemetery was donated to the congregation by Peter White. A log meeting house was erected here in 1825. A plan of the cemetery is said to exist which is dated 1863. At least 573 interments have been made in this cemetery, the oldest marked grave appears to be that of Lucy Brown White, the wife of Peter, who died January 11, 1829. Other early marked graves are those of Charles Debenham (April 17, 1834 aged 19), John Bruce (1789-July 1835), the Partridge children (Lydia M., Aug. 22, 1839 aged 1 year and 7 months; Jemma, April 1841 aged 1 month; Caroline, April 1841 aged 1 month; Edward, April 1844 aged 14 years, Sarah Ann, Sept. 1848 age 1, and Ann Eliza died April 1852 aged 1), and John Gardner (1784-June 22, 1840). Another example of Victorian infant mortality is found on the Keat family tombstone, which recorded the deaths of six children between August 1861 and May 1867. The cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (Marguerite Mary Handy). Visitors to this cemetery have sometimes seen peacocks wandering through the grounds.
Grenfel United Church Cemetery (Grenfel Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 1980 Sunnidale Road, on the west part of Lot 21 Concession 11. The original sale of land was made by the Canada Company to the Trustees of the Grenfel Cemetery in November 1880 for £50 (Vespra deeds #1226). The site is partly enclosed by a chain link and farm fence. An inscribed stone at the entrance to the cemetery identifies the name of the cemetery and provides an establishment date "ca. 1880." The land upon which this cemetery is located was sold by the Canada Company to the Grenfel Cemetery trustees in November 1880 (Vespra deeds #1226). There have been more than 420 marked burials at this site. The oldest tombstone appears to be that of Lydia Ethel Bishop, who died on Dec. 10, 1881 aged three months. Other early burials include: George P. Walton (1883-1884), Jane E. Hirons (1864-1890) and John Hirons (1828-1891). This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2016 (Helena A. Harbridge, Anna Elsie May Orchard).
Lougheed Burial Site	This cemetery (OGS #8882) is located on the north half of Lot 2 Concession 2. This cemetery has not been transcribed. This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.

Name	Description
Lougheed Aboriginal Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #8883) is located on the Lougheed Farm at 72 Lougheed Road, on the north parts of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 11. This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
Memorial Garden Cemetery	This cemetery (OGS #8884) has not been assigned an address or geographic coordinates in the OGS database, but appears to be the St. George's Millennium Memorial Garden. The site is located at the rear of St. George's Anglican Church, at 9 Granville Street (corner of Burton Avenue). There are no burials at this location, but cremated remains have been set into niches in the wall. The earliest remains deposited here include those of John Robert Lowry and Robert Trobe Douglas in 1950, and Lydia C. Hogan in 1953. The site remains in active use.
Midhurst Union Cemetery (Midhurst United Cemetery, New Midhurst Cemetery, Midhurst Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 1444 St. Vincent Street, opposite to the intersection of St. Vincent Street and Park Trail, on part Lot 13 Concession 4. The original sale of land was made by William Finlay in January 1893 to the Midhurst Joint Stock Cemetery Co. for \$50 (Vespra deeds #4144). Part of the site is enclosed with a wrought iron fence. Stone gate posts flank the main entrance, which were erected in 1960. The left hand gate post contains an inscribed granite panel, donated by C.E. Robinson, which states: "To the memory of Pioneer Settlers." A Presbyterian Church was built on this site in 1887. More than 726 marked interments have been made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave is thought to be that of Millicent Sneath (1794-Mar. 17, 1861). Other early graves include those of Martha Ann McGowan (June 8, 1865 aged 4 years), and John Pearsall (1821-June 15, 1866). This site remains in active use, and interments were made here as recently as 2017 (Maurice Schaer, Mabel Marguerite Odgman).
Minesing Union Cemetery (Minesing Cemetery & Bible Society)	This cemetery is located at 1768 George Johnston Road (west side), between Maple Avenue East and Huron Street, at the south-east corner of Lot 6 Concession 10. The original grant of land was made by Richard Palmer to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in October 1867. Harry Foyston sold additional land to the cemetery trustees in May 1940 and in June 1972 (Vespra deeds #47653, 13047, 556002). The main entrance to the site is marked by stone gate posts and a wrought iron gate. The dates "1867-1955" are found on the gate posts. The grounds contain a red brick church. More than 1,600 marked interments have been made at this location. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Herbert Orchard, who died Dec. 11, 1860. This date may be an incorrect transcription, since this cemetery also contains the burial of Lambert Orchard who died on Dec. 11, 1876 age 1. A "Registry of Burials" for the Bible Society noted that the first recorded interment was that of Richard Littlejohn

Name	Description
	<p>(Nov. 10, 1867 aged 88). This registry showed other unmarked burials, such as James Hastie (Sept. 22, 1872 aged 21) and Andrew Ronald Sr. (Mar. 8, 1873 aged 52). Other early marked burials include: Susannah Bell (1869-Oct. 1, 1870), and four children in the Roe family (Annie, Bella, Susan May and Mary Hester, aged 7-17 years) all of whom succumbed to disease in April-May 1877. This site continues in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2018 (June Marie McQueen Binnie).</p>
<p>Old Midhurst Cemetery (Midhurst Pioneer Cemetery, Midhurst Anglican Cemetery)</p>	<p>This cemetery is located at 102 Doran Road, at the south-west corner of Lot 12 Concession 3. (or Lot 11 Con 4?) This land was donated for the use of a school and cemetery by William Cummings in 1831. The site is enclosed by a chain link fence, and stone gate posts and a wrought iron gate mark the main entrance to the grounds. This cemetery was mainly used between 1831 and 1896, and at least 47 marked graves were found here. The remaining stones have been set into a central bed. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Sarah Ann Leadlay (1829-Apr. 2, 1854). Other early interments include: Sarah Henderson (1795-Dec. 5, 1855), James McKill (1851-Mar. 19, 1856) and Jemima Ann Robertson (October 1857 aged 3 months). The last interments were those of Catherine Finlay Stewart (1843-1925), William Dick Russell (1839-Dec. 19, 1928) and the Rev. Alexander Russell (1847-Aug. 3, 1930). This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.</p>
<p>St. James' Anglican Cemetery (St. James' Crown Hill)</p>	<p>This cemetery (OGS #3658) is located at 572 Penetanguishene Road, on part Lot 11 Concession 1. The name of this cemetery is identified on a large wooden sign, which also states that the cemetery was established in 1852. This 1 acre (0.404 ha) was deeded by Thomas Muir to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto in March 1852. The site contains a white and blue frame church, which has been used for a number of years by the Holy Cross-Saint Nektarios Greek Orthodox Church congregation. There have been at least 630 marked burials made in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave in this cemetery appears to be that of Joseph Drury, who died on Dec. 24, 1823, aged 53 years. Other early burials include: Joseph Drury (Apr. 19, 1827 aged 1 month), an infant Drury son (May 6, 1828), John Partridge (Nov. 28, 1828 aged 61) and Ann Coldwell (Mar. 19, 1839 aged 29). Most of the graves here date from the 1840s to the present time. In August 1990 an "Order" was registered on title by the Diocese "revoking use as a cemetery." This cemetery remains in active use and interments have been made here by both congregations as recently as 2016 (Katherine Jean Athanasiou, Sergiy Caponenko, Lorena A. Fisher, and Camen Norton);</p>



Name	Description
	<i>Vespra Memorial deeds #13471; Vespra deeds #1122417, 1122418).</i>
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Cemetery (St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 208 Sunnidale Road in Barrie, on part Lot 21 Concession 5. The grounds are enclosed with a wrought iron fence and gates, set into stone gateposts. The site contains a small brick chapel. There have been at least 2,864 interments in this cemetery. One of the oldest marked graves is that of Mary Ann Ballf, who died on March 24, 1875. The cemetery remains in active use, and interments have taken place here as recently as 2017 (Manuel Corvalho Aguiar).
West Gwillimbury Township	
Auld Kirk Presbyterian Cemetery (Old Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Auld Kirk Cemetery, Scotch Settlement Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 3380 Line 6, on the south part of Lot 8 Concession 6. The plot is enclosed within a chain link fence, and contains a polychrome brick church erected in 1869. This church stood on, or near the site of a log church built by Highland Scots settlers in 1823, which was replaced by a frame structure in 1827. Many of the early members of the congregation had been Lord Selkirk's Red River settlers, who arrived in Upper Canada in 1819. This site also contains a blue and gold Ontario provincial plaque which provides some background history. There have been at least 290 burials in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave appears to be that of Agnes Goodfellow, the wife of William (1743-June 27, 1827). Other early burials included: Janet Gunn (1760-Sept. 15, 1828), James Campbell (July 12, 1829 aged 1) and Hannah McBeath Gunn (1785-Mar. 24, 1830). One noteworthy tombstone in this cemetery is that of Captain Lewis Ramage Algeo (1798-Aug. 24, 1847) which employs carved Masonic symbolism as decorative motifs. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials have taken place here as recently as 2017 (Marion Arlene Pettipas).
Belfry Cemetery (Belfry Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Robinson's Cemetery)	This cemetery is located on the south-east part of Lot 14 Concession 8 at Bradford, at 2620 Line 8. Land was purchased or donated here in November 1829 for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon which this cemetery was established in 1831. Some of the graves were moved from this site to Mount Pleasant, while the remaining twenty-two tombstones have been placed in a central bed at this location. The oldest stone remaining on site is that of James Belfry, who died on August 31, 1849 aged 47. Other markers were erected in memory of Reuben Plover (July 8, 1854 aged 53) and his daughter, Mary Eliza, who died on May 11, 1855, aged 24. The last recorded burial here was that of T.R. Morris (1849-1924). This cemetery is no longer in active use and has been closed to any further burials.



Name	Description
Bond Head United Church Cemetery (Emmanuel Presbyterian Cemetery, Emmanuel United Church Cemetery, First Canada Presbyterian Church Cemetery, West Gwillimbury Cemetery, First Presbyterian Church Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 4221 County Road (Highway) 88, on the north-east parts of Lots 1 and 2 Concession 6. The site contains a red brick and stone church which replaced the original structure that was erected in 1872. The circular, white marble date stone from the original church is mounted in a brick gate post at the entrance to the grounds. At least 990 interments have been made in this cemetery. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Susan Coffee Carswell (or Cerswell), the wife of John, who died in February 1827 aged 24. Other early burials include those of: Andrew Carswell who died in August 1833 aged 70, and his wife Susan who died in May 1836 aged 65 years; Jane Geddie Fraser (1806-Oct. 27, 1841) and Hugh McCracken (1787-Sept. 22, 1847). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made as recently as 2017 (Lydia Edna Hounsome, John George Middlebrook, Mary A. Orr).
Christ Church Anglican Cemetery (Middletown Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 3290 County Road 88, on the south half of Lot 9 Concession 7. The name of this cemetery is identified by a large, wooden sign. The grounds contain a stone cairn, erected in 1962 to commemorate the old church which was erected on this site in 1856. The church has been demolished, but its original, white marble date stone has been mounted into the cairn. A bronze plaque provides some of the history for Middletown. There have been at least 157 marked burials at this site. The oldest tombstone appears to be that of Rachel Wright Armstrong, who died Feb. 22, 1839 aged 27 years. There are more than a dozen marked burials at this site from the 1840s, among them are those of: Emily Wardman (Apr. 1, 1841 aged 11), James Hartley Doan (1797-Dec. 18, 1841), and two infants named Charles and Eliza Banting both of whom died in June 1844 aged 1 and 3 years respectively. The cemetery continued to be used for burials until the 1930s (Mary Eliza St. Clair 1857-1933; Victoria A. Stoddart 1864-1939). There is one very recent burial/tombstone in this cemetery, that of Vally Kuusk Niidas (1933-Oct. 25, 2011).
Christian Church Cemetery (Bible Christian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 3290 County Road 88 in Bond Head, on the north part of Lot 3 Concession 5. The Bible Christian congregation in West Gwillimbury was established in 1833, and land was deeded to the congregation by Allan Howard in 1856. A brick church was built at this location in the previous year (1855), which was capable of seating 300 worshippers. The church was sold in 1897 and moved to Lot 4 Concession 3 where it was converted into a dwelling. The cemetery was still visible during the 1930s, but little of it remains today. It is not known exactly how many individuals were interred here. Three graves are known: an infant named William B. West (Oct. 22, 1857 aged 2

Name	Description
	months), Sarah Barker West (1807-Nov. 6, 1857) and Olive Horton West (1836-July 20, 1876). This site is no longer actively used and has been closed to any further burials.
Andrew Cunningham Burial Plot (Andrew Cunningham Private Cemetery, Cunningham Private Burial Plot, Neil Sutherland Private Cemetery, Neil Sutherland Private Plot, Sutherland Family Cemetery)	This private family burial plot is located near Bradford, at 4255 Line 6 (south side) just west of County Road 27, on the north-east part of Lot 1 Concession 5. The plot itself measures 15 x 16 feet (4.5 x 4.8 m) and contains about 240 square feet (22.29 m <sup>2</sup> ) with a single tombstone. The plot is located along the fence line of the property, near the north-east corner. It is believed that Andrew Cunningham (Aug. 22, 1788-Sept. 4, 1857), the original land owner, is interred here along with his wife (Anne Switzer, 1790-July 30, 1863) and possibly a few of their children (Mary Ann, 1823-1839). The burial plot has been “reserved” out of the descriptions contained in property deeds (“save and except a fenced-in grave plot”) since the farm was sold by the family in October 1872. The surrounding farm property is of interest since it contains a nineteenth century barn, as well as the original farm house which was of a rare, adobe brick construction (West Gwillimbury deeds #68928; Christian Guardian, Sept. 23, 1857). This site is no longer actively used, and is closed to any further burials.
Dunkerron United Church Cemetery (Dunkerron Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 4324 Line 3 (at Highway 27), on the south part Lot 1 Concession 3. The site contains a polychrome brick church which was erected in 1884. The congregation was established in September 1834, and land was formally donated for the use of a church, school and cemetery by John Davis in 1853. This land is thought to have contained an early family burial plot used by members of the Corbett family, and tradition relates that the first burial here was a member of the Davis-Corbett family who died while felling a tree in early November 1820. There have been at least 120 known interments at this site. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Sarah Mills, who died on April 15, 1838, aged 16. Other early burials include: Mary Jane Manning (Nov. 9, 1841 aged 9), Mary Atkinson Corbett (ca. 1842), William Greer (Nov. 16, 1846 aged 57) and four members of the Walker family: William (1764-1844), Thomas (1834-1847), John (1797-1849) and Eliza (1836-1849). The latest known burial at this site was that of Meredith J.H. McManus (June 25, 1983 aged 81). The site is no longer actively used and has been closed to any further burials.
Ebenezer United Church Cemetery (Ebenezer Methodist Cemetery, Ebenezer Cemetery, Deerhurst Cemetery,	This cemetery is located at 4045 Yonge Street (east side), approximately half way between Lines 12 and 13, on the north half of Lot 16 Concession 12. This site is partially enclosed by farm fence, and includes the white marble date stone which shows that a Canada Methodist Church was erected here in

Name	Description
[McGann's Cemetery?])	1880. There have been more than 225 marked burials made at this site, which are concentrated at the south side of the grounds. The oldest marked grave is that of Eliza Mann, who died in April 1848 aged 35. Other early interments include: John Wilson (Jan. 22, 1849 aged 47), Mary Neally (Sept. 16, 1850 aged 63) and Ann Roberts (Nov. 22, 1852 aged 42). The Neally family erected a stone (granite) memorial cairn, upon which the tombstones of Samuel and Mary Neally have been mounted as well as a bronze memorial tablet. This cemetery remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2005 (Donald Gordon Blackmore).
Holy Martyrs of Japan Cemetery (Holy Martyrs of Japan Catholic Cemetery, McGann's Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2952 Line 9, on the south-west part Lot 12 Concession 9. The site is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence. The name "Holy Martyrs Catholic Cemetery" is contained in an arch over the main entrance. The cemetery is maintained by the Holy Martyrs of Japan Church. There have been at least 1,128 marked interments at this location. The earliest marked burial appears to be those of Margaret O'Donnell (1801-1849), Ann Rooney (1782-June 29, 1859) and John Mooney (died Nov. 1859, aged 8 months). Other early burials include: Margaret Ann Cahoon (1840-Feb. 1, 1861), Catherine Hally (died 1860), Stephen Brennan (1849-Feb. 7, 1863), and Henry Rooney (April 10, 1866 aged 91). This site remains in active use, and burials have been made here as recently as 2017 (Paula Beninati, Judith Mercier).
Mount Pleasant Cemetery (Bradford Cemetery, Mount Pleasant Bradford Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 3217 Yonge Street, on the north part of Lot 16 Concession 9. This cemetery is partly enclosed by a chain link fence, as well as by a wrought iron fence with a gate and stone gate posts. The name "Mount Pleasant" is contained in the arch above the main entrance. There have been at least 2,048 marked burials made at this location. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Mary Driffill, who died Sept. 13, 1832 aged 25 years. Other early burials include those of: A. Douglas (Oct. 1845), Oliver Douglas (Oct. 1853), Sarah J. Algeo (Mar. 6, 1855 aged 6 months), Mary Bingham (May 24, 1857 aged 77) and Robert Algeo (Aug. 7, 1857 aged 3 months). One marker may be a cenotaph, since it records the names of Thomas A.M. Manning (1786-1849) and his wife, Frances (1792-1854) who are "buried in St. John's Cemetery, Tecumseth." This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2017 (Doris Church, Gerrit H. Slingerland).
Rogers or Daley Cemetery (Rogers or Dailey Cemetery, Sutherland Wesleyan)	This cemetery is located at 3606 Line 8 (at Highway 400), on the south-east part of Lot 6 and the south-west part of Lot 7 in Concession 8. Both originally formed part of the Sutherland Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, but during the 1950s

Name	Description
Methodist and Rogers Cemetery, Sutherland United Cemetery, Daley Cemetery)	maintenance for the east part of the cemetery was taken over by Major Edgar Garfield “Gar” Rogers. This east section, where many members of the Rogers family were interred, was separated from the rest of the cemetery by means of a wire fence. The entrance is marked by stone pillars and an iron gate. At least 23 marked burials have been made within this portion of the cemetery. The oldest of these interments appears to be that of Susan Kion, who died on Feb. 16, 1838 aged 35 years. Other early burials include: Mary Jane Rogers (Sept. 6, 1848 aged 4 years and 10 months) and Timothy Rogers, Jr. (Apr. 5, 1856 aged 3 years and 9 months). The most recent dated burials here are those of May Watson Rogers (1886-1954), Nettie M. Rogers (1883-Aug. 30, 1962) and Leonard H. Rogers (1881-May 5, 1965). Other names found in this part of the cemetery include Dailey, Lowry, Jones, and Russell. This site is no longer actively used, and has been closed to any further burials.
Scotch Settlement Church Cemetery (Presbyterian Church Cemetery, 2nd Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Scotch Settlement Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 3473 Line 5, on the north-west part Lot 8 Concession 4. The congregation split from the “Auld Kirk” in 1843, and established a “Free Church” in 1844 on land which was part of the Watson farm. A polychrome brick church dedicated in 1875 presently occupies the site. The cemetery is enclosed with a wrought iron fence along the front, and chain link and farm fence around the remainder of the property. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Hugh MacKay, Jr., who died on Aug. 17, 1846 aged 3. Two other infant MacKay children died and were interred here, Alexander (in August 1847) and an unnamed baby in October 1848. Other early burials include Agness Logan (March 15, 1853), and Mary and Euphemia Bannerman (both infants) who died in August 1857. The site remains in active use, and burials were made here as recently as 2015 (A. Ross Elliott, Sr).
Asa Stewart Farm Cemetery (A. Stewart Farm Cemetery, Asa Stewart Cemetery, Tenth Line Methodist Episcopal Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2760 Line 10, on the south-east part of Lot 13 Concession 10, and is enclosed within a chain link fence. A sign board identifies the name of the site. This land was deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church in July 1827, and the cemetery was established ca. 1828. It is believed that there were more than sixty interments made at this site. There are presently just two legible tombstones on site: Annie Willer (died Feb. 21, 1838) and Asa Willer (1800-Apr. 25, 1852). Fragments of other tombstones have been gathered into a central location within the enclosure. The site is no longer actively used and has been closed to any further burials.
St. John’s Presbyterian Cemetery (Coulson’s Hill Presbyterian Cemetery,	This cemetery is located at 2528 Line 11, on the south half of Lot 15 Concession 11. The land for this church and cemetery, as well as for St. Paul’s, was donated by the Coulson family. The

Name	Description
Coulson's Hill Cemetery)	churches are surrounded by the cemeteries, which have no clearly defined dividing line, and they are generally referred to by the local residents as the "Coulson's Hill Cemetery." St. John's Church was constructed in 1857, and rebuilt as a brick structure in 1889. The church contains a date stone in its gable. The cemetery is partly enclosed by a wrought iron fence with stone gate posts. There are an estimated 1,475 marked burials at this location. The oldest marked burial is that of Jane Sheldon, who died on Mar. 12, 1842 aged 25. Other early burials include those of: John Doolittle (1795-Feb. 9, 1846), Margaret (Brown) Bell (1799-1849) and Sarah H. Macartney (1852-1852). There are many burials found here from the 1850s and '60s. This cemetery remains in active use, and interments have been made here as recently as 2014 (Vivian L. Bell, G. Carl Bowes, Leila Soper and Doris Evelyn Sturgeon).
St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery (Coulson's Hill Cemetery, Coulson's Hill Anglican Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 2516 Line 11, on the south half of Lot 15 Concession 11. The land for this church and cemetery, as well as for St. John's, was donated by the Coulson family. The churches are surrounded by the cemeteries, which have no clearly defined dividing line, and they are generally referred to by the local residents as the "Coulson's Hill Cemetery." St. Paul's Church was constructed in 1854, "re-erected" in 1889, and rebuilt as a brick structure in 1916. The cemetery transcriptions appear to deal with both St. John's and St. Paul's as a single unit.
Sutherland United Church Cemetery (Sutherland Wesleyan Methodist)	This cemetery is located on part Lot 6 Concession 8, at 3606 Line 8 (near Highway 400). The land for this cemetery was donated for the use of the Wesleyan Methodist Church by Thomas Sutherland in 1835, and it is one of the oldest Methodist cemeteries in Simcoe County. The east part of the plot has been fenced off and is now referred to as the Rogers or Daley (Dailey) Cemetery, while the remainder of the plot is also partly fenced. The church which once occupied this site stood near the front of the grounds, and the burials were located at the rear of the property. The original church was replaced by a brick building in 1876, and was used until the time of Church Union in 1925. The church was closed shortly thereafter, and is believed to have been demolished during the early 1930s. The cemetery was enlarged when additional land was purchased in 1887 from an adjoining property. There are approximately twelve remaining tombstones in situ, many of which are broken and lying flat on the ground or hidden beneath the lilac shrubbery. The oldest marked burial is that of William Sutherland, who died on Sept. 25, 1829 aged 29. Other tombstones marked the graves of his parents, Sarah Sutherland (Aug. 29, 1849 aged 68) and Thomas Sutherland (1775-Dec. 11, 1856). The last known marked burials



Name	Description
	at this site are those of William Barber (1832-Mar. 31, 1890) and Mary A. Barber (1868-Feb. 5, 1899). This plot is no longer actively used as a cemetery and has been closed to any further burials.
Wilson's Hill Presbyterian Cemetery. (Wilson's Hill Cemetery, Wilson Hill Presbyterian Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 4359 County Road 27 at the 12th Line, on the north part of Lot 1 Concession 11. The cemetery is said to have been established in 1839, on land that was donated to the United Presbyterian Congregation of Essa on June 26, 1858. The site contains a memorial cairn. There have been at least 278 marked interments made at this site. The oldest burial appears to be that of Ellen Sutherland, who died Nov. 10, 1839 aged 1 year and 6 months. Other early burials include: Rebecca Harper (Aug. 1, 1840 aged 5), John Gardiner (June 6, 1843 aged 65), William Edger (June 11, 1843 aged 30), and Eliza Brolley (Feb. 15, 1846 aged 44). The most recent marked burial appears to be that of Helen Aileen Dinwoody (1908-Aug. 4, 1990).
Zion Cemetery (Fennell Cemetery)	This cemetery is located at 5269 Yonge Street (Fennell) on the south part Lot 16 Concession 14. The site is enclosed with a chain link fence, and there is a small bronze memorial plaque which provides the date of establishment as 1865. There have been at least 148 interments in this cemetery, which is managed by a cemetery board. The oldest marked burial appears to be that of Ann Willoughby Robinson, who died Jan. 8, 1860. Other early burials include those of Sarah Wilson Kneeshaw (Aug. 19, 1868 aged 19) and Eliza Wilson Doan (Dec. 4, 1875 aged 35). This cemetery remains in active use, and interments were made here as recently as 2017 (Peter Graz).

### 9.3 Hotels, Inns, Taverns

Hotels were commonly found in the various crossroad communities in Simcoe County, and during the period when travel by road was a time-consuming undertaking, many hotels were opened at regular intervals along the roads. Hotels provided a welcome place for travellers to stop for refreshment and to stretch their legs after a long coach ride, as well as to provide overnight accommodation during inclement weather. Hotels also provided shelter, fodder and water for horses. At other times of the year, hotels served as public meeting places, particularly in early January when the Township officials (reeve, treasurer, overseers of roads, fence viewers, pound keepers) were elected. The 1861 census does not record the exact number of hotels, inns and taverns in Simcoe, but there appear to have been at least 89 such establishments. The various occupations enumerated in the census for that year show 10 hotel keepers, 63 innkeepers, and 16 tavern keepers (Campbell 1864). These premises were licenced



establishments, and the licences were issued to qualified proprietors each year by the local magistrates during one of the sittings of the General Court of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Competition was sometimes keen for a limited number of licences, and prospective applicants were required to show that they would keep an “orderly” establishment. If illicit activities took place during the year (i.e., gambling, prostitution, selling liquor during off-hours) the licence could be revoked, not renewed in the ensuing season, or the proprietor could have been fined based upon the seriousness of the charges.

### 9.3.1 Bond Head

There were once five hotels in the village of Bond Head. The earliest was the Robinson Inn, built at the northeast corner of the village crossroads by Michael Brazill in 1828. This inn was operated by John Flesher Robinson until 1838, and then by John Boddy until ca. 1855. The second hotel was known as the John Southern Inn, constructed in 1834 a few doors east of the south-east corner of the crossroads. This building also functioned as a store and residence. It was destroyed by fire in 1892. The Burns’ Hotel was constructed sometime during the 1840s, and was owned by a succession of proprietors. It was also known as the Simcoe House, the Henry Manning Hotel, and the Dominion House. This hotel also contained the village post office. This two-storey, five-bay frame building still stands, and is now used as a private family residence. The fourth hotel was known as the Manning Hotel and was built by John Banting in 1844. It was also known as the Queen’s Hotel and also as the Bond Head Hotel and was operated for a time by Samuel Manning. It was destroyed by fire in 1892. The fifth hotel was known as the Brazill House, and was built by Patrick Brazill in 1854 on part Lot 24 Concession 6 in Tecumseth. It was later known as McDermott’s Hotel, the Sutherland Hotel, and the Bond Head Hotel. There was a large stable at the rear of the property which contained a “ballroom.” This hotel passed through the hands of various owners and operated as a hotel until about the 1960s. This building also housed a variety of small businesses, including a barber shop, pool hall, restaurant and ice cream parlour.

### 9.3.2 Coulson’s Hill Hotel

This hotel was located at the north-east corner of the 11<sup>th</sup> Line and Penetang Road (Yonge Street).

### 9.3.3 Glassford Hotel

This building was constructed ca. 1853 and was used as a hotel until the 1880s. It was an asymmetrical, six bay, 1½ storey, frame building. It was later enlarged.

### 9.3.4 Newton Robinson

There were at least two hotels in this village during the mid- to second half of the nineteenth century. The one was known as the “Traveller’s Rest” which was located on the northwest side of the crossroads, and operated by Mr. Hudson. The other was known as the “Farmer’s Inn,” located on the south-east corner of the crossroads, and operated by Mr. Latimer.

### 9.3.5 Mara Township

The 1877 County Atlas map for the Township shows a “Hotel” on the west half of Lot 15 Concession 9 (Beers 1877:57).

## 9.4 Penal Institutes, Reformatories, Hospitals

During the later part of the nineteenth century Simcoe was selected as one of the locations for a number of provincially run institutions such as the Boy’s Reformatory, and the Provincial Asylums at Penetanguishene and at Orillia. The facilities at Penetanguishene, for instance, were in a secure and somewhat secluded location, and were partly self-sufficient with their own gardens etc. These facilities were also close enough to be within a comfortable commuting distance for relatives who wished to visit their family members. The cemeteries connected to the asylums and houses of refuge are a reminder of the large number of patients who were housed at these facilities from the 1870s until recent times.

The first County jail was constructed at Barrie in 1840, but various other small jails or local “lock ups” were built within Simcoe during between 1857 and 1870. These included: Orillia (1852), Bradford (1856), Collingwood (1856), Coldwater (1867), Duntroon (closed in 1870), Midland (1872), Penetanguishene (1856), Rosemont (1870) and Stayner (1869). Other lock-ups were added when required and included: Cookstown (1877), Beeton (1878), Creemore (1879), Tottenham (1885), Elmvale (1887), Hillsdale (1890), Washago (1890) and Wyebridge (1894).

### 9.4.1 Simcoe County House of Refuge and Industry

The subject of the establishment of an industrial farm was raised by the Simcoe County Council as long ago as 1851, and land in Oro (part Lot 2 Concession 1) was offered by the government to the County for this purpose in 1852. The land was patented by the County in October 1856, and leased to tenants for several years but no action was taken with regard to the development of the industrial farm and the property was eventually sold. A House of Refuge was eventually erected at Beeton in 1898. This was a large 2½ story, polychrome brick building.

#### 9.4.2 Boy's Reformatory of Upper Canada

This institution was established on land that was formerly part of the naval and military base at Penetanguishene. This site was no longer required by the military, and it was decommissioned in 1855 and turned over to the government. In 1859, the Boy's Reformatory was opened here and the inmates were housed in the abandoned military barracks. The boys were set to work quarrying rock for various construction projects. The barracks were burned in 1870, but replaced by a new stone structure on nearly the same site. It continued to be used as the Boy's Reformatory until 1904.

#### 9.4.3 Penetanguishene Asylum for the Insane

This institution made use of the Boy's Reformatory building when it was abandoned in 1904. The Asylum was unique in that the grounds contained a large "farm" which provided exercise and stimulation for the patients, and made the facility virtually self-sufficient in terms of food production. New structures were added to the complex at various times between the 1930s and 2014. This site is now part of the Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care.

### 9.5 Hospitals

A General and Marine Hospital was opened at Collingwood in 1888, which was followed by the Royal Victoria Hospital at Barrie in 1895.

### 9.6 Schools

The first schools appeared in Simcoe County during the 1820s. Some were funded by means of private subscriptions, while others were operated under the provisions made by various acts of legislation passed by the government of Upper Canada (the "Common School" acts) in 1807 and 1816. These early schools were log buildings that sometimes served as churches, which explains why in some cases a school was located directly beside a cemetery or adjacent to a church and burial ground.

Each Township was divided into various "School Sections" which were identified by a number (e.g., SS#1). In areas where the Township population was insufficient to sustain a school, it could be temporarily joined to another School Section to form a Union School Section (referred to as a "USS.") Union Schools were often situated on the line between two Townships and would be supported by the ratepayers from each School Section. If the population increased, the USS could be severed into its respective School Sections.

Log schools were frequently replaced by frame structures during the mid-nineteenth century, since the original log structures were susceptible to over-crowding, fire, and the

vicissitudes of age and the climate. Many of the frame schools were replaced in turn by one- or two-room brick school houses during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Some of the log and frame schools that did survive were removed from the site by local farmers and repurposed for use as sheds or small barns. Many of the rural schools in Simcoe County were closed during the 1960s. Some of these buildings were demolished, while others have been repurposed and converted into private homes or used for small business purposes.

Grammar (or Secondary) School education commenced in Simcoe County when the first institution of this type was opened at Barrie during the early 1840s. This school was eventually moved to Bradford in the 1850s, and the Bradford High School building of 1923 is now a designated structure. Table D4 provides details on a select number of Simcoe schools.

**Table D4: Summary of Select Schools in Simcoe County**

Name	Description
Innisfil	
Bethesda/Hindles Corners (SS#2)	A log school to serve this community was erected in 1856. It was replaced by a frame structure in 1868, and then by a brick building in 1911. That school was destroyed in a blaze in 1916, and replaced by the present building.
School Section #3	This school was located on part Lot 15, Concession 5, on land donated by Gavin Allan in April 1856 (Innisfil deeds #21487).
Knock School.	This former brick school house is located at 7756 10th Side Road. It was built in 1902, to replace a log and frame structure that was built on this site in 1871. The school has been used as a community centre, and has been designated by the Innisfil Heritage Committee.
Nantyr School.	The first school to serve this section was a log structure built ca. 1843 at the north-west corner of the 7th Line and 20 Side Road (1497 7th Line) on the north part of Lot 21 Concession 6. That building was replaced by a brick school in 1875. The log school was destroyed by fire sometime thereafter. The brick school was known as the Wesley School before being named Nantyr. The brick school has been converted into a private residence. This building has been listed but not designated by the Innisfil Heritage Committee.
Mara	

Name	Description
<p>The 1877 County Atlas map of Mara shows the location of at least seven schools. These were located on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the south-west half of Lot 18 Concession 12;</li> <li>the south-west half of Lot 5 Concession 11;</li> <li>the north-west half of Lot 23 Concession 10;</li> <li>the south-east half of Lot 16 Concession 8;</li> <li>the south-west half of Lot 12 Concession 4;</li> <li>the south-east half of Lot 6 Concession 1; and</li> <li>the south-east half of Lot 15 Concession "A."</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the schools shown on this map, records show that Edward Gettings donated a ¼ acre lot to the trustees of School Section 4, on part Lot 24 Concession 10, in November 1861 (Mara deeds #17859; Beers 1877:56-57).</p>	
Oro	
School Section #6	<p>This school was located on the west half of Lot 11, Concession 5, on land donated by Samuel Duffield in June 1906. Extra land was donated for this School Section by George B. Jamieson in July of the same year (Oro deeds #7518, 7558).</p>
Rama	
<p>The 1861 census for Rama notes the existence of one frame school in enumeration division 1, which had cost approximately \$350 to build. The 1877 County Atlas maps shows six schools in this Township. They were located at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the south-east part of Lot 10 Concession "N;"</li> <li>the north-west part of Lot 1 Concession "H;"</li> <li>the south-east part of Lot 21 Concession "C;"</li> <li>the south-west part of Lot 1 Concession "A;"</li> <li>the Longford School, on part Lot 18 in the Broken Front Concession;</li> <li>part Lot 6 in the Broken Front Concession.</li> </ul> <p>The latter may be an error, since the Land Registry records show land was deeded to the Trustees of School Section 1 on part Lot 7 in the Broken Front (1861 Rama Census, division 1, p. 20; Beers 1877:70).</p>	
Tay	
Victoria Harbour	<p>This town contained a frame school at Albert and Richard Streets during the 1870s, known as the Evergreen School. It was used until 1902, and was eventually burned. It was replaced in 1902 by a board and batten structure on William Street which was only used for a short period of time. In 1906, construction started on a two storey, five room, brick public school which stood on the site of the second school. This building, known as the Victoria Harbour Public School, was opened in 1907. The second school continued to be</p>

Name	Description
	used for classes even after the brick building was opened. The third (brick) school was replaced by a new building located on MacKenzie Street. The brick school was still standing, albeit in a derelict condition, in the 1990s. A Separate School, known as St. May's, was opened in 1952 (Boyer 1989:79-83).
School Section 10	This building is believed to have been a log structure set upon a stone foundation. It was in existence during the 1880s.
Tecumseth	
SS #12	This school was built in 1855 on land sold to the trustees by Andrew Matchett (south-east corner of Lot 24 Concession 10). The school was later closed, and was united with Newton Robinson SS#10 in West Gwillimbury.
Tosorontio	
SS #3	This red brick school was constructed in 1868 and served the community around Everett. It still stands today.
Vespra	
School Section 9	This school was located on part Lot 6 Concession 10, on land donated by Richard Palmer in February 1867 (Vespra deeds #44923).
West Gwillimbury	
There were sixteen public school School Sections within the limits of historic West Gwillimbury Township, as well as a high school. These included:	
Dunkerron USS #1 (Corbett's Corners) and SS#18 Teumseth	This school was located on the south-west corner of Lot 1 Concession 3. The first log building constructed during the 1820s served as both a school and as a church. The land was sold to the school trustees by John Davis in January 1853. The log school was replaced with a brick building which was burned in 1891. The third school, also of brick construction, was closed in 1960.
SS#2	This school was located on the south-east corner of Lot 4 Concession 4. This land was sold by Henry McKay to the school trustees in 1867. The school remained operational until ca. 1894. Another temporary school site for this section may have been located on the adjoining D. McKay farm (south-half of Lot 5 Concession 4) during the mid-1870s.



Name	Description
SS#3	A log school was built to serve this school section by the Scotch Settlers in 1823, and was used until 1840 when it was moved to the north-east corner of Lot 5 Concession 5. In 1876, Edward Jeffs sold a ¼ acre (0.303 ha) parcel to the school trustees being the south-east angle of Lot 5 Concession 6. A brick school was built on the site which remained in use until it was closed in 1960. The land was sold and the school was converted into a private residence.
Scotch Settlement SS#4	In 1856, Donald McKay sold a parcel of land to the school trustees, being the south-east corner of the north half of Lot 10 Concession 4. A frame school was built at that site, which was later replaced by a larger frame structure during the 1890s. The original school building was sold and moved to the nearby Clarence Baynes farm for use as a shed. The second school was replaced by a brick building in 1928, which was closed in 1960. Part of the timber from the second school was used in the construction of the third school.
Bond Head USS#5 and SS#23 Tecumseth	There have been four school buildings in this section at various locations. The first was a log school at the north-west corner of Lot 2 Concession 6 (William Cunningham farm) that was built during the ca. 1840s. The second school was a log structure at the north-west corner of Lot 23 Concession 6 on the Tecumseth side of the Townline Road. In 1847, a frame school was built at the south-west corner of Lot 1 Concession 7 in West Gwillimbury. In October 1872, Hugh McCracken sold a parcel of land to the school trustees at the south-west corner of Lot 2 Concession 7. A brick school was opened on that site in 1874, which was replaced by a new building in 1954.
Middleton SS#6	This school section has been served by two buildings. The first was a frame structure built around 1850, on the north half of Lot 11 Concession 6. It was replaced by a cement block structure in 1908. The original building was moved to another location east of the 10th Side Road where it was used as a barn, and in 1984 it was renovated to be a workshop. The second school was closed in 1960.
Fisher's Corners SS#7	The first school for this section was a log structure built ca. 1835 on the north half of the John Long farm (Lot 5 Concession 8). In 1875, Thomas Atkins sold some additional land to the school trustees and a brick school was built on the site which was opened in 1877. This school was closed in 1960.

Name	Description
Bowles SS#8	This school was located on a ½ acre (0.202 ha) site being part of the George Bowles farm (south-east corner Lot 10 Concession 10). A frame school was opened here in 1874 which was renovated in 1937. The schoolyard is surrounded by a number of maple trees that were planted there in 1890.
Mount Pleasant SS#9	The first school on this site (Christopher Burns farm, south half of Lot 15 Concession 9) was a log structure that was built in 1841. The schoolyard was enlarged when additional land was acquired in 1875, and a new brick school was opened in October 1877. The original building was moved to the Joseph Brown farm, south-west corner Lot 14 Concession 10, where it was used as a barn. The second school was closed in 1960.
Newton Robinson USS#10 and SS#12 Tecumseth	This school section has been served by at least four schools. The first was a log building that was built sometime during the 1830s on Lot 1 Concession 10. This was replaced by a frame structure in 1858, and then by a third building in 1875 erected on ½ acre (0.202 ha) on the James Downey farm. This school was enlarged in 1884, and replaced by a brick building in 1923. The school was closed in 1960, and purchased by Earl Rowe who converted it into a private residence.
Pinkerton SS#11	This school section has been served by three structures, the first of which was a log building erected ca. 1840 on the Matthew Pinkerton farm (north half of Lot 6 Concession 10). It was used until 1873, when it was replaced by a brick building on part of the Thomas Sleight farm (south-west corner of Lot 6 Concession 11). The original log building on the Pinkerton farm is said to have remained standing until at least 1895. A third brick school with a bell tower was built in 1908. This school was also closed in 1960.
Coulson's Hill SS#12	Land for the use of a school was donated to the trustees by John Coulson. The first school was a log building which was destroyed by fire in 1842 and replaced by a frame structure. A brick school was erected there in 1899, renovated in 1937, and closed in 1960. This building has been demolished.
Hollows SS#13	Land for a school to serve this section was acquired by the trustees from John Garbutt in January 1863. A frame school was opened there on part Lot 11 Concession 12. This school was destroyed by fire, and replaced by a brick building in 1888. The new school was located on the William Bingham farm, part Lot 10 Concession 13. It was closed in 1960, but has subsequently been used as the Hollows Community

Name	Description
	Centre.
Steele's Corners SS#14	This section was served by two schools, the first being a frame structure that was built during the 1850s on the south-east quarter of Lot 15 Concession 14. It was replaced by a brick school in 1888, which was closed in 1960. The schoolyard was surrounded by maple trees planted in 1885.
Cookstown SS#15	This school, known as the "Public and Continuation School," was opened in 1897. It is a two story, six bay, brick building at the corner of George and Wellington Streets. The building contained a bell tower, as well as a date stone over the main entrance. The building was formerly used as a Methodist Church and was enlarged after it had been acquired for use as a school.
Gilford SS#16	This school section has been served by at least two school buildings. The first school in this area was conducted in the home of a certain Mr. Gray, until a clapboard building was built on the east side of Breard Street in 1868. This was later replaced by a brick structure on the north side of Main Street (Gilford Road) which was closed in 1960. The school was temporarily reopened and used until 1970. The building was bought by Paul Russell and converted into a private residence.
Rev. Arthur Hill's Private School	The Rev. Arthur Hill is reported to have operated a private, residential school for boys on the Middletown Road, which was located on the north-west quarter of Lot 11 Concession 8. Hill was rector at Trinity Anglican Church from 1849 until 1857. Hill must have conducted this school during that period.
Bradford High School	The history of this school begins in 1843, when the Barrie Grammar School was first opened. That institution was transferred to Bond Head in 1852, and thence to Bradford in 1859. The original building in Bradford was located to the north of Fred C. Cook Public School (the former Bradford High). The Bradford Grammar School became a "high school" in 1872, and the building was enlarged in 1889 to meet with the increased enrollment. The school was burned in 1893, and rebuilt as a four room structure at 28 Queen Street. That building was also burned in 1923, but replaced by a new structure that was enlarged with an additional four rooms in 1956. This building was designated by the Bradford-West Gwillimbury Heritage Committee in May 2013 (By-law 2013-54).

## 10.0 Economic Activities

Records such as census returns and assessment rolls show that a variety of industries were quickly established in Simcoe County during the nineteenth century. Some were responsible for the immediate development of an area (e.g., saw mills, grist mills, woolen mills, blacksmith shops, etc.). Other industries developed shortly thereafter, but were closely tied to the agrarian character of the economy and included businesses such as agricultural implement manufactories (e.g., plough makers, fanning mill manufacturers, pump makers etc.), tanneries, saddlers, breweries, cooperages, lime kilns and so on. Other businesses followed as the inhabitants prospered and had more disposable income (e.g., tailors, milliners, weavers, etc.).

### 10.1 Saw Mills

Saw mills were an important early industry in Simcoe County; immense tracts of nearby forests provided an abundance of both hardwoods and conifers (especially Eastern White Pine) as raw material. The earliest saw mills in Simcoe were established in the 1820s and were mainly water driven and therefore built adjacent to rivers or creeks. Mill dams were often built at these locations to create a pond that provided water power to run the mill machinery as well as an area where the saw logs could be stored until they were required for cutting. Later saw mills were often steam-powered, and could be set up virtually anywhere, and by the third quarter of the nineteenth century there was at least one saw mill in nearly every settlement. The steam saw mills used the debris produced during the cutting process (saw dust, bark etc.) as fuel for the mill, and in at least one instance there was a saw mill in Mara in the early 1860s that was fueled by oil. The lumber produced at these mills was used to construct homes and other structures in the area, but it was also exported to meet the demands of growing Canadian cities (particularly Toronto) as well as to foreign markets.

Some mill owners constructed secondary factories in the vicinity of the saw mill, which manufactured wooden products such as shingles, lathing, and storage boxes. The saw mills either ceased to operate or were required to relocate as the land was cleared and logged out of suitable trees. By the 1870s, a significant number of saw mills had relocated to the lakeshores at the north end of the County. There the mills had ready access to timber that was cut elsewhere and floated to the mills for cutting. The lumber could either be shipped by water or rail to markets from Simcoe. A number of towns grew up around these mills (e.g., Victoria Harbour), and the local economy was dependent upon the prosperity of these operations. Fires were a common risk at the mills, particularly since kilns were used for drying the lumber and large incinerators were required to burn the massive volumes of saw dust and other debris generated during the daily production of lumber. By the 1920s and 1930s, the nearby forests had been cleared of trees of a sufficient size for the mills to remain economically viable, and many were closed particularly during the Great Depression. These closures had a significant

economic impact upon those communities that relied upon the mills as a major source of employment.

The 1861 census for Simcoe shows that there were 51 saw mills. By 1871 this number had more than doubled to 114 (64 in North Simcoe and 50 in South Simcoe). In 1871, there were twenty shingle mills located in Simcoe, ten in the north and ten in the south. These establishments were often set up beside, or as part of, a saw milling operation (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875). Table D5 provides summary details concerning a sample of select saw mills by Township. It should be noted that the majority of saw mills within the County were focused in select centres of activity, such as Collingwood, Midland, and Penetanguishene. While the location of these mills is captured by the Settlement Centre layer, discussion in Section 8, further descriptions can be found in Table D5.

**Table D5: Summary of Select Saw Mills in Simcoe County**

Name	Description
Adjala	
	Adjala was noted for having “good hard timber,” and two saw mills were located in this Township in 1846 (Smith 1846:1). By 1881, there were eight saw mills listed in the Township (Belden 1881).
Essa	
	In 1846, Essa possessed one saw mill (Smith 1846:56). By 1881, five saw mills or combination saw and grist mills were shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
George Fletcher Mill	This saw mill was established by George Fletcher on part Lot 1 Concession 3. The complex of structures included his private residence, a house for the miller, sheds, and a grist mill. These buildings are shown on a map of Essa as well as in a lithographic view of the site published in 1881 (Belden 1881:32, 57).
Nicholston Mills	This saw mill was established by John Nichol on part Lot 1 Concession 5. The complex of buildings included his private residence, the grist mill, a lumber/saw mill, a woollen mill, barns, a store, and a number of outbuildings such as sheds. This site also included a pond for temporary storage of the saw logs, and was also used for recreational purposes. These buildings were shown on a map of Essa as well as in a lithographic view of the site published in 1881 (Belden 1881:32, 57).

Name	Description
Flos	
	Flos was described as having good hardwood timber, as well as pine and hemlock. There were no saw mills in this Township in 1846 (Smith 1846:60). By 1881, nine saw mills or combination saw and grist mills were shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
Innisfil	
	The 1851-52 census indicates that Innisfil Township contained five saw mills (Smith 1851:54). No new saw mills were shown on the 1881 <i>Atlas</i> (Belden 1881).
Mara	
	The 1861 census for Mara lists William McPhee as a “mill owner,” while Henry Whitney is also described as a “mill owner.” The Whitney mill is known to have been a saw mill, since the census further notes that the mill produced “lumber.” This establishment was powered by steam, and the fuel is listed in the census schedule as “oil.” The 1871 census notes that James P. Foley was the owner/proprietor of a “steam saw mill” in division “G1” for the Township. Alexander Kennedy was the owner of a saw mill in addition to other mills in census division “G2.” The County Atlas map for this Township shows two saw mills: on the west half of Lot 15 Concession 9 on land owned by D. & T. MacVay, and on the south half of Lot 2 Concession “A” on land owned by R. Cowrie (Beers 1877:56-57).
Matchedash and Medonte	
	The census of 1851-52, which provides statistics for these Townships as a “united” entity, shows that there were just two saw mills for in this enumeration district (Smith 1851:58). By 1881, there were two saw mills shown in Matchedash Township and 16 shown in Medonte (Belden 1881).
Nottawasaga	
	Nottawasaga was noted as having some good quality timber, particularly some “fine cedar on the bay.” In 1846, the Township contained three saw mills, one of which was located in the village of Hurontario on the bay (Smith 1846:132). By 1881, five saw mills were shown in the County (Belden 1881).



Name	Description
Orillia	
	<p>In 1846, there were three saw mills in South Orillia Township (Smith 1846:135). By 1881, there were ten saw mills or shingle mills shown in North Orillia Township and two shown in South Orillia (Belden 1881).</p>
Oro	
	<p>Oro was described as having “mostly pine” timber bordering on the lake and the bay, with good hardwood in the interior. In 1846, there were no saw mills in Oro (Smith 1846:135). By 1881, there were ten saw shown in the Township (Belden 1881).</p>
Rama	
	<p>The provincial gazetteer published in 1846 makes no reference to any saw mills in Rama, nor are any listed in the 1861 census. The 1871 census for Rama notes that John D. Thomson, Melville Miller, and Isaac Wardell operated saw mills within census division “H1.” The 1877 County Atlas map of Rama shows at least seven saw mills: Lot 3 Concession “C;” the north half of Lot 20 Concession “B;” the south west part of Lot 7 Concession “A;” two mills at Longford, on the west side of Lake St. John, on part Lots 18 and 19 in the Broken Front Concession; on the west side of Lake St. John, on part Lot 23 in the Broken Front Concession, on land owned by A. McPherson; and on the east half of Lot 17 Concession 6 on land owned by I.S. Wardle (Beers 1877:70).</p> <p>Two features are shown on the 1877 map of Rama, which were built in connection with the lumber industry: the Black River and Lake St. John “log” canal, constructed by the Rama Timber Transport Co. in 1868-69, and used to float saw logs along a shorter, straighter, and more economical route; and a “tramway” or “portage” used to transport logs from Lake St. John to Lake Couchiching, which was built on part Lots 30-31 in the Broken Front Concession probably at about the same time as the “log canal” (Beers 1877:70).</p>
Sunnidale	
	<p>Sunnidale contained just one saw mill in 1846 (Smith 1846:185). By 1881, there were five saw mills shown in the Township (Belden 1881).</p>

Name	Description
Tay	
	<p>There is no reference to any saw mills in this Township in 1846, but the 1851-52 census indicated that Tay contained one saw mill located on Sturgeon Bay (Smith 1846:186; Smith 1851:57). By 1881, three saw mills are shown in the Township, although many more are associated with the settlement centres within the Township such as Penetanguishene or Waubeshene (See Table D6).</p>
Victoria Harbour Lumber Co.	<p>This company was established by the “lumber baron” John Waldie (1833-1907) who was a native of Hawick, Scotland. He purchased the holdings of the “Power Lumber Co.” at Victoria Harbour in 1884, followed by those of Keane &amp; Fowlie and then John McDermott’s mill. These were referred to as Mills No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. There were other buildings constructed in connection with the mills, such as kilns, machine shops, shingle mills, planing mills, and a power house, as well as offices and nearby housing for the mill employees. At its peak, these mills produced 200,000 board feet of lumber per day. Some of the mills were burned (eg, Mill No. 2 in 1918), and they eventually ceased operations in 1927 (Boyer 1989:16-29).</p>
Tecumseth	
	<p>The Township contained “good quality” timber, and six saw mills were in operation by 1846 (Smith 1846:187).</p>
Foster/Cerwell Mill	<p>The first saw mill in Tecumseth Township is believed to have been located on the south-east part of Lot 22 Concession 7. It was built by Asher Miller Foster in 1828, and sold to John Cerswell in 1829. Cerswell and his family operated the mill until ca. 1870. The building was 38x48 feet in size (11.5 x 14.6 m) and was powered by a 16 foot (4.87 m) diameter water driven wheel. The mill dam was approximately 200 feet long (60.96 m) with a depth of about 14 feet (4.27 m).</p>
Isaac Rogers Mill	<p>This steam powered saw mill was built in 1846, on the south half of Lot 1 Concession 7. This mill site contained a shallow pond (10 feet deep, or 3.048 m) for storing the logs until they were needed at the mill. Rogers sold this mill to William Carter in 1856. In 1860 James Sykes purchased this site, and constructed a three storey grist mill beside the saw mill, which he then sold to James and Robert Sproule. They successfully operated the mills until 1880 when Joseph Tuer purchased them. The mills were destroyed by fire in 1884.</p>

Name	Description
Tiny	
	There were no saw mills in Tiny Township in 1846 (Smith 1846:192). By 1881, there were seven saw mills shown in Simcoe County (Belden 1881).
Tossorontio	
	In 1846, Tossorontio was described by an eye-witness as primarily having pine and hemlock timber. There were no saw mills in this Township in 1846, although seven were shown on the 1881 <i>Atlas</i> (Belden 1881; Smith 1846:197).
Vespra	
	In 1846, Vespra contained two saw mills and the 1851-52 census indicated this number had increased to four saw mills (Smith 1846:200; Smith 1851:56). By 1881, 12 saw mills were shown in the County (Belden 1881).
West Gwillimbury	
	This Township contained stands of tamarac and pine, as well as some oak and poplar. There is no reference made to any saw mills in the Township in 1846, yet the 1851-52 census indicates that West Gwillimbury Township contained eight saw mills, with nine saw mills illustrated in the 1881 <i>Atlas</i> (Belden 1881; Smith 1846:73; Smith 1851:53).

**Table D6: Notable Centres of Milling Activity in Simcoe County**

Name	Description
Collingwood	
	There were at least five major saw milling operations at Collingwood during the nineteenth century.
Gilson Mill	This steam powered mill was owned by Hiram Gilson and his partner, a Mr. Cogswell, and operated between 1856 and 1882. It was located on the bay, east of Ragland Street. The mill was either destroyed by fire or dismantled (Miller and Holmes 2017:301, 306).
Buck Mill (D.G. Cooper Mill).	This site contained a steam powered stave and shingle mill, owned and operated by George Buck between ca. 1871 and 1893. The mill was located north-east of Minnesota and Huron Streets. The property was bought by Mr. Cooper in January 1893, and he operated this mill until it was destroyed by fire in July 1907. By July 1909, a new mill had been built at this location by the Kent-Cooper Lumber Co., which operated until 1918. The mill was equipped with a 60 foot (18 m) high iron chimney. The mill was closed and demolished in 1918 in order to make room for a coal business (Miller and Holmes 2017:301, 306-307).
Hotchkiss, Peckham	This steam powered mill operated on leased land (Lot 44 Concession 9, Nottawasga) between 1867 and 1869. The land was purchased by Hotchkiss and Peckham in 1869, and operated under various managers until 1903. The site contained the mill (88 x 145 in size, or 26.8 x 44 m), an 85 foot (25.9 m) brick smoke stack, six boilers, three engines, and mill worker's dwellings. By 1871-72, the mill produced 15,000,000 board feet, some of which was destined for South America. The business was known as the "Collingwood Mills." It later became the Collingwood Lumber Co., and eventually the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. Shingle cutting machinery was installed at the mill in July 1895. In May 1882, an abandoned side-wheeler named the Algoma was sunk in the harbour and turned into a slab dock at the mill. Operations ceased in 1903 (Miller and Holmes 2017:301-302, 307-310).
Underwood Mill	This steam powered mill was built by Joel Underwood in 1852, and operated as the "Collingwood Harbour Steam Mill." Its location (north of First Street, between High and Hurontario) was shown on the Gibbard map of 1853. The mill was leased by Philip H. Eligh in the summer of 1854, when it was known as the "Collingwood Harbour Steam Saw Mills." The building appears

Name	Description
	to have been either rebuilt or renovated in 1856, and was then located on the “west side of Walnut Street.” The mill was offered for sale between August 1857 and October 1861, but was not sold (Miller and Holmes 2017:302, 310-311).
S.C. Kanady & Co.	This mill was built by Kanady, McDougall & Co. in 1872, and operated until 1900. It was located on the harbour east of High Street at Rupert’s Landing. It was known for a time as the “Kanady & Christie Mill Co.” The company appears to have done extensive business as reported in the newspapers, cutting 1,013,000 board feet in June 1877. Due to financial difficulties, the company suspended operations in January 1888, but the mill and its assets were purchased by J. & T. Charlton in January 1900. The site included three boilers, a 10 foot deep (3.048 m) log pond, a 400 HP engine, and 90 foot (27.4 m) iron chimney. In 1906, it was reported that this mill cut 12,789,674 board feet during a 133 day period. The company operated the mills until April 1914 when production ceased. It was reported in May 1916 that the mill had been “recently” destroyed by fire. It was not rebuilt (Miller and Holmes 2017:302, 305, 311-315).
Midland	
	There were numerous saw mills in operation in the area around Midland between the 1870s and 1904, as well as a various other factories (box factories, shingle mills) and other buildings associated with these businesses (e.g., worker’s houses, stables, etc.).
British Canadian Lumbering & Timber Co.	This steam saw mill was located on land leased from the Midland Railway at Hugel Point for twenty years, on part Lot 109 Concession 1. Operations commenced in May 1882, but the mill was destroyed by fire in August of the following year and was not rebuilt. Eight dwelling houses and a large stock of lumber was consumed by the fire. The company entered into receivership in 1884 (Miller & Holmes 2017:268-269).
Cameron and Playfair	This saw mill was opened in 1899, and was located on 24½ acres (9.9 ha) on part Lot 108 Concession 2 in Tay Township. This was on the same land where the Midland Coal Dock Co. Ltd. was established. The mill closed in 1909 or 1910, and part of the mill property was sold to the Midland Coal Dock Co. Ltd. The company purchased the remainder of the property in 1917 (Miller & Holmes 2017:252-254).
George Chew & Sons	This saw mill was built in 1899-1900 on Broken Front Lot 21 Concession 3 in Tay, on the former Ontario Lumber Co. site. The mill was enlarged in March 1901. The original business

Name	Description
	<p>partnership was dissolved in November 1906, leaving Manley Chew as the sole owner. The business suffered setbacks when the mill yard was burned in October 1909 and again in June 1914. New boilers were installed in December 1913 following an explosion in October. This mill employed between 90 and 100 men and was capable of cutting 110,000 board feet per day by 1914-15. The mill was sold by Chew to Mason &amp; Co. in November 1920, but possession reverted to Chew in February 1924 following a mortgage default. The mill was sold by Chew to the Midland Lumber Co. in March 1928, but the business closed and the building was taken down in March 1930 (Miller and Holmes 2017:239-244).</p>
Chew Bros.	<p>A saw and shingle mill was established by George and Thomas Chew in 1876 at the “Y,” on part Lot 108 Concession 2. By 1877, a grist mill (Chew &amp; Weeks) was also operational at this site. This property was sold by the Chew family in 1889 and was later bought out by the Midland Coal Dock Co. (Miller and Holmes 2017:265-267).</p>
Chew Bros.	<p>This steam saw mill was built at Hugel Point, on part Lot 109 Concession 1, in June 1880. Machinery from their other steam mill at the “Y” was brought to this location in June 1881. Fire destroyed the mill in “less than an hour” in October 1891, but it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1895. The business suffered setbacks when fire destroyed the lumber yard in September 1909 and again in August 1913. The company was taken over by Edward Letherby and Manley Chew in 1919 and operated as Letherby &amp; Chew. It was later known as Letherby-Terry-Nicholson Ltd. in 1930, and as Ed. Letherby &amp; Son in 1933. The mill ceased operations in 1939, and it was demolished in 1940 (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:267-275).</p>
Midland Shipyard	<p>This shipyard was located on a water lot adjacent to Lot 108 in Concession 2 in Tay Township. This property contained a steam saw mill, built by H.H. Cook, as early as July 1871. The mill was destroyed by fire in August 1877 but rebuilt, and operations were taken over by the British Canadian Lumbering &amp; Timber Co. in 1879-80. Mr. Cook was the president of the Company. The mill was capable of cutting about 115,000 board feet of lumber per day. This firm entered into receivership in February 1884, and the property was leased by Emery Bros. (or Emery Lumber Co). of Michigan until October 1892. James Playfair bought this site in October 1894, and it was operated by him until October 1915. A fire destroyed the lumberyard in October 1915, but not the mill and nearby residences. The land was then sold to the Midland Shipbuilding Co. in early 1916, but</p>



Name	Description
	<p>the mill operations ceased. Additional land and the water lot was sold to the Company by the Midland Dry Dock Co. in October 1917. The equipment was sold and removed from the site in September 1919 (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:254-264).</p>
<p>Old Fort Mills</p>	<p>It is known that there were a few mills located at the Wye River on what was referred to as the “Old Fort,” where the ruins of a French fort had been discovered. James Craighead (Sr. and Jr). and Thomas Craighead were assessed for taxes on this site in 1890, where they may have had a shingle factory. Another saw mill was established there by H.H. Cook in 1879. In 1882, the British Canadian Lumbering &amp; Timber Co. established a saw mill here known as the “Wye Saw Mills” (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:255, 257, 276).</p>
<p>Ontario Lumber Co.</p>	<p>This saw mill was built by John M. Dollar in June 1880 on land that originally belonged to the Midland Railway of Canada. During its first years of operation, this mill cut between 4 and 9 million board feet of lumber. The mill was destroyed by fire in April 1883, with an estimated loss of between \$22,000 and \$25,000. Dollar sold the mill property to the Ontario Lumber Co. (of which he was a share holder and officer) in June 1883. The mill was quickly rebuilt, but destroyed in a second blaze in July 1885 and again rebuilt. The mill was operational from the autumn of 1886 until it was closed in October 1892. Operations were suspended at this site until at least 1898. George Chew purchased this property in November 1899, where he planned to erect a new mill and possibly a box factory (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:236-239).</p>
<p>Peters &amp; Cain</p>	<p>This mill was located in “Dollartown” on part Lot 22 Concession 3, and may have included a later box factory on this site. The first mill on this site was built by Samuel and Joseph Chew sometime during the year 1881, and operated by Peters &amp; Cain in 1883. The property was taken over by Charles Peters in July 1884 under power of sale after Chew defaulted in the mortgage payments on the mill property. At that time, in addition to the mill, this land contained “several dwelling houses, office, storehouse, stable etc..” During the 1880s, this mill cut between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 board feet of lumber (pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood). Due to a lack of raw timber, the mill was not operational in 1892 and in that same year the property was lost through a mortgage default. The mill was operated by the Western Bank until October 1898 when the property was purchased by Manley Chew. This site included a box factory, which was operated as early as 1892-93 by the Georgian Bay Box and Planing Mill Co. This factory was destroyed by fire in</p>

Name	Description
	<p>October 1893 but rebuilt and damaged by fire again in November 1895. This factory continued to operate until at least the 1920s under various company names including: Midland Box and Shook &amp; Planing Factory, Firstbrook Box Co., Georgian Bay Shook Mills Ltd., Midland Woodworkers Ltd., International Fibre Board Co. Ltd., and Ten Test. The factory temporarily ceased operations in 1928, and reopened temporarily in 1930 (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:245-248).</p>
Sunnyside Mills	<p>This mill was built by James G. Tate in the spring of 1881 on part Lot 110, Concession 2, in Tay Township. The property was sold by him to Peter McLeod and Charles C. Cameron in April 1882. By January 1883, McLeod and Cameron had named their operation “Sunnyside Mills.” The land was acquired after a mortgage default by George Caswell in April 1886, but the mill was destroyed by fire in late November 1887. The site was eventually acquired by the Canada Iron Furnace Co. Ltd. in May 1899 (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:274-276).</p>
Tate & Wylie	<p>This saw mill was located on leased land at Hugel Point, and constructed in April 1887. The mill was only operation for a short time, being destroyed by fire in March 1888 and was not rebuilt. This site was taken over by the Chew Bros., who built a new mill at this spot in 1888-89 (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:269).</p>
Penetanguishene	
	<p>There were at least six major saw milling operations located in the vicinity of Penetanguishene during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The earliest mill is believed to have been erected by the British government at Copeland’s Creek in 1829 in order to provide lumber for government buildings and officer’s quarters.</p>
Copeland’s Mill	<p>There was a water powered saw mill, built by George Copeland sometime before 1851, which was located on Copeland Creek. This was one of the earliest mills at Penetanguishene. Newspapers reported on the activities at the Copeland water powered mill in November 1886 and February 1890 (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:279, 299).</p>
Davidson’s Mill	<p>This mill was built by David Jones Mitchell sometime before 1851, and was located near the south end of the harbour. It was expanded and upgraded in 1864, but due to financial insolvency Mitchell lost the business in November 1869. It was then taken over by Joseph and David Davidson who had rented the mill from Mitchell before his failure. Davidson sold this mill to Finlay McGibbon in 1872. David Davidson then built another mill on</p>

Name	Description
	the west side of the harbour at which he operated between 1873 and 1906, along with a shingle mill. Damage was caused to the lumberyard in a blaze in November 1897. The mill ceased operations in 1906 (Miller & Holmes 2017:279-280; 297-299).
Cook, Christopher & Co.	The Toronto Globe reported that this mill was operational in November 1871 (Miller & Holmes 2017:299).
Finlay McGibbon & Son	This was the former Mitchell-Davidson mill, which McGibbon purchased from Davidson in 1872. The mill was periodically upgraded with new equipment. He operated this mill continuously until October 1919 when the building was destroyed in a blaze. A new mill was erected during the summer of 1920, which continued in business until at least 1930 (Miller & Holmes 2017:279; 292-294).
Carl Beck Mills	This saw mill was erected for Carl Beck and his business partners at Nelson and Sheridan Streets in 1873, and managed by Beck until 1877 when he bought out the shares of the other investors. The Beck mill provided lumber for some of the Provincial Reformatories. The mill was destroyed by fire in early August 1879, but rebuilt and named the “Red Mill.” This “fine new mill” remained operational until 1915. Between ca. 1881 and 1899, Beck added other mills to his complex, including the “Keene Mill” (formerly owned by the Brentwood Lumber Co). and the “New Keene Mill” which was moved here from Tonawanda, New York. The Keene Mill was located at Fox Street (village Lot 29). In 1899, Beck added box making machinery to his mills, as well as a burner, shingle mill and planing mill. The shingle and planing mills were destroyed by fire in October 1890. The box factory was located at Chatham and Sheridan Streets. In 1900, the annual output of the mills was 25,000,000 board feet. The Keene Mill was destroyed by fire in July 1912, The Beck family continued to operate the mills until 1922, when much of the milling ceased. The New Keene Mill was sold and moved to Callander, Ontario in April 1928, and the Red Mill was bought by J.T. Payette and removed from the site in April 1929. The remaining assets of the company were liquidated in May 1941 (Miller & Holmes 2017:278, 283-291).
Penetang Box Factory	This factory (including a planing mill) was built by the firm of John Craig & Sons in 1888, destroyed by fire in late May 1888. It was rebuilt and remained operational until January 1893 when the entire operation was moved to Midland (Miller & Holmes 2017:279, 291-292).

Name	Description
Gropp Bros. Mill	This site was owned and operated by August John and Charles August Gropp between 1895 and 1922. The complex, north of Centre Street at the waters edge, included a lath mill and box factory, as well as a shingle mill that was under construction in the autumn of 1900. The business was also known as the “Penetanguishene Lumber & Shingle Mills.” The mill and its associated buildings were destroyed by fire as reported on January 1, 1921. The Gropp family announced plans to rebuilt the mill in January 1922 (Miller & Holmes 2017:279, 294-295).
Firstbrook Box Factory Mill	This mill was operated on part Lots 116-117 Concession 1 (Tay) at Copeland’s point between September 1902 and February 1919. The business operated under the name of the “Penetanguishene Lumber & Shingle Mill.” The site contained a saw mill, boiler, lath mill and box factory. The machinery was sold and moved to Thessalon in 1919, but the dismantled saw mill appears to have been destroyed by fire in August 1923. The land owned by the company was sold between October 1932 and February 1934 (Miller & Holmes 2017:279, 295-297).
Un-named Mill	This saw mill and its surrounding “reserve” lot was shown on maps on the east side of Lot 116 at Penetanguishene (Fletcher 1878).
Port Severn	
Port Severn Mill	This water driven saw mill commenced operations around 1830, and was built by the government for the use of the natives on the Coldwater Reservation. Anna Brownell Jameson noted in 1837 that the natives “never used it themselves, but [was] let out to the white settlers at a certain rate.” After being operated for about six years, the mill was closed and is presumed to have sat idle until 1849-50. The mill resumed operations during the early 1850s, and in 1857 it was leased to Alexander R. Christie and Andrew Herron of St. Catharines, and operated as “Christie’s Mill.” The building appears to have originally been located on Lauson’s Island (or Sawmill Island), and may have been upgraded or rebuilt in 1859-60. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1869, rebuilt, and sold to Anson Dodge. It was subsequently operated by the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. The complex included a store and storehouse, and workers houses were located nearby. The mill was destroyed by fire on August 16, 1896 and was not rebuilt (Jameson 1990:540; Miller & Holmes 2017:180-190).
Sturgeon Bay	

Name	Description
	<p>There were at least three saw mills at Sturgeon Bay in Tay Township. One was water driven and the other two were steam powered.</p>
<p>Water Mill</p>	<p>The water mill was located on the Sturgeon River on part Lot 8 Concession 9 in Tay Township. This land was originally patented by Samuel Peters Jarvis of Toronto in early 1848, and devised to his son, Charles Frederick Jarvis. This mill was erected by Charles Thompson of Summer Hill (Toronto) in 1848. The property was sold by the Jarvis family to Laramy &amp; Co., (William Laramy and Alva Smith) of Batavia, New York, in April 1867. The mill was operated by Laramy until April 1871, when it was sold to Anson Dodge when it formed part of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. In March 1873 it was bought from the Dodge family by Alexander Ritchie Christie. In April 1885, the Christie family sold the mill to John Spiers Playfair of Toronto who operated it under the name "Playfair &amp; Co." Playfair retained ownership of the mill property until 1895 (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:204-210).</p>
<p>Un-named Steam Mill</p>	<p>A steam mill was located on the east side of Sturgeon Bay, on Lot 10 Concession 9 in Tay. It was probably built in the late summer or autumn of 1873 by William Tanner of Fonthill (in Pelham Township, Welland County). It was known as the Tanner Mill at Tannerville. During the 1870s and '80s, a shingle mill and a lath mill were added to this complex. Logs were rafted here from Sudbury, as well as from Wahnapiatae and the French and Spanish Rivers, as the nearby timber berths in Simcoe were cleared of trees. William H. Tanner, the son of the builder, died in May 1905 at the age of 60 after he was accidentally thrown against the band saw in the mill which severed eight of his ribs from the spine and exposed one of his lungs. The Tanner mill buildings were periodically upgraded, and eventually sold to Thomas Edward Manley Chew of Midland in April 1907. The site was razed by fire in July 1913 and it was not rebuilt (Miller &amp; Holmes 2017:204-210).</p>
<p>Un-named Steam Mill</p>	<p>A steam mill was located on Lot 9 Concession 9 in Tay, and was operational by 1868. The property was acquired by Laramy &amp; Co., (William Laramy and Alva Smith) of Batavia, New York, in 1867. The mill was operated by Laramy until 1871 when it was sold to Anson Dodge. It then formed part of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. In 1874 it was bought from the Dodge family by Alexander R. Christie. In 1885, the Christie family sold the mill to John Spiers Playfair of Toronto who operated it under the name "Playfair &amp; Co." This mill was destroyed by fire in 1891, and replaced with a shingle mill which was moved to Midland in</p>

Name	Description
	April 1899 and then moved to Haliburton in April 1903 (Miller & Holmes 2017:204-205, 210-214).
Victoria Harbour	
	There were several saw mills in the vicinity of Victoria Harbour during the nineteenth century, the first of which was reputed to have been built by David Hogg on or near the east side of the mouth of the Hogg River on part Lot 13 Concession 6 in 1843.
McNabb Saw Mill	This mill was shown on the Gibbard survey of 1853 on part Lot 13 Concession 6 in Tay Township. This mill was probably built by Alexander McNabb. Part of this land was sold by him to William Basil Hamilton in December 1853, and another parcel in April 1855. John McDermott bought this land in February 1882.
Kean, Fowlie & Co.	This saw mill was located on the east side of Hogg Bay, either on part Lot 14 or part Lot 15 in Concession 7 in Tay Township, north of Ellen Street. The company was operated as a partnership by John Kean and Albert Fowlie of Orillia between August 1869 and 1876, along with their associates William D. Ardagh and Richard Power. The mill was shown on the Hogg map of 1871. Their operation included shingle, siding and lath mills. The mill was operated by John Kean and John McDermott between ca. 1877 and 1900.
Nickerson/Nicholson Mill	This mill was operational by June 1884, and included a dock and shops. It was destroyed by fire in June 1888 (Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, July 1888).
Un-named Saw Mill	This mill was located at the foot of Francis Street (east side) north of John Street, on part Lot 14. This is probably the mill constructed by Richard Power in 1876-77. He operated this mill in partnership with Andrew Miscampbell between 1883 and 1886 as "R. Power & Co." Power sold this mill in 1886 to the newly established Victoria Harbour Lumber Co., of which he held a 30% interest. Its location was shown on the Goad's Fire Insurance Plan of August 1890. This mill was equipped with a 70 foot (21 m) high iron saw dust burner. The site also contained a planing mill. The mill was renovated in 1902, but was destroyed by fire in May 1918. The equipment was eventually sold and the building was dismantled in 1924.
Un-named Saw Mill	This mill was located at the foot of Albert Street (east side) north of John Street, on part Lot 14. It was built by Kean & Fowlie in 1870. There was another reference to a mill at the foot of Albert Street that was built by Richard Power in 1877. Was this another mill at this same site, or did Power simply take over the



Name	Description
	<p>management of Sawmill 2 at that time? A newspaper published in November 1880 described an iron saw dust burner at the Power mill, 80 feet (24 m) in height, into which a worker named Payne was nearly conveyed when his foot became caught in the “refuse carrier.” Co-workers were able to stop the machinery and rescued Payne who was “slightly scorched around the lower extremities.” Had he fallen into the burner “he would have been cremated in a few minutes or even less” (Canadian Post, Nov. 19, 1880). The “winter cuts” at the Power mill were estimated at 12-15 million board feet. Its location was shown on the Goad’s Fire Insurance Plan of August 1890. This mill was renovated in 1902, and the height of the burner was raised to 110 feet (33.5 m). The mill equipment was sold and the building was demolished in April 1924.</p>
Un-named Saw Mill	<p>This mill was located on the east side of Martha Street, north of John Street, on part Lot 14. It was under construction by the Victoria Harbour Lumber Co. in 1900, and the site contained a lath mill. This mill was also equipped with a burner. The mill was closed in October 1927 due to a lack of saw logs, and the equipment was sold.</p>
McDermott’s Saw Mill	<p>This mill, operated by John McDermott, was located on Lot 15 Concession 7 in Tay Township, north of Ellen Street and to the north-east of the other mills. Its location was shown on the Goad’s Fire Insurance Plan of August 1890. The mill appears to have remained idle between ca. 1900 and 1904. These premises appear to have contained a stable, blacksmith shop, and shingle mill. McDermott sold this mill to the Victoria Harbour Lumber Company in March 1907, and appears to have been demolished before the autumn of 1913.</p>
Waubashene	
Waubashene Mills	<p>This saw mill commenced operations “near Coldwater” sometime during the summer of 1860, when an advertisement was published in the Northern Advance seeking “a competent gang sawyer and a few good choppers.” William Hall obtained a license for a timber berth of 24 square miles (38 km) in Matchedash Township later that same year, and another license for a larger timber berth of 58 square miles (93 km) was issued to Hall &amp; Edsall Bros. This may have been associated with the other license held by Hall. In the early summer of 1862, the mill shipped about 150,000 board feet of oak plank, and by late in the year 1871 the volume of timber produced had increased to about 12 million board feet. By 1900, the mill was capable of producing 35 million board feet of lumber. Hall purchased the</p>

Name	Description
	lands around the mill site (Lots 10 and 11, Concession 11) between 1865 and 1867, which he later sold to Anson P. Dodge in July 1870. Hall later sold lands to Dodge in other nearby Townships (Flos, Orillia, Tay and Tiny) in May 1871. In May 1872, Dodge sold this mill and the surrounding land to the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. The mill, which was driven by a 350 HP steam engine, was destroyed by fire on August 14, 1881 but was rebuilt in the spring of 1882 and enlarged in 1883. It was located at the intersection of Green [Elm] and Hanson [Coldwater] Streets. The complex included a dock, lath mill, shingle mill, storehouses, and box factory, as well as a boarding house for the employees. The Company also owned two provision stores in the village. A nearby “Temperance Hotel” (the Dunkin House) was used by “travelling salesmen having business to transact at the mills.” The box factory was destroyed by fire in October 1891 and was not rebuilt. The main mill was damaged by fire in September 1902 but the blaze was extinguished with a loss of about \$5,000. The mill was closed down due to a lack of “raw product” in 1920, and the mill was demolished in 1925. The closure of the mill had a major impact upon the local economy in Waubaushene. The company books were closed charter was surrendered to the Province of Ontario in August 1942 (Miller & Holmes 2017:191-203).

## 10.2 Agricultural Production

Simcoe County has a rich agricultural history of mixed farming. Census and other records show that a variety of cultivars were planted by Euro-Canadians which included cereals or grains such as wheat and corn, and root crops, vegetables, and some fruit. Livestock was found on most farms, although the nineteenth-century agricultural census returns did not enumerate poultry. Additional farm products were included on the 1851, 1861 and 1871 census returns. This agricultural data formed a separate schedule on these decennial census returns. The census of 1851-52 shows that farmers in Simcoe County produced good harvests of wheat, oats, peas, turnips and hay. Other farm products included maple sugar, butter, hay and wool (Smith 1851:53).

The 1861 and 1871 agricultural censuses provide a very detailed picture of the County. The crops grown in the various Townships included: fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, peas, oats, buck wheat, “Indian corn,” potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel (a root vegetable mainly used for animal feed), flax, and beans. Cider production suggests that apples were being grown although the fruit itself was not listed in the schedule. Clover and/or timothy seed was a valuable product, as was hay, hops and maple sugar. Additional

farm products included butter, cheese, cured beef and pork, wool, fulled and flannel cloth. Linen was enumerated only in Mono Township. Livestock included bulls, milch cows, calves/heifers, horses, colts/fillies, sheep and pigs. The three largest cheese producing Townships by weight were West Gwillimbury (9,625 lbs./4,365 kg), Oro (8,146 lbs./3,695 kg) and Tecumseth (6,631 lbs./3,007 kg). Dried and fresh fish were listed in the agricultural census return for Tay and Tiny Townships only (Campbell 1864).

The agricultural census data collected for 1871 showed a similar listing of crops and livestock as was recorded in the previous census. The schedules for 1871 recorded “other roots” (such as carrots), and barley. Fruit production included apples, grapes and “other” fruit (usually pears and plums), and tobacco was under limited cultivation (13 lbs/5.89 kg in south Simcoe, and 521 lbs/236 kg in north Simcoe). Fur/pelts was enumerated in the census for both parts of the County, and included: beaver, bear, otter, martin, mink, fox, moose or deer, muskrat and “other skins.” The 1871 census recorded a significant amount of “products of the forest” particularly for north Simcoe, including white and red pine, oak, tamarac, and elm. The enumeration for south Simcoe also included birch, maple, and “soft walnut.” In addition to using this timber for lumber, part of it was also used for the manufacture of shingles, boxes, masts and spars, staves, lath, and for tan bark. Some was also used domestically as firewood (Pope 1875).

During the interval between the first settlement of the 1820s and continuing into the 1850s, farmers produced much of their own food and other necessities (e.g., wool or linen for cloth). Due to primitive road conditions and geographic isolation, many of the early families relied upon the local market for the sale or barter of their surplus produce. A portion of the grain taken to the local grist mill for grinding, or of the processed flour, was paid to the miller as his fee. Local storekeepers and itinerant pedlers and tradesmen would take produce in exchange for goods or services. The barter system at the nearest village store was generally unpopular, since all parties relied upon a twelve-month long credit system and cash was not always readily available for payment. Additional opportunities for marketing farm produce appeared during the mid-nineteenth century, when communities such as Barrie, Bradford, Collingwood and Orillia began to increase in size. Other markets became accessible after the mid-nineteenth century, when improved roads and railways were constructed (Kelly 1978).

An “Agricultural Society” was formed at Barrie during the 1840s, and various other branches were subsequently organized: Collingwood (organized at Duntroon in 1855, and commonly known as the “Great Northern Exhibition”); Cookstown (1855); Flos (1860); Oro (1852, known as the “Oro World’s Fair”); Tiny and Tay (Midland, 1883); Tecumseth (Beeton, 1845); Huronia; and Orillia. These fairs have been an important part of rural social life since they were established, and were a venue where farmers could exchange information and learn about developments in mechanized equipment, etc. The fairs were also social events, and included exhibitions of prize winning produce

and livestock, as well as friendly competitions such as ploughing matches, horse races, etc. (Dodds 1967:159-165).

Dairy and cattle farming has formed an important part of the agricultural makeup of Simcoe County throughout the years. Beef or cattle rings were organized among some farm families in Simcoe County and have operated for decades. This was a co-operative system, also known as the “fresh beef association,” in which members would provide a young heifer or steer during the season that would be butchered and shared among the other members of the “ring.” This guaranteed that the member families would have access to fresh beef during the summer months (June-early October) when food preservation was a concern. The member families would all receive a variety of cuts, and generally about 20-25 lbs (9-11 kg) per week. The beef ring in West Gwillimbury, for instance, is one of the oldest and largest in the County (Gall 2015).

### 10.2.1 Draining the Holland Marsh

The east part of Simcoe County, particularly around West Gwillimbury, was noted by some early travelers as being a nearly impassable marsh. This area abounded in wildlife and was a paradise for hunters and anglers. Plans were proposed for the draining or “reclamation” of the Holland Marsh as early as 1852, by lowering the water level in Lake Simcoe. The first serious step towards draining the marsh, and converting it into productive crop land, was raised by Professor William Henry Day in 1910. The plan called for the construction of a ditch or canal around the perimeter of the marsh as well as a dam, and a water pumping plant. A group was formed in 1911, known as the Holland Marsh Syndicate, to undertake this work. The work was interrupted by the outbreak of the Great War, but resumed in 1923-1924 with the implementation of the Holland Marsh Drainage Scheme. The work on this giant enterprise occupied about four years, and the water pumps were turned on in 1928-1929. The marsh has been a rich tract agricultural land for the past 90 years, with the exception of the brief period of devastation caused by Hurricane Hazel in October 1954, when the marsh was temporarily re-flooded.

## 10.3 Grist Mills

Grist mills were a vital part of life in any of the settlements in Upper Canada/Canada West during the nineteenth century. Prior to the construction of a grist mill within any given community, farmers either had to grind (or pound) their grain at home or then they were required to travel long distances to a village or town where a mill had already been established. Most of the early grist mills were heavy, timber-built structures resting upon substantial stone foundations. The first mills were water-driven, and were therefore located beside a river or creek. If the stream contained an unfailing supply of water, then the water could be diverted along a mill race to the mill. A sluice gate would control

the flow of water, which generally turned an “overshot” wheel. The large mill wheel was connected to an interior “pit wheel” which drove the various pieces of mill machinery. For other locations, where the water supply was less certain, mill ponds were often built which were connected to the mill by means of a race. In later years, some grist mills were steam driven and were not as dependent upon a riparian location. The mill contained at least two stones (burr stones) which ground the grain into flour. The bottom stone was stationary and fixed into the floor of the mill and was known as the “bed,” while the upper stone revolved and was known as the “runner.” Mill machinery frequently included mechanized sieves (bolters) used to separate the various grades of flour, and hoists to load and unload the heavy grain and flour sacks. One of the first acts of the provincial parliament in Upper Canada was passed in October 1792, which regulated the toll that could be collected at a mill. This act specified that no miller could charge more than one-twelfth part of the quantity of the grain brought to his mill as his fee for grinding and bolting the same, which became effective on Jan. 1, 1793 (32 Geo. III. ch. 7, “An Act to Regulate the Toll to be Taken in Mills.”) In addition to flour production, mills also produced “middlings” and “shorts” which was a coarsely ground grain mixed with bran which was often used for animal feed, as well as bran itself. At some locations, the miller might construct a number of buildings which utilized the same source of water (such as a saw mill, woollen mill, tannery, and brewery). If the volume of water was insufficient to drive all of the machinery at once, then gristing and sawing would be carried out at alternate times during the week. Two examples of this kind of complex were found in Essa Township, on the Fletcher and Nichol properties.

The 1861 census for Simcoe County lists 13 grist mills in total, three of which were water-powered and seven were steam mills. The remaining three did not specify the mode of power used to drive the machinery although they may have been water mills. By 1871, the number of grist and flour mills had increased to 15 in South Simcoe and 22 in North Simcoe. The enumeration does not specify whether these mills were water- or steam-powered (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875). Table D7 provides summary details for a sample of Simcoe County grist mills.

**Table D7: Summary of Select Grist Mills in Simcoe County**

Name	Description
Adjala	
	There were no grist mills in Adjala in 1846 (Smith 1846:1). By 1881, there were two grist mills shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
Essa	
	There was one grist mill in Essa in 1846 (Smith 1846:56). By 1881, there were three grist mills shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
Fletcher Mill	This flour mill was established by George Fletcher on part Lot 1 Concession 3. The complex of structures included his private residence, a house for the miller, sheds, and a saw mill. These buildings are shown on a map of Essa as well as in a lithographic view of the site published in 1881 (Belden 1881:32, 57).
Nicholston Mills	This flour mill was established by John Nichol on part Lot 1 Concession 5. The complex of buildings included his private residence, the flour mill, a lumber/saw mill, a woollen mill, barns, a store, and a number of outbuildings such as sheds. This site also included a pond for temporary storage of the saw logs, and was also used for recreational purposes. These buildings are shown on a map of Essa as well as in a lithographic view of the site published in 1881 (Belden 1881:32, 57).
Flos	
	There were no grist mills in Flos in 1846 (Smith 1846:60). By 1881, there was one grist mill shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
Innisfil	
	There was one grist mill in this Township in 1846, and the census of 1851-52 shows that the number of mills had not increased in the interim (Smith 1846:88; Smith 1851:53). By 1881, there were four grist mills shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
Mara	
	There is no record of any grist mills in Mara in 1846, nor in the 1861 census. The 1871 census lists Alexander Kennedy as the owner/proprietor of a grist mill in division "G2" for the Township.



	Kennedy owned a number of other mills, including a saw mill and a carding mill (Smith 1846:110).
Matchedash and Medonte	
	The census of 1851-52, which provides statistics for these Townships as a “united” entity, shows that there was just one grist mill for in this enumeration district. The saw mill was located at Coldwater in Medonte, and had been built by the government during the 1830s for the use of the local Indigenous community. It was “leased to a white settler” (Smith 1846:37; Smith 1851:58). By 1881, there were three grist mills shown in Medonte (Belden 1881).
Nottawasaga	
	In 1846 there were three grist mills in this Township, one of which was located in the village of Hurontario on the bay. The census of 1851-52 indicates that this number had decreased to just one grist mill, however this may be a clerical error as three grist mills are illustrated in the 1881 <i>Atlas</i> (Belden 1881; Smith 1846:132; Smith 1851:63)
Orillia	
	In 1846 there was but a single grist mill in South Orillia Township (Smith 1846:134). By 1881, an additional grist mill was shown in North Orillia Township (Belden 1881).
Oro	
	In 1846, there were no grist mills in Oro (Smith 1846:135). By 1881, there were two grist mills shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
Rama	
	The provincial gazetteer does not note any grist mills in Rama in 1846; nor is there any record of grist mills in the Township according to the 1861 and 1871 census returns, nor the 1881 <i>Atlas</i> (Belden 1881; Smith 1846:157-158).
Sunnidale	
	In 1846 there was just one grist mill in Sunnidale (Smith 1846:184-185). The same number of mills was shown in the 1881 <i>Atlas</i> (Belden 1881).
Tay	
	The provincial gazetteer does not note any grist mills in Tay Township in 1846; nor is there any record of grist mills in the Township according to the 1861 and 1871 census returns, nor

	the 1881 <i>Atlas</i> (Belden 1881; Smith 1846:186).
Tecumseth	
	In 1846, there was one grist mill in Tecumseth (Smith 1846:187). By 1881, there were four grist mills shown in the Township (Belden 1881).
Tiny	
	In 1846, there were no grist mills in Tiny, but it is noted in 1851-52 that there was a grist mill located at Penetanguishene (Smith 1846:192; Smith 1851:55, 57). This number remained unchanged in 1881 (Belden 1881).
Tossorontio	
	In 1846, there were no grist mills in Tossorontio (Smith 1846:197).
Vespra	
	In 1846 there was one grist mill in this Township, and the census of 1851-52 indicates that this number had not changed (Smith 1846:200; Smith 1851:56). There were two grist mills shown in the Township in 1881 (Belden 1881).
West Gwillimbury	
	The census of 1851-52 indicates that West Gwillimbury contained two grist mills (Smith 1851:53). This number remained unchanged in 1881 (Belden 1881).
Bond Head	This village contained one grist mill in 1846 (Smith 1846:17).
Bradford Steam Grist Mill	This mill was located just outside of the village, and about one-quarter of a mile west of the Holland River. It was operational by 1851, and contained “three run of stones” (Smith 1851:52).

## 10.4 Blacksmiths

The blacksmith provided a vital service to the inhabitants of his district during the nineteenth century and provided a variety of products that were not readily available and costly to import. Perhaps the single most important duty carried out by the local blacksmith was the manufacture of horse shoes, followed by the production of hardware for domestic use such as nails, hinges, etc. Some blacksmiths also produced farm utensils in small quantities, as well as iron hoops for barrels, and metal rims for wagon and carriage wheels. Eventually some blacksmiths did branch out into the manufacture of wagons and carriages. Due to their importance, a blacksmith often settled near the

centre of an established village (Table D6), and the proximity of a blacksmith would also attract other settlers and businesses to a community. The 1861 census records not less than 145 blacksmiths in Simcoe County (Campbell 1863).

#### 10.4.1 Mara Township

The 1861 census for Mara showed Peter O’Neal as a blacksmith in Division 1, and Richard Lee and Donald McLean listed under this occupation in Division 2. In the 1871 census, the firm of Sullivan & McPhayden was listed as a blacksmith operation in census division G1, while Andrew Adam and Thomas Mulvihill were blacksmiths in division G2.

#### 10.4.2 Rama Township

The 1861 census for Rama listed no blacksmiths, but the 1871 census listed Smith Thompson & Son as blacksmiths in division H1.

#### 10.4.3 West Gwillimbury

The village of Bond Head once contained as many as seven blacksmith shops, operated during the 1860s by John Lytle, Hugh McCracken, and by George, James and Moses Watson. These shops were located on either side of Main Street, and on the east side of the Townline Road (Highway 27.) The last of the Victorian era shops, built by Alfred Manning in 1888, remained in business until 1961 when Dominic Saniga bought the property. He demolished the original shop, and replaced it with a new structure.

Additionally, Johnny Steele’s Blacksmith Shop was located at Steele’s Corners, near the public school and Coulson’s Hill contained a blacksmith shop on the south-east corner of the 11<sup>th</sup> Line and Penetang Road (Yonge Street).

In the West Gwillimbury side of the village of Newton Robinson (Latimer’s Corners), there were three blacksmiths identified during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. These shops were operated by Messrs. Gordon, Gowan and McLelland, and were on the east side of the Townline Road south of the 10<sup>th</sup> Line. A fourth blacksmith, Mr. Coborn, was located directly opposite on the west side of the Townline Road.

### 10.5 Breweries and Distilleries

Breweries and distilleries were among the earliest regulated activities within the province of Upper Canada. In July 1794, the provincial legislature passed an act “to lay

and collect a duty upon stills” (34 Geo. III. ch. XI), as well as a related act for “Licencing Public Houses” and governing the sale of spirituous liquors (34 Geo. III. ch. XII). These acts were periodically revised by the government, but it was the responsibility of the local (district) magistrates who assembled at the General Court of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace to enforce the regulations and to collect the requisite licencing fees. Brewers and distillers who sold wholesale beer, wine or liquor were not required to obtain a licence. Shopkeepers were permitted to sell liquor, but “not in less quantity than one quart.” Part of the money collected from still and shop licences by the magistrates was to be remitted to the government and used to pay for the salaries and contingent expenses of the officers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly (33 Geo. III. ch. XIII). These regulations could be modified from time to time as deemed requisite. Breweries and distilleries were sometimes set up near grist mills, since they provided a ready source of grain which was used in the mash.

Innisfil boasted one brewery in 1846, while there was a roughly contemporary distillery in Vespra (Smith 1846:88, 200). The 1861 census lists two distilleries and eight breweries in Simcoe County. In 1870-71, there were four breweries in Simcoe North (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875).

Of note is the Bond Head Distillery established by Andrew St. Clair in 1856 on part Lot 1 Concession 7 (West Gwillimbury) on the north side of Main Street in Bond Head. The site contained a spring which provided water for the distillery. The operation was taken over by his brothers, William and James St. Clair in 1860, and a brewery was added to the complex at that time.

## 10.6 Brickyards

Early brick making in Ontario was usually limited to domestic use. Bricks used in the construction of a family residence were often burned on or near the site of the intended dwelling and were frequently produced in a clamp. The 1861 census records just one brick yard in Simcoe County, whereas the 1871 census enumerates four “brick and tile” manufactories in South Simcoe and 25 such establishments in North Simcoe (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875). These small brick yards undoubtedly satisfied the needs of the local area, since brick making on a much larger scale was carried out in Toronto and at other industrial sites in the province (e.g., Halton).

One of the early small-scale brick yards in Simcoe was located in Tecumseth at Newton Robinson, and operated by a Mr. Law. It was on the south side of the 10<sup>th</sup> Line, and west of the Townline Road.

## 10.7 Cheese Factories

Cheese production was commonly a domestic activity and carried out at home during the earliest period of settlement. Cheese was made in nearly all Townships, and the largest producers in 1861 by weight were West Gwillimbury (9,625 lbs/4,365 kg), Oro (8,146 lbs/3,695 kg) and Tecumseth (6,631 lbs/3,007 kg). The 1861 census lists no commercial cheese makers in Simcoe County, and the 1871 census lists none in North Simcoe. By the late nineteenth century, there were at least two commercial cheese makers: the Bond Head Cheese Factory, established in 1895 by John P. Wilcox and Compton B. Jeffs, on the south side of Main Street on part Lot 1 Concession 6 (West Gwillimbury) and the Newton Robinson Cheese Factory, located in Tecumseth on the west side of the Townline Road south of the 10th Line.

## 10.8 Fishing/Fisheries

Commercial fishing was a growing industry in Simcoe during the nineteenth century. The 1861 census, for example, identifies 18 men who were engaged in this line of business. By 1871, there were a number of commercial fishermen employed in North Simcoe. The census return for that year enumerates the number of vessels engaged in this business, as well as the yards of netting used. The census schedule shows that 252 barrels of herring had been produced for the market in 1870. Other varieties of fish that were caught and processed included: 10 barrels of eels; 3,092 barrels of whitefish; 2,568 barrels of trout; and 328 barrels of “other” types of fish. There was one barrel of “fish oil” produced in that year. There was also limited fishing in South Simcoe (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875).

## 10.9 Foundries

The 1861 census for Simcoe County lists just one foundry and two men identified as “founders,” but by 1871 there were four foundries in North Simcoe and two in South Simcoe. These establishments mainly produced agricultural tools and equipment on a modest scale (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875). One such operation, the Bond Head Foundry, was established at Bond Head by William Nelson. This manufactory was located on the south side of Main Street, on part Lot 1 Concession 6 in West Gwillimbury.

The Canada Iron Furnace Co. was located on a 40 acre (16 ha) parcel, being part of Lot 110 Concession 1 in Tay Township. This land was part of a larger tract that previously belonged to the British Canadian Timber & Lumber Co. This land was acquired by the Canada Iron Furnace Co. in July 1899 (Miller & Holmes 2017:276-277).

## 10.10 Lime Kilns

Lime kilns were commonly found in southern Ontario, especially along the Niagara escarpment, where outcroppings of limestone yielded easily accessible quantities of raw material. Many of the kilns that were in operation during the nineteenth century were stone structures known as “draw kilns.” The limestone was placed in the kiln in alternate layers with wood and set on fire. When the temperature in the kiln reached 825-900C, a chemical reaction (calcinations of the limestone) would occur which produced “quick lime” (calcium oxide). The lime was emptied out of the kiln during the buning process, while additional layers of wood and limestone could be fed into the kiln from the top. Quick lime was a valuable product and was a key ingredient used in mortar and cement, when “slaked lime” or “calcium hydroxide” was produced, by mixing the quick lime with water. The lime was also mixed with sand and horsehair to produce a durable plaster that was suitable for both interior and exterior applications. The high pH levels found in the lime plaster acted as a fungicide and mold would not grow on surfaces that had been coated with it. To a lesser extent the burned lime was also used as fertilizer.

The 1861 census does not record the existence of any lime kilns in Simcoe. The 1871 census lists 21 lime kilns, 19 of which were located in North Simcoe while the remaining two were in South Simcoe (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875).

## 10.11 Potash Operations

As the forests were cleared for agricultural purposes, many farmers resorted to burning the hardwood trees. The ashes were either worked back into the ground as fertilizer or were used in the manufacture of lye which was one of the key ingredients used to produce soap. Potash (or potassium carbonate,  $K_2CO_3$ ) was produced by leaching wood ashes in water, and the solution was then evaporated in large iron pots. Approximately 10% of the ashes collected were recovered as potash. Potash also had a variety of other uses, such as bleaching textiles, and it was also used in the manufacturing of glass, and in the production of saltpeter. Potash could also be baked in a kiln which removed many impurities. The resultant product was a white powder known as “pearl ash,” which was used in small quantities as a bread leavening ingredient in the period before baking powder was readily available. In Canada during the nineteenth century the manufacturing of potash became a profitable industry, and the product was used domestically but also shipped abroad. The 1861 census lists no potash works or “asheries” within the County, but by 1871 there four such operations located in North Simcoe and two in South Simcoe (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875).



## 10.12 Quarries

Stone quarries were often established during the nineteenth century where there was an easily accessible outcropping of commercially viable stone—such as limestone (used for building, or in lime burning operations), or sandstone which was used as a building material. The 1861 census does not enumerate any quarries or quarrymen. The 1871 census lists one stone or marble cutting establishment, which may actually refer to a mason or a tombstone maker rather than a quarry. This census also notes the existence of one stone cutting operation which provided 1,200 cubic feet of “building stone for dressing” although its location is not stated (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875).

There is reference to a “good grindstone quarry” located in Nottawasaga Township in 1846, and the same information was published again in 1851. This source noted that “limestone may also be obtained in any desirable quantity” (Smith 1846:132; Smith 1851:63). There were at least two stone quarries in Rama Township, on the east shore of Lake Couchiching. One was located on Lot 20 Broken Front Concession on land owned by Zachary Bailey, and the other on part Lots 23-24 also in the Broken Front Concession on land owned by James McPherson. Both quarries are shown on the Rama map in the Ontario County Atlas published by Beers in 1877 (Beers 1877:70).

## 10.13 Sash and Door Factories

These manufactories are noted in the 1871 census as being among the various businesses that were established in Simcoe.

A carpenter named Phelps Evans established a sash and door factory and a planing mill at Bond Head in 1880 on the north-west corner of Lot 2 Concession 6, in West Gwillimbury Township. This factory was steam powered, and remained in operation until ca. 1889.

There was a sash and door factory, as well as a planing factory, located in Newton Robinson, which were operated by a Mr. Merrick. The planing mill was located on the west side of the Townline Road south of the 10th Line in Tecumseth, while the sash and door factory was on the east side of the road on the West Gwillimbury side.

## 10.14 Ship Building

Given the County’s location and access to major waterways, shipbuilding was an important economic activity starting in the 1850s.

### 10.14.1 The Midland Shipyard

The Midland Shipyard was located on a water lot adjacent to Lot 108 in Concession 2 in Tay Township. The shipyard was established in 1910 by James Playfair, a Scottish born shipbuilder. The first vessel constructed at this shipyard in 1911 was a tug named the *D.S. Pratt*. The name of the yard was changed to the Midland Drydock in 1914-15, and then to Midland Shipbuilding in 1919. This facility originally specialized in ship construction as well as above-water repairs. The first ships built here included two tugs and two scows in 1914-15, and the first “laker” built here was the *Glenshee* in 1915. Three ships were built for overseas service during the Great War (in 1918-19), which were named the *War Fiend*, *War Leveret*, and the *War Fury*. The site was sold to Canada Steamship Lines in 1926, and ceased operations in 1928. In order to assist the war effort, the shipyard was reopened in 1940-41 as the Midland Shipyards. It remained operational until it was permanently closed in 1954. The last large lake vessel built here was the *T.R. McLagen* in April 1954. The Midland Shipyards built and repaired a variety of vessels, including tugs, scows, “lakers,” cargo ships, bulk carriers, self-unloaders etc. The vessels built at Midland like those at nearby Collingwood were “side launched.” During the Second World War (between 1941-1944), the Midland yard built a number of corvette class ships and mine-sweepers for the Royal Navy and for the Royal Canadian Navy which were destined for service overseas. Eleven tugs were built for the British government between April 1945 and June 1946, and six hopper barges were contracted and built for the French government between May and October 1948. The operations at Midland were moved to Collingwood in 1954. There were at least 63 ships that were either built or contracted for at the Midland site between 1911 and 1954, but out of this number the contracts for eleven corvettes were cancelled in 1944-45 (Macht 1981).

Part of the Midland site contained a steam saw mill, built by H.H. Cook, as early as July 1871. The mill was destroyed by fire in August 1877 but rebuilt, and operations were taken over by the British Canadian Lumbering & Timber Co. in 1879-80. This firm entered into receivership in February 1884, and the property was leased by Emery Bros. (or Emery Lumber Co). of Michigan until October 1892. James Playfair bought this site in October 1894, and he operated it until October 1915. A fire destroyed the lumberyard in October 1915, but not the mill and nearby residences. The land was then sold to the Midland Shipbuilding Co. in early 1916, but the sawmill operations ceased. Additional land and the water lot were sold to the sawmill company by the Midland Dry Dock Co. in October 1917. The equipment was sold and removed from the site in September 1919 (Miller & Holmes 2017:254-264).

### 10.14.2 Collingwood Shipyards

The history of shipbuilding in Collingwood dates back to at least 1858, when a wooden schooner named *The Brothers* was launched. However, plans for a large-scale shipbuilding and dry dock facility were not undertaken until the early 1880s. Construction was started on a dry dock in July 1882, which was officially opened on

May 24, 1883. Built by the Collingwood Drydock, Shipbuilding & Foundry Co. Ltd., it was named “The Queen’s Drydock.” In 1889, this firm was reorganized and renamed as the Drydock & Wrecking Co. of Collingwood Ltd. During the period between 1883 and 1901, this facility built, repaired and scrapped a variety of schooners, wooden steamers, tugs and barges. Among the notable wooden ships built here during the nineteenth century were the *Majestic* (1895) and the *Germania* (1899). In 1900, the company name was changed again to the Collingwood Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. The site was enlarged around that time, and the first steel ship—the *Huronic*—was launched in September 1901. This ship was not only the first steel hulled lake vessel built at Collingwood, but it was reputed to have been the first large steel hulled vessel built at any Canadian shipyard. Some of the early ships were christened with names reminiscent of the locale, such as the *Midland King* (1903), the *Waubauskene* (1904) and the *Collingwood* (1907). A well-known Lake Ontario passenger ship, the *Dalhousie City* (which provided service between Toronto and Port Dalhousie) was constructed here in 1911. The Collingwood yard had a long business association with Canada Steamship Lines, and several lake sized vessels were built here for CSL.

During the Great War, a number of ships were constructed for service overseas including the *Canadian Rover*, the *Canadian Gunner*, the *Canadian Farmer*, the *War Wizard* and the *War Witch*. The facility was also used for the manufacture of shells and munitions. In addition to cargo and passenger vessels used on the Great Lakes, the Collingwood yard also built a variety of other ships including dredges (e.g., *M&F Dredges 14 and 15* in 1914); sand suckers (*Charles Dick*, 1922); automobile ferries (*Agoming*, 1926); *gate-lifters* for the Third and Fourth Welland Canals (1928, 1929); hopper barges (*Chesterfield*, 1928); and oil tankers (*Sarnolite*, built for Imperial Oil in 1916). One of the early tankers, the *Locolite*, was launched in 1916. Renamed as the *Imperial Kingston* in 1947, it was later cut down in size and used as a sand and gravel barge named the *Charles W. Johnson*. It was still in service in 1992, but has subsequently been sunk as a dock facing at Sault Ste. Marie.

During the Second World War, at least 26 ships were built at Collingwood that were destined for overseas service. Many were corvettes, such as the *HMCS Orillia* (1940), *Barrie* (1940) and *Galt* (1941), while others were anti-submarine trawlers such as the *HMS Anticosti* (1942). At least three ships were commissioned by the United States in 1942-43, the *USS Beacon*, *Tact* and *Vim*. In 1971, two “Amsterdam style” sightseeing vessels were constructed for use at Toronto, named the *Harvey H. Simpson* and the *Gladys M. Simpson*. One of the best known passenger ferries, the *Chi-Cheemaun*, was built at Collingwood in 1974. Self-unloading lake freighters such as the *Gypsum King* and *Gypsum Baron* were built in 1975-76. The last large lake freighter built at Collingwood in 1985 was the *Paterson*. Due to declining business, the Collingwood yard was closed in September 1986 and the equipment was divided up amongst three other dockyards (Thunder Bay, Port Weller, and Pictou). When the Collingwood facility was closed, it had the distinction of being the only remaining shipyard in Canada where the side-launching of vessels was still practiced. Between 1901 and 1985, at least 208 hulls were completed at Collingwood. Today the *Norisle* (built 1946) is moored at Manitoulin

where it has served as a restaurant and museum since 1975, and the *Norgoma* (built 1950) has been a museum at Sault Ste. Marie also since 1975 (Heller and Gray 1981:6-9; Woodcock 1983:27; Gillham 1992).

## 10.15 Tanneries

Tanning was a lucrative industry during the nineteenth century, and many men who engaged in this line of work became wealthy (such as Jesse Ketchum in Toronto). Tanneries produced leather by preparing animal hides or skins (dehairing, degreasing, and desalting), which was followed by soaking the treated skin in a slightly acidic tannin solution usually derived from the bark of oak or fir trees. This process, known as vegetable tanning, altered the protein structure of the skin and made it less susceptible to decomposition. The leather could also be dyed at the tannery, after which time it was ready for use in the manufacture of clothing (gloves, shoes, coats), for saddle and harness manufacturing, bookbinding, and various other uses. Simcoe was an ideal location for the establishment of tanneries since there was an abundance of locally sourced tan bark available. Later in the nineteenth century tanneries switched to chemical tanning when chromium was introduced. The 1861 census shows that there were seven tanneries in Simcoe County, and by 1871 this number had increased to ten; six in the north, four in the south (Campbell 1864; Pope 1875).

The 1846 provincial gazetteer notes that there was one tannery located in South Orillia Township (Smith 1846:135).

A tannery was established by Isaac Rogers around 1845 on the north side of Main Street in Bond Head, on Part Lot 1 Concession 7. It was operated by various tanners until ca. 1870. The remains of the building's foundations were visible at this site for a number of years. Another tannery, the Gordon and Hunt Tannery, was located in Newton Robinson, on the east side of the Townline Road south of the 10<sup>th</sup> Line.

## 10.16 Woollen Factories, Carding Factories, Fulling Factories

Woollen factories, carding factories and fulling factories simplified the process of cloth production through mechanization. Prior to industrialization, the process of carding wool was time-consuming, and involved teasing and carding the wool fibres with hand held "carders" (board paddles with teeth) that would straighten out and separate the wool prior to spinning it into yarn. Fulling was the process of cleaning the woollen cloth to remove any oils or impurities which may have remained in it, and to make the cloth appear thicker. This "scouring" of the cloth was done in the earliest period by treating the cloth with urine, and later through the use of "fuller's earth." In more recent times, soap has been used to cleanse the cloth. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, mechanized (water driven) fulling mills were perfected in which the cloth was

suspended by hooks in an area known as a “tenter” (this is the origin of the phrase “being on tenterhooks” or in a state of suspense), and the cloth was gently washed and beaten by wooden hammers known as “fulling stocks” or “fulling hammers.” This mechanized process increased the speed and efficiency for manufacturing woollen cloth and reduced the cost to the consumer.

A woollen mill was established by John Nichol on Part Lot 1 Concession 5, Essa Township. The complex of buildings included his private residence, a flour mill, a lumber/saw mill, the woollen mill, barns, a store, and a number of outbuildings such as sheds. This site also included a pond for temporary storage of the saw logs, and was also used for recreational purposes. These buildings were shown on a map of Essa as well as in a lithographic view of the site published in 1881 (Belden 1881:32, 57).

The Towns Woollen Factory was located in Newton Robinson, on the Tecumseth side of the village, on the south side of the 10<sup>th</sup> Line west of the Townline Road.

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- 1833 *Sunnidale*, Plan A39. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3521. Plan shows details such as names of land owners, Crown and Clergy Reserves, a few early roads and Indian paths/trails, as a notation showing Indian and French graves.
- 1835 *Plan of Naval and Military Reserves at Penetanguishene*. Plan dated at the Surveyor General's Office, Toronto, April 8, 1835. Copy held by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (SR 248).
- 1837 *Penetanguishene. Projected Copy*. Plan #64. Plan dated at the Surveyor General's Office, Toronto, June 23, 1837. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3543. Plan showed details such as streets, water lots, lots with owners names, and two lots granted to the "Church Society."
- 1838 *Town of Barrie*, Plan #21. Plan dated March 1838. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-4103. Survey showed many features such as named streets, water lots, Glebe lots, reserve lots for a burial ground, goal, court house and market, wharves, several houses, the site of the Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist Churches, and a stone breastwork in Kempenfelt Bay.

Chewett J.C. and T. Ridout

- 1808 untitled Survey map of Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron with existing trail network, dated 12 July 1808.

Creswick(e), H.

- 1856 *Plan of Town Lots in Collingwood, As Laid Out on Lot No. 45, 10<sup>th</sup> Con., Nottawasaga. Surveyed for James Patton, Esq. & S.M. Sanford, Esq.* Toronto: lithographed by Maclear & Co.
- 1859 *Park & Town Lots, Laid Out on Lot 41, 1<sup>st</sup> Concession of the Township of Medonte, for the Hon. Jas. Patton & Hewitt Bernard, Esq.* Plan dated 1859, and filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 91 on Feb. 14, 1863. Copy also held by the Archives of Ontario.
- 1859a *Plan of the Village of Hawkestone, in the Township of Oro, and Lands Adjacent Belonging to the Hon. James Patton.* Toronto: lithographed by Maclear & Co. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario.
- 1859b *Macville on-the-Wye, Lot 94 Con. 1, Tay.* Plan dated 1859, plan filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 79 on Aug. 17, 1860.

Crown Lands Department.

- n.d. *Park Lots in the Township of Vespra*, Plan #20. Survey signed by T. Devine of the Crown Lands Department. Plan showed named streets then outside of the limits of Barrie, and Park Lots which ranged in size between 5 acres (2.02 ha) and 32¾ acres (13.25 ha) Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-4102.
- 1847 *Orillia Township*, Plan #92. Plan dated at Kingston, SGO, Oct. 27, 1847 and signed by Andrew Russell (Commissioner of Crown Lands). Archives of Ontario,

- RG1-100-0-0-1829. Plan shows details such as the town plot at Orillia, with a market reserve, wharfs, a few early buildings, the Church of England, Presbyterian Church of Canada etc.. A marginal notation indicates that this may be a copy of Registered Plan #8 in the Simcoe Land Registry Office.
- 1856 *Sudbury, Nottawasaga Township*, Plan #114 (Patent Plan). Toronto: Crown Lands Department, Feb. 1856. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-1788.
- 1856a *Plan of the Western Part of the Town Plot of Penetanguishene*, Plan #111. Toronto: Crown Lands Department, Feb. 25, 1856. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3547. Plan shows named streets, several houses, owners names, a school house lot, shed, and "Municipal Council lot."
- 1856b *Plan of the Eastern Part of the Town Plot of Penetanguishene*, Plan #110. Toronto: Crown Lands Department, Feb. 26, 1856. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3551. Detailed plan showing a number of features including named streets, lots, owners names, several houses, railway, a "travelled road" to the English Church, wharves, mill, school lot, and a Reserve lot for the Church of England.
- 1856c *Part of Rama, County of Simcoe*. Plan #60. Toronto: Crown Lands Department, April 28, 1856. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-2359. Plan shows details such as names of land owners, some roads, lakes and rivers, the location of "rapids" etc..
- 1860 *Copy of Plan of the Survey of Rama Island*. Plan signed by Andrew Russell (Commissioner of Crown Lands), Quebec, Dec. 1860. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-2362. Plan shows details such as the plot for Washago village, wharves, named streets, mill, mill race and dam, falls etc.. Plan amended with 20<sup>th</sup> century additions and notations.
- 1864 *Plan of the 5 Acre Lots Laid Out Upon Lot 25 in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Con's of the Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County (copied from PLS William Gibbard's Plan)*. Quebec: Crown Lands Department, March 11, 1864. Archives of Ontario, Patent Plan collection, RG1-100-0-0-1784.
- 1866 *Town Plot of Amsterdam*. Ottawa: Crown Lands Department, Aug. 31, 1866. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (SR 7014).

Cumberland, Frederic W.

- 1853 *Chart of Collingwood Harbour, Lake Huron*. Plan dated at Toronto 1853. Copy held by the National Map Library, Ottawa (NMC 23887).

Dennis & Boulton.

- 1856 *Plan of the Subdivision of Lot 37 in the 8<sup>th</sup> Con. Of Nottawasaga on Hurontario Street, near the Town of Collingwood*. Plan dated August 1856, and lithographed in Toronto by Maclear & Co.

Devine, Thomas.

- 1858 *[Plan] No. 106, for office, Sudbury.* Plan filed in the Crown Land's Department (Quebec) April 19, 1855 but revised with annotations after May 3, 1858. Archives of Ontario, Patent Plan collection, RG1-100-0-0-1789.

Donovan, Thomas.

- 1856 *Plan of Town Plot of Singhampton, on the Mad River, As Laid Out on Lot No. 18, 12<sup>th</sup> Concession.* Plan dated Dec. 31, 1856 and lithographed in Toronto by Maclear & Co. Plan filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 92 on Feb. 26, 1863. A similar plan was filed as Registered Plan 251 in March 1863.

Ellis, J.

- 1843 *Plan of the Town of Atherley.* Toronto: lithographed by J. Ellis.

Fletcher, E.T.

- 1878 *Plan of the Penetanguishene Park Lots.* Plan dated at the Crown Land Department, Quebec, Mar. 13, 1878 but appears to be an earlier survey (1850s?) Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3545. Plan shows various details including a saw mill and its reserve lot, to the east of Lot 116.

Gehle, H.J.W. and F.C. Hassard.

- 1867 *Collingwood Harbour Sketch, Shewing Relative Positions of Proposed Batteries near the Railway Depot and on Fisherman's Point.* Plan dated May 18, 1867. Copy held by the National Map Library, Ottawa (NMC22318).

Gibbard, William.

- 1853 *Creemore, the Property of Edward Webster, Laid Out for the Proprietor into Quarter and Half Acre Lots.* Plan dated December 1853, and lithographed. A copy is held at the Archives of Ontario.
- 1853a *Map of the County of Simcoe, Revised and Improved by W. Gibbard, PLS.* Toronto: lithographed by Hugh Scobie. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario.
- 1854 *Plan of the Property of Messrs. McMaster, Paterson, Hamilton & Robinson, at Collingwood, Lake Huron, the Northern Terminus of the Ontario, Simcoe & Lake Huron Railroad.* Plan dated Oct. 1854. New York: lithographed by Miller's Lithography. A copy of a similar plan dated Sept. 15, 1856 was filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 55 on Mar. 24, 1857.
- 1855 *Plan of D. Reesor's Property at Collingwood.* Plan dated May 1855. Toronto: lithographed by Maclear & Co. A copy of a similar plan dated June 14, 1856 was filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 45 on Sept. 1, 1856.

- 1855a *Plan of the Property of C. Jackson Esq., M.P.P., at Collingwood.* Plan dated August 1855. A copy of a similar plan dated July 1856 was filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 39.
- 1856 *Kelvin.* Plan dated Nov. 3, 1856. Plan filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 261 on Nov. 7, 1856.
- 1858 *Chart of Collingwood Harbor and Its Connections.* Plan dated at Collingwood, April 1858, and lithographed by J. Ellis of Toronto. Copy held at the Archives of Ontario.

Goessman, J.

- 1822 *Surveyor's Plan of the Township of Flos, Situated in the Simcoe District, and Province [of Upper Canada.]* Plan #10, dated Jan. 14, 1822. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-668. Plan shows details such as the names of land owners, roads and trails, lakes and rivers, and lots granted to the Canada Company. Goessman incorrectly spelled "Natawaysawga Bay." A second copy of this plan is catalogued as RG1-100-0-0-667.
- 1822a *Tiny Township, Home District.* ("Copy from Mr. Goessman's Plan of Survey, New Method.") Plan appears to be dated June 1822. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3636. Plan shows various details such as owners names, unnamed roads, wharves, the outline of a town plot, and a lot reserved for the Roman Catholic clergyman and schoolmaster by an Order-in-Council, Canada Company Lands. The plan shows the position of the "Triangular Redoubt" across from the Reformatory and Prison farm, and a "Square Redoubt" a short distance away. The location of the "Ordnance Reserve" was shown at the head of Penetanguishene harbour. Various amendments to the plan were made during the 1840s.

Hamilton, James.

- 1836 *Matchedash, Simcoe County. Copy from Mr. Hamilton's Survey, Oct. 1836.* Plan #20. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-1412. Plan shows names of land owners, some roads, reserves, and in particular several lots shown as "Crown leases."

Hawkins, William.

- n.d. *Plan of the Township of Sunnidale, Shewing the New Road from the Nottawasaga River to Lake Huron.* Plan #20. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3522. Plan shows details such as the names of land owners, Crown and Clergy Reserves, the location of the town plots for Rippon and Hythe, and a road leading across the Township from Brentwood towards Hythe.
- 1833 *Plan of the Town of Rippon, Situate in the 1<sup>st</sup> Concession of Sunnidale, Lots 22 & 23.* Plan dated at the Surveyor General's Office, York, Aug. 21, 1833. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario.

- 1833a *Town Plot of Rippon, late Nottawasaga, Being Part of Lot No. 23, 1<sup>st</sup> Con., Sunnidale, Surveyed 1833.* Plan #45. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3524. Plan shows the village layout into 172 building lots, and named streets: Simcoe, Hunter, Gore, King, Queen, Brock, Maitland, Drummond, Colborne, Head, Bishop and Essa. Provision for a public space named "Victoria Square."

Hogg, John.

- 1871 *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe.* Collingwood: John Hogg.

Howard, J. G.

- 1846 *Plan of Tayport.* Copy held by the Archives of Ontario.

Kelly, Mr.

- n.d. *Nottawasaga Township, District of Simcoe (Patent Plan),* Plan C14, no date. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-1786.

Lindsay, J.

- 1858 *Plan of the Reformatory Prison Farm near Penetanguishene.* Plan dated Nov. 22, 1858. Copy held by the Ontario Department of Natural Resources (SR 249).
- 1859 *Plan of Pensioners 40 Acre Lots, Being Subdivision of Part of the Ordnance Lands near Penetanguishene in the Township of Tay.* Plan dated at Toronto, Feb. 18, 1859. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3554. Plan showed that much of the east part of Tay comprised a "Military Reserve" established under 7 Vic. 11 (9 Dec. 1843). This survey showed the surrounding topography, bays were named, and "Magazine Island" was shown named as "Arsenal Island." The survey showed the location of the Reformatory Prison Yard and its various structures, as well as the adjacent Reformatory Prison Farm. The "Pensioner's Cottage Lots" were clearly delineated.
- 1859a *Copy of Pensioners 3 acre lots near Penetanguishene in the Township of Tay,* Plan #13. Plan dated 1859, copy dated at the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, August 14, 1863. (Another version may exist dated June 1860). Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3544. Plan shows various details such as named streets, the Church of England lot (on Church Street, between Oxford and Cambridge Streets), water lots, the railway, the "pensioners" who occupied these lots, and the boundary of the "Prison farm."

Lount, George.

- n.d. *Tecumseth, Home District,* Plan A28. Plan contains a notation that it was copied in the SGO by "W.C." [=William Chewett] "from G. Lount survey." Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3590. Plan shows owners names, and Crown and Clergy



Reserves. Much of the land in Concessions 9 to 15 was shown in pale blue as marshy land, with no names.

- 1828 *Tecumseth in Home District*, Plan #36. Plan dated 1828, and a notation that it was copied in the SGO by "W.C." [=William Chewett] "from G. Lout survey." Archives of Ontario RG1-100-0-0-3591. Plan shows owners names, as well as Crown and Clergy Reserves and a "Gore."
- 1836 *Amsterdam*, Plan #3. Plan notes SGO instructions dated Dec. 23, 1836. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-4135. There appears to be a second version of this plan, Plan 134, *Survey of a Village Plot Bordering on the West Branch of the Holland River on the Rear or Westerly Survey of the Township of West Gwillimbury*, dated Jan. 16, 1837.

Nicholls, Lieut. George.

- 1816 *Plan of Penetanguishene Harbour and Works projected for the Defense of the Intended Dock-Yard*. Plan dated Feb. 1815, copy made at Quebec by the Royal Engineers Department, June 24, 1816. Copy held at the NMC (items 4888, 17810).

Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

- 1948 *Vespra Township, Barrie Town Plot*. Plan prepared after December 1947. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-4104. Plan shows the location of various water lots.
- 1960 *Plan Showing Water Lots Within the Public Harbour Limit of Collingwood, Township of Nottawasaga, County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario*. Plan T1789, dated Jan. 4, 1960. Archives of Ontario, Patent Plan collection, RG1-100-0-0-2292.
- 1960a *Plan Showing Water Lots Within the Public Harbour Limit of Penetanguishene, Townships of Tay and Tiny, County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario*. Plan T1797, dated Jan. 20, 1960. Archives of Ontario, Patent Plan collection, RG1-100-0-0-3548. Plan shows water lots patented between August 1853 and March 1923.
- 1966 *Crown Lands Plan, Township of Tay (East Part), County of Simcoe*. Plan T3015, dated Feb. 1966. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3550. Noted as being a "double front" survey.
- 1966a *Crown Lands Plan, Township of Tay (West Part), County of Simcoe*. Plan T3016, dated April 1966. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3552. Noted as being a "double front" survey.

Pilkington, Lieutenant.

- 1793 *Sketch of a Route from York Town on Lake Ontario to the Harbour of Penetanguishene on Lake Huron in Upper Canada*. Map copied by Lieut. T.H. Blakiston (Royal Engineers) in 1817.

Rankin, C.

- 1833 *The Township of Nottawasaga, formerly Kerlin, in the Home District* (Township Plan No. 26). Patent Plan dated August 15, 1833. Amended copy received by Simcoe County dated May 27, 1851. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-1785.
- 1833a *Plan of Town Lots Laid Off at Penetanguishene (Home District) in Continuation of the Scite [sic] of the Present Village*. Copy held by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (SR 250).
- 1834 *Plan of the Town of Hythe near the Mouth of the Nottawasaga River, Sunnidale, Home District*. Patent plan dated Sept. 1834. Copy held at the Archives of Ontario.
- 1834a *Plan of the Town Plot of Hythe near the Entrance of the Nottawasaga River, Sunnidale, Home District*. Patent plan dated at the Surveyor General's office, Toronto, Oct. 8, 1834. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario.

Richardson, Samuel.

- 1842 *Extension of Town of Barrie, Plan #20*. Plan dated 1842, signed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Kingston in January 1843. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-4105. Plan shows various details such as streets, lots, water lots, church lots, public squares, and the railway.

Ross, Robert.

- 1834 *Part of Sunnidale, Laid Out Into 5 Acre Lots, Being in the First, Second and Third Con's on the West side of the Road Leading from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron*. Plan #44. Plan dated July 25, 1834. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-3523. Plan shows the layout into lots on the east part of Lots 24-28 and named streets: Gore, Head, Hunter, Simcoe, Brock and Colborne. [Part of Brentwood?]

Ryan, John.

- 1852 *Holland Marsh, West Gwillimbury, Map #58*. Survey dated Nov. 1852, signed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Quebec, Dec. 5, 1854. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-4137. Survey shows the proposed line of a railway and a few unnamed roads.
- 1853 *Extension Bradford Town Plot County of Simcoe*. Plan dated September 1853. Copy held at the Archives of Ontario.
- 1854 *Town Plot of Sudbury, Township of Nottawasaga*. Plan A193, dated at Holland Landing, December 1854. Copy held at the Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-1787. Copy also filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 110.
- 1854a *Town Plot of Amsterdam, Plan #102*. Quebec: Crown Lands Department, April 1, 1854. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-4136. There is a

second copy of this plan, noting that the town was in York County, and dated at Bradford in Feb. 1854.

- 1857 *Plan of the Town of Bradford Shewing Present Subdivisions*. Plan dated January 1857. Toronto: lithographed by Maclear & Co. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario. A copy of this survey was filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 122A on Nov. 11, 1867.

Savigny, Hugh P.

- 1851 *Plan of the Mill Reserve Penetanguishene*. Plan dated May 2, 1851. Copy held by the NMC (item 4298).
- 1855 *Plan of the Eastern Part of the Town Plot of Penetanguishene*. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario.
- 1855a *Plan of the Western Part of the Town Plot of Penetanguishene*. Copy held by the Archives of Ontario.
- 1856 *Plan of Town Lots in Penetanguishene, Laid Out on Lot No. 115 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Concession of the Township of Tay, the Property of S. Jeffery and A. Dunlop, Esqrs*. Toronto: lithographed by Maclear & Co.

Scobie, Hugh.

- 1853 *Plan of Town Lots at Collingwood, at the Terminus of the Northern Railroad, Township of Nottawasaga, County of Simcoe, the Property of John S. Wallace, Esq.* Toronto: lithographed by Scobie. This survey appears to have been made by John Tully. A copy dated June 3, 1853 was filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 39 on June 30, 1853.

Simpson, Alexander W.

- 1864 *Macville on-the-Wye, east half of Lots 93 and 94, 1<sup>st</sup> Con., W.P.R., Tiny Township*. Plan filed in the Simcoe Land Registry Office as Registered Plan 97 on July 27, 1864.

Unwin & Jack.

- 1857 *Plan of Town Lots the Property of Jno. Leys Esqre., at Penetanguishene*. Toronto: lithographed by Maclear & Co. Copy held by the NMC (item 97277).

Vavasour, Henry.

- 1851 *Penetanguishene. Plan Shewing the Arrangements for the Settlement of the Pensioners*. Plan dated June 26, 1851. Copy held by the NMC (item 4300).

Wilmot, Samuel.

- 1811 *A Sketch of the Out Lines of a Village on the East Shore of Penetanguishene Harbour on Lake Huron.* Plan dated Aug. 29, 1811. Copy held by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (SR 247).
- 1820 *Essa, Plan #13.* Plan dated June 1820. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-573. Map showed the names of land owners, some trails, and the Canada Company lands. Annotation stated that the Township was surveyed “after the New Method.”

Yarnold, W. E.

- 1857 *Plan of the Town of Angus, the Property of W. Proudfoot and J.T. Bush, Composed of Lots 30 & 31, in the 4<sup>th</sup>.* Plan dated Feb. 16, 1857. Toronto: lithographed by Maclear & Co.