GOWAN.—The name was given to this office by the late F. W. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railway, as a compliment to his friend Judge (now Hon. Senator) James Robert Gowan, who now resides in Barrie. Senator Gowan was born in Cahore, Wexford County, Ireland, in 1815. He was called to the Bar in Toronto in 1839, and in 1843 appointed Judge of the Judicial District of Simcoe, the largest in Upper Canada. In 1851 he was appointed one of three judges necessary under " the act for assimilating the Canadian Law of Probate and Administration to that of England." In 1858 he assisted in the consolidation of the Statutes, in 1869 in the consolidation of the Criminal Law, and in 1876 in the consolidation of the Statute Law of Ontario. In 1871 he was a member of a commission to inquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the several Courts of Law and Equity, and in 1873 was appointed on the commission to investigate the Huntingdon charges, otherwise known as the Canadian Pacific Scandal. In 1883 he retired from the Bench after forty years' service and in 1885 was called to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald. In the Senate he occupied the position of Chairman of the Divorce Committee for many years. In 1905 Senator Gowan was included in King Edward's birthday honor list, being made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

GRENFEL.—In response to a petition circulated by the village schoolmaster, a Mr. McIntosh, this office was opened in the early seventies. Mr. McIntosh suggested the name now in use, after a place in Scotland. He was the first postmaster.

GUTHRIE.—In this office the name of Duncan Guthrie, an early settler, is handed down to posterity.

HAMLET.—When a post office was about to be commissioned here this name was suggested by a resident and recommended to the postal authorities by W. H. Bennett, M.P. for East Simcoe. It is named after Shakespeare's well-known character, Hamlet, a Prince of Denmark, nephew of King Claudius, who loved Ophelia, but feeling it his duty to avenge his father's death, abandoned the idea of marriage. He treated Ophelia so strangely that she went mad and while picking flowers from a brook fell into the water and was drowned. Hamlet afterwards died from a stab by a poisoned rapier received in a friendly contest with foils.

HAMPSHIRE MILLS.—The name of this office was taken from Hampshire, England, whence came William Leef, a pensioner of the British Army and the first postmaster of this place.

HAWKESTONE.—In early days the site of the present village was known as Hodge's Landing, one Richard Hodge owning land in the vicinity. At that time the place was one of the competing points for the trade in and out of the country now known as the Townships of Oro and Medonte. Owing to the large numbers of immigrants who went " up country " at that time, the " Landing " was a lively place, but its glory soon faded, Barrie and Orillia securing the business. In 1846 a post office was commissioned and the present name adopted on the suggestion of Hon. James Patton, of Barrie (see Craighurst), in honor of A. B. Hawke, Chief Immigrant Agent for Upper Canada. Mr. Patton was a prominent Conservative of the early sixties. He represented the Saugeen Division, which included the counties of Bruce and Grey and the North Riding of Simcoe, in the Legislative Council prior to 1862, when, although appointed Solicitor-General, he was defeated in a three-cornered contest by Hon. John McMurrich by a majority of 750.

HILLSDALE.—A tavernkeeper, Alexander Hill, was prominent at this place at the time the office was established, and his name was adopted, the affix being simply to make it more euphonistic. It is near the site of the early post office, Flos, which, after being moved several miles, was finally blotted from the map, Craighurst taking its place.

HOLLY.—Named by the late W. C. Little, M.P., for South Simcoe, after a village in Gloucestershire, England, of which shire he was a native.

HOBART.—Alexander Fowler, a farmer and also a storekeeper on a small scale, was the most active spirit in securing the establishment of the original office bearing this name. Being three miles from a mail distributing centre, he fyled an application with the Post Office Department at Ottawa for a new office, suggesting Fowler's Corners as a name for the same. The request for the office was complied with, but the suggested name was passed over, Hobart being substituted therefor. No explanation of the origin of the name was given, but it was probably in honor of Lord Hobart, Colonial Secretary of the Imperial Government in the early years of the nineteenth century. Some years prior

to the commission of this office, issued in 1878, a little settlement had formed two miles distant around a grist-mill built by one Langman. This was known as Langman's Mills, and in later years became of greater importance than Hobart, and upon the application of a Mr. Kennedy, who purchased the mills after Mr. Langman's death, the Post Office Department moved the office thereto, but retained the original name.

INNISFIL.—This office takes its name from the township in which it is situated and comes from Innisfail, a poetical name for Ireland. The name is doubtless a corruption of Innis-fallen, from Inis-Faith-lenn (Fahlen), the island of Faithlenn, a man's name. This was the first post office in the township, and served the settlers for miles around for many years. In 1834 some land-owners attempted to establish a town named Innisfallen on Shingle Bay, Lake Simcoe, but the project failed. On February 1st, 1906, the name of this office was changed to Barclay, after George Barclay, the present post-master. This change was made owing to the similarity of Innisfil with Innisfail, a town in Alberta.

IVY.—Upon petition of the people of the vicinity this office was established in 1858. It was suggested that it be named Lakeview, from its situation near a little lake on the farm of one of the pioneers and petitioners, but there already being an office of that name the postal authorities declined the suggestion and gave the name now in use, apparently for no other reason than that it fits in with Holly and Vine, two neighboring post offices.

JACK'S LAKE.—This place was originally known as " Jacques " Lake, but by common use the French word, meaning James, was transformed into the Anglo-Saxon, Jack. The name was that of an aged Indian, John Jacques, who lived on the shores of the lake for many years, and was adopted for the post office by an informal vote of the people.

JARRATT'S CORNERS.—This office takes its name from an early settler, Charles Jarratt, a native of Kent County, England. Mr. Jarratt settled there in 1831 and was a general merchant in later years. He was also a member of the council of the Township of Oro for several years and a Justice of the Peace. The office was established in the early fifties.

KEENANVILLE.—This was named after an early settler, Robert Keenan, a native of Ireland, and was established in 1855. Mr. Keenan was prominent in municipal affairs. In 1846 he was elected a member of the County Council, in which he served for several years.

KILLYLEAGH.—A pioneer of the Township of Innisfil, James Scroggie, named this office after his native village, Killyleigh, County of Down, Ireland. It was proposed by the people of the vicinity that the office should be named Scroggietown or Scroggieville, but Mr. Scroggie thought the name too cumbersome and suggested Killyleigh. In Irish its meaning is, kill-church, leigh-field, " the church of the field."

LAFONTAINE.—On the migration of the French from Quebec, 1837-40, to Tiny Township, this place came into existence and was known as St. Croix, from the numerous crosses erected here and there throughout the township by Rev. Father Hennepin. A few years later this name was discarded, and that now in use adopted in honor of Hon. Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, a man who was prominent in the years preceding and following the Rebellion of 1837. Mr. Lafontaine was a son of Antoine Menard Lafontaine, who had been a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada from 1796 to 1804, and was born at Boucherville in 1807. He early achieved distinction at the bar. Upon entering politics he was a follower of Papineau, but soon became his rival. During the troubles of 1837 they both fled the country to escape warrants of high treason, but Lafontaine soon returned, having committed no overt act. He soon became the leader of the Reform party, and in 1842 reached the goal of his political ambition by being called to the Cabinet as Attorney-General, East, but with his colleague in the leadership of the Government, Hon. Robert Baldwin, resigned the following year, owing to the Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, violating what they believed to be a fundamental principle of responsible government, by making appointments to office without the consent of his Ministers. Mr. Lafontaine remained in opposition until 1848, when the Reformers swept the country, the issue being the Rebellion Losses Bill. Upon the defeat of the Tories he was, with Mr. Baldwin, called upon to lead the Government forces, which position he held until 1851. In 1853 he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship of Lower Canada. In 1854 he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. Mr. Lafontaine is described as a man of commanding appearance, not an eloquent speaker, but a close and cogent reasoner.

He obtained many of his ideas from books, and frequently showed a passion for the impracticable in politics. He was an honorable opponent, but his resentments were as undying as his attachments. While on the bench he lent lustre and efficiency to the judiciary.

LANGMAN.—After Richard Langman, an early settler and first postmaster.

LAWSON.—After Walter Lawson, the first postmaster.

LEFAIVE'S CORNERS.—This office was named after a family who resided in the vicinity.

LEFROY.—This office is one of those which came into existence with the building of the Northern Railway. It was named after General Sir John Henry Lefroy, who had charge of the magnetical observatory at Toronto in 1851-53. He afterwards served in Tasmania and Bermuda. The office was commissioned early in 1854.

LISLE.—Before the present name was adopted this place was first locally known as Forestlea, a name given by a Mr. Thomas Crosbie, who owned land in the vicinity. After the railway was built, in 1878, the name was changed to New Airlie, but this was soon found confusing owing to the village of Airlie being only a short distance away. About this time it was thought desirable to have a post office, and Messrs. Wilmott, Harrison & Hatton, lumbermen, moved in that direction with success. Again a name was wanted, when a Miss Wilmott came to the rescue with " Lisle," taken from a popular song of the day, " Annie Lisle," the chorus of which is as follows:

> " Wave willows, murmur waters,
> Gentle sunbeams smile,
> Earthly music cannot waken
> Lovely Annie Lisle."

LOVERING.—This office got its name from W. D. Lovering, a farmer on whose farm the first office was located. He now resides in Coldwater.

LORETTO.—The name of this office recalls " Our Lady of Loretto," in honor of whom the office was designated. The original name is that of an Italian town, a mecca for Roman Catholic pilgrims,

famous for its Holy House. According to the legend the Holy House is the identical house in which our Saviour was born, having been carried from Nazareth by angels upon being threatened with destruction by the Turks. It contains the shrine of Loreto (only one " t " in original spelling), and is noted for its miraculous cures. The post office was named by a shoemaker, P. D. Kelly, and was commissioned in 1864.

MAIR'S MILLS.—With this office there has been a case of " off agin, on agin, gone agin," there being a commissioned office, then it was closed, and again re-opened. For many years the village was known as Kirkville, after the late Robert Kirk, who operated a flour and saw mill on the bank of Silver Creek, which flows through the hamlet on its way to the Georgian Bay, a few miles distant. The first and second established offices bore that name, but the third was given the present name after John Mair, son-in-law of Mr. Kirk, who was largely instrumental in having it re-opened, and who operated a flour mill there for several years, conducting the duties of postmaster in conjunction therewith.

MAPLE VALLEY.—This office has had several locations, but all within a small radius. It was first in the Township of Osprey, County of Grey, being established in 1850 under the name of that township, so called after a ship of the British Navy in the early part of the nineteenth century. At that time it was the only office between Melancthon Station and Duntroon and served the people of Dunedin, Honeywood, and for miles around. After being moved to and fro among the farmers for some time, the office became located finally in the Township of Nottawasaga, County of Simcoe, Joseph Dick being appointed postmaster. Mr. Dick had moved from Maple, York County, and upon his request the name " Osprey " was discarded and that of his old home adopted. The word " Valley " was added simply to distinguish this office from the former.

MARCHMONT.—Between 1833 and 1836 one W. O. Hume settled at this place and gave it the name of his ancestral home in the Emerald Isle. The office was commissioned on October 1st, 1861.

MIDHURST.—In 1830 one George Oliver received from the Government a free grant of two hundred acres, Lot 12, Con. 4, Town-

ship of Vespra, including a water power, on condition that he would build a grist-mill and a sawmill. In conjunction with a Thomas Mairs he did so, and the place became known as Oliver's Mills. It was also known as Vespra Mills from the township in which it was situated, the name of which is presumably from the Latin vesper, "evening." In 1841, Mr. H. R. A. Boys, late Treasurer of the County of Simcoe, purchased the property from Mr. Oliver, who had been conducting the mills alone for some time, Mr. Mairs having retired. Mr. Boys continued the milling business, and in addition erected a distillery, at which whiskey was dispensed at the moderate figure of twenty-five cents per gallon. He suggested naming the place Muggleton, probably having in mind the "corporate town" referred to in the annals of the Pickwick Club as "an ancient and loyal borough, mingling a zealous advocacy of Christian principles with a devoted attachment to commercial rights." The people objected to the proposed change and continued to use Oliver's Mills until 1864, when the post office was opened as Midhurst, after a small town in England, the name being given by the postal authorities, probably the inspector of the division, at that time the late Mr. Sweatman.

MIDLAND.—Munday's Bay, so called after two landowners, Israel and Asher Munday, who lived in the vicinity, was the first name applied to the site of the town of to-day. Some years after this name had become of general use one of the great family of Smiths, John by name, a commissariat of the garrison stationed at Penetanguishene, referred to the place as Midland, meaning that it was about half way between Penetanguishene and Victoria Harbor, the two principal places on the bay at that time. In 1872 the Midland Railway arrived, when Heydale, one of the builders of that road, with several others formally named the town Midland, painting the words "Midland Harbor" on a large boulder at the west side of the bay in the hope of giving it permanency. The painted sign has since been obliterated, but the name Midland yet stands. An attempt was made by some to call the place Midland City, but the unfitness of the latter part of the name was so obvious that it was dropped.

MINESING.—This name is generally supposed to be of Ojibwa origin and to mean "Happy Water," but upon consultation with some intellectual members of that tribe it has been learned that they know it as meaning "an island." The story of the application of the name to the post office under consideration, as told by one of the oldest

settlers, is interesting. An earlier settler than our informant, Colin McDougall, brother of the Rev. John McDougall, the pioneer missionary of the Methodist Church in the North-West, made frequent visits to the Indians who lived on the banks of the Nottawasaga River. By them he was told that the place at which he lived was Min-is-sing, in English " an island," and that it was at one time surrounded by water. Mr. McDougall accepted the statements of his dusky friends, and applied the name to the settlement, and it was continued until the establishment of the post office, about 1864, when it became the official name. The physical features of the village would strongly indicate that the Indians were correct in regard thereto. It is situated about the centre of a hill, several miles in circumference, surrounded by what is locally known as Minesing Flats, the soil of which is composed largely of shells, and having many indications of at one time having been the bottom of a lake. The original spelling was " Minising," but the postal authorities changed it to " Minesing."

MINNICOGANASHENE.—The association of the Indians with this part of the Province, and the pleasing intonation of their language, is shown by this name. Originally it was " Min-nie-kaig-nan-shene," meaning " the place of the blueberry." It is a summer office and is locally known as Minnacog.

MITCHELL SQUARE.—The history of this office is brief. The name was given by the first postmaster, William Mitchell, a native of Scotland, who was born in 1832 and came to the County of Simcoe in 1865. The affix was given to distinguish it from the town of Mitchell in the County of Perth.

MOONSTONE.—Early settlers knew this place for years as Medonte, the name having been taken from the township in which it is situated, the word being from the Delaware language, meaning " evil spirit." In Ojibwa the word " Madonon " means " I carry on my back," which Mr. H. F. Gardiner, in " Nothing but Names," says he thinks connects the name with an old portage, which is quite probable, as a trail between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay passed through the township. In the eighties the present name was substituted for that which had served so long. The new appellation was adopted in honor of Edmund Moon, an old settler, and the first postmaster, the affix alluding to the stony nature of the country surrounding. Mr. Moon was a Justice of the Peace until his death.

MT. ST. LOUIS.—This name is one of the earliest in the County of Simcoe, dating from the arrival of the French in the early years of the seventeenth century. In the village of to-day the name is perpetuated, but the site of the place under consideration is not that of the early St. Louis, as was supposed by the French missionaries who gave the name. That of to-day is situated on the St. Louis ridge, at an elevation of about five hundred feet above the Georgian Bay, hence the addition of the word "Mount." The original St. Louis was nearer the shores of the Georgian Bay and not far from the site of the present town of Midland. It was a palisaded village of the Hurons which in March, 1649, was attacked by the Iroquois. After being twice repulsed the besiegers returned to the attack and succeeded in cutting the defences. Upon entering they captured the survivors, including the two Jésuit priests, Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant. The village was recaptured by the Hurons and again taken by the Iroquois, who took summary vengeance on the prisoners captured in the raid. Brébeuf and Lalemant were horribly tortured, the former being finally placed beyond misery by a blow from a hatchet, while the latter succumbed to the most brutal treatment after seventeen hours' suffering. The name was originally given in honor of the French King, Louis XIII.

NANTYR.—This is one of the few Welsh names in the County of Simcoe. It is taken from the family home of the Tyrwhitts of Nantyr Hall, Denbighshire, Wales. The name was applied to the post office in question by the late Col. Richard Tyrwhitt, who was born in the County of Simcoe in 1844, and who as a Conservative represented South Simcoe in the House of Commons continuously from 1882 until his death on June 22nd, 1900. Col. Tyrwhitt saw active service on the Niagara frontier in 1866 and in the North-West in 1885. In 1886 he was in command of the Canadian Wimbledon team, and in 1897 was present at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, on the invitation of the Department of Militia. In politics he gained prominence by being one of the "noble thirteen" who in 1889 voted against the Jesuits Estate Bill and by his strong opposition to interference by the Dominion Government with the Manitoba School Act of 1890. He was an advocate of secular schools, and was an Imperial Federationist.

NEW FLOS.—Before the establishment of a post office this place was known as Briggs' Corners, after a family of settlers who still reside there. The present name was taken from the township, which is said

to have been named after one of three pet dogs, Flos, Tiny and Tay, belonging to Lady Sarah Maitland, wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor-General of Canada, 1818-1828. He died in 1854 and his wife in 1873.

NEW LOWELL.—This village is a monument in a degree to the blighted hopes of some of the early men of its commercial life. It was first called Kinburn during the years of the Crimean War, 1854-56, after a Russian citadel near the mouth of the Dnieper River, taken by the allied English and French armies on October 15th, 1855. In 1858 Jacques, Hay & Co. built a turning factory at the place. To purchase machinery for this three men were sent to Lowell, Mass. These were so taken with the New England town that they decided to perpetuate its name by giving it to their new home in Ontario, believing it was the nucleus of another Lowell. That it was not has been amply demonstrated, as it is but little larger to-day than it was half a century ago.

NEWTON ROBINSON.—Names have been bountifully bestowed upon this village. Commencing with Latimer's Corners, after a family of settlers, it soon took on Springville, no particular reason being assigned for the new appellation. Later it was changed to Newtown Robinson, after a town in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and the family of Hon. William Benjamin Robinson. Mr. Robinson was prominent in the political affairs of the County of Simcoe from 1828 until about 1858. At the first election after Simcoe had been set apart as a separate constituency for Parliamentary purposes, held in July, 1828, he was the candidate of the Family Compact, and was opposed and defeated by John Cawthra, of Newmarket, by nine votes. In 1830 he defeated Mr. Cawthra, and in 1834, with Samuel Lount as his colleague, was again elected. In 1836 Mr. Robinson was once more returned, with a Mr. Wickens as his colleague, Mr. Lount being defeated upon this occasion. At the first election for the united provinces, in 1841, Mr. Robinson was defeated by Capt. Elmer Steele, of Medonte. At the general election in 1844 he was again successful, defeating Mr. Wellesley Ritchie, as he was also at a bye-election shortly after, made necessary owing to his acceptance of the Inspector-Generalship in the new Cabinet. This time he was opposed by William Hume Blake, father of Hon. Edward Blake. In 1848 he was returned by acclamation, and in 1851 was opposed by an old-time ally, one Alfred Willson, of Bell Ewart, but was elected by a majority of 759. Before the next general election, which took place in 1854, this county was divided into the

north and south ridings for electoral purposes. Mr. Robinson remained with the southern riding, in which he was elected by acclamation. In 1857 he made his last appeal to the electors of the south riding of this county, when he suffered defeat by Thomas R. Ferguson, who continued as representative until after the general election in 1863. In 1873 Mr. Ferguson was appointed Collector of Customs at Collingwood, and was removed from the office in 1875. Upon his defeat Mr. Robinson retired into private life. Modern spelling has shortened the name by omitting the " w " from Newtown.

NICOLSTON.—In the early days of settlement this place was locally known as Underhill, from its situation in the shadow of two hills. It was then changed to Carluke, after a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, the birthplace of John Nicol, an old settler. As there was already a post office named Carluke, the postal authorities raised objections to the name and that now in use was substituted, this also being in honor of Mr. Nicol. Mr. Nicol was born in 1820 and came to the County of Simcoe in 1853.

NOTTAWA.—The naming of this village took place in 1853, a year before the establishment of the official post office. The occasion was the erection of the frame work of the first grist-mill, a building that stood for over fifty years, till destroyed by fire in 1904. With an event of such importance, and it was important in those days, came the necessity for a name by which the settlement would become known to the outside world. Several were suggested, one being Melville, after an early settler, but all were discarded for Nottawa Mills, a contraction of Nottawasaga, the name of the township in which the village is situated. The name having been agreed upon, a fitting christening followed, Mr. John Currie—at present, 1906, a storekeeper in the village—being chosen as director of ceremonies. At the appointed time a gale was blowing, but nothing daunted, Mr. Currie in his determination to carry out the pre-arrangements mounted to the highest beam of the mill and there pronounced the name and broke the bottle of whiskey which had been provided for the occasion. When the office was established, the word " Mills " was dropped by the postal authorities. For origin of Nottawasaga see Stayner.

ORILLIA.—The vicinity of this town is historic ground which stands out prominently in the history of the Huron Indians and the missionaries to them in the early part of the seventeenth century. It

is a much disputed question among archæologists whether or not Orillia and Mount Slaven, which is close by, occupy the site of Cahiague or Contarea, the metropolis of the Indians when visited by Champlain in 1615. It, however, is unquestioned that the Indians knew the location of Orillia as Michikaning, or Me-che-kuh-neeng, or Mitchekun, meaning "The place of the fence," the connecting link between Lakes Contarea (Couchiching) and Oentaron (Simcoe), as named on Sanson's map of 1656, or Lacus Ouentaronious, the Latinized form of Ouentaron, Ouentaronck and Oentaronk, used by Ducreux on his map of 1660. Lake Simcoe was also known as Lac Tarontha by Raffeix (see map, 1688), Toronto by Hontan, and by the early French as Lac aux Claies ("Hurdle Lake," or, as translated by some, "The lake of the fish weirs"). The allusions are to the fish fence or weir, composed of small sharpened stakes from six to ten feet in length, which were driven into the bottom of the channel now known as "The Narrows," with twigs woven in back and forth in the form of what is called "wattling," and used by the Indians in catching fish when passing from one lake to the other. Passing from the days of the Indians to a more modern time, it is found that the name "The Narrows" was generally used by the missionaries of the Christian churches and also by the early settlers, mail being directed "The Narrows, Lake Simcoe," the unofficial post office being conducted for some years in connection with the Methodist mission. With the organization of a regularly commissioned office by the Imperial Postal Department, Mr. Gerald Alley was appointed postmaster, and Newtown selected as the name from the fact of its being the newest office in this part of the country. Newtown was used but a few years when the present name, taken from the adjacent township, was adopted. As to the origin of the name Orillia, there is much difference of opinion among the students of onomatology. It is credited with being an Indian word, while it is also said to be a corruption of Orillion, a technical engineering term chiefly used by military engineering corps, referring to a certain class of fortification which the general outline of the shore of the township, viewed from the water, strongly resembles. Another theory advanced is that the name was taken from a plant known to botanists as aureula, a beautiful rose; and yet another is that it was formerly Aurelia, the name of the mother of Julius Cæsar, as in the Act of 1821 naming the townships in the then northern district there is a township named Aurelia, and as in many of the land grants issued in the early days of the nineteenth century the name appears. It is also said that the name was that of Orillo, a magician and robber who lived at the mouth of the Nile, a son of an imp and a fairy, who, when any

of his limbs were lopped off, had the power of restoring it, and when his head was cut off could take it up and replace it. His life lay in a magic hair, which was cut off by an adversary, when Orillo fell dead. Others have it that the name was given in honor of the wife of an officer of distinction connected with British colonial affairs. A more generally credited origin, however, is that it is from the Spanish, meaning a margin or border, and was given by early settlers who were time-expired soldiers from the army of Wellington in the Peninsular War. These men were more or less conversant with the Spanish language, and upon seeing the position of the place between two shores named the greater shore Oro, now the township of that name, and the lesser Orillia. A still further theory is that the name was derived from that of Miss Aurelia Alley, a wealthy sister of the first postmaster, Gerald Alley, who furnished that gentleman with money to settle Orillia.

ORO STATION.—The name of this office was taken from the Township of Oro, the word Station being added because of its being on the railway. The office was established in 1870, when the railway was built from Barrie to Orillia. Oro is the Spanish for gold. Gardiner says " it was first applied to Rio del Oro, a river and settlement on the north coast of Africa celebrated for its trade in slaves and gold, and as it was first intended to set apart this township, or a portion of it, for liberated slaves, the African name of Oro was selected." Before the establishment of this office there was a post office a few miles distant bearing the name of Oro, also another, East Oro, but both have been abolished.

ORR LAKE.—Upon the establishment of a comparatively large sawmill on the shores of what was locally known as Little Lake, a settlement was formed. Soon the inconvenience of having no regular mail service was felt, and an effort was made to improve matters in this direction. The result was the establishment of a post office, for which the name at present in use was adopted, after a lumberman and mill-owner named Orr. The colloquial term for the lake was later discarded, the name of the post office taking its place.

PAINSWICK.—The name of this office was adopted as a compliment to Charles Palling, the veteran clerk of the Township of Innisfil. Mr. Palling was born at Edge, two miles from the town of Painswick, Gloucestershire, England.

PENETANGUISHENE.—The euphony and sweetness of the Indian language is illustrated in the name of this place. It is an abbreviation of the Ojibwa expression "pen-e-tang-cog-na-shene," meaning "the place of rolling sand down a high bank to the shore or water's edge," or, more briefly, "rolling or shining sands or shore." The European settlers of the province first became acquainted with this place upon the occasion of the visit of Governor Simcoe there in 1797, when it was designated as the terminus of His Honor's proposed road from Lake Simcoe to the Georgian Bay. Little progress was made by the place until 1818, when it was made the only military and naval depot on the Georgian Bay, the authorities abandoning Fort Nottawasaga, established during the War of 1812-14, and centring there. Even the change did not prove a sufficient incentive to induce settlers to come, consequently the population grew very slowly. In 1828, however, there was a large increase, owing to the transfer of the occupants of Drummond Island thereto upon the cession of that island to the United States. In 1832 it was abandoned as a naval port and shortly after the rebellion of 1837-38 it was turned over by the Imperial authorities to the Canadian Government, which did not continue it as a military centre, evidently concluding that it had outlived its usefulness. The office was commissioned in 1830.

PENINSULA PARK.—The origin of this name is obvious, the office being in a park situated on a peninsula which extends into Lake Simcoe. At the present it is only a summer office. It is quite modern, having come into existence upon the recent development of the point as a summer resort.

PENVILLE.—The family of Lloyd Penfield, a pioneer of Tecumseth, is honored by the name of this post office.

PHELPSTON.—This village was the centre of the lumbering operations of the late O. J. Phelps, M.P.P., and was named after him. Mr. Phelps was born in Onondaga, N.Y., in 1820, and came to Canada in 1832. After spending several years in the employ of the Dominion Government in different positions on the Welland Canal, he entered the lumber business, coming to Phelpston in 1870. In 1872 he was elected Reeve of Flos Township, a position he held for nine years. In 1879 he was a candidate in West Simcoe in the Liberal interests for the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated by Thomas Long, of Collingwood. In February, 1883, he was elected over George Moberly, of

Collingwood, and in December of the same year, in a bye-election, rendered necessary by his being unseated, defeated Dr. Thomas Wylie. In 1886, after the re-distribution, he engaged in his last political fight, contesting Centre Simcoe successfully, defeating William Harvey.

PORT SEVERN.—The name of this office is taken from the River Severn, at the mouth of which it is situated. That of the river was originally adapted from the Severn River in the West of England. La Hontan, who was in the country from 1684-1691, gives the name Toronto to the river as well as to Lake Simcoe. He also calls Matchedash Bay, into which the Severn River empties, "The Bay of Toronto" (Arch. Report 1899). The Ojibwa Indians knew the river as "Wa-nant-git-che-ang," "crooked or circuitous river," alluding to its serpentine course from Lake Couchiching—in Ojibwa, couch-iching, "the lake source of a river."

PRICE'S CORNER.—The first postmaster, Thomas Price, Sr., is honored by the name of this post office. The family is yet largely represented in the vicinity.

RANDALL.—Rev. A. C. Watt, rector of the Episcopal church at this place, who was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of this office, suggested the name to the postal authorities. It is the Christian name of Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Davidson became Dean of Windsor in 1883, and advancing through the bishoprics of Rochester and Winchester, became, in 1903, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England. The office was established on August 1st, 1905.

RANDOLPH.—Years before the establishment of this post office the village was known as King's Mills, after the owner of a small saw-mill. This name was also applied to the portage from the head of Penetanguishene Bay to Nottawasaga Bay, traversed by Sir Richard Bonnycastle in 1832, and mentioned in his "History of Travels through Canada." Later the mill was purchased by three brothers, Royal, Oscar and John Randolph, and the village was given their name, which, upon the establishment of the post office, was adopted officially.

ROMILLY.—This office was established in 1875. It was named by a settler in honor of Sir Samuel Romilly, an eminent English lawyer, born in London, March 1st, 1757, died November 2nd, 1818. Sir Samuel was called to the bar in 1783 and rose to distinction in the Court of Chancery, and in the last administration of Mr. Fox was made Solicitor-General. He exerted himself in endeavoring to effect a revi-

sion of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishment to a few heinous offences. The post office was first in Adjala Township, but is now in Tecumseth Township.

RUGBY.—The English city in Warwickshire, famous for its public school, of which the noted Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster from 1828-1842, is recalled by this post office. It was named by an ex-resident of the city in England, and established in 1860.

RUSSELLTON.—The first postmaster, James Russell, is honored by the name of this post office.

SAURIN.—James Saurin Murray, a director of the North Simcoe Railway, named this office after himself. It is said that he desired to have Elmvale called Saurin, but the residents of that village withheld their consent to the proposed change. Being determined to have his name inscribed in the history of this county, he named the next station in accord with his wish.

SHANTY BAY.—Many years before 1858, the year in which a post office was established in this place, Col. E. G. O'Brien, father of Col. W. E. O'Brien, ex-M.P. for Muskoka, and a leader of the Equal Rights party in days gone by, had given the name now in use to this village. He is said to have named it from the bay and the number of shanties of the pioneers there.

SHELDON.—George Parker, who operated a grist-mill at this place for some years, was the prime mover in securing the post office, which was established in 1867. It was first known as Alexander, after a pioneer, Joseph Alexander, who built the grist-mill. Later it was proposed to name the office Newell, after Samuel Newell, who also owned the mill for a short time, but this did not take place, owing to a difference of opinion among the villagers. The present appellation was given by the Post Office Department without explanation. Locally it bore the name of " Pigtown " for many years from the number of those animals in the village.

SINGHAMPTON.—In 1852, Cyrus Sing, with his brother, Josiah R. Sing, settled at the site of the village of to-day. At that time the country surrounding was a forest, sparsely settled. He built a saw-mill, grist-mill and carding-mill on the banks of the Mad River, and

laid out the village which is called after him. Locally the place was called Mad River Mills as well as Sing's Mills, but the official adoption of the name now in use soon caused the others to be lost sight of. Mr. C. R. Sing died in Meaford on April 25th, 1904.

SMITHDALE.—Upon the construction of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, in 1878, this place was named Glen Huron Station, after the village of that name, a mile west. Later the post office was established under the name of Smithdale, after a villager, Charles Smith.

STAYNER.—The extension of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to the Georgian Bay brought the original of this town into existence. An attempt had been made by some interested ones to have a town to be known as Warrington, about a mile from the Stayner of to-day, but their efforts were brought to naught by the railway officials locating at what they pleased to term Nottawasaga Station. This name was adopted from a nearby township, which in turn was taken from the Algonquin words, Nahdoway or Nahdowa, "the Iroquois," and Saga, or Saghi, "outlet of river." Nottawasaga Station was used about two years, when about the time of the establishment of the post office it was changed to Stayner, after Sutherland Stayner, son of Mr. T. A. Stayner, deputy postmaster-general, 1848-49. Mr. Sutherland Stayner owned a large amount of land in the vicinity.

STRONGVILLE.—Until August 1st, 1904, this office was known as Sunnidale, but owing to the confusion caused by the similarity of the name and that of Sunnidale Corners, a change was made. The present name was given in honor of the Strong family, old and well known residents of the locality.

STROUD.—When opened this office was named Victoria, after our late lamented and greatly beloved Queen. There being several offices of that name already established, a change was later decided upon, and the late W. C. Little, M.P., suggested the name of his native town in Gloucestershire, England, which was accepted and which has since been in use. Mr. Little was born in 1820 and settled in the Township of Innisfil in 1847. In 1853 he was elected to the township council, in which he served as councillor, deputy-reeve and reeve until 1879. In 1867 he was elected member of the Dominion Parliament for South Simcoe, which he continuously represented until 1881.

ST. PATRICK.—Situated in the little village of Perkinsfield, named after N. A. Perkins, a lumberman, is a Roman Catholic church bearing the name of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick. From this church was the name taken for the post office. St. Patrick is said to have been born in France, 372 A.D., and in early years arrived in Ireland. Returning to France he completed his education and again went to the Emerald Isle to enter upon his life's work of lighting the sacred beacon of Christianity. He died, according to Tillemont, in 455 A.D., and according to Nennius in 464 A.D., and was buried at Dun-Patrick, Dun-da-lath-glas, or "the dun of the broken fetters."

STURGEON BAY.—Captain William Laughton, a member and manager of the North-West Navigation Co., named this office about 1832 after the bay upon which it is situated, in which the large fish known as sturgeon abounded. The bay was the northern terminus of the Coldwater trail, the connecting link between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, and for many years enjoyed a large trade owing to the transfer of furs and supplies to and from the Upper Lakes and later the North-West.

SUNNIDALE CORNERS.—Situated in Sunnidale Township, the origin of the name of this post office is obvious. That of the township is said to be from "sunny dale." The story, as given by Gardiner in "Nothing but Names," is that "a member of the staff of Peregrine Maitland got lost in the woods, and coming to an inhabited shanty in a sunny dale was impressed with the surroundings as well as overjoyed at his deliverance from danger and possible death."

TIOGA.—Prior to the construction of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway from Beeton to Collingwood, in 1878, this place, or rather the sawmill, was known as Poda Mills, said to have been so called after a popular Yankee employed in the mill owned by one Paul Gallaugher. About that time a lumber firm, DePuy & Co., moved from Tioga, New York State, and shortly after secured a post office, which Mr. Ten Eyck DePuy, one of the firm, named after their native town and county. The original town, which is near the southern border of the State of New York, figured in the American Revolution to a small degree, being in 1779 the base of operations for General Sullivan's reprisals on the Iroquois. The name "Pody" appears in Dickenson's map of the County of Simcoe published in 1878, where it was evidently mis-spelled. Poda was one of three mills, the others being locally

known as Port Misery, the allusion said to have been to the unsatisfactory quantity of food furnished the workmen, and Catawampus, from the number of felines in the neighborhood.

THOMPSONVILLE.—This office was named after a pioneer family. Besides owning lands they built and operated mills.

THORNTON.—The early name of the locality in which this office is situated was Henry's Corners, or Henryville, after a pioneer family. Upon rising to the dignity of a post office the authorities objected to the local name on the ground that there was already an office of that name, and gave Thornton instead, probably after Sir Edward Thornton, later British Ambassador at Washington. The office was established in 1854.

TOTTENHAM.—

> Of all the happy hamlets here below,
> Where peace and plenty in abundance flow,
> None can compare with famous Tottenham.—*Colgan.*

An Irishman, Alexander Totten, a native of the County of Armagh, settled at this place in the closing twenties of the nineteenth century, long years before the establishment of the post office, which did not come until May 1st, 1858. It was in his honor that the name was given.

TUAM.—Patrick Derham named this office after the place of his birth, a market and episcopal city of Galway, Ireland. The city dates from the fifth century, when an abbey was founded there. In the beginning of the sixth century it was raised to a see, and about 1152 to an archbishopric. In 1839, under the Church Temporalities Act, it was reduced to a bishopric, but is yet the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The see received its charter about 1616, the eleventh year of the reign of James I., King of England. Tuam-in-Galway, as it is known in the Emerald Isle, in Irish is Tuaim-da-ghualann (Tuam-a-woolan), meaning "the tumulus of the two shoulders," from the shape of the old sepulchral mound that gave the name to the place. The post office of the Simcoe village was established on February 3rd, 1863.

UHTHOFF.—Baron Adolphe von Hugel, a former president of the Midland Railway, is credited with having named this office after a place in Germany. He was born in Mayence, Germany, and died in Port Hope, Ontario, in 1901. His connection with the Midland Railway proved very unfortunate, causing him a loss of $400,000.

UTOPIA.—The union of the two Greek words, "ou," not, and "topos," place, and the application of the outcome "Utopia" by Sir Thomas Moore to an imaginary island where everything is perfect, the law, the politics, the institutions, etc., was clever and apt. The adoption of such a term for a post office in the wilds of the County of Simcoe can scarcely be credited to cleverness, but possibly to sarcasm on the part of those who applied it to what was for some years known as Essa Crossing, from the township surrounding. The story told is that a family named Smith left Barrie to go north to seek a home. After travelling a few miles, for this post office is not far from the county town, they came across what they thought to be a good place to live, and believing they had found a land of perfection, one of the party, who, doubtless, was a reader of Sir Thomas Moore's political novel, suggested the name which was adopted and has since been used.

VAN VLACK.—An early settler, storekeeper, fisherman and mill-owner, John Van Vlack, named this office. He was also the first post-master.

VASEY.—The first postmaster of this office was one of the early settlers, Mark Vasey, and it is his name which is perpetuated by it. The office is situated in the midst of historic ground, being near, if not upon, the site of the Huron village of St. Ignace, at which the Iroquois massacred the Hurons on March 16th, 1649.

VICTORIA HARBOR.—Until the construction of the Midland Railway, in 1871, the location of this office went by the name of Hogg's Bay, the name applied to the harbor after an early Methodist minister. The present name was selected as a mark of loyalty to our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria.

VIGO.—A Peninsular War veteran, who served in Spain under Wellesley, named this office after a gulf and town on the west coast of Spain. The office was established about 1866.

VINE.—The late William C. Little, M.P., is responsible for the name of this post office. He took it from a small town of the same name in Gloucestershire, England, in which shire he was born. The office was established in 1865.

WARMINSTER.—The love of his native town in Wiltshire, England, prompted one William G. Deacon to name this office after it. No objections being raised, the postal authorities accepted the suggestion.

WASHAGO.—Wash-a-go-min, meaning "sparkling waters," was a term applied to Lake Couchiching by the Indians. In the course of time the name in an Anglicized form became associated with the village locally known as Severn Landing, after the river of that name; finally it was adopted for the post office. It is pronounced Washawgo.

WAUBAUSHENE.—The Indians of the early part of the nineteenth century knew this place as Wau-bau-shene, meaning "the rocky shore," or "the meeting of the rocks." The first is an allusion to the physical conditions surrounding the village, and the latter to two rocks which occupied prominent positions at the mouth of the North River, on the western bank of which it is situated. In referring to the place many Indians spoke of it as Baushene. The office was first established in 1840, but went out of existence in a few years. In 1851 it was resuscitated upon the erection of a sawmill by William Hall.

WAVERLEY.—After being known for many years as Bannister's Corners, after a pioneer, John Bannister, this place assumed the dignity of a post office. The old name was then discarded, the postal authorities substituting Waverley, taken from Sir Walter Scott's first historical novel, published in 1814. The office was established on October 1st, 1858.

WEST ESSA.—The origin of this name is obvious, the post office being situated in the western part of the Township of Essa. For the origin of Essa see Baxter P. O.

WYEBRIDGE.—In 1859 this place, which is on the River Wye, was named Macville by one Angus Grant from Glengarry, in honor of his father-in-law, Michael Macdonell, a retired Hudson's Bay officer, who owned a large tract of land in the vicinity. In 1859 it was changed to the present name from the fact of a bridge being built across the river at the village.

WYEVALE.—This post office takes its name from the Wye River, which flows through the village. The river was named after the River Wye, in the west of England, which empties into the Severn River at Chepstow. The village came into existence upon the construction of the North Simcoe Railway to Penetanguishene, about 1871.

Collingwood, Ont.