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Abstract

This research project is called “Historical Place Names” which examines three study areas in the Peterborough County. Curve Lake First Nation, and two municipalities of North Kawartha and Galway-Harvey and Cavendish. The main focus of this project was to examine the names of water bodies and some land forms in the three study areas. The information examined, regarding these names, included the origin and meaning of the name and how the name changed over time. Some names also provided stories and histories of the people who lived and settled in the three areas. The methods that were used in this project include a literature review. Primary data was gathered in the Geographic Place Names Library at the Ministry of Natural Resources and from meetings and interviews. Secondary data was gathered from several archives and libraries. Cumulative results among the three study areas showed that 81 per cent of the 183 names were English. Descriptive and non-descriptive names were also analyzed, and it was found that only 47 per cent of the names studied were descriptive in meaning. Descriptive names referred to an attribute or an element of the place, or locality such as a prominent land form, flora, fauna, or settlement. All place names have been analyzed within each study area and also between the three study areas.

Introduction

This research project “Historical Place Names” is a collaborative initiative that explores the history behind the names of Peterborough County. This research project investigated the stories and histories of the people who lived and settled in the Peterborough area by examining the place names within Curve Lake First Nation, and the municipalities of North Kawartha, and Cavendish, Galway-Harvey. The names of places were examined to identify the origin of the name, the meaning of the name, and how the name may have changed over time. Place names of water bodies were primarily examined in this study. Official and vernacular names were examined to provide a cultural history of the study areas.

This research project focused on three study areas within Peterborough County, the Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, the Township of North Kawartha, and Curve Lake First Nation (Figure 1). Many place names in the study area have aboriginal origins. This research project was conducted with the assistance of The Land Between Collaborative of which the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy is a key associate.

Previous research in place name study examines the history and culture of an area, in order to obtain background information. While there have been place name studies in other areas of Canada, relatively little research has been undertaken into the place names in Peterborough County. This research project examines the place names in each study area to gather the information that will illustrate the historical and cultural background in Peterborough County, and attempt to maintain the culture and heritage that the names represent.

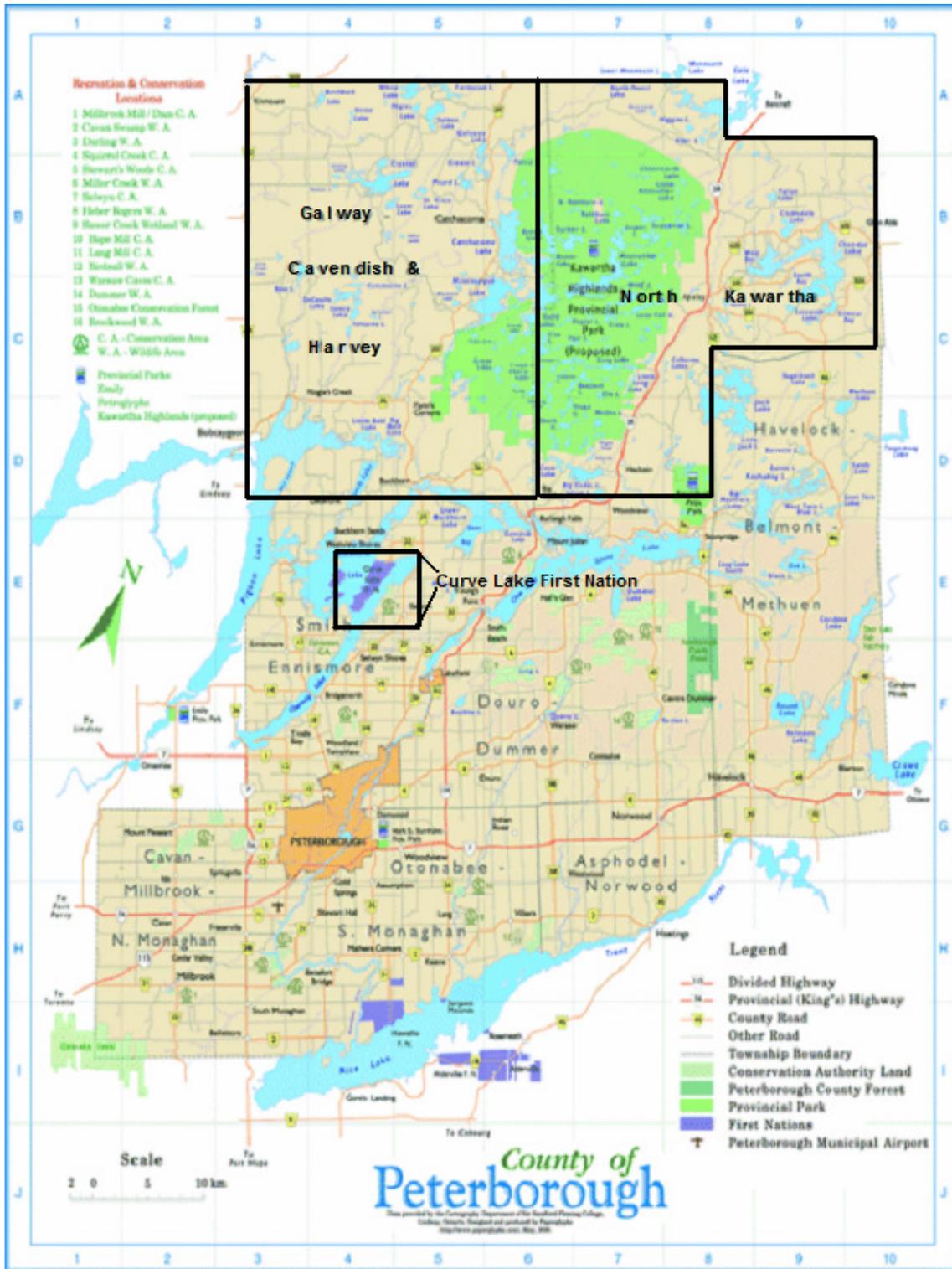


Figure 1. Peterborough County Map: created by the Peterborough and Kawartha Tourisms, 2007.

The purpose of this project was to highlight and help conserve significant cultural and natural features of Peterborough County so that they can be utilized by future generations. Place names reflect cultural history, and by researching place names, one can uncover information about the people who have previously inhabited the area. By researching the history of the area and the origins of place names, the culture of the people who lived there can be understood and can help create a sense of identity for those living there today. This will benefit the people of the study area by creating a greater sense of place and pride about the area which may then foster a greater sense of responsibility for residents toward the land. In turn, the Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, North Kawartha, and Curve Lake First Nation, may then be marked as areas with significant cultural and historical value, and marketed as regions for both historical and eco-tourism. A designation of such value will support the protection and conservation of The Land Between as well as the history and culture of the region.

Literature Review

1. Introduction

The purpose of this literature review is to provide background information about place names and different types of place names studies. By examining literature in the field of place naming, it can provide a basis for historical place names studies and develop an understanding of related research. To date, there have been several records kept of place names in Ontario. There is relatively little recorded about the history, stories, and name changes about these place names. Many place names studies previously conducted are outdated, and there is little place name research that can be found in the county of Peterborough. This research project will explore the history of Peterborough County, as well as the name changes in the study area. Background information gathered during this literature review will serve as a base for this research.

This literature review will provide general information about place names, how these names have changed over time, and will look at several other place names studies. There are several sections in this review. The first issue covered is the importance of place names and their history. 'Sense of place', which is an important concept that influences place names and people's connections to different places, will also be discussed. A brief history of the Kawartha Lakes and Peterborough County area is also included to provide background information about the study area. Aboriginal peoples played an important role in naming many places in Canada; therefore, their roles will be examined. There is also an examination of different ways that places are named and how place names have changed over time. It is also important to examine the different methods and types of place name studies when conducting place name research. The trends in place name studies have also been examined, and several other place name

studies conducted in Ontario and Canada are also studied. Examining place name study methods will provide a basis for the methods and place names research used in this research project. This literature review will provide a greater knowledge of the importance of place names, how different places are named, how these names have changed, and how place name studies should be conducted.

2. Background Information

2. i The Importance of Place Names:

Place names have been created to help people identify settlements and to refer to places in an area (Freeman, 1985). They were developed both to help recognize places and their location in relation to other places (Freeman, 1985). They were required to call them by specific names to ensure their recognition by others (Freeman, 1985).

The study of place names began in Canada when the federal government began to create maps of Canada, and found that many names on different maps contradicted one another (Freeman, 1985). If different names were used for one place, the government discussed with community members what names were preferred by the residents. Discussing and correcting contradicting place names helped the government determine the official names for these places (Freeman, 1985). As a result of these name changes, many modern maps of Canada have adopted the local names for places as the official names (Freeman, 1985). When the Canadian Geographic Names Board compiled maps with official names, their purpose was to record the correct location and spelling of the place name, not to gather the history of the area (Freeman, 1985). As a result, little is known about the history of some place names or how these names have changed over

time. This research will look into the history of the place names in Peterborough County to determine the culture and history of the area, and the stories of the people who lived there.

Currently, there has been a limited amount of documentation for the history of place names. This is reflected in the information available, regarding the study areas of: Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, North Kawartha Township and Curve Lake First Nation. Place names are of great importance to Canada's history because they can reveal a great deal about the culture and history of Canada. Jett (1997) highlighted how place names can tell the "history, cultural attitudes, and values of the people that used them" (Jett, 1997, p. 481). Place names document the history of people living in an area and highlight their interactions with their environment and surrounding area (Jett, 1997). Place names are important in identifying the sites of historic events. Some place names are not easily identifiable and their exact location is not recorded (Westerdahl, 1980).

Place names may reveal the history of the people that would otherwise have been forgotten. For example, David Henige wrote an article on "The Book of Mormon", and how historic place names recorded in this book have been used to find the present day locations of where Mormon people lived many years ago (Henige, 2007, p. 243). These places were located through early records, which were based on the physical features of the land (Henige, 2007). Henige notes that without place names, Mormon culture and history of the area would have disappeared and been forgotten (Henige, 2007). By analyzing current and historical place names, research can determine important aspects about the culture, history, and lives of the people who have inhabited the area.

2. ii General Information about Place Names:

Wright (1929) compared Western European with North American place names. He found that Western European place names were denser geographically, and have very complicated meanings and interpretations compared to North America (Wright, 1929). Wright noted that many place names in North America have aboriginal origins and thus require knowledge of the area and language to understand these names (Wright, 1929). This is partly because many aboriginal place names have undergone transformation over the centuries due to European settlers (Wright, 1929). When studying aboriginal place names it is important to understand the history of the place, which will help to understand its aboriginal origin.

3. Sense of Place

The concept of “sense of place” is very important to place names research (Butz & Eyles, 1997). “Sense of place” involves a feeling of being in a particular place, whereas “place” merely refers to where one is known and where one knows others (Butz & Eyles, 1997). It is important for people to feel attached to a particular place, as this provides a sense of belonging (Butz & Eyles, 1997). Moreover, place is a centre for human existence and is important in helping define the identity of an individual (Butz & Eyles, 1997). Sense of place can also be influenced by residential status (Hay, 1998). Hay (1998) argues that if a person lives in one location for an extended period of time, they may well develop a sense of place. Relph (2001) also talked about sense of place in a book titled “10 Geographic Ideas that Changed the World”. He argued that sense of

place connects people to the world, and that it ties people to their surroundings (Relph, 2001).

Sense of place has always been important among First Nations peoples. Wilson (2003) conducted a study on sense of place among Aboriginal peoples. She argued that a place has the ability to shape the identity of a person. Her study focused on the Anishinabek, an aboriginal group in North America. Wilson (2003) found that the Anishinabek emphasized being 'close to nature'. The land where they settled was not simply viewed as a place that shaped or influenced their identity, but they also became part of the land (Wilson, 2003). It was essential for the aboriginal group that the land provided all the necessary resources for survival (Wilson, 2003). By examining these views, it can be concluded that sense of place is a useful factor in understanding place, and one's connection to it.

4. Brief History of the Settlement of Kawartha Lakes and Peterborough County

Relatively few archeological studies have been conducted in the area of Kawartha Lakes or Peterborough County (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). However, there is evidence of Aboriginal peoples before, during, and after colonialism in the area (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). The first aboriginals to inhabit the region were the Palaeo-Indians, approximately 11,000-7000 year ago (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). Subsequently, many different tribes of Aboriginal peoples inhabited in the area (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). Some of these, such as the Iroquois, depended on agriculture as well as hunting and fishing to sustain themselves (Ministry of Natural

Resources, 2005). Other tribes such as the Algonkians, remained nomadic hunter gatherers (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005).

When Europeans arrived in the Great Lakes region many wars occurred between the aboriginal groups (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). The Iroquois gained the land from Lake Ontario to Rice Lake, and forced other populations such as the Huron to leave (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005; Brunger, 1972). This is only a brief overview of some of the aboriginal populations in the study area.

European presence in the region occurred in 1615 when Samuel de Champlain and his crew members traveled with the Huron along the Trent-Severn Canal system (Brunger, 1972; Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). However, little information is recorded about European settlers in the area until the nineteenth century. During this time, the land was primarily used for hunting and trapping (Brunger, 1972; Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). Europeans began settling near Rice Lake and in 1818, a treaty was signed to permit settlement in the Kawartha Lakes area (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005).

Lumber industries were important in the Kawartha area and went late into the 19th century . In order to encourage northward expansion roads were built, such as that through the Harvey, Cavendish and Burleigh townships in the 1830's to 1860's (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). Following road development, the population in the Kawartha Lakes area began to increase, although, after a reduction in lumber productivity, the population declined in 1900 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). The area then became popular for tourism, cottagers and fishers (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). In 1904 the Peterborough Lift Lock was completed and the Trent

Canal was used for both cottagers and the local population (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005).

5. Aboriginal Peoples Role in Place Names

Many place names in Canada have First Nation origins as a reflection of their occupation of Canada prior to European colonization. As a result, many places were named by aboriginals, and given aboriginal meanings (Rayburn, 1994). Place names with aboriginal origins are often descriptive of the land and reflect their cultural heritage (Freeman, 1985). Aboriginal place names are largely based on descriptions of the physical features of the land and can illustrate their relationship to the land (Freeman, 1985).

Three Aboriginal tribes inhabited what is now Southern Lake Ontario: the Huron, the Algonquins, and the Iroquois (Moore, 1930) and represented their culture and history in the area through their place names (Moore, 1930). As a result, it is important to study and document aboriginal place names to gain a greater understanding of the history and culture of the area, and the roles that Aboriginal peoples played in Ontario.

Many place names created by Aboriginal peoples are still used today. When European fur traders came to Canada they often adopted aboriginal place names, or created English translations of aboriginal place names (Freeman, 1985). Interactions between European fur traders and Aboriginal peoples caused place names to spread to other locations and become more rooted in the area (Freeman, 1985). Some Aboriginal peoples were nomadic, and thus, their place names were not retained because they did not

remain in one place for long enough to establish names among other groups (Freeman, 1985).

A large number of place names with aboriginal origins have been changed. Government officials often changed place names to be more European, to represent their own heritage (Freeman, 1985), (Moore, 1930). Studies have been conducted to document the changes of place names in Ontario, and the role that Aboriginal peoples have played in helping develop these names. These studies however, are outdated and do not cover the Peterborough County area.

Alan Rayburn (2001) states that place names with aboriginal origin help to distinguish a country better than place names of other origins (Rayburn, 2001). Rayburn's work discusses the importance of aboriginal place names and the development of Canada. Stephen Jett's article "Place-Naming, Environment and Perception among the Canyon de Chelly Navajo of Arizona" also explains the importance of place names in relation to Aboriginal peoples. Aboriginal place names provide insight into what areas, land routes, and waterways Aboriginal peoples considered important. Rayburn (2001) and Jett (1996) found that increased knowledge of the aboriginal language, and an appreciation of the nomenclature derived from them are important elements in understanding geography and history. Rayburn (2001) and Jett (1997) stress the importance of how aboriginal place names highlight the history of the area, and how this is a vital perspective in fully understanding the culture and history of the area being studied.

6. How Places Are Named

6. i Structure of Place Names:

There are three general structures for place names; *descriptive names*, *non-descriptive names* and *mixed-type names* (Freeman, 1985). Descriptive names describe characteristics of the place or land features (Freeman, 1985). Non-descriptive place names are: named after people, events; borrowed from another country; religious connotations; casual names or metamorphosed names (e.g. Anglicanized) (Freeman, 1985). The third type of place name structures are mixed-type names, many of what end in “-burg, -ford, -field, -ham, -ville” (Freeman, 1985).

6. ii General Ways that Places are Named:

Places are named many different ways. Place names may be reflective of a political or economic state, or may be linked to the founder or prominent member of the community (Whitbeck, 1911). Place names may also be assigned in a commemorative manner, recognizing people or significant events (Rayburn, 1994). A commemorative event may also be the celebration of a company opening or to honour a significant person (Whitebeck, 1911). For example, many place names in Canada are from the era of wars (e.g. World War One) and commemorate the places where battles were fought and soldiers died (Rayburn, 1994). Some places names also have religious or spiritual connotations, or may be based on physical features of the area (Rayburn, 1994). Often, place names are based on rivers, valleys, creeks or other physical land features in the area. Factors such as these may either be revealed through research in libraries, archives or through interviews with local historians and other experts.

Sometimes, places are named after other places. Names from one place can sometimes be borrowed and then used again to name a different place (Rayburn, 1994). For example, Cairo is the capital city in Egypt and has also been borrowed and used to name a small town in Northern Ontario; Cairo Township (Rayburn, 1994, 77). There is also Egypt Road in Nova Scotia, and in Quebec there is a place called Egypte (Rayburn, 1994, 77). Many place names in other countries have influenced place naming in Canada, and continue to do so for towns, cities, gardens, parks, roads and street names (Rayburn, 1994).

Many places were named when early explorers and settlers arrived in Canada. These settlers wished to rename parts of Canada after places from their home country (Rayburn, 1994). For example, Portuguese travelers from the sixteenth century landed on the coasts of Newfoundland and named places Portuguese names, such as Bonavista and Burgeo (Rayburn, 1994, p. 87). Many of these Portuguese names either remain in Portuguese or have been translated to English (Rayburn, 1994, p. 87).

Some places have been named after species of animals and birds. Deichmann explained that in Atlantic Canada there are numerous names that have been named after animals and birds (Deichmann, 1985, 38). Places have been named after animals and birds because these names tend to be memorable (Deichmann, 1985, 39). For example, there is a place named “Red Fox” in Newfoundland (Deichmann, 1985, 39).

6. iii How Places are Named:

Place names have changed over time for a variety of reasons. Sometimes, place names change because the town or city in the area wishes to change the name of a place

or physical feature. If a town is unhappy with the name of a place, they may petition to have it changed to another name. An example of a change such as this is the city of 'Berlin, Ontario' being changed to 'Kitchener, Ontario' during World War One. This often occurs with names that may be considered 'sensitive' or offensive to some people (Rayburn, 1994). Sensitive place names are names that may offend people because they are not politically acceptable in our society (Rayburn, 1994). For example, many places or lakes with the name "Squaw" have been changed because they are offensive to Aboriginal peoples (Rayburn, 1994). Similarly, other place names have been changed if their meaning of aboriginal origin is an offensive word in other languages (Rayburn, 1994).

A long process is involved in changing the name of a place, and it often involves many appeals to the Geographic Board and interviews with community members. Sometimes residents simply do not like the name of a place or physical feature, such as a river, because it may adversely affect their community (Rayburn, 1994). Such was the case for the city of Lethbridge, which is on a river that was originally known as 'Belly River' (Rayburn, 1994, p. 69). The residents of Lethbridge were unhappy with the name because they felt it to be embarrassing and crude, and after many appeals to the Geographic Board the name was changed to 'Old Man River' because the name was linked to the history and natural features in the area (Rayburn, 1994, p. 71).

Moore proposed the idea that Canada would have been more distinct if the original aboriginal place names had been kept, instead of adopting European place names (Moore, 1930). Moore stated that changing or duplicating a place name can sometimes reduce the distinctiveness of Canada (Moore, 1930). The continuation of the monarchical

presence in Canada and Ontario has helped preserve European traditions (Wrong, 1909). In most cases some name has replaced the aboriginal name. In this sense, those who overtook the area changed the place names to reflect the European lifestyle and traditions, and neglected to consider those traditions of the original occupants in the area. Westerdahl (1980) argues that many interesting local names have been replaced by other official names on maps. For this reason, former names have to be registered through a field inventory, which is an important tool that determines the original names of an area (Westerdahl, 1980).

David Henige also looked closely at place names. He argued that if a place name remained as it had been originally, the community would be provided with local memories (Henige, 2007). Henige provided the example of the pilgrims in the nineteenth century, for whom place names were important because they evoked a memory of the place. When they would later visit it, they would be reminded of the history and culture of their ancestors (Henige, 2007).

This perspective of place names that have been changed due to colonialism will help contribute to the Historical Place Names study for Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, North Kawartha Township and Curve Lake First Nation. By recognizing that European place names may have replaced Native place names in the study area it is important to track the changes in place names and the reasons for these changes. This research project determines whether aboriginal place names have been changed to European place names. This research analyzes whether aboriginal place names have been reinstated over British place names because they were the original names of the feature.

In many cases, a place will have different names that are not the official name. Local people often have names for places such as physical land forms that do not appear on official maps or documents (Wright, 1929). These are known as ‘vernacular’ names, which means the name for a place that is known by the local population, although they are not official (Wright, 1929). For example, there is a mountain called the “White Mountain” in the United States that overlooks Puget Sound (Wright, 1929, p. 142). Aboriginal groups in the area referred to the mountain differently, depending on which side they lived on (Wright, 1929).

As new settlers or visitors travel to an area, they tend to bring about changes in the place names. This is especially the case when there are newcomers from different cultures or educational backgrounds from the original settlers (Wright, 1929). It is common for names of places to become ingrained within the people who had inhabited the area for a long period of time (Wright, 1929). For example, farms or estates that have been known for generations to belong to one family can acquire a name simply because it has been that way for a long time (Wright, 1929). Wright (1929) observes that place names continuously change when there are new settlers in the area, although many places have unofficial names held by the original or local inhabitants in the area. Wright stresses that place names are important because they allow us to track the changes of names, and also provide other meanings of the name that may have existed at other times (Wright, 1929).

In order to change place names officially there is a long process must be followed by the township or city. This is a difficult process, although if persistent, place names can be changed. This process of changing place names is becoming less common,

because the Geographic Board tries to maintain the local history and meaning of the area as determined by its original name (Rayburn, 1994). When place names are changed, the area often loses many of its historical and cultural meanings. To ensure that this does not happen, changes to place names should be recorded.

7. Types of Place Name Studies

7. i Onomastics and Toponymy:

Onomastics is the study of all types of names (Freeman, 1985, 6). Onomastics are divided into two different types of names; anthroponyms, or personal names and toponyms, or place names (Freeman, 1985). Toponymy is “the historical and documentary investigation of the names used in the language of a particular country for the inhabited and formerly inhabited places, uninhabited places and geographical features of that country” (Freeman, 1985, p. 6). Toponymy is a formal discipline that originated in Britain during the 1860s (Freeman, 1985). Toponymy and place naming has become a discipline because it involves the deciphering of words from different and ancient languages (Freeman, 1985). Toponymic research can help in the analysis of place names and how they are developed (Nicolaisen, 1980). Toponymic research may also help develop an understanding of how place names migrate according to naturally occurring phenomenon, such as rivers or mountain ranges (Nicolaisen, 1980). This research study will use toponymic methods to examine the influences that physical features and cultures have on place names in our study area.

7. ii Onomatology:

The study of place names can be complex, and entire studies, much like this one, are devoted to revealing the origin of place names. Onomatology is the study (or science) of names and their origins, including what place names reveal about people and their cultures (Baker, 1972). Through uncovering oral histories and stories regarding place names, this research can develop a better understanding of the sentiments felt toward the name, instead of simply analyzing the factual information about the place. Interviews are an effective way of conducting onomatology studies and can help uncover the meaning of the name and where it had been derived, instead of simply linking it to physical features in the area. This research will use onomatology, in an attempt to gain a greater understanding of the culture and stories that have helped develop these place names.

7. iii Lexicography:

Lexicography involves the compilation of names, and includes their use and the meaning, which is compiled into one source, such as a dictionary (Baker, 1972). The research pertaining to the analysis of place names will be done through researching existing records of place names such as lexicography records, which can be found in public libraries and the Historical Place Names Library of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. This research study will use lexicography by compiling a dictionary of sorts and also by referencing others. Onomatology and lexicography both take into consideration the importance of the legends, histories and cultures that contribute to the naming of places which helps in defining the origins of the names (Baker, 1972). These

factors are important to complete an accurate analysis and understanding of the place names that will be found through conducting research.

8. How To Conduct Place Names Research

Place name is an important concept that has been looked at by many researchers using different methods. Westerdahl (1980) highlights some of the important principles in place names research that must be followed when conducting research. In his article, entitled “On Oral Traditions and Place Names”, Westerdahl highlight the principles of place name research and the rules these studies must follow. He specified that place names research must follow three main principles (Westerdahl, 1980), the first is that the names must be in old written forms, which means that it cannot include documents or charts (Westerdahl,1980). The second principle is that place name research has to follow the morphological rules of linguistic problems (Westerdahl, 1980). Lastly, place names should provide factual information which explains the traditions and history of the area of interest (Westerdahl, 1980). By following these three principles when conducting place names research, research can be conducted in a professional, accurate, and representative manner.

Scott (2001) emphasized the importance of recognizing changes that have occurred in place names and why these changes take place. Any place name change has an impact on the community and all community members, although this impact is not always fully recognized (Scott, 2001). When place names are changed, the connection and sense of place that people have to a place may be lost, along with important historical and cultural meanings (Schott, 2001). By developing an understanding of the multitude

of factors that influence the naming of a place, researchers can anticipate the attachments that individuals feel to a place. This can highlight the different connections that exist, and ensure that a Euro-centric point of view is avoided when interpreting place names. Ensuring that the research or researchers do not adopt a Eurocentric point of view is important because such an opinion can create an “us” versus “them” relationship between the researchers and other people who have played a role in naming places in Canada. An Eurocentric point of view may also lead to failing to recognize the full and accurate history and culture of the place names.

8. i Former Approaches to Place Names Studies:

In 1911, William Ganong outlined three methodological approaches to conducting place names research on aboriginal place names (Freeman, 1985).

The first approach is “The Conventional Stage”, which is where interpretations are made of aboriginal place names, and authorities are asked what the names mean (Freeman, 1985, p. 14). This method involves very little analysis or questioning of findings (Freeman, 1985).

The second approach is “The Interrogational Stage”, where interpretations of the names are gathered from different sources and researchers seek the meaning that matches the names (Freeman, 1985, p. 14). There is very little analysis of the meaning of these names (Freeman, 1985, p. 14).

The final approach, and the one that Ganong recommends using, is “The Investigational Stage” (Freeman, 1985, p. 14) which involves a positivist methodology. This means collecting as much information from as many sources as possible to develop

a meaning of the place name (Freeman, 1985). This third research approach ensures the greatest validity in place name meaning, and uses several different methods to ensure that gathering of data is representative. This research project used the third methodological approach, which involved gathering information from several sources to determine the correct place names and their meaning.

9. Trends in Place Names Research

Previously, research in toponymy has only examined the meaning and origin of a place name (Freeman, 1985). However, current trends, over the past several decades, have been expanding to include the way that a place name changes over time (Freeman, 1985). Since place names in Canada are still relatively new compared to Europe, for example, they are studied in a slightly different manner (Freeman, 1985). In Canada, the purpose of place names research by the government is to make place names official, therefore, research must first be conducted in the field, interviewing local officials and residents to ensure that the correct name is being recorded (Freeman, 1985). Secondary information is gathered by comparing maps and records of places (Freeman, 1985).

In Europe, because many places have been settled for centuries, place names are examined based on maps and secondary data, and interviews with community members are conducted as a final step (Freeman, 1985).

In the former Soviet Union, place names research focused on the purpose of names, as well as how these names are perceived by people in society (Freeman, 1985). This is known as etymology, and is the study of the history of words and what they mean,

in turn, giving meaning to place names (Freeman, 1985). A trend exists to try to make place names have positive connotations (Freeman, 1985).

10. Ontario Place Names Studies

Previous place name studies in Ontario provide a guide for further research. Prior histories of Galaway-Cavendish and Harvey, North Kawartha Township and Curve Lake First Nation may already have some place names documented and this information will be utilized and built upon, providing the groundwork for this place names study. Carter (1984) published two volumes of Ontario place names, including their latitude and longitude of place names, and naturally occurring features in those areas. Because the book was published in 1984, certain aspects of the towns and places may be out of date, such as population size. A history of Curve Lake titled “History of the Ojibwa of the Curve Lake Reserve and Surrounding Area” was written by Whetung-Derrick in 1976. This history is very useful in providing background information about the development of Curve Lake First Nation, as well as the meanings of aboriginal place names. By looking at place name records in previous studies changes in place names can be tracked.

In 1989 McCuaig completed a place names study of Renfrew County, Ontario, which included many different sources of information, such as photographs, textual evidence, and stories told by residents in the area. McCuaig (1989) used stories and interviews in her data collection process, as well as previously existing documentation regarding the Renfrew County area. McCuaig included these stories and interviews in her report, which provided a deeper insight into why places were named as they were. Her study helped highlight why the names of certain places have changed, and the

personal attachments or feelings that exist in relation to the historical and/or present names. The research method used in this study will be similar to that of McCuaig's. We will use the collection of stories and personal insight from interviews, in combination with data collected from the Historical Place Names Library and public libraries to provide a complete understanding of the origins behind the place names in our study areas.

Another study conducted in the same manner as McCuaig's was done by Roulston (1978) who provided an in depth look at place names, and their meanings in Peel region, Ontario. Roulston (1979) and McCuaig (1989) both claimed to conduct their studies to preserve and document the histories and stories of these places. Both studies presented the findings through photos, interview clips, and a description given by the author of the area and the history of their study areas. Both of these studies demonstrate how looking more closely at an area can provide in-depth description of the history and stories behind place names. Such studies also gives attention to smaller places and unofficial names that otherwise would be unrecognized.

Several studies have been conducted in Ontario that explain the meanings of place names. Moore (1930) conducted a study of aboriginal place names and their meanings, and published a book listing of aboriginal place names in alphabetical order. For each name, Moore described the location of the place and the meaning of the word, providing insight into the history and culture of the Aboriginal peoples that named the place. Moore's (1930) composition was in a dictionary format, and focused solely on Ontario aboriginal place names. He conducted his research through interviews with prominent community members, although his methodology is slightly unclear. Although aboriginal

place names definitions are informative, the study is from 1930 and may be out of date. It can, however, provide this study with a historical context and allow for recording of changes in place names over time.

More recent place name studies have been conducted in Ontario, such as “Ontario Place Names” by David Scott (2001), which has a similar style book as Moore (1930), although Scott includes all place names that have a population larger than 199, not just aboriginal names. Scott lists names in alphabetical order, and their location is given as well as some of the history of the place and the word’s meaning.

11. Conclusion

This literature review provided information about place names and different aspects of place names studies. The section about the importance of place name studies provides an insight into the significant role that place names have in a society, and their ability to tell the history of an area. The literature also examined sense of place and its role in society. By recognizing the role of Aboriginal peoples in place names, and the history of the area this research can recognize the significant impact they have had on naming, and their important cultural impacts. The literature provided examples of places that were originally named by Aboriginal peoples and the history behind these names. A very important aspect that was recognized was the types and structures of place names. This literature review also highlighted the occurrence of changing place names, due to several different factors. By recognizing the changes that occur among place names, our research can investigate these changes and determine the causes them. A greater historical perspective in our research will thus be added. Another aspect highlighted is

the different types of place name studies, and how place name studies should be conducted. Lastly, trends in place names research and Ontario place names studies were provided. Ontario place name studies are important to examine because the focus of our study area is situated in Ontario. The wide variety of knowledge achieved from the literature review will help this study conduct research, and will provide background knowledge about the topic.

Methods

This research project began early October 2007, and finished in March 2008. The research included an extensive literature review to provide an understanding of how toponymy research is conducted, and examined other studies regarding research of place names. The literature review provided a history of the three study areas, the Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, the Township of North Kawartha, and Curve Lake First Nation, and looked at the development and settlement of the Peterborough and Haliburton Counties. Aspects of the cultural heritage and history of the area were highlighted by examining the history of these areas, and the story of how names were assigned and who influenced the naming. The names also illustrated what types of people settled the land and helped inform us of some of the reasons for specific place names.

The second stage in the research was to access The Geographical Place Names Library at the Ministry of Natural Resources, as well as use the Federal Place Names Department to determine the toponymy of the study areas. The Geographical Place Names Library had historical maps and related records, and catalogues of present and historical place names that were a key resource of information in our research. Available current and historic maps highlighted existing names within the area that related to the geography, natural resources, and First Nations. Catalogued cards contained information about the historic place names, and identified many of the dates when the place names changed, and often contained a rationale for the name change. The research involved using the information on the maps and cards, and placing the data in a standardized EXCEL table, also containing the UTM location information of each place name. This

table was provided by Leora Berman from the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy and The Land Between. Also, related histories and origins were investigated and recorded within the same table. The table of location information allowed for key places, names, and trends in the history of the regions to be depicted in a clear format. This table allowed for the information to be depicted spatially and therefore easily assessed.

Secondary data from libraries and historical societies and literature reviews were gathered to provide specific information on chosen places. Information was gathered from many historical societies and organizations, such as the Peterborough Historical Society. The Land Between Collaborative and Kawartha Heritage Conservancy provided a series of sources from which to gather data for our research. Consulting and gathering information from historical societies was an ongoing process.

Two website databases were also used to determine the meanings of place names. The internet databases were “Early Canadian Online” and “The Champlain Society Digital Collection”. Research was conducted by entering a place name into the database, which would consequently provide archives and records to search.

Several meetings were held with community experts in order to identify additional sources of information and to clarify place names origin.

Results

Curve Lake

Figure 2. Curve Lake Study Area: created by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008.

There were 17 current place names and 13 historical place names examined in the Curve Lake First Nation study area. From the total 30 names, 66.7 per cent were English names and 33.3 per cent were aboriginal names. This is most likely due to the Europeans arriving in the area and changing the names.

When looking at descriptive names, 56.7 per cent of the place names in the Curve Lake First Nation study area described the land features in the area. Names describing a place were 13.3 per cent, and 10 per cent of the place names in the study area described animals. Names that described other objects were 6.7 per cent of the place names studied. Descriptive names were the most common form of place names in the Curve Lake First Nation study area.

When looking at non-descriptive names, 29.1 per cent were named after people or families in the area. Only one place name in the study area had an unknown meaning which was Curve Lake First Nation. Thirty per cent of the names in the study area were metamorphosed names.

The place names in the Curve Lake First Nation study area primarily described the land features in the area. There were also non-descriptive names in the area although these names tended to be metamorphosed. The types of place names in the study area were primarily generic names (70 per cent) as opposed to proper names (30 per cent). The percentages reflect the tendency to describe the land features, rather than an individual or specific place, which would classify as a proper name. The percentages may also reflect cases where names have double meanings or are repeated from other names.

North Kawartha

Figure 3. Anstruther Study Area: created by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008.

Figure 4. Burleigh Study Area: created by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008.

Figure 5. Chandos Study Area: created by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008.

In North Kawartha there were 48 current names and 36 historical names; there were 84 names in total. As well, 77 names were English, four were aboriginal, and three names were of an unknown language. In our project, the four categories for descriptive names were place, land feature, animal and “other”. North Kawartha had 4.8 per cent names describing a place, 4.8 names describing a land feature, 21 per cent names describing an animal (e.g. mink), and 7.1 per cent names describing “other”. The six categories for non-descriptive names in North Kawartha include people/family names, events, borrowed from another country, religious connotations, casual names, and metamorphosed names. There were 9.5 per cent people/family names, 6 per cent casual names, and 1.2 per cent metamorphosed names. There were no mixed names in North Kawartha. The two categories for name type were proper name and generic name. There were 8.3 per cent proper names and 91.6 per cent generic names. Last of all, it was found that 47.6 per cent of the names had unknown meanings.

Cavendish, Galway-Harvey

Figure 6. Cavendish Study Area Map: created by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008.

Figure 7. Galway Study Area Map: created by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008.

Figure 8. Harvey Study Area Map: created by the Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008.

Sixty-nine names for both present day names and historical names were studied for the Cavendish, Galway-Harvey area. Forty-two of were present day names, and 27 were historical names (see Table 3). The descriptive names studied broke down to 2.9 per cent that related to a place, 33.3 per cent that related to a land feature, and 15.9 per cent that related to an animal. The non-descriptive names broke down to 26.1 per cent based on people or family names, 5.8 per cent based on events, 11.6 per cent borrowed from another name, and 5.8 per cent casual names. Geographically, when comparing descriptive and non-descriptive names, Cavendish, Galway-Harvey is an area that is dominated by names that are descriptive according to the land features. The result of generic name types was 62.3 per cent compared to 37.7 per cent proper name types. The dominance of generic name types in this area correlates to the dominance of descriptive land feature names. Generic names are often descriptive of seemingly random events or animals, instead of proper names which are more related to people names and historical events.

Cumulative Analysis

Comparing the three study areas allows for generalizations to be made about the names and trends that were addressed. Names of the past and present have been combined in this analysis. The first factor that was considered was the language of place names, both past and present. English names constituted 81 per cent of all the names studied (see Figure 9).

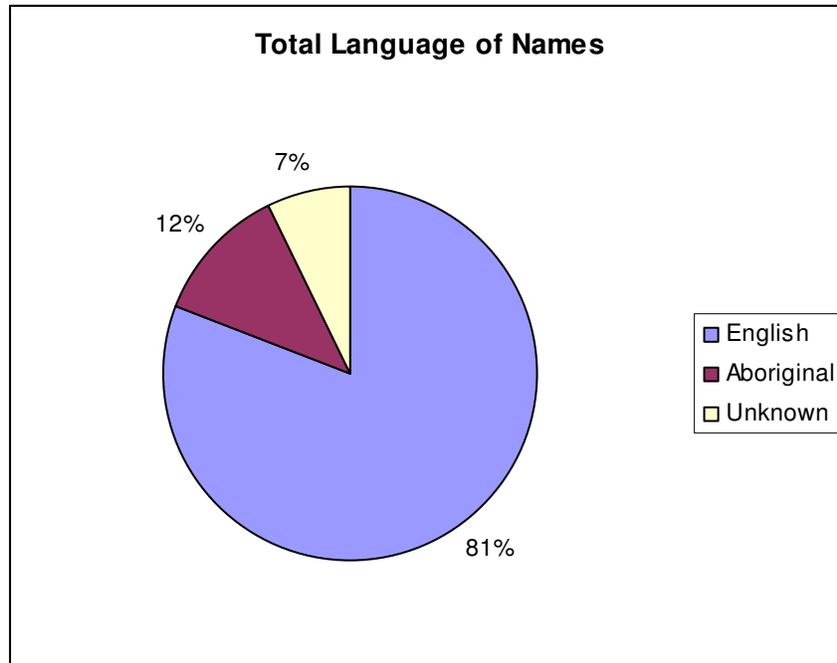


Figure 9 Comparison of the languages of place names between the three study areas

The high percentage of English names indicates a trend in assigning English names and eliminating historical names of an aboriginal language. Names, such as Miskwaa Ziibi, indicate that there is a current trend in changing place names back to the original aboriginal name. This marks a political change, where the incorporation and inclusion of the aboriginal culture is being reintegrated into government assigned names. This is an important change for the Peterborough community, as Curve Lake First Nation is located within the county. This has the potential to promote equality and will help the First Nation community to develop a greater sense of place and pride in their community as their history and culture is beginning to be better recognized.

Descriptive place names are names that identify characteristics of the physical area. Out of the 94 descriptive names studies in the three study areas, 46 per cent were named because of the land itself. These names are representations of what is literally in that area (see Figure 10).

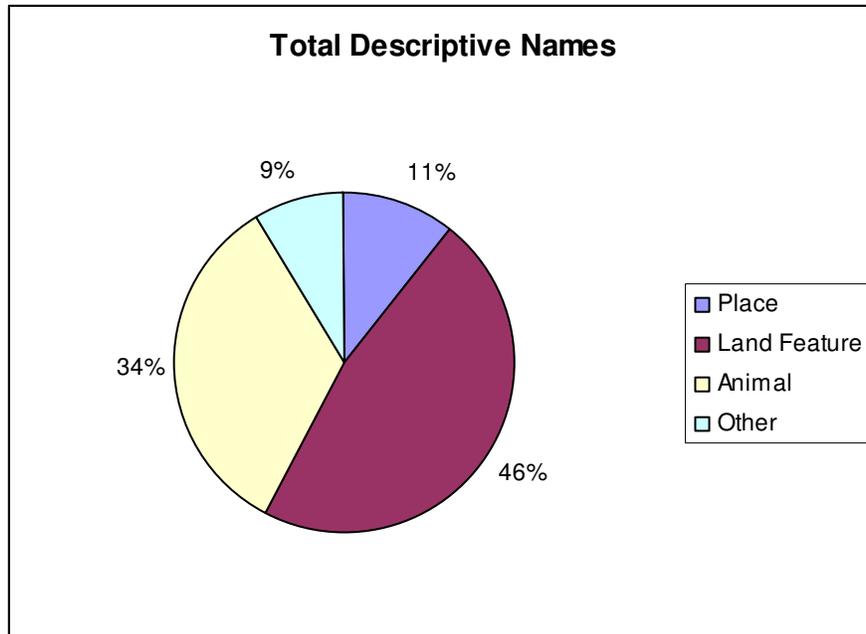


Figure 10 Comparison of the types of descriptive names used between the three study areas

Names assigned after animals also constitute 34 per cent of the names studied. Both land feature and animal names are assigned because of literal meanings. This quality may be attributed to aboriginal ideals of honouring the natural environment. Another explanation for the animal names could be from nominal association of aboriginal families with particular animals (e.g. Eel), or because there were no recognized government names. Name ascriptions of a physical quality are common even when not considering places or natural features. It is natural to name something according to what is most visible or obvious.

Non-descriptive names have been assigned because of features that are not directly explained by, or linked to, the physical world. Out of the 183 names studied, 64 were non-descriptive. People or family names make up 51 per cent of the names in the three study areas (see Figure 11).

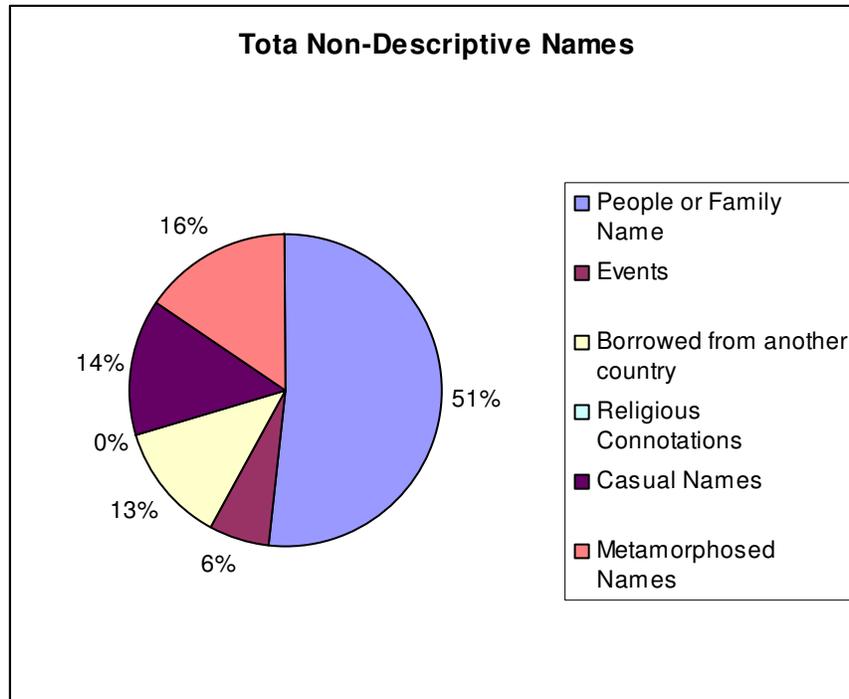


Figure 11 Comparison of the types of non-descriptive place names between the three study areas

People or family names were assigned in commemoration of those who founded the location or families that played a significant role in an event or the area. The trend of naming a location after oneself, or one’s family name, is common among all three study areas. The event of naming a location may occur to honour the people there who founded or helped develop the area.

Names assigned after events is another form of commemoration, although these types of names only account for 6 per cent of the names studied. Metamorphosed names account for 16 per cent of the non-descriptive names and can be defined as names that were once aboriginal and have been changed to an English name. As previously discussed, there has been a recent trend in changing these metamorphosed names back to their aboriginal name. Casual names used by local residents often become recognized by the government. These types of names represent 14 per cent of the non-descriptive names studied. Names borrowed from another country constitute 13 per cent of the 64

non-descriptive names. These names may be assigned by the people who immigrated to the area to honour their homeland and their heritage. This percentage may be lower because these borrowed names are being changed back to their aboriginal names, or because there is a tendency in the government to eliminate repetitious names in order to avoid confusion between identifying different locations.

When looking at the cumulative total of all name types, descriptive names represent almost half of the names types between the three study areas with 47 per cent (see Figure 12).

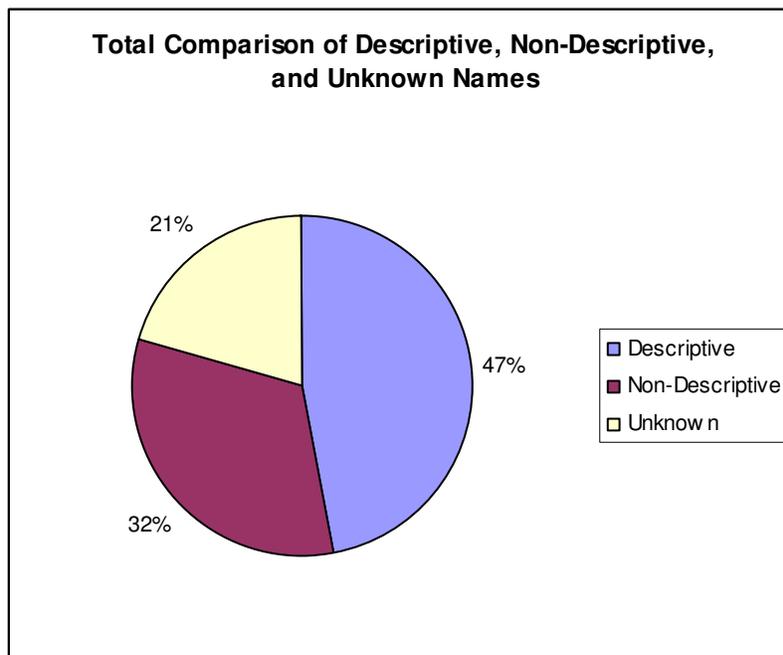


Figure 12 Comparison of the distribution of names between the descriptive, non-descriptive, and unknown name categories

Non-descriptive names represent 32 per cent of the names studied. The 21 per cent of names that are unknown indicate that the meanings or origins were not discovered, therefore the meaning could not be assumed.

A more general classification of general or proper names is an alternative evaluation from descriptive and non-descriptive name types. Generic name types

represented over 3/4 (77 per cent) of the names studied (see Figure 13), which is considerably greater than proper names (23 per cent).

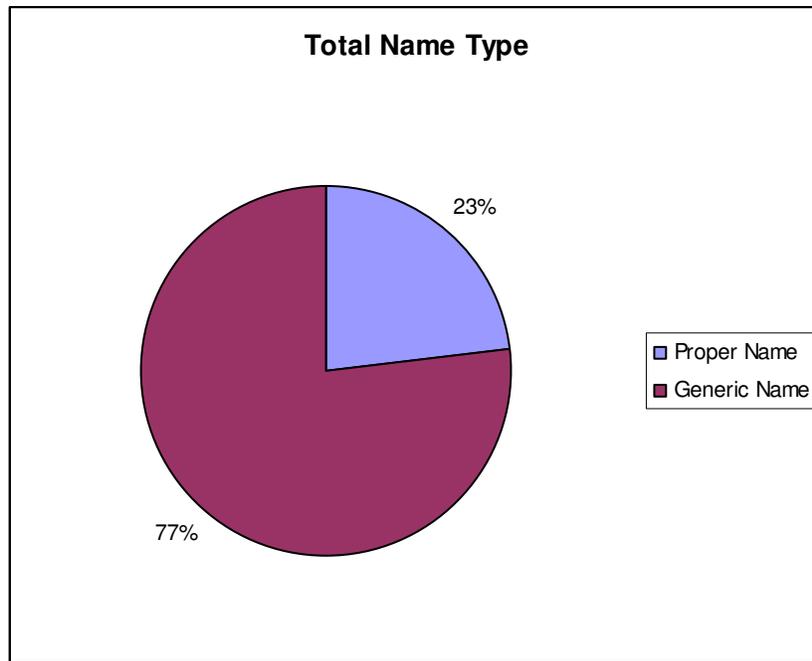


Figure 13 Comparison of the types of names assigned to natural features between the three study areas

Specific trends for each geographical area were discovered as well. The names in the Curve Lake First Nation study area were predominantly named after land features (56.7 per cent), as well as named after people or family names (29.1 per cent). This was similar to the place names in Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, where 33.3 per cent of the names were descriptive of the land features and 26.1 per cent were places named after people. The place names in North Kawartha however, were most commonly named after animals (21.4 per cent), although almost half of the names had an unknown meaning. The place names in Curve Lake First Nation were also more often metamorphosed compared to the other study areas. Thirty per cent of the names in Curve Lake First Nation were metamorphosed compared to zero per cent in Galway-Cavendish and

Harvey and 1.2 per cent in North Kawartha. Overall, the place names in all three study areas tended to be English in origin as opposed to aboriginal place names. The names in the Curve Lake First Nation study area had the largest percentage of aboriginal place names (33.3 per cent) compared to 11.6 per cent in Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, and 4.8 per cent in North Kawartha. This is most likely because the Curve Lake First Nation study area is aboriginal reserve lands.

Discussion

Individual Trends

Curve Lake Trends

When conducting research on the place names in the Curve Lake study area, it was discovered that many names had aboriginal origins. These names were Ojibwa names because the people who lived in the Curve Lake area were of that tribe. Many of the place names for the area were originally known by their aboriginal names, and then had become modified as time progressed. Many names had been changed from Aboriginal to English when Europeans came to the area.

There has also been the trend to name several different land or water features in one area after the same word. For example, when Chemong Lake was known as Mud Lake in the early 1800's, the land where the First Nations people lived was known as "Mud Lake Indian Reserve", and Upper Chemong Lake was known as Little Mud Lake. When metamorphosed word changed from "Mud" to "Chemung", the majority of the names in the area changed as well to parallel this name change, so that the names remained consistent in the area. For example, when the name Mud Lake was changed to Chemung Lake, most of the place names that had "Mud" in their name were changed to "Chemung" to remain consistent with the other names in the vicinity. This can be seen when Little Mud Lake was changed to Upper Chemung Lake so as to preserve the change from Mud to Chemung.

In an attempt to organize and keep track of places that are First Nations reserve lands, the government and Ontario Geographic Names Board assigned additional names to places to show their designation within reserve lands. This can be seen in the case of

Curve Lake First Nation 35, Curve Lake First Nation 35A, and Islands of the Trent Waters 36A.

North Kawartha Trends

North Kawartha covers three townships including, Burleigh Township, Anstruther Township, and Chandos Township. In North Kawartha there are 84 lakes that were examined which includes both current and historical names. In North Kawartha there were four trends that were found between the water bodies.

The first trend in North Kawartha was that most of the water bodies were named after animals. In North Kawartha, for the historical and present names there were a total of 18 animal names. For example, Deer Bay could have possibly been named after the animal deer. Another example is Loon Lake which is a historical name for Little Chandos Lake. Loon Lake was named after the loons that annually lived on this lake around the first of June for the purpose of rearing their young.

The second trend in North Kawartha was that most of the lakes had unknown meanings. There was a total of 40 names in North Kawartha, including current and historical names that had unknown meanings. For example, there is no information as to why Fair Lake was named as such.

The third trend in North Kawartha was that some of the lakes were named after people or family. In North Kawartha there were 8 names which include current names and historical names of people or family. Northey Bay is an example of a community that developed on the shore of the Northey's farm. Catherine Hatton Northey decided that this shore land could be put to recreational use by her sisters, their families, and

neighbours. Another example is Eel's Creek which was named after an individual. Eel's Creek was named after the Cow brother Eel. He was a member of the local native band who fished and hunted the creeks. Eel was a subordinate chief of the Chippewas.

The last common trend that was found in North Kawartha was that the lakes were named after other descriptive names. There were six descriptive historical and current names. Big Cedar Lake could have been named after the cedar tree.

Cavendish, Galway-Harvey Trends

Three trends can be seen in the ways that names have been assigned to these bodies of water. Each method of naming is founded on practical and logical methods.

The first trend in naming is to assign a name because of the literal meaning. For example, Miskwaa Ziibi was renamed recently from Squaw River because of the red colour from the granite and soil surrounding the river. The name Squaw was changed because it is now considered a derogatory name toward women. Another example is Catachacoma Lake meaning "Big Water". Both of these names with literal meanings are of aboriginal origin.

It seems a trend of aboriginal names emerges. It appears that names assigned by their literal meaning occur more within the aboriginal language. This trend may represent a cultural difference in how names of natural water features are decided. The area of Cavendish, Galway-Harvey had few aboriginal names and could geographically be linked to its isolated distance from the Curve Lake First Nation.

The second trend found between these names is where names become representations of stories pertaining to the location. Pencil Lake and Lovesick Lake were

both named because of historical occurrences. Stories and histories strongly influence some names that have been assigned. This method of naming is cultural, much like the literal names given. Pencil Lake, for example, was simply named after a mishap when a pencil was dropped into the lake by a surveyor. This method of naming is interesting because the name becomes a representation of history, or significant stories that occurred in the area.

The third trend within naming is to differentiate one location from another. Deer Bay Reach, as well as Little Bald Lake and Big Bald Lake, were all named or renamed to ensure that no confusion occurred between natural features. What is now Big Bald Lake was named to differentiate it from Little Bald Lake. These two lakes were named because of their physical size. This trend in naming is for practical purposes. Local people may not require confirmation or differentiation between names, but people outside of the area or part of a forestry or marine industry may require this change. Many of the literal names assigned are replicated and are consequently changed to reduce misunderstandings. A connection can be made with the first trend of replicating literal names because outside people may view other locations the same.

Cumulative Trends

Trends were found both within each study area, but can also be seen between the three study areas. The first trend involved the dominance of English names. This dominance indicates two things: one, aboriginal names were replaced with English names; two, the English culture has been regarded as a more important factor when assigning names to places. When looking within each study area, there are few

aboriginal names that were changed to English names, and then changed back to their aboriginal name. Name changes may indicate a political change in the Canadian ideology of what is representative of the people who once lived in the area and live there now. In future studies the ratio of English names to aboriginal names should be recorded to see if this trend continues and whether aboriginal names begin to increase.

The second trend to develop was the high percentage of descriptive names according to land features. It is commonly known that the aboriginal culture is one that highly regards the natural environment, and honours the gifts that it provides to people. The aboriginal culture that is prominent in these study areas, particularly Curve Lake First Nation, is reflected in this trend and provides an explanation to the large number of names assigned because of land features.

A third trend among the non-descriptive names of the three study areas include names assigned to places after individuals, families, and foreign places. These names were found to be both English and aboriginal names. Names taken from other locations indicate that the people who settled in the area were immigrants who attempted to make the area similar to their homeland. The idea that names may be assigned to honour or commemorate someone exists today, and is not necessarily a trend from the past. This third trend exemplifies the importance of a place name, and the name may not be assigned simply for identifying features.

Conclusion

The “Historical Place Names” research project examined place names in Peterborough County to determine the history and culture of the area. The three study areas examined were the Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey, the Township of North Kawartha, and Curve Lake First Nation located in Smith Township. These townships are all located in Peterborough County. Place names in these regions were examined for their historical and cultural background. Place names in the area were found to be distinctive names, often with aboriginal meanings and origins.

Researching place names in the three study areas has provided a more comprehensive history of Peterborough County. This research revealed that many place names in Peterborough County have aboriginal origins. It was found that often the aboriginal meaning of a word was taken and converted to English when Europeans arrived in the area. It was also found that place names that had been converted to English were sometimes changed back to aboriginal names. This helped to reclaim the aboriginal history of the area. The meaning of these aboriginal names was also uncovered in this research. Place names in the study area were often changed to also reflect local names for features. The majority of place names in the study regions were found to have generic or vernacular names used by residents that differed from the official name of the feature. It was also recognized that many features in close proximity to one another tended to have similar names. Overall, place names in the three study areas tended to be changed several times throughout the past several centuries. Place name research uncovered the history of the area, as well as the aboriginal meanings of place names.

The information gained from this place names study will benefit the community of Peterborough County by providing them with a greater understanding of the history and culture. Further to this study, a GIS map will be created of each study area. This map will include the name changes made for each feature, as well as historical information relating to each place name. Future research is recommended in historical place name studies in Peterborough County. The study areas examined were large, and many other place names deserve investigation and recognition.

There are some names that deserve further investigation in future research. In the Galway-Cavendish and Harvey study area the names that deserve further investigation are Miskwaa Ziibi and Nogies Creek. Names in the North Kawartha study area that are of interest are Eels Creek and Northey Bay. In the Curve Lake First Nation study area the name Fox Island deserves greater examination. Lute Point is another place of interest. Information gathered on these names (see appendix) reveals that there may be interesting stories related to their origins and meanings.

It is suggested that future research include more interviews regarding aboriginal history and language. This research project investigated a great number of place names. Future research may choose to focus on fewer place names in order to provide a more in-depth investigation of each name. The Trent Valley Archives and the Ministry of Natural Resources were both very useful in conducting primary research, and should continue to be used in other place name studies of Peterborough County. The on-line databases “Early Canadiana Online” (Library and Archives Canada, 2008), and “Champlain Society Digital Collection” (Champlain Society, 2008) were also very useful and should be consulted in further place names research.

Appendix

Curve Lake First Nation

1. Big Island

Big Island is part of the Curve Lake First Nation Reserve 35. Its latitude is 44°29'09" and its longitude is 78°20'31". It is an island located in Upper Chemong Lake; North of Chemong Lake. Big Island is the largest of three islands in a row to the east of Curve Lake First Nation. The name "Big Island" was officially approved by the Ontario Geographic Names Board on August 1st, 1969. Prior to this, the island was known as "Reserve Island", because it was part of the reserve. The two smaller islands southwest of Big Island, (Blewett Island, and an un-named island), were all referred to as Reserve Island, which appeared on maps prior to the name being changed to Big Island. It is thought that the island was named Big Island to describe its large size compared to the other two islands to the east of Curve Lake. Big Island is part of the "Islands of the Trent Waters 36 A". This refers to islands that are located in the water that are part of the reserve for First Nations Peoples (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

2. Birch Island

Birch Island is located in Upper Chemong Lake in Smith Township and is to the east of Curve Lake First Nation 35. The latitude is 44°28'17" and its longitude is 78°20'03". The name Birch Island was approved by the Gazetteer of Canada, Ontario in 1962 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). This research did not uncover exactly why the island was named Birch Island. It may have been named Birch Island to describe birch trees in the area, or it may have been named after someone in the area with the family name Birch.

3. Blewett Island

Blewett Island is an island located in Upper Chemong Lake in Smith Township, and is the island located in the middle of three islands. Blewett Island is part of the "Islands in the Trent Waters 36 A", and has a latitude of 44°28'55" and a longitude of 78°20'55". The name Blewett Island was approved by the Ontario Geographic Names Board on August 1st, 1969. The island remains part of the reserve lands for the Curve Lake First Nations peoples. Previously, the three islands located in a row were all known as "Reserve Island". The middle island in the row of three islands officially became Blewett Island in 1969. The island to the North was named Big Island and the island to the south is currently unidentified.

This island was named Blewett Island because there was a family in the area with the last name Blewett. Josiah Blewett (c. 1812) owned land in Bridgenorth directly across from the island (Trent Valley Archives). The Blewetts owned a mill and cattle in Bridgenorth since 1854 (Willcox, 1998, 134). They used Blewett Island for running cattle and for milling. As a result, the island was named after the Blewett Family (Willcox, 1998, 132-134).

The island was also known as Harrington's Island, similar to Harrington Narrows after the Harrington family who owned land in Bridgenorth across from where Harrington Narrows were located (Willcox, 1998, 134; Trent Valley Archives, 2008).

4. Buckhorn Lake

Buckhorn Lake is located in Harvey and Ennismore Townships in Peterborough County. It is part of the Kawartha Lakes and has a UTM location of 17-7074-49293. Sketches of Peterborough County from 1821 labeled Buckhorn Lake as “Schebockticon” Lake as well as “Chemunge Lake”. On a map of Huron and Ottawa from 1864, Buckhorn Lake was labeled Buck Horn Lake. The name Buckhorn Lake was approved by the Gazetteer of Canada, Ontario in 1962.

Buckhorn Lake was named this because of the large number of deer and bucks in the area. John Hall, a resident in the area, liked to shoot deer and gather his own venison (Brunger, 2008). He was proud of the bucks that he shot and therefore displayed their horns on the side of a mill that he owned in 1844. This caused the lake to gain the name Buckhorn Lake, to describe the large number of bucks in the area and the antlers on the side of Hall’s building (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). There is also Buckhorn Village, and the lake may also have been named after the village, however, the name is representative of the Bucks in the area.

5. Chemong Lake

Chemong Lake is located in the Curve Lake study area, and is part of the Kawartha Lakes water system. It is situated just north of the City of Peterborough, in the Townships of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield, in the County of Peterborough, and has a UTM location of 17-7076-49181. The lake surrounds Curve Lake First Nation 35. The lake is positioned to the East of Buckhorn Lake, and to the west of Smith Township. It has several islands located within it. The lake is 14 km long and 1 km wide.

The name of Chemong Lake has changed several times throughout the past two centuries. The first recorded name for Chemong Lake was “Wubscommoug”, which appeared on a map in 1790 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). This is an Ojibwa name. Another spelling for this name was “Wabuskummug”, which means “place of clay earth” or mud (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 21). As a result, the lake was called “Mud Lake”, to describe the bottom of the lake being formed by clay or mud (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 21).

The name “Shebaugh-tick-wyong East Lake” appeared on the original plan No. 3, Water Communication map in 1816. A slightly different spelling for this name was also found; “Shebaugh-tick-wayong East Lake”, which appeared in Sketch No. 4, in 1816 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Both words are Ojibwa words for the area. It was not discovered in this research what “Shebaugh-tick-wayong” means in English.

“Cimung” was the name identified as an unofficial place name in the early 1800’s. It is thought to be a slightly different version of the word “teimong”, which means “place of canoes”, from the word “teiman”, which means “canoe”. “Cheemaun”, another Ojibwa word, also means “canoe” or “boat” (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 21). The lake was called this because when Europeans first approached the aboriginal village, the locals came out to the shore to meet them and shouted “Chemong, Chemong”, which means canoe, which resulted in the name of the lake (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 22). As a result, the lake may have been called “Chemong Lake” by the Europeans because the aboriginals were shouting the word. All of these names were used to refer to Chemong Lake by the First Nations people of the area, as well as Europeans. The different

spellings of the name are the result of different pronunciations of the words. Many of these place names mentioned appear to be some form of the word “Chemong”. For example, in the case of “Wabuskummung”, the beginning is removed and appears similar to that of “Chemong”.

The name “Cicibatigweyong” was also commonly used by First Nations peoples to refer to Chemong Lake (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Cicibatigweyong means “place of many inlets and outlets, with junctions”, to describe the large number of inlets into the lake.

Maps from 1825 and 1848 of the lakes and rivers within what is now Peterborough County, showed the name Mud Lake as the name for Chemong Lake. Mud Lake was the official name of the lake, and many other water bodies and land features surrounding the area, such as; Little Mud Lake (at the North end of Chemong Lake) and Mud Lake Indian Reserve (presently known as Curve Lake First Nation). The Lake was called Mud Lake because previously it was known as “Wabuskummug”, which means “place of clay earth”, or mud (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 21). Records from the 1820’s use the name “Mud Lake” to refer to Chemong Lake, although it is uncertain when the name “Mud Lake” was first used. The name Mud Lake was used, however, to describe the clay mud bottom of the lake.

By 1902, the name Chemung Lake became the common name. The name “Chemung” with a “u” was chosen instead of the names “Chemong” and “Shemong”, which had previously been identified on maps of the area from the mid 1800’s. During the mid-1800’s there was some confusion as to the spelling of Chemong Lake (Ministry of Natural Resources).

On October 14th, 1965, Chemong Lake officially became “Chemung Lake”. The Energy, Mines and Resources Canada wanted to create a conservation park in the area in 1977. In attempting to name the park, they discovered that there were different spellings of Chemong. To determine the correct spelling and place name for Chemong, there was an inquiry. Surveys were sent to community members to determine the correct place name. It was found that the official name of the lake was “Chemung”, although it was spelt by community members, advertisements and road signs as “Chemong”, with an “o” as opposed to a “u”. Survey responses indicated that the name “Chemong” was preferred by First Nations peoples, the citizens of Ennismore, and the local residents of Chemong Lake. In 1978, Chemung Lake was officially changed to Chemong Lake by the Ontario Geographic Names Board (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). As a result of this name change, several other names in the area were changed from “Chemung” to “Chemong”. For example, Upper Chemung Lake was changed to Upper Chemong Lake.

6. Chemong Narrows

Chemong Narrows is part of Chemong Lake, in Smith Township, in Peterborough County. The Chemong Narrows are to the north east side of Curve Lake First Nation 35. Chemong Narrows refers to the narrow passage east of Big Island, between Big Island and Smith Township, and is named after Chemong Lake which it is part of the Kawartha Lakes. Its UTM location is 17-7121-49288.

Chemong Narrows was previously known as Chemung Narrows, although in 1965 it was changed to Chemong Narrows. Chemong Narrows was named this for two potential reasons. The first is because Chemong means mud; to describe the mud clay

bottom of the narrows. The second possibility is that Chemong also means canoe, and the narrows may have been called this to represent the arrival of the Europeans in the area where the Aboriginal people shouted “Chemong, Chemong” at the sight of the European canoes (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 22).

7. Upper Chemong Lake

Upper Chemong Lake is a small lake, located to the North of Chemong Lake. It connects to Chemong Lake at its southern point. It is located in Smith Township, and is on the East side of Curve Lake First Nation 35, with a UTM location of 17-7107-49288.

Upper Chemong Lake has had several name changes. The name of Upper Chemong Lake has often paralleled that of Chemong Lake as a result of their proximity to one another. The name was changed from Little Mud Lake to Upper Chemung Lake, by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names on October 14th, 1965. The name describes the land features of the area; that the lake is little and has a mud bottom. The name Upper Chemong Lake is also descriptive of the location of the lake, because it is slightly north of Chemong Lake. The name was changed from Little Mud Lake to Upper Chemung Lake because local residents used the name Upper Chemung Lake more often than Little Mud Lake. In 1987 the name was again changed from Upper Chemung Lake to Upper Chemong Lake (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

8. Coppaway Point

Coppaway Point is a point of land on the east side of Curve Lake First Nation 35, with a latitude of 44°27'14" and a longitude of 78°24'10". Coppaway Point was named after the Coppaway family in the study area. George Coppaway was an aboriginal missionary from the Hiawathas (Jones, 2008). He played a very influential role in the community and in aboriginal treaties in the early 1900's (Jones, 2008). There were many Coppaways in the area, and the point was named after either the Coppaway family or George Coppaway specifically.

9. Curve Lake First Nation or Curve Lake First Nation 35

Curve Lake First Nation 35 is a reserve for Ojibwa First Nations peoples, by Smith Township, in Peterborough County. Curve Lake First Nation is a peninsula surrounded by Chemong Lake with a latitude of 44°28'43" and a longitude of 78°21'44". Ojibwa First Nations peoples traditionally traveled to what is now Curve Lake, and set up settlement on the peninsula, which provided easy access to fishing, gaming, trading and travel (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 67). The New England Company received a grant of land in 1829, which was the land now know as Curve Lake (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 65). The land was for the First Nations peoples who were living in the Newcastle District, which resulted in the creation of Curve Lake First Nation as a reservation (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 65). The New England Company built a village at Mud Lake (as it was known then) in 1830 (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 67).

Curve Lake First Nation was originally known as Mud Lake, or Mud Lake Indian Reserve (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 69). The lake that surrounded Curve Lake First Nation 35 was called Mud Lake, to describe the clay mud bottom of the lake. As a result, the land was named after the lake. Prior to being known as Mud Lake, the lake had been

called “Wabuskummug”, which in Ojibwa, means “place of clay earth” or mud (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 21).

The name Mud Lake Indian Reservation became Curve Lake Indian Reservation # 35 in 1913 (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 70). In 1962 the Curve Lake First Nation people were allowed to rename the area. The people of Curve Lake chose to remove the words “Indian Reservation” from the name “Curve Lake Indian Reservation”, and the name became changed to “Curve Lake First Nation”. The name Curve Lake First Nation 35 is the official name for the peninsula, although Curve Lake First Nation, or Curve Lake is also commonly used. Curve Lake First Nation 35 denotes the fact that the land is part of a reserve for First Nations people. This research could not uncover the reason for the name changing from Mud Lake to Curve Lake. The word curve in the name could be to describe the curve of the peninsula into the lake.

The area is still reserve land, and has approximately 1,760 members. There are two other reserve lands in Smith Township connected to Curve Lake: Fox Island, which is also known as “Curve Lake First Nation 35 A”; and several islands surrounding Curve Lake First Nation 35 that are known as “Islands of the Trent Waters 36 A”. Both refer to areas of reserve land within close proximity, which are all protected as reserve lands.

10. Curve Shoal

Curve Shoal is located in Chemung Lake; 44°27’07” latitude and 78°21’54” longitude. Curve Shoal is a shoal, or sandbank, along the East side of Chemong Lake, in Smith Township. Curve Shoal is named because it is located on the banks across from Curve Lake First Nation 35. Curve Lake First Nation is a reserve for First Nations Peoples, and there are many place names in the vicinity that have names based on Curve Lake First Nation. Curve Shoal is not part of the First Nation reservation, although it does take the name “Curve” from the Curve Lake community. No other place names were recognized for this area. The name Curve Shoal was approved by the Ontario Geographic Names Board on August 1st, 1969 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

11. Flat Islands

The Flat Islands are two islands located to the east of Curve Lake First Nation 35 with a latitude of 44°29’08” and longitude of 78°22’54”. They are to the east of the Seaweed Islands, and are located in Buckhorn Lake in Peterborough County. This research was not able to determine why the islands were named the Flat Islands. This may be potentially because the islands have a flat terrain; therefore the name Flat Islands describes the land features of the islands. The name Flat Islands was approved for the two islands by the Ontario Geographic Names Board in 1969 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

12. Fox Island (also known as Curve Lake 35A)

Fox Island is an island that is part of the Curve Lake First Nations reserve in Smith Township in Peterborough County. Fox Island is 500 acres, which is a relatively large island compared to most in the area, with a latitude of 44°28’21” and a longitude of 78°24’04”. It is located to the West of Curve Lake First Nation, and is in Chemong Lake and has Buckhorn Lake to its West.

Fox Island has also been given the name “Curve Lake 35A” to show its designation within the Curve Lake reserve area. There are three reserve areas that are part of the Curve Lake reserve. Fox Island and Curve Lake 35A are both names official names for the island. The island itself, however, is referred to as Fox Island. The name Fox Island was approved by the Gazetteer of Canada-Ontario in 1962 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). This research project was unable to determine why the island was named Fox Island. It may have been named Fox Island because there were a large number of foxes on the island. It also may have been named Fox Island after a family or individual’s last name, Fox. The name “Curve Lake 35A is a more recent name for the island. The island was given this second official name to denote its status as reserve land. While it is unknown why the name Curve was chosen for the name of the reserve lands, Curve Lake 35A was named after Curve Lake 35.

13. Harrington Narrows

Harrington Narrows connect Buckhorn Lake and Chemong Lake, and forms part of the boundary between Smith and Ennismore Townships in Peterborough County. It is just below the peninsula of Curve Lake First Nation 35, with a UTM location is 17-7082-49250. Harrington Narrows was approved by the Gazetteer of Canada, Ontario in 1962. Harrington Narrows was named after the Harrington family, who owned land in 1852 on the shore of Chemong Lake in Bridgenorth (Trent Valley Archives, 2008). Cornelius and Jane Harrington who owned the land also owned the floating bridge, used by many in the area (Trent Valley Archives, 2008). The land the Harrington family owned was parallel with Harrington Narrows, and therefore, the narrows were named after the Harrington family.

14. Lute Point

Lute Point is a point on the east side of Curve Lake First Nation 35 peninsula; 44°28’22” latitude and 78°22’20” longitude. The name Lute Point was approved by the Gazetteer of Canada, Ontario in 1962 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). The origin and meaning of Lute Point was not uncovered in this research project. Lute, however, is the word for an instrument similar to a guitar. Lute Point, may then be named after a lute or another similar instrument.

15. Rollies Point

Rollies Point is a point located in Curve Lake First Nation 35 reserve land, in Smith Township in Peterborough County. It is located on the east side of Curve Lake First Nation 35, and it juts out into Upper Chemong Lake. Rollies Point is North of Big Island and is located at 44°29’45” latitude and 78°20’40” longitude.

There have been disputes about the most commonly used name for Rollies Point. Before it was officially named Rollies Point in 1989, the point went by several different names. In order for the gazetteer to have a place name that represents what residents call the point the Ontario Geographic Names Board (OGNB) decided to research the correct place name. In the late 1970’s community members were sent questionnaire surveys to determine the name they used to refer to Rollies Point, and the correct spelling for the name (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

Research by the Ontario Geographic Names Board determined that Rollies Point was the most common name for the point. Mr. Roland Taylor; also known as “Rollie”; owned a large amount of land in the area, as well as the “point”. The point was named after him because he was the property owner. The point was also locally called “Taylor’s Point”, after the property owner’s last name, although this was less common, and was used only among local residents. It is unknown when Taylor owned this land.

Some residents spelt Rollies Point as “Rolly’s Point” or “Rollie’s Point”, although the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development felt that the apostrophe should be removed. As a result, the apostrophe was removed and the point was officially named “Rollies Point” by the Ontario Geographic Names Board on November 30th, 1988 (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

16. Seaweed Islands

The Seaweed Islands are two islands to the east of Curve Lake First Nation 35, at 44°29’07” latitude and 78°22’29” longitude. The name Seaweed Island was approved by the Gazetteer of Canada, Ontario for the larger of the two islands in 1962; although in 1969 the name was applied to the two islands (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). The islands are in an area with a large amount of seaweed on the lake bed, and the name Seaweed Islands is descriptive of this. Prior names for the islands were not discovered in this research initiative. The name Seaweed Island has English origins and was therefore, most likely named by European settlers to describe the waters surrounding the island.

17. Snake Island

Snake Island refers to an island east of Curve Lake First Nation 35; 44°28’38” latitude and 78°22’38” longitude. In 1962 the name Snake Island was approved by the Gazetteer of Canada, Ontario (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Previous names for the island were not discovered during this research. The name Snake Island is an English word, meaning that the island also may have been named or renamed Snake Island by the Europeans that came to the area. The island may have been named Snake Island because there may have been snakes on the island, or because someone’s last name in the area was Snake. The exact origin of the name was not discovered during this research.

North Kawartha

1. Anstruther Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Anstruther Lake is 17-7210-49580. Anstruther Lake had one historical name which was Eagle Lake. Eagle Lake existed in 1860. It is unknown why the officials named the lake Eagle Lake and Anstruther Lake. It is possible that Eagle Lake was named after an animal, and Anstruther was named after the township or a family name. It was not found why the lake was changed from Eagle Lake to Anstruther Lake. Anstruther Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

2. Apsley Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Apsley Lake is 17-7320-49603. A historical name doesn’t exist for Apsley Lake. It is unknown

why the lake was named Apsley Lake, although it is probable that it is a family name or named after a place. Apsley Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 2, 1953(The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

3. Big Cedar Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Big Cedar Lake is 17-7246-49429 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). There were four historical names that existed for Big Cedar Lake. The historical name Beaver Lake was present in 1821. In 1822, the name Beaver Lake was changed to Cedar Lake. Furthermore, in 1861 the lake was changed from Cedar Lake to Big Cedar Lake. In 1938, Big Cedar Lake was changed to Burleigh Lake. The officials decided to change the name back to Big Cedar Lake (Lavery,2006). The origins and meanings of the names Beaver Lake, Cedar Lake, Big Cedar Lake or Burleigh Lake were not found. Cedar Lake and Big Cedar Lake are probably named after the tree, and Burleigh Lake is probably named after the township. Big Cedar Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic names on June 2, 1950 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

4. Brooks Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Brooks Bay is 17-7337-49556. A historical name doesn't exist for Brooks Bay. In our research we could not find why the bay was named Brooks Bay. Brooks Bay was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

5. Burleigh Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Burleigh Bay is 17-7210-49384. A historical name doesn't exist for Burleigh Bay. The origin and meaning of Burleigh Bay is unknown at this time but it is probable that this bay was named after the township. Burleigh Bay was named by Canadian Board of Geographic Names on January 19, 1956 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

6. Buzzard Creek

Located in Burleigh Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Buzzard Creek is 17-7196-49420. A historical name doesn't exist for Buzzard Creek. The origin and meaning of Buzzard Creek is unknown at this time, although it is probable that the creek was named after the bird. Buzzard Creek was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

7. Chandos Lake

Located in Chandos Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Chandos Lake is FAPVY. A historical name doesn't exist for Chandos Lake. It is unknown why the lake was named Chandos Lake, although it is probable that the lake was named after the township. Chandos Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

8. Compass Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Compass Lake is 17-7193-49499. A historical name doesn't exist for Compass Lake. It is probable that "compass" came from an event. Compass Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

9. Coon Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Coon Lake is 17-7221-49433. A historical name doesn't exist for Coon Lake. This name may have been named after the colloquial name of Raccoon. Coon Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

10. Copper Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Copper Lake is 17-7238-49634. A historical name doesn't exist for Copper Lake. It is unknown why the lake was named Copper Lake. Copper Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

11. Cox Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Cox Lake is 17-7176-49514. There were two historical names for Cox Lake. The first historical name was Cox's Lake it is unclear when it was named. In 1879, Cox's Lake was changed to Dinner Lake. It is unknown at this time why the lake was changed from Cox's Lake to Dinner Lake and then to Cox Lake. It is also unknown why the lake was named Cox's lake, Dinner Lake or Cox Lake. Cox Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

12. Crab Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Crab Lake is 17-7226-49560. Crab Lake had two historical names which were Red Lake and Little Loon Lake. Red Lake existed in 1938 (Lavery, 2006). Red Lake was changed to Little Loon Lake in 1860. The reasons for the changes from Red Lake to Little Loon Lake and then Crab Lake are unknown at this time. It is also unknown why the lake was named Red Lake, Little Loon Lake or Crab Lake. It is possible that Crab Lake and Little Loon Lake was named after an animal. However, Crab Lake was named unintentionally. Crab Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953. This was an error though, because the lake was originally intended to be named Loon Lake (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

13. Crowe River

Located in Chandos Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Crowe River is 18-2774-49310. Crowe River's historical name was Crow River. It is unclear when Crowe River was named. It is unknown why the lake was named Crowe River or Crowe River, it is possible that Crowe River and Crow river bay was named after the

bird. It is also unknown why the lake was changed from Crowe River to Crow River. Crowe River was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

14. Deer Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Deer Bay is 17-7339-49852. A historical name does not exist for Deer Bay. It is probable that it was named Deer Bay after many deer that lived around the area. Deer Bay was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

15. Eels Creek

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Eels Creek is 17-7329-49406 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). There were two historical names that existed for Eels Creek. The historical name Eel's Creek was present 1861. In 1862, the name Eel's Creek was changed to Beaver Creek. The origin and meaning of Beaver Creek was not found, but it is probable that the name comes from the animal. Eels or Eel's was named after the Cow brother Eel. He was a member of the local native bands who fished and hunted the creeks. Eel was a subordinate chief of the Chippewas (Lavery,2006).It is also unknown why the lake was changed from Eel's Creek to Beaver Creek then back Eels. Eel's creek was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

16. Eels Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Eels Lake is 17-7269-49741(The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Eels Lake had four historical names. These were Eel's Lake in 1857, Eel Lake in 1860 and 1870, Eels Lake 1879, and Lake Eels in 1905. It is unknown why the lake was changed four times. Eel was given for the lake after the Cow brothers. Eel was a member of the native band who fished and hunted the creeks. Eels was a subordinate chief of the Chippewas (Lavery, 2006). Eels Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

17. Egg Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Egg Lake is 17-7208-49439. A historical name doesn't exist for Egg Lake. The origin and meaning of Egg Lake is unknown at this time. Egg Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

18. Elm Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Elm Lake is 17-7246-49496. A historical name doesn't exist for Elm Lake. Elm Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

19. Fair Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Fair Lake is 17-7205-49532. Fair lake's historical name was Poplar Lake. The lake was named Poplar Lake in 1822. It could not be found why the lake was named Poplar Lake or Fair Lake and why the lake was changed from Fair Lake to Poplar Lake. Fair Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources,2008).

20. Hemlock Lake

Located in Burleigh Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Hemlock Lake is 17-7232-49533. Hemlock Lake had one historical name which was Black lake. Black lake existed in 1905. The reason why Black Lake was changed to Hemlock Lake because there are many lakes named Black Lake in Ontario. In our research we could not find why the name Black lake was given for the lake. Hemlock Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

21. High Falls

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for High Falls is 17-7118-49770. A historical name doesn't exist for High Falls. The origin and meaning of High Falls is unknown at this time. High Falls was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

22. Hull Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Hull Bay is 17-7355-49408. A historical name doesn't exist for Hull Bay. The origin and meaning of Hull Bay is unknown at this time. Hull Bay was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on January 19, 1956 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

23. Julian Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Julian Lake is 17-7265-49418. Julian Lake's historical name is Little Cedar Lake, this historical name was present in 1864. It is possible that Julian Lake was named after a family who lived there or an individual and Little Cedar probably named after a tree. Julian Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

24. Lasswade Lake

Located in Chandos Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Lasswade Lake is unknown. Lasswade Lake's historical name was Mink. Mink Lake existed in 1905. It is unknown why the lake was named Mink Lake. Lasswade Lake was named after a hamlet. Lasswade Lake was named by the Geographic Board(The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

25. Little Chandos Lake

Located in Chandos Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Little Chandos Lake is 17-7334-49629 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Little Chandos Lake's historical name was called Loon Lake. It is unknown when Loon Lake was named. The reason why the lake was named Loon lake because it was originally called, by the Indian Mongosogan; but when the white man reached it, after making his way through the forest that lay between it and civilization, it received its present name out of respect to the thousands of loons that annually repaired to these waters about the first of June for the purpose of rearing their young (Guillet, 1957). It is unknown why the name Little Chandos Lake was given for the lake. Little Chandos lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953(The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

26. Little Long Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Little Long Lake is 17-7260-49513. A historical name doesn't exist for Little Long Lake. The origin and meaning of Little Long Lake is unknown at this time. Little Long Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953(The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

27. Long Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Long Lake is 17-7117-49825. A historical name does not exist for Long Lake. It is probable the lake was named long after the great length of the lake. Long Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

28. Loon Call Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Loon Call Lake is 17-7256-49580 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Loon Call Lake had two historical names these names were Loon Lake and Crab Lake (Lavery, 2006). Crab Lake existed in 1860 and then it was changed to Loon Lake in 1922. It is unknown why Crab Lake was given for the lake and why it was changed to Loon Lake. It is possible that Crab Lake was named after animal. The reason why, Loon Lake was changed to Loon Call Lake because there were many loon lakes in Ontario and the officials wanted to avoid duplication. Loon Call lake was named by Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

29. Northey Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Northey Bay is 17-7303-49388 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). A historical name doesn't exist for Northey Bay. A community developed on the shore property of the Northeys' farm. Catherine Hatton Northey decided that this shore land could be put to recreational use by their sisters, their families and neighbours. This bay was named after the family who settled there. Northey bay was named by Canadian Board of Geographic Names on January 19, 1956 (Lavery, 2006). The Canadian Board of Geographic Names

has dropped the apostrophe and in some instances the “s” from the Northey Bay (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

30. Pencil creek

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Pencil creek is 17-7110-49603. A historical name doesn't exist for pencil creek. It is unknown why the lake was named Pencil Creek, although it is probable that pencil creek was named after Pencil Lake in Cavendish Township. Pencil Creek was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

31. Pilot Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Pilot Lake is 17-7239-49509. A historical name doesn't exist for Pilot Lake. The origin and meaning of the name is unknown at this time. Pilot Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

32. Poplar Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Poplar Lake is 17-7192-49531. Poplar had two historical names Far Lake and Fair Lake. The lake was name Far Lake in 1835. The lake was changed from Far Lake to Fair Lake in 1866. It is unknown at this time why the lake name was changed from Far Lake to Fair Lake. It is also unknown why the lake was named Far Lake, Fair Lake, or Poplar Lake. Fair Lake was named unintentionally. The man who made the map found that there were two lakes that are named Fair lake during 1866 this is why it was changed to Poplar Lake. Poplar Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

33. Quarry Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Quarry Bay is 17-7342-49407. A historical name doesn't exist for Quarry Bay. The origin and meaning of Quarry Bay is unknown at this time. Quarry Bay was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

34. Ratburn Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Ratburn Lake is 17-7213-49618 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Ratburn had one historical name which was Deer Lake. Deer Lake existed in 1861. It is unknown why the lake was named Deer Lake, it is possible that Deer Lake was named after the animal. The lake was named Ratburn after the Ratburn Company (Lavery, 2006). Ratburn Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

35. Red Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Red Lake is 17-7205-49550. A historical name doesn't exist for Red lake. The origin and meaning of the name is unknown at this time. Red Lake was named by Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

36. Serpentine Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Serpentine Lake is 17-7230-49643. A historical name doesn't exist for Serpentine Lake. It is unknown why the lake was named Serpentine Lake, although it is probable that this name was derived from its shape. Serpentine Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

37. Shark Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Shark Lake is 17-7217-49461. A historical name doesn't exist for Shark Lake. It was not found why the lake was named Shark Lake. It is probable that Shark Lake was named after the animal. Shark lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources,2008).

38. Sharpe Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Sharpe Bay is 17-7311-49517. Sharpe Bay's historical name was Sharpe's Bay, it is unclear when Sharpe's Bay was changed. The origins and meanings as to why the bay was named Sharpe's Bay or Sharpe Bay, and why the bay was changed from Sharpe's Bay to Sharpe Bay was not found. Sharpe Bay was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

39. South Bay

Located in Chandos Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for South Bay is 17-7369-49389. South Bay's historical name was Armstrong Bay. Armstrong Bay existed in 1930. It is unknown why the lake was named South Bay or Armstrong Bay. It is also unknown why the lake was changed from Armstrong Bay to South Bay. South Bay was made named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

40. Stony Lake

Located in Burleigh Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Stony Lake is 17-7310-49388 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008). Stony Lake had several historical names previously. The native people that used Stony Lake centuries ago used names to reflect the lake's character. "Cheboutequin" is one, a Mississauga word meaning "big, long rocky water". This name appears on a 1790 map. Shebauticon appears as a different spelling of the same word on maps produced in 1879 and 1905. In Objibwa, "Jibatigon" means a channel for canoes or boats between islands. On 1823 map shows stoney lake as "Kaw-wak-eni gog" Lake. In 1976 A women declares the official spelling of the lake to be "Stony." The women notes that many early maps use both spellings and

that there was a request (rejected) to call it the Lake of the Isles. It is unknown why Kaw-wak-eni gog, Stoney, and Stony were given for this lake (Lavery, 2006), although it is probable that the lake is physically rocky. Reasons for these name changes are unknown at this time. Stoney lake existed in 1860 and then changed to Stony. Stony was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

41. Stony Creek

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Stony Creek is 17-7137-49604. A historical name doesn't exist for Stony Creek. It is unknown why the lake was named Stony Creek, although it is probable that it was named after Stony Lake. Stony Creek was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

42. Stoplog Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Stoplog Lake is 17-7195-49479. A historical name doesn't exist for Stoplog Lake. The origin and meaning of Stoplog Lake is unknown at this time. Stoplog Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

43. Sucker Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Sucker Lake is 17-7171-49602. A historical name doesn't exist for Sucker Lake. It is unknown why the lake was named Sucker Lake, although it is probable that it was named after the type of fish. Sucker Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

44. Tallan Lake

Located in Chandos Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Tallan Lake is 17-7329-49698. A historical name doesn't exist for Tallan Lake. It is unknown why the lake was named Tallan Lake. Tallan Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

45. Triangle Lake

Located in Burleigh Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Triangle Lake is 17-7178-49498. A historical name doesn't exist for Triangle Lake. The lake was named Triangle Lake after the shape of the lake. Triangle Lake was named by the Geographic Board (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

46. Vixen Lake

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Vixen Lake is 17-7220-49477. Vixen Lake had two historical names they were Fox Lake and Cadge Lake. Fox Lake existed in 1822 and then it was changed to Cadge Lake; however the date when Cadge Lake existed from is unknown. The reason why Fox Lake was changed to Cadge Lake and Vixen is because Fox Lake is a common name therefore they changed the lake to Vixen which means female fox. We could not find in our research

why they named the lake to Cadge Lake. Vixen Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

47. Wolf Lake

Located in Anstruther Township in Peterborough County. The UTM for Wolf Lake is 17-7235-49577. Wolf Lake had two historical names which were Wolfe Lake and Fang Lake. Wolfe Lake existed in 1862; however, it is unknown when Fang Lake was named. It is unknown why it was named Wolfe Lake, Wolf Lake or Fang Lake however it is possible that Wolfe and Wolf was named after the animal. It is also unknown why the lake was changed from Wolfe Lake to Fang Lake and then Wolf Lake. Wolf Lake was named by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953 (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

48. Young Bay

Located in Burleigh Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for Young Bay is 17-7315-49406. The historical name for Young Bay was Youngs Bay, it is unclear when Youngs Bay existed. Young Bay was made official by the Geographic Board. The Canadian Board of Geographic Names has dropped the apostrophe and in some instances the “s” from the Youngs Bay (The Ministry of Natural Resources, 2008).

Cavendish, Galway-Harvey

1. Bass Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. Located north of the town of Bobcaygeon. The UTM location is 17-6953-49496. The exact date that Bass Lake was decided is unknown, although the decision was made by the Geographic Board. This name also appeared on the survey notes of Galway township dated 1860. The origin and meaning of this name are unknown at this time but the name may have originated from Bass being found in this lake.

2. Beaver Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located east of the settlement of Catchacomba. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7149-49577. The exact date that this name was decided is unknown at this time but the decision was made by the Geographic Board. The origin and meaning of this name is unknown at this time but may be a descriptive name that came from beaver inhabiting the area.

3. Big Bald Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. Big Bald Lake is located just west of Highway 36 and north-west of the town of Buckhorn. Its UTM is 17-7074-49389. This lake used to be named Bald Lake but was changed in 1861. This change was recommended to differentiate between two lakes joined by a narrows. The origin and meaning of this lake are unknown at this time, although it is probable that the name “bald” was used to describe the bare, rocky area.

4. Black Duck Bay

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. This bay is a part of Deer Bay Reach which is located on the north end of Lower Buckhorn Lake. Its UTM location is 17-7171-49382. On November 3, 1953 this named was changed from Blackduck Bay. It was originally thought to be ideal to keep this name as one, to keep the names of dams in the area the same. The origin and meaning of this bay name are unknown at this time.

5. Bottle Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located east of the settlement of Catchacoma. The exact date that this name was decided on is unknown but the Geographic Board is recorded as making the decision. This lake was known as “Handsome Jack’s” Lake. Jack was the brother of Eels, who also had a lake named after him in Anstruther Township (Whetung-Derrick, 1976). It is also believed that this lake was named after its bottle-like resemblance (Whetung-Derrick, 1976).

6. Catachacoma Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located just east of Highway 507 and near the town of Catachacoma, north of the hamlet of Buckhorn. Its UTM location is unknown at this time. This name is thought to have come from the Ojibway word meaning “Big Water”. The name of this lake was given by the Geographic Board, but the date is unknown.

7. Clear Bay

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7230-49327. The Canadian Board of Geographic Names (CBGN) made this the government recognized name of the lake on November 3, 1953. The exact origin and meaning of this name are unknown at this time but the name may come from a clear appearance of the water.

8. Cloudy Creek

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this creek is 17-7152-49530. Cloudy Creek became the government recognized name as decided by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names (CBGN) on January 19, 1956. The meaning and origin of this name have not been found at this time but the name may result from a cloudy or murky appearance of the water in the creek. The meaning and origin of this name have not been found at this time but the name may have been derived from the name given to Cloudy Lake, the lake that this creek connects with.

9. Cloudy Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this creek is 17-7140-495141. The exact date that this name was assigned is unknown at this time, but it is known that the Geographic Board made the decision to make the name Cloudy Lake. This name did appear on township plans dated 1867 and the name was deemed satisfactory by the Geographic Board. The meaning and origin of this name have not been found at this time but the name may result from a cloudy or murky appearance of the water in the lake.

10. Concession Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7008-49507. The exact date that this name was decided on is unknown but it is known that the Geographic Board made the decision. The meaning and origin of this name are unknown at this time but the name may have come from Concession, Nova Scotia, or may be of political origins.

11. Crane Creek

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this creek is 17-7168-49456. The Canadian Board of Geographic Names made the name Crane Creek on November 3, 1953. The exact meaning and origin on the name are unknown at this time but the name may have been adopted from Crane Lake, as the two water bodies intersect. The name may have been taken from the bird, the crane.

12. Crane Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7141-49474. The exact date that this name was decided on is unknown, but the Geographic Board made the final decision. It is known that up to 1967 the lake was known as Long Lake. Crane Lake may have been a name that existed simultaneously to Long Lake. The name may have also been used before the lake was called Long Lake, and was then reinstated by the Geographic Board at a later time. There is also no information on whether Crane Creek and Crane Lake were named after one another.

13. Crystal Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located west of the settlement of Catchabomba. The UTM location is unknown at this time. The exact date that this name became recognized by the government is unknown, but it is known that the Geographic Board made the decision. This same lake was marked as Swamp Lake on Galway Township plans dated 1860, and as Trout Lake to approximately 1875. Reasons for these changes, the origins, and meanings are unknown at this time.

14. Deer Bay Reach

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. This reach is located on the north end of Lower Buckhorn Lake. Its UTM location is 17-7145-49363. The name for these waters was adopted in 1944. This passage was formerly narrower and then flooded to allow for a canal and has since been identified on maps and Hydrographic Service charts as Deer Bay Reach. The origin and meaning of this name is unknown at this time.

15. Fortescue Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location and the date that this name was decided on is unknown at this time. Black Lake was the name used until 1909. Fortescue is not a translation of black, but may have been the last

name of an individual. The exact origin and meaning of the name is unknown at this time.

16. Galloway Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location and the date that this name was decided on is unknown at this time. Historically the name Deer Lake, as marked on the plan of Cavendish timber types dated 1862. The origin and meaning of the name are unknown at this time. The name Galloway may have been borrowed from Galway Township.

17. Gold Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located east of the settlement of Catchacoma. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7162-49553. The exact date that Gold Lake was recognized by the government is unknown, but the Geographic Board made the decision. Historically this lake was known as Little Gold Lake in 1862, which changed to Cold Lake in 1905. The origins, meanings, and reasons for these name changes are unknown at this time.

18. Greens Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location is unknown for this location at this time. The name Greens Lake was made decided on by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names (CBGN) on November 3, 1953. Historical names of this lake were Greenside Lake and Green's Lake. The dates that these names were used are unknown, as well as the reasons for the name changes. At this time, the origin and meaning of these names are unknown. The name Green may be in references to a family name.

19. Lavery Creek

Located in Harvey and Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this creek is 17-6953-49468. The Canadian Board of Geographic Names decided on this name on November 3, 1953. The Gazetteer of Canada dated 1962 states that this creek is part of Harvey township, although it flows through both Harvey and Galway Township. The origin and meaning of this name is unknown at this time, although Lavery may be in reference to a family name. This name may also have been adopted from Lavery Lake.

20. Lavery Lake

Located on the boarder of Harvey and Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7009-49479. The exact date that this name was decided on is unknown, although the Geographic Board was involved in the decision. Historically, the lake was known as Duck Lake as dated 1879 and Yellow Stone Lake as dated 1860 on the Galway Township plan. Reasons for these name changes are unknown at this time. The origin and meaning of the name Lavery Lake is also unknown at this time, although it may be in reference to a family name.

21. Little Bald Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. Little Bald Lake is located west of Big Bald Lake and north-west of the town of Buckhorn. Its UTM location is 17-7050-49386. This lake used to be named Bald Lake but was changed in 1861 to differentiate between two lakes joined by a narrows. The origin and meaning of this name is unknown at this time, although it is probable the name “bald” was used to describe the bare, rocky area.

22. Little Silver Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-6903-49485. The exact date that this name was made decided on is unknown but it is known that the Geographic Board made the decision. Times Printing Company printed that this lake used to be known as Silver Lake in 1910. The reason for the name change, the origin and meaning are unknown at this time.

23. Loom Creek

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this creek is 17-6980-49543. Loom Creek was made the government recognized name by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names (CBGN) on November 3, 1953. The origin and meaning of this name are unknown at this time, although, “Loom” may have been borrowed from Loom Lake.

24. Loom Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7010-49575. The date that this name was decided on is unknown, although the decision is known to be made by the Geographic Board. The meaning of name may come from the device used to make textiles out of yarn and thread, although the exact origin and meaning is unknown at this time.

25. Lovesick Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is east of Lower Buckhorn Lake but joined by passages. The closest settlement is to the east, which is Burleigh Falls. Its UTM location is 17-7197-49373. This lake was named as such after Richard Fawn of Mud Lake courted an Irish girl named Katherine O'Donahue who had already been betrothed and was not interested in him. This young man fell into great despair and felt that life was unthinkable without her love. The man decided to live alone on an island in this lake and it is now named after his heartbreak (Whetung-Derrick, 1976). Previously, this lake included Deer Lake, but flooding took place for the Trent Canal System and bodies of water were named to distinguish between them.

26. Lower Buckhorn Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located in between the town of Buckhorn and Burleigh Falls, north of the city of Peterborough. Its UTM location is 17-7170-49371. Originally named Rocky Lake, but changed by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953. This name was applied to all waters between Buckhorn dam and Lovesick Lock, which also included Deer Bay and

Deer Bay Reach as part of the lake. This name change occurred to reduce confusion surrounding where certain places were located and was established through marine usage. This was considered preferable to other options. Past names included Sheboctecon (1819) and Shebaughtick (1891). The origins and meanings of these names is unknown at this time.

27. Miskwaa Ziibi

Located in Cavendish, in Peterborough County. This river runs into Lower Buckhorn Lake from the north. Its UTM location is 17-7044-49391. Originally named Squaw River but renamed because of the derogatory meaning. The word “squaw” is Algonkian for “woman”. Racial overtones and abuse of the term have caused the word to be deemed derogatory and unacceptable (Whetung-Derrick, 1976, 26). The Ontario Board of Geographic Names renamed this river on April 23, 1993. Miskwaa Ziibi is the first place in Ontario to be officially be named entirely in the Anishinaabe language. The work “miskwaa” means red, and “ziibi” means river. The presence of red comes from the granite and soil located along the river. This river was originally named Miskwaa Ziibi in the Anishinaabe community.

28. Nogies Creek

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this creek is 17-6971-493395. The date that this name became recognized by the government is unknown, but it was the Geographic Board that made the decision. Historically the creek was known as Harvey Brook, and also Nogie’s Creek as sited on the 1860 plan of Galway Township. Nogie’s Creek was named after Chief Peter Nogee from Mud Lake. Nogee was chief from 1830-1848. It is said that Nogee knew about a secret lead mine of this creek. This story can also be linked to what is known as Nogie’s Island in Buckhorn Lake, where Chief Nogee lived after he was removed as chief in 1848 for misconduct (Whetung-Derrick, 1976).

29. Nogies Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is unknown at this time. The Geographic Board of place names did make the decision to name this lake Nogies Lake. The name ‘Nogie’ may have been adopted from Nogies Creek, which was named after a past chief. Historically the lake was known as Duck Lake. This may have been because of many ducks being in the area. The exact meaning and origin of either name is unknown at this time.

30. Pencil Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located east of Highway 507, north of the town of Buckhorn, and south of Algonquin Provincial Park. Its UTM location is unknown at this time. This lake was named as such because a surveyor had lost his pencil in the lake. The name of this lake was given by the Geographic Board, but the date is unknown at this time.

31. Picard Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. Geographic Board, Cavendish, Clear Lake (1862 plan of Cavendish showing timber types; may 6/85 local name, MNR Minden), Big Clear Lake (locally known in 1969)

32. Salerno Creek

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location is 17-6949-49709. This creek used to be named Devils Creek but was changed by the Canadian Board of Geographic Names on November 3, 1953. There are two possible origins of the name Salerno: 1) after Salerno, Italy; 2) in commemoration of the Battle of Salerno, Italy in 1943. The meaning and origin of Devils Creek is unknown at this time.

33. Salmon Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located south of the settlement of Irondale. The UTM location is unknown at this time. The date that lake was named is unknown, but it is known that the Geographic Board made the decision. The meaning and origin of this lake is also unknown at this time.

34. Sandy Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located North of Buckhorn Lake. The UTM location is 17-7061-49353. The exact date that this name was decided on is unknown at this time. It was the decision of the Geographic Board to make this name the recognized name of this lake. The name of this lake may come from the sandy soils in the area, but the exact origin or meaning of the name is unknown at this time.

35. Turtle Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7181-49477. The Canadian Board of Geographic Names (CBGN) named this lake as such on November 3, 1953. This name was found on Millers Burleigh township plan in dated 1800. The origin and meaning of this name is unknown at the time, although it may have been named because of high turtle populations in the area.

36. Mississauga Lake

Located in Cavendish Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-7123-49536. Located east of the settlement of Catchacoma. The exact date that this lake was named is unknown but the decision was made by the Geographic Board. The meaning and origin of this name is unknown at this time, although it may have come from the Ojibwa language of the Curve Lake First Nation people.

37. Mississauga River

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for this river is 17-7118-49362. The exact date that this name was assigned is unknown at this time, but it is known that the Geographic Board made the decision. The meaning and origin of the name is not known at this time but the name is Ojibwa and it may be named 'Mississauga' by Curve Lake First Nation people.

38. Venner Creek

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this creek is 17-6901-49541. The Canadian Board of Geographic Names (CBGN) made the decision that Venner Creek would be the government recognized name on November 3, 1953. Historically the creek was named Venner's Creek, although it is unknown why there was a change in name. The origin and meaning of 'Venner' is unknown at this time, although it may be a surname.

39. Venner Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM location for this lake is 17-6953-49561. The Canadian Board of Geographic Names (CBGN) made the decision to recognize this name on November 5, 193. The meaning and origin of this name is unknown at this time, although it may have been a surname.

40. Volturno Lake

Located in Harvey Township, in Peterborough County. The UTM for this lake is 17-7009-49470. The exact date that this name was assigned is unknown at this time, but it is known that the Geographic Board made the decision to name this water body Volturno Lake. The origin and meaning of the name is not known at this time but it may be named after a person or family, the Volturno River in Italy.

41. White Lake

Located in Galway Township, in Peterborough County. This lake is located south of the settlement of Irondale. The UTM location is 17-7310-49342. Historically, this lake was known as Dummer Lake. The reason for the name change is unknown at this time. The meaning and origin of each name is unknown, but they may be surnames.