

in a volume. The word "colgan" is of Irish origin and is thought to be a corruption of Clogan (a little gap), a town in King's County, Ireland.

COLWELL.—Previous to the building of the railway from this point to Penetang, this place was known as Harrison's Crossing, after the owner of the sawmill. The name was later changed to that now in use, after William W. Colwell, who succeeded Mr. Harrison as owner of the mill and who also owned land at the place. Mr. Colwell was well known throughout the northern part of the county, as he had real estate in Collingwood, Nottawasaga and other municipalities. He lived in Toronto, where he died a few years ago.

COLLINGWOOD.—

But Nelson, Howe and Collingwood, they held dominion on the seas,
The sons of the Shamrock, the Thistle and the Rose.—Old Song.

This office is believed to have been originally named after Lord Collingwood, Lord Nelson's chief officer at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805. This is true in a sense, but in reality the name was taken from the neighboring township, in the County of Grey. This township, which was first named Alta, Alba or Atlas, as it appeared on a map printed in 1836, was afterwards re-named Collingwood upon the setting apart of several hundred acres for soldiers of the Peninsular War. According to tradition the Indians who inhabited the section of country in and about the present town of Collingwood before and for many years after the arrival of the white man in the early part of the seventeenth century, knew the shore of Iroquois Bay (See map of Upper Canada, made for Governor Simcoe, 1793), now Nottawasaga Bay, as "Qua-sing-wissin," the place of eating. This is said to be accounted for owing to the quantities of fish, no doubt bass, which were known by the Indians to flourish along the shore inside of the islands. Another story regarding the Indians' knowledge of the shore, which appears more authentic, and which has been verified by two of the most intelligent Indians of the Rama Band of Ojibwas, is that the Indians knew the shore as "Qua-sah-qua-ning," in English, "ice-driven shore and piled upon the shore in a heap." In the Ojibwa language the meaning is even more extensive, "qua-sah," "getting in with great difficulty through the water to the land, just getting to the shore," "qua-ning," "getting into the land over a heap from the water," doubtless alluding to the pulling of the canoe up out of the water over heaps of ice.