In 1894, Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, Inspector of Surveys for the Province of Quebec, made a track survey of a part of the Bell river, and also of a part of the Migiskan and Kekek rivers, and the canoe route from the latter to Kapitachuan lake, and made a short report.[1]

In 1893, Mr. John Bignell, P.L.S., surveyed the headwaters of the Ottawa river in this area, including the Kinojevis and the Nawapitechin rivers, and wrote a brief report on them.[2]

In 1901, Mr. J. F. E. Johnston surveyed and reported on Makamik lake, and Lois river and lake.[3]

In 1905, Mr. C. L. Harvey made a stadia survey of the Fly river and the canoe route to the Kinojevis cache No. 9, via Makamik lake, Lois river and lake, and the Nawapitechin river.

From 1905 to 1907 the engineers of the National Transcontinental railway have run lines with chains and transit, and sketched the topography adjacent to the lines, throughout the whole distance east and west.

During the summers of 1906 and 1907 I made a compass and micrometer survey of all the larger rivers and lakes in the area, which had not been previously surveyed, except a few in the eastern part. Among those thus surveyed are Seals Home lake, Harricanaw river, Askogwash river, Natagagan lake and river, Wabanoni lake, Migiskan river from the westerly crossing of the railway line to the head of Millie lake, Atik river, and Atik, Couillard, and Durant lakes, also the lower part of Assup river. Besides these, track surveys were made of several streams which were too small to be measured with the micrometer with reasonable speed, and also the canoe route from Durant lake to Whiteshore lake.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The National Transcontinental railway runs east and west through the area for 187 miles. It passes north of the height of land for a short distance east of Robertson lake, where it crosses the watershed and runs along the south side up to near Mclesworth lake, where it again follows the Hudson Bay slope up to the headwaters of the Kapitachuan river. Here it crosses the height of land.

[1] Report of Quebec Crown Lands Department, 1895, p. 100.
[2] Report of Quebec Crown Lands Department, 1895, p. 129.
[3] Geological Survey of Canada. Summary Report, 1901, p. 130 A.