

S. a  
Sub  
2

# GEOGRAPHY & TOPOGRAPHY

White Lake, one of the largest lakes in eastern Ontario, spread-eagled across four townships and two counties, came into being several millennia in the past, as a result of the last Ice Age. To outsiders, White Lake looks for all the world like the island of Britain facing in the opposite direction. Three mile Bay resembles Cornwall, the northern end is a bit like Scotland, and Baynes Bay has a slight kinship with Wales.

The many bays, coves, inlets and landings give White Lake an unusual shape. When viewed from one of the many hills which surround it, the lake has a disarming serenity and a romantic isolation accentuated by an occasional loons call.

White lake has a tempermental character, changing from an icy frigidty to a turbulant madness, to a stoic calm as the seasons pass by. But it is always beautiful albeit in a rugged, untamed sense.

A narrow shallow turbulant stream once known as Wabalak River, but now more modestly known as Waba Creek flows out of the northern section of the Lake.

Most of the land adjoining White Lake is a part of the vast Canadian Shield. --- a treasure chest for geoloists and paleontologists but a painful reality for the "dirt farmer" of the district. This part of the worlds surface was scraped bare during the last Ice Age, when the ~~pre~~-Cambrian rock underlying Canada was revealed in its stark grandeur.

White Lake and the surrounding district have always ~~suff~~ suffered from a collectine split personality. The influence of the rocky Canadian Shield is counter-balanced by the fact of the areas close proximity to the St. Lawrence Ottawa Valley Lowlands.

It is difficult for an outside observer to determine whether the village and its ehvions are on the edge of the rough unsettled territory of northern Ontario and ~~Quebec~~ or within the cradle of the East which has the national capital at its core.

It is safe to say at the turn of the century, White Lake fell into the former catagory; it was then an isolated lumbering community, dependent largely upon itself.

In earlier days the land was densely covered with ~~timber~~ timber. --- both evergreen and deciduous. One can still find ~~them~~ plenty of the dark, humus-laden soil which would grow practically anything, in the wooded areas of the region. Both the vegetation and the soils had to endure the ravages of a continental climate.

One would expect the Lake to have a moderating effect upon the climate, but the extremes of temperature and precipitation belie such a thought. NOTHING about the climate of Wabalak was moderate.

Opportunity for Youth Grant.