



Énergie, Mines et
Ressources Canada

Energy, Mines and
Resources Canada

CANOMA

Vol. 5 — No. 2

December/décembre 1979



Nouvelles et commentaires concernant
la Toponymie du Canada recueillis
par le Secrétariat du Comité permanent
canadien des noms géographiques

Publié par la Direction des levés
et de la Cartographie, Énergie,
Mines et Ressources, Canada

News and Views concerning Canadian
Toponymy compiled by the Secretariat of the
Canadian Permanent Committee on
Geographical Names

Published by the Surveys and
Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and
Resources, Canada

ISSN 0319-5228

Communications concerning CANOMA or geographical names
in general should be sent to:

Secretariat
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
12th Floor, 580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E4

Toute information concernant CANOMA ou noms géographi-
ques en général devrait être envoyée au:

Secrétariat
Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques
12^e étage, 580, rue Booth
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E4

COVER:

Mount Michener: photo by Gary Chen, Alberta Cul-
ture, August 26, 1979.

View of Mount Michener from above Windy Point,
showing the commemorative plaque in the fore-
ground close to Abraham Lake.

COUVERTURE:

Mont Michener: photo par Gary Chen, Alberta Cul-
ture, le 26 août 1979.

Vue du mont Michener prise du haut de la pointe
Windy montrant la plaque commémorative dans
l'avant plan près du lac Abraham.

CANOMA

Vol. 5 - No. 2

December 1979

Vol. 5 - No. 2

décembre 1979

THE NAMING OF MOUNT MICHENER IN ALBERTA

by

Alan Rayburn*

At an official ceremony on August 26, 1979, attended by the Premier of Alberta, Peter Lougheed, and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ray Hnatyshyn, a prominent mountain in the Front Ranges of the Rocky Mountains was officially named for the Right Honourable Roland Michener. The occasion is believed to be the first time that an official ceremony has been held in Canada to name a geographical feature for an individual who personally participated. It also represented a rare departure from the principle of avoiding the use of names of living persons, a rule that has been strictly observed in recent years.

The unveiling of the official plaque took place at Windy Point, on the north side of Abraham Lake and opposite the strikingly majestic mountain. The ceremony was opened by Jack Campbell, MLA for Rocky Mountain House, who represented the Minister of Culture, Mary LeMessurier. Mr. Campbell presented Mr. Michener with a framed photograph of *Mount Michener*, taken for Alberta Culture in the spring of 1978 when the Rockies had been attractively adorned with snow.

Mr. Hnatyshyn then presented Mr. Michener with a special commemorative map, which had been designed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch. A section of the 1:50,000 map, 83 C/1, with *Mount Michener* accentuated by hill shading,

* Alan Rayburn, Executive Secretary, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

LE MONT MICHENER EN ALBERTA

par

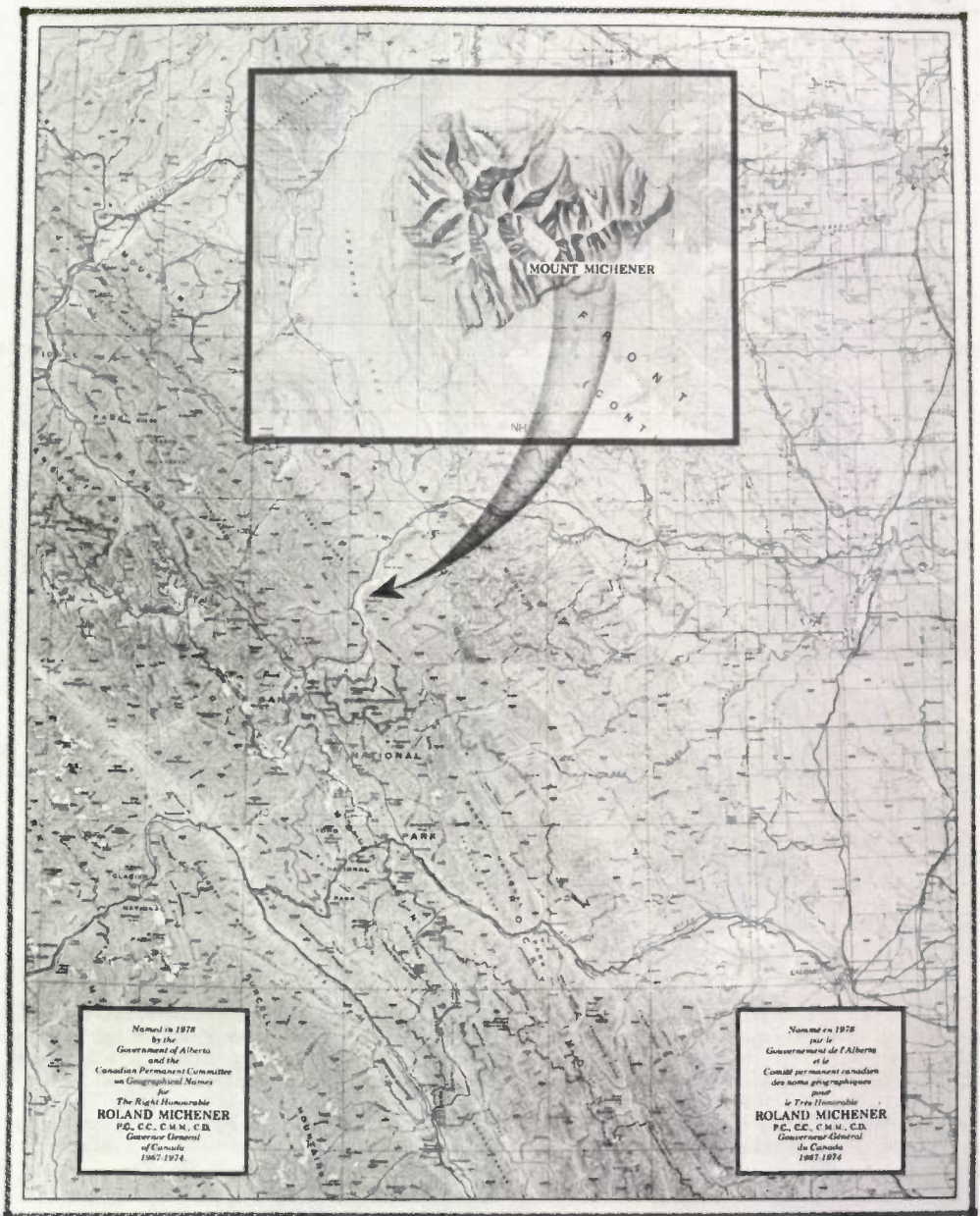
Alan Rayburn*

Lors d'une cérémonie officielle, tenue le 26 août 1979, à laquelle assistaient le Premier ministre de l'Alberta, M. Peter Lougheed, et le Ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, M. Ray Hnatyshyn, une haute montagne des chaînons Front des Rocheuses a été officiellement désignée en l'honneur du Très honorable Roland Michener, ancien gouverneur général. Il semble que ce soit la première fois au Canada qu'un personnage assiste à la cérémonie officielle désignant un trait géographique en son honneur. Il s'agit aussi d'un des rares entorses à la règle interdisant l'emploi des noms de personnes vivantes, règle strictement observée au cours des dernières années.

Une plaque commémorative a été dévoilée à la pointe Windy, sur la rive nord du lac Abraham, face à cette montagne majestueuse et impressionnante. M. Jack Campbell, député de Rocky Mountain House et délégué du ministre de la Culture, Mary LeMessurier, a ouvert la cérémonie. Il a remis à M. Michener une photographie encadrée illustrant le *mont Michener*, prise pour le ministère de la Culture de l'Alberta au printemps de 1978 alors qu'une chute de neige venait de recouvrir les Rocheuses et en rehaussait la splendeur.

M. Hnatyshyn a ensuite offert à M. Michener une carte commémorative spéciale, conçue par la Direction des levés et de la cartographie. Une partie de la carte 83 C/1 à l'échelle de 1/50 000, avec le *mont Michener* souligné

* Alan Rayburn, Secrétaire exécutif, Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.



MOUNT MICHENER

(Photo: H. Kerfoot)

was superimposed on a composite of parts of four 1:500,000 maps to illustrate the mountain's relationship to Edmonton, Calgary, Banff and Jasper.

d'estompages, avait été imprimée en surcharge sur un assemblage de diverses parties de quatre cartes à 1/500 000, situant ainsi la montagne par rapport à Edmonton, Calgary, Banff et Jasper.



Mr. and Mrs. Michener with Premier Lougheed after the unveiling of the plaque. On the right is Mr. Michener's brother, Charles, a noted mining engineer. To his right is Mary Lobay, Chairman of the Alberta Historic Sites Board, which is responsible for geographical names in the province. Also in the photograph are Board members Gabriele Witschl, William Wonders and Brian Edwards.

Monsieur et madame Michener avec le premier ministre Lougheed après le dévoilement de la plaque. À la droite de la photo le frère de Monsieur Michener, Charles, ingénieur minier de marque. A sa droite, Mary Lobay, présidente du Alberta Historic Sites Board, organisme responsable des noms géographiques dans cette province. On reconnaît aussi sur cette photo Gabriele Witsch, William Wonders et Brian Edwards, autres membres du Alberta Historic Sites Board.

Mr. Hnatyshyn related how the official naming process in Canada had been primarily a federal responsibility at the turn of the century, but by 1961 responsibility for names had been transferred to the provinces. In closing his remarks Mr. Hnatyshyn observed:

"The physical appearance of mountains does not change. Mountains remain the same for generations. You will be remembered by Canadians for many years as a man whose principles did not change, whose honesty, sincerity and commitment to a healthy country will always be remembered".

Mr. Lougheed then unveiled the anodized aluminum plaque mounted on a raised concrete base. He commented on the criteria for choosing that particular mountain, noting that it may be prominently seen from the recently opened David Thompson Highway, that it is located near the area of Mr. Michener's childhood and that it was previously unnamed officially. He also stated that Chief John Snow of the Stoney Indian Tribal Council had given his endorsement. He concluded his address by stating:

"We think this mountain, which dominates the east side of the North Saskatchewan River Valley, will be a continual reminder to Albertans and visitors to our province, of the outstanding contribution made by Mr. Michener to the life of this country".

Mr. Michener then spoke to the gathering of about 150 officials and central Alberta residents. He remarked how delighted he was that the name of the mountain would include, by inference, his esteemed father, who had in earlier years been a leader of the Conservative Party of Alberta, and the other members of the Michener family. Accompanying him at the plaque were his wife, Norah (for whom a game preserve in the Northwest Territories had been named in 1972), his brother Charles with his wife Audrey, and his sister, Olive Brown.

Following the ceremony at Windy Point the Premier invited the Micheners and all others gathered to join him at a site two kilometres to the east for a cold buffet. Among the guests who joined Mr. Michener and Mr. Lougheed

(Photo: A. Rayburn)



M. Hnatyshyn a rappelé que la désignation officielle des noms géographiques au Canada relevait jadis du gouvernement fédéral; depuis 1961, elle a été confiée aux provinces. M. Hnatyshyn a conclu sa présentation en disant que l'apparence structurale des montagnes ne change pas. Les montagnes demeurent les mêmes pendant de nombreuses générations. S'adressant à M. Michener, il lui a affirmé que les Canadiens se rappelleront de lui pendant longtemps comme d'un homme attaché à ses principes, dont l'honnêteté, la sincérité et l'engagement envers son pays sont inoubliables.

M. Lougheed a ensuite dévoilé une plaque d'aluminium galvanisé montée sur un socle de béton. Enumérant les critères de sélection de cette montagne, il a mentionné qu'elle serait bien visible de la nouvelle autoroute David Thompson, qu'elle était située dans la région où M. Michener avait grandi et qu'elle n'avait jusqu'ici aucun nom officiel. Il a même ajouté que le chef John Snow du Conseil tribal des Indiens Stoney, avait donné son approbation. En guise de conclusion, il a déclaré que la montagne, dominant le versant est de la vallée de la rivière Saskatchewan-Nord, rappellera à jamais aux Albertains et aux visiteurs de la province l'apport remarquable de M. Michener au pays.

Puis ce fut le tour de M. Michener à s'adresser aux 150 personnes réunies pour cette occasion, comprenant des délégués officiels et des habitants du centre de l'Alberta. Il se dit heureux que le nom attribué à cette montagne rappellera aussi son père, ancien chef du Parti conservateur de l'Alberta ainsi que les autres membres de la famille Michener. Il était accompagné de sa femme, Norah, en l'honneur de qui on a désigné, en 1972, une réserve pour la faune dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, de son frère Charles et la femme de celui-ci, Audrey, ainsi que de sa soeur Olive Brown.

Après la cérémonie à la pointe Windy, le Premier ministre a invité les Michener et tous les autres à un buffet froid, à 2 km à l'est de cet endroit. Parmi les personnes qui accompagnèrent MM. Michener et Lougheed se trouvaient Bruce Smith, ancien confrère de classe de M. Michener à l'Université d'Alberta et ancien solliciteur général de la Province, Gordon Towers, député de Red Deer, Jean-Paul Drolet, président du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et John Lunn, représentant de l'Alberta au C.P.C.N.G.

Dr. Jean-Paul Drolet, the Hon. Ray Hnatyshyn and former Governor General Roland Michener examining the commemorative map.

M. Jean-Paul Drolet, l'honorable Ray Hnatyshyn et l'ancien gouverneur général, Roland Michener examinent la carte commémorative.

were Bruce Smith, a University of Alberta classmate of Mr. Michener and former Chief Justice of the province, Gordon Towers, MP for Red Deer, Jean-Paul Drolet, Chairman of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, and John Lunn, Alberta's representative on the CPCGN.

Mount Michener is among over 100 geographical names officially given by Canadian naming authorities in honour of the governors general of Canada, from Viscount Monck in 1867 to Mr. Michener, whose service as governor general began the second 100 years of Canadian confederation. Some of them, like Viscount Alexander and the Earl of Bessborough have only a single feature, but the Earl of Dufferin has 18 and the Marquis of Lorne has 14. Two features have been named for Vincent Massey and five for Georges Vanier. Eventually, if the practice is continued, suitable geographical features will be chosen to honour Jules Léger and Edward Schreyer.

Le nom mont Michener est un parmi plus de cent donné par les autorités canadiennes en honneur des gouverneurs généraux du Canada depuis la nomination du vicomte Monck en 1867 jusqu'à celle de M. Michener dont le mandat marqua le début du deuxième centenaire de la confédération. Certains, comme le vicomte Alexander et le comte de Bessborough, n'ont laissé leur nom qu'à un seul endroit tandis que le comte de Dufferin et le marquis de Lorne l'ont laissé à 18 et 14 lieux respectivement. Deux traits géographiques ont été désignés en l'honneur de Vincent Massey et cinq en l'honneur de Georges Vanier. Si cette coutume se perpétue, on choisira des entités géographiques appropriées auxquelles on donnera les noms de Jules Léger et Edward Schreyer.

MOUNT MICHENER

Named in honour of

The Right Honourable Daniel Roland Michener
P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D., Q.C., B.A. (Alberta),
M.A. and B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D., D.C.L.
Governor General of Canada 1967 - 1974

Chancellor of Queen's University, recipient of the Royal Victorian Chain from the Queen, High Commissioner to India, Ambassador to Nepal, Speaker of the House of Commons, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, Barrister.

Daniel Roland Michener was born on 19 April 1900 in Lacombe, 184 kilometres east of here, and raised in Red Deer. His parents, Senator Edward Michener and Mary Roland, both natives of Lincoln County, Ontario, were pioneers in central Alberta. His wife, and indispensable partner, Norah Evangeline Willis, C.C., Ph.D., LL.D., LL.D., also a westerner, was born in Manitoba and raised in Vancouver.

On 26 August 1979, in a ceremony at this site the Honourable Peter Lougheed, Q.C., Premier of Alberta, formally announced the naming of this prominent natural feature in honour of one of the Province of Alberta's most illustrious native sons. Mount Michener, with its triangular peak, is a landmark in the upper valley of the North Saskatchewan River.



Mount Michener, a 2,545 metre peak, forms the north end of the Ram Range, a portion of the Front Ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The mountain is mainly composed of cliff-forming Devonian and Mississippian Limestones which were deposited in shallow seas some three hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty million years ago.

The Rocky Mountains began to form in the Late Cretaceous Period and reached their final culmination in the Early Tertiary Period some fifty million years ago. During this mountain building period, thousands of metres of rock were thrust upward and slowly pushed northeastward along major faults until their width had been shortened by eighty to one hundred and twelve kilometres. The contorted beds near the summit of this mountain are visible evidence of the tremendous forces which acted upon these rocks.

Mount Michener has been sculptured to its present day form by millions of years of weathering and erosion, in which running water and glacial ice have been the dominant agents.

Alberta
CULTURE
Historic Sites Service

The Naming of Mount Michener - details as shown on the commemorative plaque.

Plaque commémorative dévoilée lors de la désignation officielle du mont Michener.

ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL

by

Jean Poirier*

ÎLE-DE-MONTRÉAL

par

Jean Poirier*

The island of *Montréal*, where the city of *Montréal* is located, is encircled by the *Rivière des Prairies* and the *Saint Lawrence River*.

The name *Montréal* is generally thought to be derived from "Mont Royal", the name given to the mountain by Cartier in 1535: "Nous nommasmes icelle montaigne le *mont Royal*." (We named the said mountain *mont Royal*.) It is not yet known how *mont Royal* became *Montréal*. Perhaps it was through the Italian translation in the sixteenth century. On his map of Hochelaga in 1556, Italian geographer G.B. Ramusio wrote *Monte Real* to designate *mont Royal*. In his *Cosmographie universelle de tout le monde* (1575), historiographer François de Belleforest was the first to use the form *Montréal* with reference to this area. In translation it would read: "let us now look at Hochelaga, ... in the midst of the countryside is the village, or Cité royale, adjacent to a mountain on which farming is practised. The Christians call this city Montréal...".

On his 1601 map, Le Vasseur wrote *hochelaga* for the inhabited area and called the hill *mont royal*. In 1609 Marc Lescarbot called it "Hochelaga, ville des Sauvages".

On Champlain's 1612 map the mountain is called *Montreal*. This name was used from then on to designate the island, since in 1632 Champlain twice wrote "Isle de Mont-real au sault saint Louys" (i.e. the island of Montréal at the falls of Saint-Louis). This name is not used in the Jesuit Relations until 1638, when reference is made to "L'autre c'est la grande Isle, nommée de Mont-Real". The 1641 report mentions "l'Isle de Montreal", while two years later Father Vimont wrote: "depuis cette Rivière jusques à Montreal, douze autres lieues;" (i.e. twelve leagues more from this river to Montréal). Bourdon's map (1641) shows the "abitation du Monreal", and Boisseau's (1643) the "Sault de Montreal".

De Maisonneuve gave the name *Ville-Marie* to the town he constructed at the foot of *mont Royal* in 1642. He was familiar with the name *Montréal*, since he had written in 1642: "Ville marie en l'isle de Montréal en la nouvelle-france". However, in 1643 de Maisonneuve wrote at the conclusion of a legal document: "a Villemarye en l'isle Mont-royal".

L'île de *Montréal*, où est située la ville du même nom, est formée par le *Saint-Laurent* et la *rivière des Prairies*.

On s'entend généralement pour affirmer que le nom de lieu *Montréal* vient de *Mont Royal*, lequel avait été attribué à la colline par Cartier en 1535: "Nous nommasmes icelle montaigne le *mont Royal*." Le passage de la graphie *Mont Royal* à *Montréal* est encore une question non résolue. La forme traduite en italien, au XVII^e siècle, n'est peut-être pas étrangère à l'apparition de la graphie *Montréal*. Sur son plan de Hochelaga de 1556, le géographe italien G.B. Ramusio inscrit *Monte Real* pour désigner le *mont Royal*. Dans sa "Cosmographie universelle de tout le monde", l'historiographie François de Belleforest, en 1575, est le premier à faire mention de la forme *Montréal* et il applique de plus ce nom à la localité: "mais approchans de la place de Hochelaga, ... au milieu de la campagne est le village, ou Cité royale jointe à vne montaigne cultivée, laquelle ville les Chrestiens appelerent Montreal...".

Sur sa carte de 1601, Le Vasseur inscrit *hochelaga* pour le lieu habité et *mont royal* pour la colline. En 1609, Marc Lescarbot indique encore "Hochelaga, ville des Sauvages".

La carte de Champlain de 1612 donne à la montagne le nom de *Montreal*. Le nom a par la suite servi à désigner l'île puisqu'en 1632, celui-ci écrit deux fois "Isle du Montreal au sault saint Louys". Les Relations des Jésuites n'emploient pas ce nom avant 1638. Cette année-là, il est précisé: "L'autre c'est la grande Isle, nommée de Mont-Real". La Relation de 1641 parle de "l'Isle de Montreal" alors que deux ans plus tard, le Père Vimont écrit: "depuis cette Rivière jusques à Montreal, douze autres lieux". La carte de Bourdon (1641) montre "abitation du Monreal" et celle de Boisseau (1643) parle du "Sault de Montreal".

Monsieur de Maisonneuve donna le nom de *Ville-Marie* à la bourgade qu'il édifia au pied du *mont Royal*, en 1642. Il connaissait le nom *Montréal* puisqu'il avait écrit en 1642: "Ville marie en l'isle de Montréal en la nouvelle-france". En 1643, M. de Maisonneuve termine cependant un acte en ces termes: "a Villemarye en l'isle Montroyal".

En 1535, Cartier consigne le nom de *Hochelaga* qui identifiait la bourgade indienne et la plupart des auteurs

* Jean Poirier, Assistant to the President, Commission de toponymie du Québec.

* Jean Poirier, adjoint au président, Commission de toponymie du Québec.

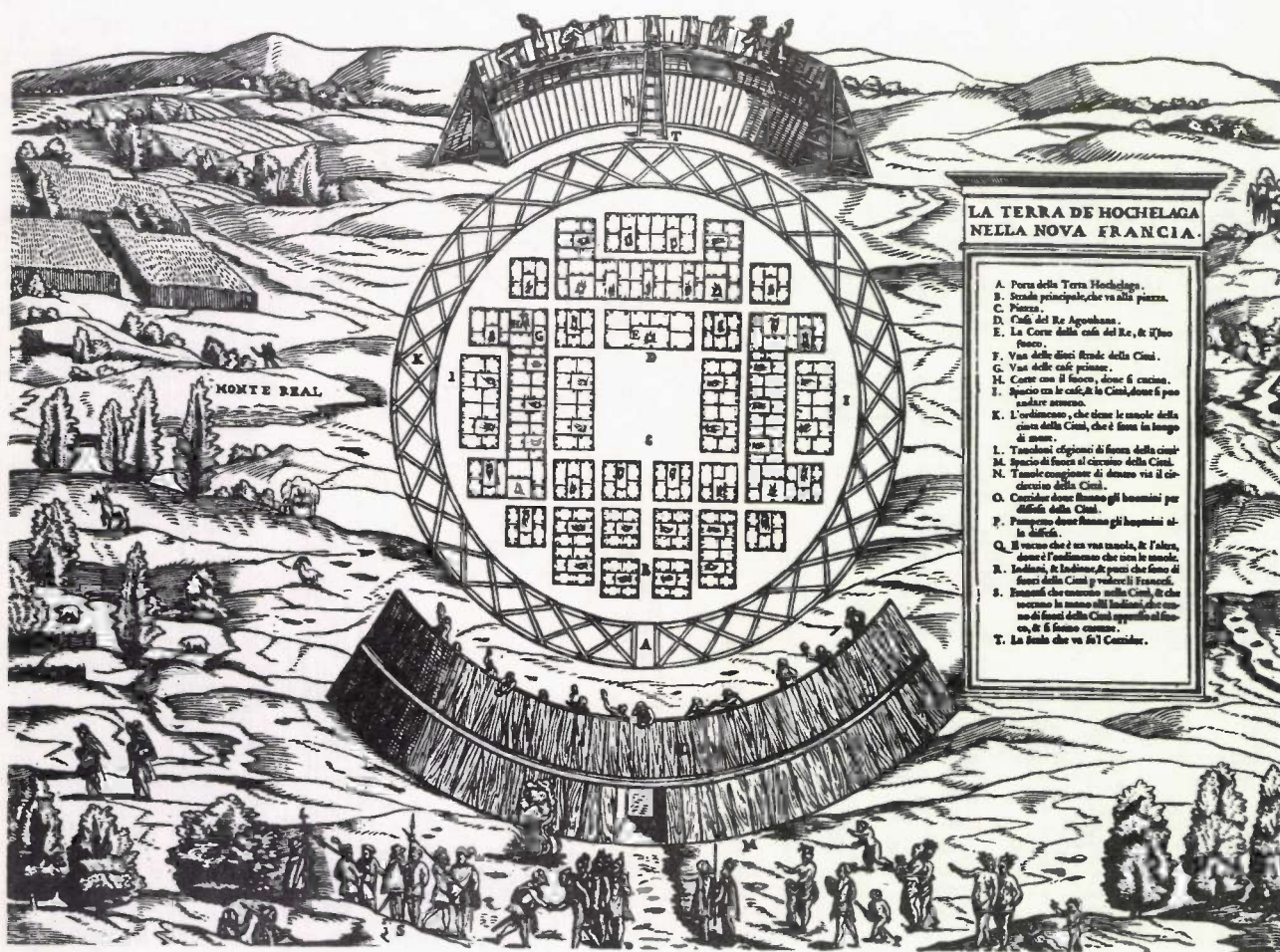
In 1535 Cartier used the name *Hochelaga* to identify the Indian village, as did most authors up to the early seventeenth century. It was felt that this Huron-Iroquois name meant either "Big Rapids" or "Beaver Dam".

There is another far less plausible hypothesis on the meaning of *Montréal*. Some feel that it has an anthroponymic origin. Claude de Pontbryand, son of the seigneur of Montréal in the Department of Gers and cupbearer of the Dauphin, is known to have accompanied Jacques Cartier to Hochelaga in 1535. However, this hypothesis has never been proven. It can be said that there is a simpler explanation for there being and having always been a "de" rather than a "du" between the words "île" and "*Montréal*".

On his 1616 map, Samuel de Champlain named the island *Lille de Villemenenon*, in honour of the sieur de Villemenenon, a French dignitary who was seeking the viceroyship of New France.

Il existe une hypothèse, beaucoup moins plausible, sur la signification de *Montréal*. Ce terme spécifique, selon quelques-uns, aurait une origine anthroponymique. On sait que des gentilshommes accompagnèrent Jacques Cartier à Hochelaga, en 1535, dont Claude de Pontbryand, fils du seigneur de Montréal, dans le département du Gers, et échanson de Monseigneur le Dauphin. Mais cette hypothèse n'a jamais été démontrée. Tout au plus peut-on constater que la particule "de" et non "du" qui relie et a toujours relié les mots *île* de *Montréal* pourrait plus facilement s'expliquer.

Sur sa carte de 1616, Samuel de Champlain donne à l'île le nom de *Lille de Villemenenon*, en hommage au sieur de Villemenenon, un personnage important de France qui aurait voulu avoir la vice-royauté de la Nouvelle-France.



**LA TERRA DE HOCHELAGA
NELLA NOVA FRANCIA.**

A. Porta della Terra Hochelaga.
B. Strada principale, che va alla piazza.
C. Piazza.
D. Casti del Re Agouhann.
E. La Corte della casa del Re, & il suo parco.
F. Van delle dieci strade della Città.
G. Van delle case private.
H. Corte una il fuoco, dove si cucina.
I. Spazio tra le case, & la Città, dove si può andare a cavallo.
K. L'ordinanza, che tiene le mura della città della Città, che è fatta in luogo di muro.
L. Tancioni cingioni di fuori della città.
M. Spazio di fuori al circuito della Città.
N. Tancioni cingioni di dentro via il circuito della Città.
O. Cantina dove hanno gli huomini per diffidi della Città.
P. Palazzo dove hanno gli huomini et la delfina.
Q. Il uocuo che è un van tavola, & l'altra, dove è l'ordinanza che non lo sono.
R. Indiano, & Indiano, & punti che sono di fuori della Città & vadere li Francesi.
S. Indiano che entrano nella Città, che sono in tutto gli Indiani, che sono di fuori della Città, & vadere al fuoco, & si fanno corno.
T. La Sella che va in la Cantina.

"La Terra de Hochelaga, Nella Nova Francia." 1556 (Ramusio).
Monte Real is named to the left of the fortifications.

"La Terra de Hochelaga, Nella Nova Francia." 1556 (Ramusio).
Monte Real est inscrit à la gauche des fortifications.

Two maps done by Nicolas Bellin in 1744 show *Isle de Montréal* as the island and *Ville Marie* as the inhabited area, although the latter was falling into disuse, as recorded documents have indicated. For example, one map is entitled: "Montréal 1725. Plan de la ville de Montréal en Canada".

In 1713, jurisdiction of the Government of Montréal began to the west of Maskinongé and Yamaska and ended at the extremity of the inhabited area, namely Fort Saint-Jean, Châteauaguay and Vaudreuil.

In the Iroquois language of today, the city of Montréal is called *Tiohtià:ke*; *Tiohtià:ke Tsi* and *Ka-wé-no-te* are used to designate the island of Montréal. In many native languages, including Algonquin, *Moniang* is the name for Montréal.

The French designation for a Montrealer is "Montréalais", but this was originally "Montréaliste".

Four French communes bear the name *Montréal* (Ain, Yonne, Aude and Gers). Portugal has a place called *Mont Real* (Leira); and there are two locations called *Monte-reale* in Italy (Aquila and Udine).

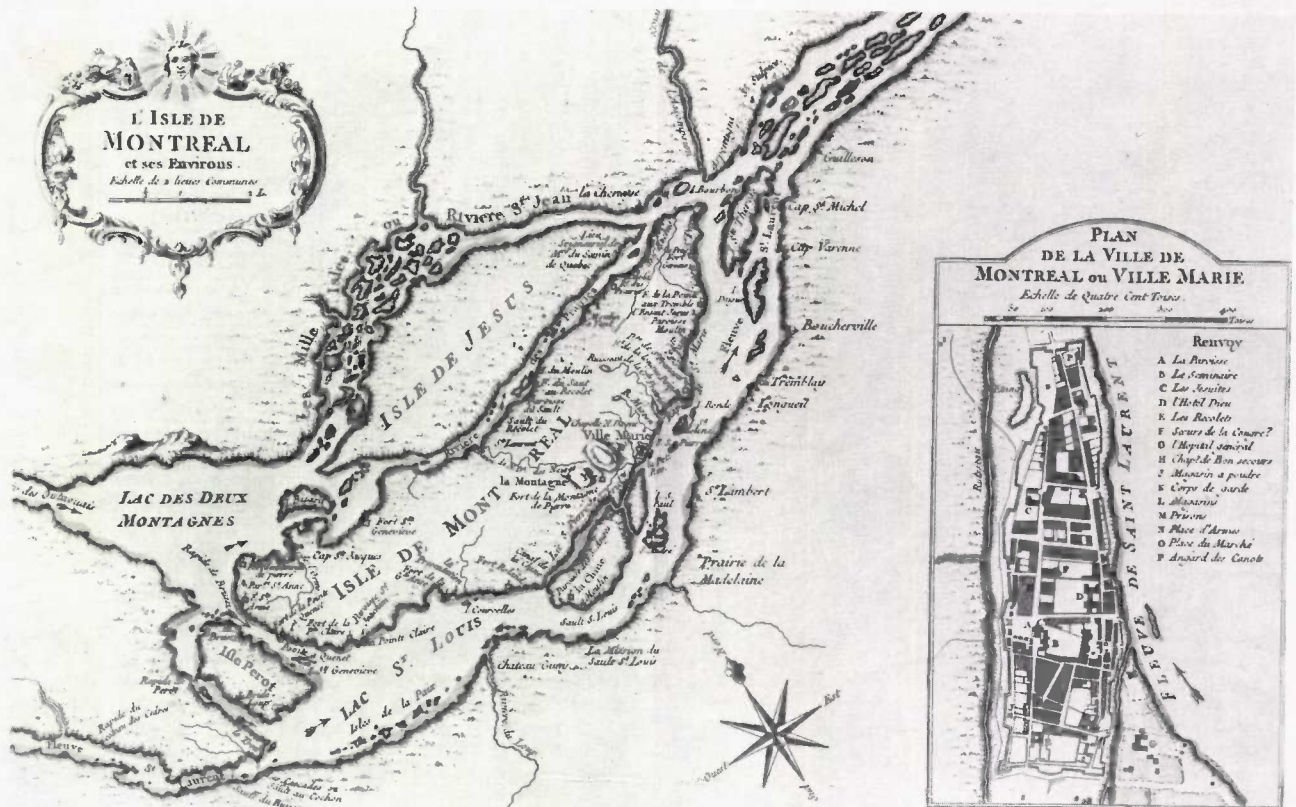
Deux cartes de Nicolas Bellin de 1744 indiquent *Isle de Montréal* pour l'île et *Ville Marie* pour le lieu habité bien que ce dernier était déjà en voie de disparition comme l'attestent des documents. Par exemple une carte est intitulée: "Montréal 1725. Plan de la ville de Montréal en Canada".

En 1713, le Gouvernement de Montréal commençait à l'ouest de Maskinongé et de Yamaska et se terminait à la limite des habitations, c'est-à-dire au fort Saint-Jean, à Châteauaguay et à Vaudreuil.

En langue iroquoise actuelle, le nom de la ville de Montréal est *Tiohtià:ke*; *Tiohtià:ke Tsi* et *Ka-wé-no-te* désignent l'île de Montréal dans cet idiome amérindien. Dans plusieurs langues autochtones dont l'algonquin, *Moniang* est l'adaptation de Montréal.

Le gentilé ou nom des habitants de Montréal est *Montréalais*. Mais c'est *Montréaliste* qui fut en usage primitivement.

Quatre communes de France portent le nom de *Montréal* (Ain, Yonne, Aude et Gers). On rencontre *Monte Real* au Portugal (Leira) et deux *Montereale* en Italie (L'Aquila et Udine).



"L'ISLE DE MONTREAL et ses Environs" from *Le Petit Atlas Maritime*, 1764 (Bellin).

"L'ISLE DE MONTREAL et ses Environs" dans *Le Petit Atlas Maritime*, 1764 (Bellin).

TORONTO

by

Pauline Roulston*

TORONTO

par

Pauline Roulston*

The origin and meaning of *Toronto*, a name used for a variety of current geographical features, but best known as the capital of Ontario, has eluded historians and toponymists. On maps of the 17th and 18th centuries variants of *Toronto* and similar names were applied to a wide variety of lakes, rivers, bays, villages and regions. All agree that *Toronto* is derived from an Amerindian language, but there is no certainty as to whether it is from the Huron or from the Iroquois.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The earliest spellings appearing on maps, and claimed to be variants of *Toronto*, are *Tarantou* and *Oentaron*. *Tarantou* appears north of the Ottawa River and *Oentaron* at Lake Simcoe on a Nicolas d'Abbeville Sanson's 1656 map. The Du Creux map of 1660 gives *Lacus Ouentaronius* for Lake Simcoe, and an anonymous map circa 1673 has *Lac de Taronto* for it. A map of 1681 applied *Ouentaronc* to Lake Simcoe, another map of 1684 had *Ouentarona*¹ and a Raffieux map of 1688 showed *Lac Taronthe* for the same feature. The actual form *Toronto* first occurred for Lake Simcoe on a 1695 map by Coronelli. The 1703 map in "Nouveaux Voyages" of Baron de Lahontan had *Lac Toronto* for Lake Simcoe and *Baye de Tanouatie* for Humber Bay, the latter perhaps somewhat misapplied, and meant for Toronto Harbour. On the same map the name *Baie de Toronto* was applied to Georgian Bay, and subsequently *Bay of Toronto* was shown for the same feature on a 1720 map by Moll and a 1733 map by Popple. Subsequent maps of the period, most of them based on Lahontan's work, show *Bay of Toronto* for Georgian Bay or for part of it.

In the 1700s *Toronto* was applied to a region north of the Ottawa River on some maps and to the portage route from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe on others. As well, the name *River Toronto* was used for both the Humber River flowing south into Lake Ontario at present day Toronto, and the Severn River flowing northwest into Georgian Bay from Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe. Tirion's map of 1755 had *Toronto Fort* at present Toronto, although Fort Rouillé (after the French Minister of the Marine) was the official name of the fort.

* Pauline Roulston, Research Toponymist, The Ontario Geographic Names Board.

1 Robinson, P.J. (1965): *Toronto during the French régime*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. 274 p.

Historiens et toponymistes cherchent toujours à cerner l'origine et le sens de *Toronto*, nom utilisé pour désigner diverses entités géographiques courantes et plus particulièrement la capitale de l'Ontario. Figurant sur des cartes des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles, des variantes de *Toronto* et de noms semblables ont été données à bon nombre de lacs, de rivières, de baies, de villages et de régions. Or, tout le monde s'entend pour dire que *Toronto* découle d'une langue amérindienne, sans toutefois savoir avec certitude s'il s'agit de l'huron ou de l'iroquois.

ÉVIDENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE

Les premières formes écrites du nom à paraître sur des cartes, et considérées comme étant des variantes de *Toronto*, sont *Tarantou* et *Oentaron*. La première forme a été relevée pour un endroit situé au nord de la rivière des Outaouais et la seconde pour le lac Simcoe sur une carte de 1656 tracée par Nicolas d'Abbeville Sanson. Le lac Simcoe apparaît comme *Lacus Ouentaronius* sur une carte de Du Creux tracée en 1660 et comme *Lac de Taronto* sur une carte anonyme faite vers 1673. Un peu plus tard, en 1681, on l'appelle *Ouentaronc*, puis en 1684 *Ouentarona*¹ et enfin *Lac Taronthe* dans une carte de Raffieux datant de 1688. C'est en 1695 qu'apparaît pour la première fois, sur une carte de Coronelli, la forme *Toronto* pour le lac Simcoe. La carte de 1703 dans "Nouveaux Voyages" du Baron de Lahontan donne *Lac Toronto* pour le lac Simcoe et *Baye de Tanouatie* pour la baie Humber, ce dernier nom étant peut-être utilisé à tort pour le port de Toronto. La baie Georgienne était appelée *Baie de Toronto* sur cette même carte et, plus tard, *Bay of Toronto* sur des cartes de 1720 et de 1733 tracées respectivement par Moll et par Popple. Des cartes subséquentes de la période, dont la plupart étaient fondées sur les travaux de Lahontan, indiquent *Bay of Toronto* pour la baie Georgienne ou pour une partie de la baie.

Au XVIII^e siècle, *Toronto* servait à désigner une région située au nord de la rivière des Outaouais sur certaines cartes, et le portage entre le lac Simcoe et le lac Ontario sur d'autres. En outre, le nom de *River Toronto* était utilisé pour la rivière Humber qui se jette, au sud, dans le lac Ontario où se trouve aujourd'hui Toronto et pour la rivière Severn qui monte au nord-ouest jusqu'à la baie Georgienne en partant des lacs Couchiching et Simcoe.

* Pauline Roulston, Recherchiste en toponymie, la Commission de toponymie de l'Ontario.

1 Robinson, P.J. (1965): *Toronto during the French régime*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. 274 p.

In the 1600s the names *Teyoyagon*, *Teioiagan*, *Toi-aiagon*, *Teyagon* and *Toiliagon* occurred on a number of maps for the site of a Seneca village east of present Toronto, perhaps at Port Hope. The Tirion map of 1755 had *Tegaogen*. Probably these names were unrelated to *Toronto* and its variants, but they do reveal roots similar to those in the early forms of *Toronto*.

MEANING OF THE NAME

The etymology of *Toronto* and its variants is quite difficult to determine with any precision. Some investiga-

La ville actuelle de Toronto était appelée *Toronto Fort* sur une carte de 1755 tracée par Tirion, bien que le nom officiel du fort était *Fort Rouille* (en l'honneur d'un ministre français de la Marine).

Au XVII^e siècle, les noms *Teyoyagon*, *Teioiagan*, *Toi-aiagon*, *Teyagon* et *Toiliagon* apparaissaient sur un certain nombre de cartes pour l'endroit où s'était établie une tribu de Sénécas à l'est de ce qui est aujourd'hui Toronto, peut-être Port Hope. La carte de Tirion tracée en 1755 donnait *Tegaogen*. Il est probable que ces noms n'avaient rien à voir avec *Toronto* ou ses variantes, bien qu'ils aient des racines semblables à celle retrouvées dans ses toutes premières formes.



Part of "Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France, &c." 1656 (Sanson). Tarontou is shown north of the present Ottawa River.

Partie de "Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France, &c." 1656 (Sanson). Tarontou est montré au nord du cours actuel de la rivière des Outaouais.

(Reproduced as MCR 2305, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa).

(MCR 2305 reproduite par la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources).

tors have claimed that Huron words like *Otoronton* and *Oentaron* signify "meeting place". It has been suggested by them that the Hurons or the French applied the name to the Lake Simcoe area, in reference to the gathering there of Indian bands. Percy Robinson hypothesized that these words may have been designations for the people or tribes of the area.²

The Huron word *Taronten* has been attributed to the portage route between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario, and may, therefore, be the ultimate source of the name *Toronto*.

There is the possibility that the name may be from a Mohawk (i.e. Iroquois) word. The root "ront" implies "trees" or "long".³ It was suggested in the 1930s by a direct descendant of Joseph Brant, that the Mohawks interpret the name *Toronto* as "trees in the water". Recently Jim Skye of the Six Nations Indian Reserve explained the name as "place where trees (trunks) are lying across water". Implied in this meaning is that it was possible to cross over at the location. The name may also have been in reference to a mirage portrayed by the trees in the water of Lake Ontario or to the trees or branches fixed in the water to form a weir at The Narrows between Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching.⁴

The name may be from the Seneca Iroquoian *Kanitare*, "lake" and *onto*, "to open", in reference to the entrance to the route leading to the heart of the Huron country.⁵

Writing in 1930 Captain W.F. Moore argued for the meaning "trees growing out of the water". He stated that the theory of "meeting place" was unacceptable to him.⁶

NAMING OF THE CITY

In 1788 Captain Gother-Mann submitted a town plan to the British Government, and used the name *Toronto*, deriving it from the popular name for the French fort. Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe did not favour the name, and chose the name York as an honour to Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III. In 1834 the subject of the name came up again when city status was being considered. Those preferring *Toronto* claimed it was more musical, would not be confused with similar American names and was, in fact, an older name than York. It was also added that the latter had become derisively known as "Dirty Little York" and "Muddy York". The final vote for the change was fifteen in favour and eleven against.

SENS DU NOM

L'étymologie de *Toronto* et de ses variantes est assez difficile à déterminer avec précision. Certains soutiennent que les mots hurons comme *Otoronton* et *Oentaron* signifient "lieu de rencontre", soutenant qu'il s'agit là de noms utilisés pour désigner le lac Simcoe où se réunissaient les tribus indiennes. Selon Percy Robinson, ces mots seraient le nom des peuples ou des tribus de la région.²

Le mot huron *Taronten* a toutefois été relevé pour le portage entre les lacs Simcoe et Toronto et peut donc très bien être la source véritable du nom *Toronto*.

Il se peut, par ailleurs, que le nom soit tiré d'un mot d'origine mohawk (c'est-à-dire iroquoise). En effet, comme la racine "ront" laisse entendre "arbre" ou "long"³, un descendant direct de Joseph Brant a suggéré dans les années 1930 que les Mohawks interprétaient le nom *Toronto* comme signifiant "arbres dans l'eau". Or, Jim Skye, membre de la réserve indienne des Six nations, expliquait récemment que le nom signifiait "place where trees (trunks) are lying across water" (endroit où des arbres [troncs] flottent sur l'eau), rendant ainsi implicitement le passage possible. Ce nom peut également faire allusion à un mirage produit par des arbres poussant dans le lac Ontario, ou encore aux arbres ou aux branches plantés dans l'eau pour former un genre de barrage dans l'étroit passage entre les lacs Simcoe et Couchiching.⁴

Le nom peut aussi provenir des mots sénécas *Kanitare*, "lac" et *onto*, "ouvrir", désignant l'accès à la route qui menait au coeur du pays des Hurons.⁵

Dans ses écrits de 1930, le capitaine W.F. Moore défendait l'interprétation "arbres poussant dans l'eau", rejetant la théorie du "lieu de rencontre" comme étant inacceptable.⁶

ATTRIBUTION DU NOM À LA VILLE

En 1788, le capitaine Gother-Mann présentait un plan de la ville au gouvernement britannique, dans lequel il utilisait le nom *Toronto*, dérivé du nom populaire donné au fort français. Ce nom n'était cependant pas apprécié du lieutenant-gouverneur John Graves Simcoe, qui l'a remplacé par York en l'honneur de Frédéric, duc de York et second fils de Georges III. En 1834, la question est revenue sur le tapis lorsqu'on a voulu incorporer la ville. Ceux qui préféraient *Toronto* soutenaient que c'était là un nom plus musical et plus ancien, en fait, que York, et qu'il risquait moins d'être confondu avec d'autres noms américains semblables. De plus, York, se faisait appeler par dérision "Dirty Little York" et "Muddy York". Le vote définitif en faveur du changement était de quinze contre onze.

2 *Ibid.* p. 226.

3 Personal Communication: Marianne Methuen, State University of New York, Albany, N.Y., November 21, 1979.

4 *Ibid.* p. 223.

5 Harder, K.B. (1976): *Illustrated dictionary of place names*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, p. 554.

6 Moore, W.F. (1930): *Indian Place Names in Ontario*, Macmillan, Toronto, p. 46.

2 *Ibid.* p. 226.

3 Contact personnel: Marianne Methuen, State University of New York, Albany, N.Y., novembre 21 1979.

4 *Ibid.* p. 223.

5 Harder, K.B. (1976): *Illustrated dictionary of place names*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, p. 554.

6 Moore, W.F. (1930): *Indian Place Names in Ontario*, Macmillan, Toronto, p. 46.

The cartographic and historical evidence would appear to support a Mohawk origin for the name Toronto. The meanings "trees lie across" and "trees rise out of the water" are probably the best interpretations of the words that occur in the early literature and on 17th and 18th century maps.

OTHER TOPONYMIC OCCURRENCES AND THE USE OF INFORMAL ALTERNATIVES

West of the city of Toronto the present city of Mississauga applies to virtually the same area named *Toronto Township* in 1805. The former township of *Toronto Gore* is now a part of the city of Brampton. Elsewhere in Ontario are *Toronto Bay*, *Toronto Islets* and two features called *Toronto Lake*. *New Toronto* was formerly a town in the present Borough of Etobicoke. A small rural community near Cavendish in Prince Edward Island is called *Toronto*, and the name was also used for a school district in the southeast part of that province in the 1800s. There is a *Toronto Creek* in the Yukon and another in southern British Columbia. There are eight places in the United States called *Toronto*; some of them were named by immigrants from Ontario.

"Toronto the Good" and "Hogtown" have been informal designations in the past, while "T.O." is currently in vogue. Present day inhabitants of the "Queen City" are called *Torontonians* and many say they live in "Tarran(t)a".

Selon l'évidence historique et cartographique recueillie, le nom Toronto serait d'origine mohawk. Les interprétations les plus plausibles des diverses formes du nom, retrouvées dans les anciens documents et les cartes des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles, sont sans doute celles qui parlent d'arbres flottant ou poussant dans l'eau.

AUTRES FORMES TOPONYMIQUES ET USAGE D'AUTRES DÉSIGNATIONS POPULAIRES

À l'ouest de Toronto, la ville actuelle de Mississauga couvre pratiquement la même superficie qui était connue sous le nom de *Toronto Township* en 1805. L'ancien canton de *Toronto Gore* fait maintenant partie de la ville de Brampton, et d'autres endroits en Ontario se nomment *Toronto Bay*, *Toronto Islets* et *Toronto Lake*. *New Toronto* était auparavant un village dans ce qui est aujourd'hui Borough of Etobicoke. Une petite collectivité rurale située près de Cavendish sur l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard s'appelle *Toronto*, de même qu'un district scolaire dans le sud-est de la province au XIX^e siècle. Il existe un *Toronto Creek* dans le Yukon et un autre dans le sud de la Colombie-Britannique. Huit endroits aux États-Unis ont pour nom *Toronto*, certains ayant été nommés ainsi par des immigrants de l'Ontario.

Les noms "Toronto the Good" et "Hogtown" ont connu une certaine popularité dans le passé bien que "T.O." est maintenant en vogue. Les habitants de la "ville reine" s'appellent aujourd'hui des *Torontois* et beaucoup disent habiter, dans leur accent bien caractéristique, à "Tarran(t)a".



CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES RECOGNIZE A GREAT
AMERICAN NATURALIST, WILLIAM TEMPLE HORNADAY

by

Aline G. Hornaday*

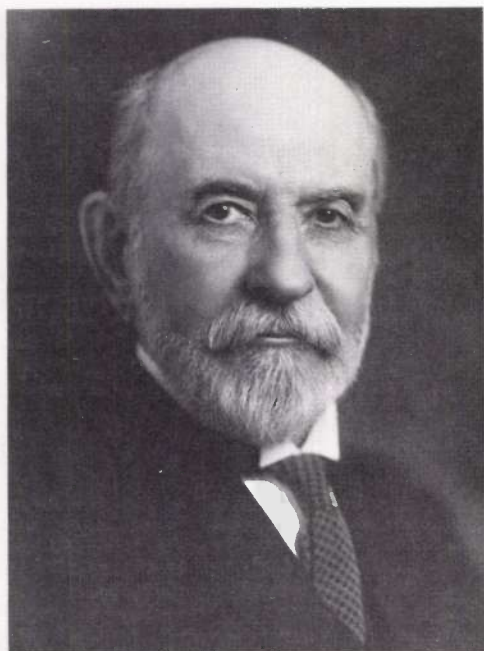
DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA HONORENT LA MÉMOIRE D'UN
GRAND NATURALISTE AMÉRICAIN, WILLIAM TEMPLE HORNADAY

par

Aline G. Hornaday*

Three features of the Canadian landscape today bear the name of the great American naturalist and zoo director William Temple Hornaday (1854-1937). Yet many Canadians will not recognize his name, or know why it is appropriate that Canadian geographical features have been named to honour him.

Photo: courtesy Aline Hornaday/gracieusité d'Aline Hornaday



William T. Hornaday, at age of 70/à 70 ans

Trois éléments naturels du paysage canadien portent aujourd'hui le nom du grand naturaliste américain et directeur de zoo, M. William Temple Hornaday (1854-1937). Mais de nombreux Canadiens ne connaissent pas son nom ou ne savent pas pourquoi il est approprié d'accorder son nom à des éléments naturels du Canada.

M. Hornaday est peut-être mieux connu pour avoir occupé le poste de directeur du zoo du Bronx (New York Zoological Park) de 1896 à 1926. Ce poste ne constitue en fait qu'une facette d'une carrière très variée dont le dénominateur commun était la passion portée par M. Hornaday à la faune sauvage. Cette passion s'est exprimée tout au long de sa vie par les efforts qu'il a déployés pour instruire le public sur les animaux sauvages et leurs moeurs, et pour promouvoir la conservation des espèces sauvages vivantes. Il a joué un rôle important dans la préservation du bison américain et il a été à la tête de nombreuses expéditions de collecte et d'études scientifiques dans le monde entier.

Les entreprises scientifiques de M. Hornaday sont rappelées par des noms géographiques au Mexique, aux Etats-Unis et au Canada. Une chaîne de montagnes près de Sonora au Mexique porte le nom de Hornaday d'après une expédition qu'il y a effectuée en 1907. A Sonora, M. Hornaday a découvert l'expansion la plus méridionale de l'habitat du mouflon *Ovis canadensis*, peu après avoir élaboré une description scientifique définitive de l'espèce, en se fondant sur les observations faites en Colombie-Britannique. Après la mort de M. Hornaday en 1937, le président des Etats-Unis à cette époque, Franklin D. Roosevelt, a accordé le nom de *mont Hornaday* à un pic situé dans le parc national de Yellowstone.

Le col *Hornaday* en Colombie-Britannique semble être le premier de trois éléments naturels canadiens à porter le nom de Hornaday. Ce col se trouve entre le ruisseau Brûlé et le ruisseau Norboe situés dans les chaînons Front au nord de Fernie et ce nom a été attribué par les membres d'une expédition dans les Rocheuses canadiennes en 1905, dont M. Hornaday et son ami, un explorateur et chasseur de Pennsylvanie M. John M. Phillips assumaient la direction. Sur l'esquisse de cartel de la région, on voit deux petits lacs, le "lac Helen" et le "lac Josephine" sur les pentes sud-est du mont Roth, au sud-est du col *Hornaday*. Ces lacs ont évidemment été nommés par Hornaday en mémoire de sa fille (Helen Hornaday Fielding)

* Aline G. Hornaday, M.A., of La Jolla, California.

* Aline G. Hornaday, M.A., de La Jolla, Californie.

Dr. Hornaday is perhaps best known for his directorship of the Bronx Zoo (the New York Zoological Park), from 1896 to 1926. This position was in fact only one facet of a varied career whose constant theme was Hornaday's love for wildlife. He expressed this through his lifelong efforts to educate the public to wild animals and their ways, and to promote the conservation of living wildlife species. He played a key role in saving the American bison and led numerous collecting and scientific expeditions around the world.

Hornaday's scientific endeavours are recognized in geographical names in Mexico, the United States and Canada. A mountain range near Sonora, Mexico bears Hornaday's name, from an expedition he led there in 1907. In Sonora, Hornaday found the furthest southerly extension of the range of bighorn sheep, *Ovis canadensis*, shortly after he formulated the definitive scientific description of the species on the basis of observations made in British Columbia. Following Hornaday's death in 1937, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then President of the United States, designated a peak in Yellowstone National Park as *Hornaday Mountain*.

Hornaday Pass in British Columbia appears to be the earliest naming of the three Canadian features chosen for Hornaday. It lies between Brûlé Creek and Norboe Creek in the Front Ranges, north of Fernie, and was named by members of an expedition made to the Canadian Rockies in 1905, under the leadership of Hornaday and his friend, the Pennsylvanian explorer and hunter John M. Phillips. On Phillips' sketch map¹ of the area, two small lakes, "Helen Lake" and "Josephine Lake" occur on the southeast slopes of Roth Mountain (now Mount Roth), southeast of *Hornaday Pass*. These lakes were evidently named by Hornaday after his daughter (Helen Hornaday Fielding) and his wife (Josephine Chamberlain Hornaday). Although several names on today's topographic maps of this area can be traced back to Phillips' map, "Helen Lake" and "Josephine Lake" have never been officially recognized.

Two rivers in northern Canada are named after Hornaday. The first to receive his name was *Hornaday River* in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. This river has its source between Bluenose Lake and Dease Arm of Great Bear Lake, and flows over 300 km northwest to Darnley Bay, on the south side of Amundsen Gulf. In 1952, J.K. Fraser² identified the present Hornaday River as that shown on the 1875 map of Oblate missionary Émile Petitot as Rivière Roncière-le Noury (after the French admiral and eminent geographer). This river was later investigated by the naturalist A.J. Stone in 1900, during a trip through Darnley Bay. Stone named it for Hornaday under the impression that it was an unknown, and hence unnamed, stream. In 1920 R.M. Anderson (former chief of the Southern Party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18) officially submitted the name to the Geographical Board of Canada (GBC), supporting his suggestion with the comment that "Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of N.Y. Zoological Park, (is) a well known advocate of Wild Life Conservation

et de son épouse (Josephine Chamberlain Hornaday). Bien que plusieurs noms qui sont actuellement sur les cartes topographiques de la région, se retrouvent sur la carte de Phillips,¹ le "lac Helen" et le "lac Josephine" n'ont jamais été officiellement reconnus.

Deux rivières du nord du Canada portent le nom de Hornaday. La première à recevoir le nom de *Rivière Hornaday* se trouve dans le district de Mackenzie dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Cette rivière prend sa source entre le lac Bluenose et la baie Dease du Grand lac de l'Ours et coule sur 300 km en direction nord-ouest pour se jeter dans la baie Darnley du côté sud du golfe Amundsen. En 1952, M. J.K. Fraser² a établi que la rivière Hornaday actuelle est bien celle qui était portée sur la carte dressée en 1875 par un missionnaire oblat, Émile Petitot, sous le nom de rivière Roncière-le Noury (en l'honneur de l'amiral français et éminent géographe). Plus tard le naturaliste A.J. Stone devait effectuer une expédition sur cette rivière vers 1900 au cours d'un voyage dans la baie Darnley. M. Stone lui attribua le nom de Hornaday parce qu'il avait l'impression que cette rivière était inconnue et donc qu'elle n'avait pas de nom. En 1920, M. R.M. Anderson (ancien chef de l'équipe sud de l'expédition canadienne dans l'Arctique de 1913 à 1918) soumit officiellement le nom à la Commission de géographie du Canada en appuyant sa proposition du commentaire disant que M. William T. Hornaday, directeur du N.Y. Zoological Park, un protecteur bien connu de la préservation de la faune sauvage au Canada et aux États-Unis.³ La Commission a adopté le nom le 7 septembre 1920.

La deuxième rivière Hornaday est un court affluent coulant vers l'est et se jetant dans la rivière des Esclaves dans la partie albertaine du parc national Wood Buffalo. Ce nom a été présenté au comité exécutif de la Commission de géographie du Canada lors de la préparation de la carte S.N.R.C. 74 NW en 1944. Les dossiers du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques soulignent le rôle joué par M. Hornaday à titre de président de l'American Bison Society. Son nom semble convenir particulièrement bien à un élément naturel qui se trouve dans un parc voué à la préservation du bison.

L'intérêt scientifique de M. William Temple Hornaday pour les mouflons, son influence dans la lutte engagée en vue de préserver le bison d'Amérique et son livre relatif à l'expédition dans les Rocheuses canadiennes en 1905 ont tous été particulièrement importants et se rapportent tous à la vie sauvage du Canada. En plus de ces réalisations, M. Hornaday a contribué d'une façon importante à la gestion de la faune sauvage en Amérique du Nord lorsqu'il était directeur du zoo de Bronx. Il est tout à fait convenable que la mémoire de ce grand conservateur et naturaliste soit perpétuée dans les noms d'un pays qu'il aimait et dont il a aidé à préserver la faune sauvage.

1 John M. Phillips, "1906 sketch map of the Elk and Bull River Region, East Kootenay, B.C." opposite page 8 in Hornaday, W.T. (1919): *Campfires in the Canadian Rockies*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1919.

2 Fraser, J.K. (1952): Identification of Petitot's Rivière La Roncière-le Noury, *Arctic*, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 224-234.

1 John M. Phillips, "1906 sketch map of the Elk and Bull River Region, East Kootenay, B.C." face à la page 8 dans Hornaday, W.T. (1919): *Campfires in the Canadian Rockies*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1919.

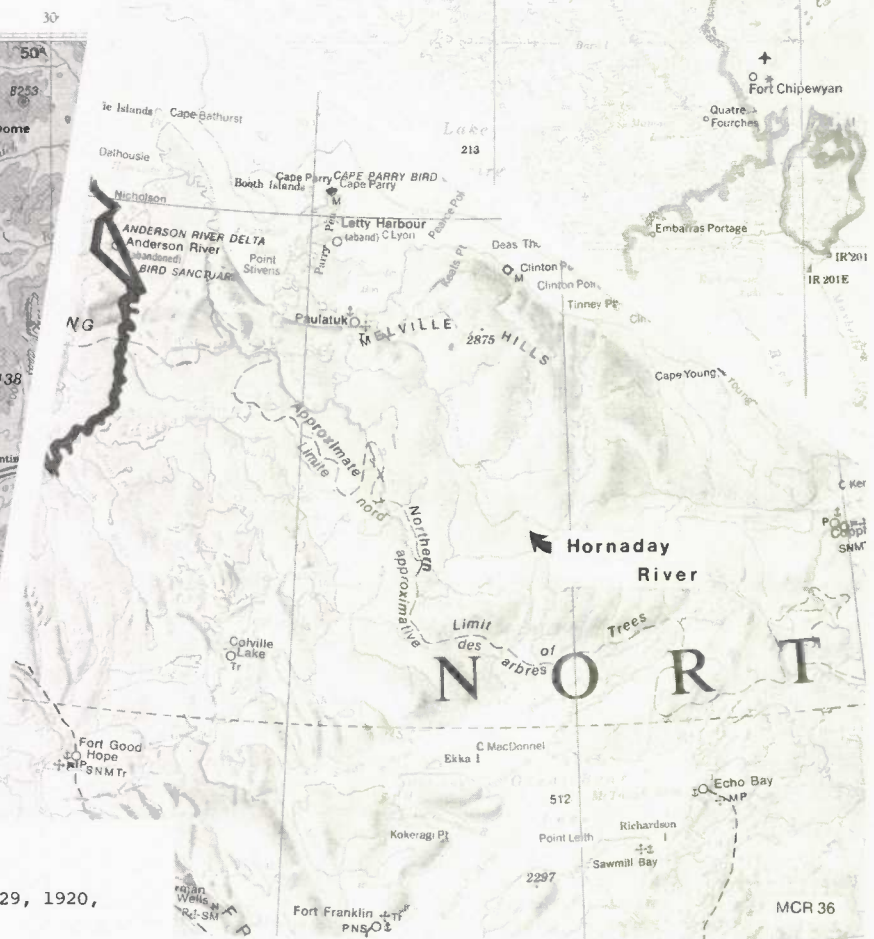
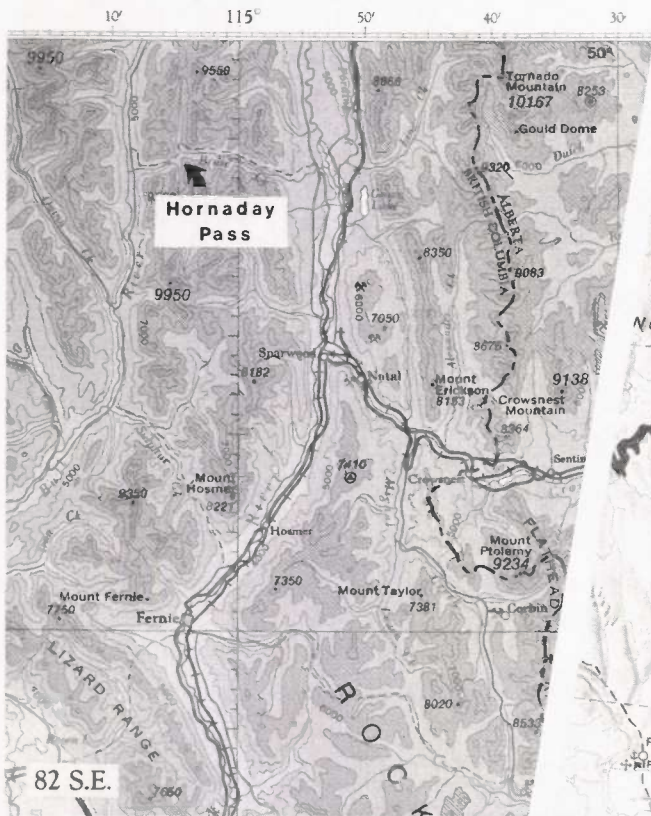
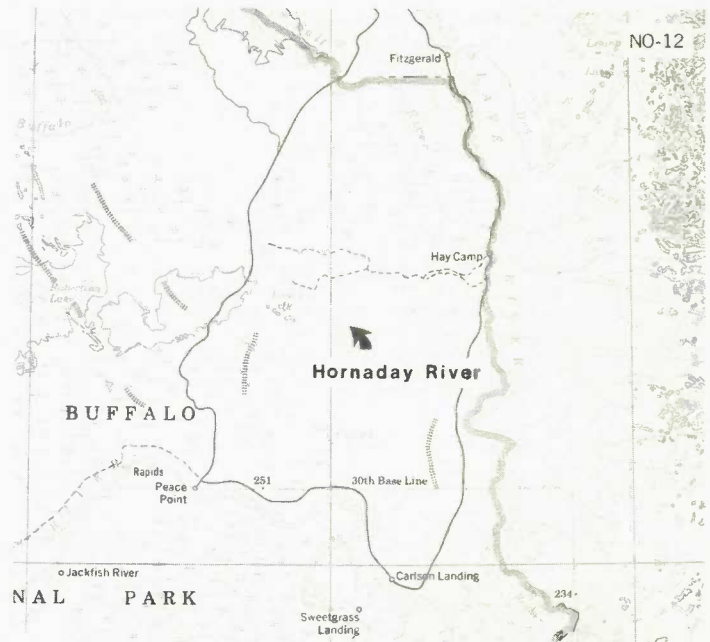
2 Fraser, J.K. (1952): Identification of Petitot's Rivière La Roncière-le Noury, *Arctic*, Vol. 5, no 4, pages 224 à 234.

3 Lettre de R.M. Anderson au Secrétaire de la Commission de géographie du Canada, 29 juillet 1920, dossier du C.P.C.N. G. 0553.

in Canada and the United States."³ On September 7, 1920, the Board adopted the name.

The second *Hornaday River* is a short tributary flowing east into the Slave River, in the Alberta section of Wood Buffalo National Park. The name was submitted to the Executive Committee of the Geographical Board of Canada for a compilation of N.T.S. sheet 74 NW in 1944. Record cards of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names draw attention to Dr. Hornaday's role as President of the American Bison Society. His name seemed particularly appropriate for a feature in a park dedicated to preservation of the buffalo.

William Temple Hornaday's scientific association with the bighorn sheep, his leadership in the fight to save the American bison, and his book concerning his expedition to the Canadian Rockies in 1905 were all especially important and relevant to Canada's wilderness. In addition to these accomplishments, Hornaday's directorship of the Bronx Zoo was a valuable contribution to the world of North American wildlife management. It is fitting that this great conservationist and naturalist is commemorated in the names of a land he loved and whose wildlife he helped to preserve.



3 Letter from R.M. Anderson to Sec. of GBC, July 29, 1920, CPCGN file 0553.

CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN VICTORIA, OCTOBER 10, 1979
RÉUNION ANNUELLE TENUE À VICTORIA, LE 10 OCTOBRE 1979

Members and observers/membres et observateurs



Jurisdiction of members or official deputies is indicated/Jurisdiction des membres ou délégués officiels est indiquée:

Front row (left to right)/première ranger (gauche à droite): J. Schramm, K.P. AuCoin (N.S./N.-É.), M. Stewart, J.-P. Drolet (Chairman/Président), D.F. Pearson (B.C./C.-B.), E. Little, A. Rayburn (Executive Secretary/Secrétaire exécutif), E. Schaubel (D.N.D./D.D.N.), R.G. Code (Ontario), J.-C. Fortin.

Second row (left to right)/deuxième ranger (gauche à droite): G.S. Thomas (Nfld./T.-N.), H. Kerfoot, B. Kidd (Public Archives/Archives publiques), A. Smith, T. Jolicoeur, S.B. MacPhee (Hydrographic Service/Service hydrographique), J.J. S. Thompson, L. King, J. Kuramoto, M. Pignalberi, C.L. Hammond (I.A.N.D./A.I.D.N.), J. Lunn (Alberta), A. Landry (Bureau of Translations/Bureau des traductions).

Back row (left to right)/dernière ranger (gauche à droite): M. Dorsey, H. Dorion (Que./Qué.), D. Myles (N.B./N.-B.), W. Wonders, G. Woodsworth, W.B. Schwartz (Saskatchewan), C.S.L. Ommanney, A.C. Roberts (Manitoba), R. Groot (Surveys and Mapping Branch, E.M.R./Direction des levés et de la cartographie, É.M.R.), M.B. Smart.

THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS WERE PRESENTED AT THE 18TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES HELD IN VICTORIA, OCTOBER 10, 1979.

LES RAPPORTS SUIVANTS DES COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS ONT ÉTÉ PRÉSENTÉS À LA DIX-HUITIÈME RÉUNION ANNUELLE DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES TENUE À VICTORIA, LE 10 OCTOBRE 1979.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON TOPONYMY RESEARCH

by

H. Dorion

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA

RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE

par

H. Dorion

The Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research met on Tuesday October 9. It re-examined some of last year's recommendations (see CANOMA, Vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 20-22) and looked to gathering information on which to base future advice on toponymic research matters.

The following topics were discussed:

- (1) The role of the Advisory Committee
- (2) Workshop on automation of geographic names data
- (3) Bibliography of Canadian toponymy
- (4) Inventory of current toponymic research
- (5) The range and perception of toponymic research
- (6) 1980 meeting of the Canadian Society for the Study of Names

(1) The role of the Advisory Committee remains a consultative one, recommending to the CPCGN toponymic research that should be undertaken. When the inventory of toponymic projects currently underway is completed, recommendations can be formulated for future research priorities.

(2) Last year a recommendation was made to hold a workshop on the automation of geographic names. As this did not prove feasible during 1979, the value of such a workshop was again emphasized. March or April, 1980 was suggested as a suitable time. The aims of this workshop would be:

- (a) to identify common goals and common needs of provincial and federal toponymic authorities;
- (b) to ensure compatibility and complementarity of systems being developed and to avoid duplication of the encoding process.

Le Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique s'est réuni le mardi 9 octobre. Il a réexaminé quelques recommandations faites lors de la réunion de l'an dernier (voir CANOMA Vol. 4 no 2 pages 20 à 22) et a recherché à obtenir des informations sur lesquelles se fonderont à l'avenir les conseils dispensés en matière de recherche toponymique.

Voici les principaux points étudiés au cours de la réunion:

- (1) Le rôle du comité consultatif
- (2) Atelier sur l'automatisation des données sur les noms géographiques
- (3) Bibliographie de la toponymie canadienne
- (4) Inventaire de la recherche toponymique actuelle
- (5) Portée et définition de la recherche toponymique
- (6) Assemblée de la Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms en 1980

(1) Le Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique conserve toujours son caractère consultatif en recommandant au CPCNG les recherches toponymiques à entreprendre. Lorsque l'inventaire des projets de toponymie en cours actuellement sera épuisé, on pourra faire des recommandations portant sur des priorités de recherche à l'avenir.

(2) L'an dernier le Comité consultatif a recommandé d'organiser un atelier de travail sur le traitement automatique des noms géographiques. Cela n'ayant pas été possible en 1979, on a souligné une fois de plus la valeur d'un tel atelier. On a suggéré qu'il pourrait, en mars ou avril 1980 être propice de le faire. L'atelier pourrait avoir les objectifs suivants:

- (a) déterminer des objectifs et des besoins communs des autorités de toponymie du gouvernement fédéral et des gouvernements provinciaux;
- (b) s'assurer que les systèmes qui seraient créés sont compatibles et complémentaires et éviter le double emploi du codage.

After the workshop, another meeting could take place for discussion of the technical compatibility of systems. The initial workshop, however, should not be highly technical. It was recommended that, in addition to federal and provincial toponymic departments, any other interested departments should be invited to share their experience at this workshop. Invitations should be sent to the provincial and federal members who would then try to identify departments that would be interested in participating. Initially it is suggested that replies should be received by December, at which time more details on timing and content of the workshop can be decided.

(3) The subject of a comprehensive bibliography of Canadian toponymy was again discussed. For the last two years it has been impossible for budgetary reasons to complete this project. It is recommended that copies of the bibliographic references on file with the CPCGN Secretariat should be passed to the provincial members to check for completeness and to add further references available. In perhaps a year and a half or two years, priorities of the National Toponymic Data Base will permit entry of this improved draft, and subsequent production and updating of bibliographical lists.

(4) At last year's meeting the Advisory Committee recommended an inventory should be made of current research being undertaken in Canadian toponymy. During 1979 the CPCGN Secretariat has been gathering this information. It is now proposed to circulate the lists to appropriate members for updating and addition of entries, prior to the inclusion of the data in the December 1979 issue of CANOMA.

(5) Some discussion took place concerning what is, or is not, toponymic research. It is generally agreed that routine fieldwork to collect geographical names for mapping purposes is not strictly toponymic research, unless accompanied by some other investigation, such as a systematic gathering of origin material, geographic evolution of names, or a study of writing systems. It appears that perhaps almost half of toponymic research in fact deals with geographical terminology and other language aspects of toponymy.

(6) The Advisory Committee suggests that at the 1980 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society for the Study of Names in Montréal (June 1, 2 and 3) a round table discussion could be arranged between federal, provincial and academic toponymic authorities. Brief papers could be invited to obtain an overall view of what is being done, what needs require attention in various government toponymic offices, and what possibilities exist for research within the academic field. Perhaps the papers could afterwards be used to update *Research Possibilities in Canadian Onomastics*, which was produced by Henri Dorion and Louise Laperrière-Monaghan in 1976.

À la suite de l'atelier, une autre réunion pourrait être tenue dans le but d'étudier la compatibilité technique des systèmes. L'atelier initial, toutefois, ne devrait pas être de portée hautement technique. On a recommandé qu'en plus des ministères fédéral et provinciaux de toponymie, tout autre organisme intéressé devrait y être invité pour faire part de son expérience. On devrait faire parvenir des invitations aux membres tant des gouvernements provinciaux que du gouvernement fédéral qui pourraient ensuite tenter de déterminer quels organismes pourraient être intéressés à y participer. A l'origine on avait suggéré de faire parvenir les réponses avant décembre, époque à laquelle on pourrait décider des détails du calendrier et du contenu de l'atelier.

(3) Une fois de plus on a étudié la question de l'établissement d'une bibliographie complète portant sur la toponymie du Canada. Depuis deux ans des contraintes budgétaires nous ont empêché de réaliser ce projet. Il est donc recommandé que des exemplaires des références bibliographiques classées au Secrétariat du CPCNG soient distribués aux membres provinciaux afin de pallier les lacunes éventuelles et aussi d'y ajouter d'autres références. Dans peut-être un an et demi ou deux, les priorités du fichier central toponymique national permettront d'inclure cette ébauche améliorée, et la production et l'amélioration subséquentes des listes bibliographiques.

(4) Lors de la réunion de l'an dernier, le comité consultatif a recommandé d'inventorier la recherche en cours en matière de toponymie canadienne. Le Secrétariat du CPCNG a réuni des informations sur ce sujet en 1979. On propose maintenant de distribuer les listes aux membres que cela intéresse en vue de les mettre à jour et d'y ajouter des entrées, avant que ces données paraissent dans le numéro de décembre 1979 de CANOMA.

(5) On a débattu la question de la définition de la recherche toponymique. On a généralement conclu que les travaux effectués habituellement sur place afin de recueillir des noms géographiques devant être placés sur des cartes, ne constituent pas strictement parlant de la recherche toponymique, à moins que cette collecte ne soit accompagnée d'autres sortes d'enquêtes, par exemple la collecte systématique de documents initiaux, l'étude de l'évolution géographique des noms ou une étude des systèmes d'écriture. Il semble que près de la moitié de la recherche toponymique touche en fait à la terminologie géographique et à d'autres aspects linguistiques de la toponymie.

(6) Le Comité consultatif suggère d'organiser une table ronde entre les autorités de toponymie fédérale et provinciales et les universités lors de l'assemblée annuelle de la Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms à Montréal les 1^{er}, 2 et 3 juin 1980. On pourrait inviter les participants à rédiger de brèves communications donnant une vue générale des réalisations, des points qui devraient recevoir plus d'attention dans les différents bureaux de toponymie des gouvernements et des possibilités de recherche des universités. Ces communications pourraient peut-être servir plus tard à mettre à jour l'ouvrage *Possibilités de Recherche en Onomastique* qui a été produit par Henri Dorion et Louise Laperrière-Monaghan en 1976.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

by

S.B. MacPhee

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DES NOMS

D'ÉLÉMENTS NATURELS SOUS-MARINS

par

S.B. MacPhee

The Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names has met once since the last meeting of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in Ottawa. At the August 8th meeting, I assumed the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee in replacement of Mr. G.N. Ewing.

Le Comité consultatif des noms d'éléments naturels sous-marins s'est réuni une seule fois depuis la dernière réunion à Ottawa du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques. Lors de la réunion du 8 août dernier, j'ai assumé la présidence du Comité consultatif en remplacement de M. G.N. Ewing.



MEMBERS/MEMBRES:

Seated (left to right)/Assis (gauche à droite): S.B. MacPhee (Chairman/Président), T. Jolicoeur, G.N. Ewing (Past Chairman/président sortant)

Standing (left to right)/Debout (gauche à droite): B. Sanford, C. Chaulk, C.L. Hammond, C. Mageau, A. Rayburn

Absent: D. Loring

Mr. Ewing reported that he and Dr. R. Randall, the convenor of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names, had a series of discussions with the object of reaching agreement on a single list of terms and definitions for undersea features and guidelines for naming features. Agreement was reached on all outstanding items and a joint list and guidelines have now been developed. The day the meeting was held, Mr. Ewing received the updated "List of Undersea Terms and Definitions approved provisionally by the U.N. Group of Experts on Geographical Names Working Group on Undersea and Maritime Features, March 6, 1979".

Alan Rayburn, also a member of the UNGEGN, informed the Committee that two further actions would be required before this list of terms and definitions could be approved for international use, namely approval by the International Oceanographic Commission/International Hydrographic Organization (IOC/IHO) and by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. He also said that a question had arisen concerning possible conflict with similar tasks being undertaken by the United Nations Law of Sea Conference (LOS). No action should be taken at this time on defining "continental shelf" or any other feature relating to this term. The UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names list of undersea feature definitions was presented to the LOS Conference in Geneva in March 1979. No further action has as yet been taken by this body. Our Committee will be informed when action is taken on this matter.

At the same meeting the subject of publicity was brought up. It was the opinion of each member that our Committee and our decisions should be given wider publicity. Liaison with the east and the west coasts would give a closer contact with the Oceanographic, Hydrographic and Geoscience Centres. The publication of a *Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names* would be a means of disseminating our decisions. A history of the Committee will be prepared by the Secretary and will be sent to editors of scientific publications.

The compilation of the *Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names* has been taken over by the Secretary. It was proposed that an alphabetical listing of names for all features that are submerged at low water be compiled with the position given by geographical co-ordinates and referenced to the chart or paper where the name is shown. This was suggested for the first edition of the *Gazetteer*. Subsequent editions will include additional information.

As a result of the August 8, 1979 meeting, 35 names were recommended for approval, applying to features off the southern British Columbia coast, and shown on various Natural Resource Maps.

M. Ewing a indiqué que M. R. Randall, chargé de réunir le Groupe d'experts des Nations-Unies pour les noms géographiques, et lui-même s'étaient entretenus à plusieurs reprises afin d'établir une seule liste de termes et de définitions pour les éléments sous-marins et des lignes directrices pour le choix de toponymes. Ils se sont entendus sur toutes les questions encore en suspens et ont établi conjointement une liste et des lignes directrices. Le jour de la réunion, M. Ewing a reçu la mise à jour de la liste des définitions et termes sous-marins approuvés provisoirement le 6 mars 1979 par le Groupe de travail, sur les détails sous-marins et marins du Groupe d'experts des Nations-Unies pour les noms géographiques.

M. Alan Rayburn, également membre du GENUNG, a annoncé aux membres du Comité qu'il reste à prendre deux autres mesures avant que ne soit approuvée la liste des termes et définitions pour utilisation au niveau international, notamment obtenir l'approbation de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale et de l'Organisation hydrographique internationale (COI/OHI), ainsi que celle de la Quatrième conférence des Nations-Unies sur la nomenclature des noms géographiques. Il a également mentionné qu'il avait été question d'un conflit possible entre leurs travaux et des travaux semblables entrepris par la Conférence des Nations-Unies sur le droit de la mer (DLM). Il ne faudrait prendre aucune décision actuellement sur la définition de "plateau continental" ou de tout autre élément se rapportant à ce terme. La liste du Groupe d'experts des Nations-Unies pour les noms géographiques portant sur les définitions des toponymes sous-marins a été présentée à la Conférence DLM, tenue à Genève en mars 1979. Cet organisme n'a pas encore pris de décision. S'il y a du nouveau notre Comité en sera informé.

Lors de la même réunion, il a été question de publicité. Chacun des membres était d'avis que notre Comité et nos décisions devraient être plus largement connus. Une liaison plus étroite entre la côte est et la côte ouest permettrait des contacts plus étroits avec les Centres océanographique, hydrographique et géoscientifique. La publication d'un *Répertoire géographique des toponymes sous-marins* serait un moyen de faire connaître nos décisions. Le Secrétaire préparera un historique du Comité et l'enverra aux rédacteurs de publications scientifiques.

Le Secrétaire a pris en charge la compilation du *Répertoire géographique des toponymes sous-marins*. Il a été proposé de dresser une liste alphabétique des noms de tous les éléments qui demeurent submergés à marée basse, en donnant leur position en coordonnées géographiques, avec renvois à la carte ou au document où se trouve le nom. Il a été proposé de procéder ainsi pour la première édition du *Répertoire*. Les éditions ultérieures comporteraient des renseignements supplémentaires.

Par suite de la réunion du 8 août 1979, il a été recommandé d'approuver 35 noms s'appliquant à des éléments situés au large de la côte sud de la Colombie-Britannique, et apparaissant sur diverses cartes de ressources naturelles.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE NOMENCLATURE

by
C.S.L. Ommanney

During the past year the Advisory Committee lost one member with the retirement of Alex Stevenson. We would like to express our appreciation to him for the contributions he has made.

At a working level the Advisory Committee has been functioning well. Our alpine specialists have reviewed many names during the past year and my own office has reviewed and delineated over 100 glacier names, some 80% from British Columbia and 14% from the Northwest Territories.

One major development has been the contact established with the Surveys and Mapping Branch and the Mapping and Charting Establishment. The Chairman met with interpreters from these two establishments at the invitation of Lou Sebert (a member of the Advisory Committee) to discuss proper representation on topographical maps of glaciological features, such as moraines and crevasses. The Chairman will be meeting regularly with Surveys and Mapping interpreters to discuss specific problems. The Mapping and Charting Establishment will be using Glacier Inventory of Canada work maps, produced by my office for the pre-interpretation of glaciological features. This development will help to avoid future problems with regard to the representation and identification of the glacierized areas of Canada.

The problem of *Wilson Glacier* in Banff National Park was refined on the basis of unpublished information, and a decision on *Wilson Icefield* will be processed shortly.

The Advisory Committee resolved to try to ensure that glaciological and mountain features be properly delineated before decisions on their names are made.

With submissions being received for the naming of smaller glaciological features the Advisory Committee agreed to consider the use of the generic "glacieret" for very small glacier features.

Following the first meeting of the Advisory Committee, members concluded that it was essential to delineate features as they are named. However, before this could be done it was necessary to have a thorough understanding of the meaning of the generic in question. This led to our first attempt to come up with descriptions and definitions of generics in use in Canada. Amongst other things the oc-

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF
DE LA NOMENCLATURE GLACIOLOGIQUE ET ALPINE

par
C.S.L. Ommanney

Au cours de l'année dernière, le Comité consultatif a perdu un membre en la personne de M. Alex Stevenson qui a pris sa retraite. Nous profitons de l'occasion pour le remercier de son apport au Comité consultatif.

Au point de vue travail, le Comité consultatif a très bien fonctionné. Nos spécialistes de la terminologie alpine ont passé en revue un grand nombre de noms au cours de l'an dernier et mon propre bureau a passé en revue et délimité plus de 100 noms de glaciers dont 80% se trouvent en Colombie-Britannique et 14% dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

L'une de nos principales réalisations a été l'établissement de rapports avec la Direction des levés et de la cartographie et le Service de cartographie. A l'invitation de M. Lou Sebert (membre du Comité consultatif) le président a rencontré des interprètes de ces deux services afin d'étudier la meilleure façon de porter les éléments glaciaires tel que moraines et crevasses sur les cartes topographiques. Le président rencontrera régulièrement les interprètes de la Division des levés et de la cartographie afin d'étudier des questions précises. Le Service de cartographie utilisera l'Inventaire des glaciers du Canada (carte de travail), produit par mon bureau et destiné à la préinterprétation des éléments naturels glaciaires. Cela permettra d'éviter à l'avenir des problèmes de représentation et l'identification des zones recouvertes de glace au Canada.

La question du *glacier Wilson* dans le parc national de Banff a été précisée d'après des informations inédites; nous publierons bientôt notre décision portant sur le *champ de glace Wilson*.

Le Comité consultatif a résolu de tenter de s'assurer que les éléments glaciaires et les montagnes sont proprement délimités avant que des décisions soient prises quant à leur nom.

Le Comité consultatif a accepté d'étudier l'usage du terme générique "glacieret" pour désigner de très petits glaciers lorsqu'on nous soumet des noms pour des éléments glaciaires.

À la suite de la première réunion du Comité consultatif, les membres ont conclu qu'il était essentiel de délimiter les éléments lorsqu'on leur donne un nom. Avant d'y parvenir, toutefois, il est nécessaire de comprendre parfaitement la signification du terme générique en question. Cela est à l'origine de notre première tentative d'élaboration de descriptions et de définitions de termes génériques utilisés au Canada. Entre autres choses, l'existence d'éléments hydrographiques dans

currence of water features in alpine areas meant that a clear separation could not be made between glaciological and alpine generics and other generics. Thus we have been working towards a compilation covering all generics in use in this country.

- (1) A list has been made of physical generics and labels in official use.
- (2) A detailed alphabetical printout has been prepared containing definitions, descriptions, examples and sources used. To date, Volume 1 covering A - F (aiguille to furrow) is compiled.

In the course of doing this work the Chairman became aware of other groups doing similar work:

- (1) The CCSM Classification of Topographic Features, which calls for a dictionary of terms describing clearly and unambiguously all topographic features.
- (2) The PAIGH Project, which calls for the same approach to labels in use.
- (3) The Toponymy Division's National Toponymic Data Base which will be identifying and describing all generics in use in Canada by 1981.
- (4) The work of the Commission de toponymie du Québec dealing with generics.

There may be other similar activities of which the CPCNG members may be aware.

In view of (a) the apparent overlap and duplication, (b) the fact that no clear limits can be drawn between glaciological and alpine generics and other generics and (c) considering that the Advisory Committee is necessarily dealing with matters beyond its area of expertise, the Advisory Committee recommends that the CPCNG, through the offices of the Secretariat, investigate all current activities in Canada related to the descriptions and/or definitions of generics in use in Canada and make recommendations as to how this activity should be pursued in the future.

In the meantime the Advisory Committee will complete the compilation of Volume 2 (G - Z) of the generics glossary for use by members of the Advisory Committee.

Appointments to the Advisory Committee are for two years and expire this year. If it is agreeable to the Chairman and members of the CPCNG, the Advisory Committee would like to recommend that it continue its activities and draw its members and/or alternates from those name authorities most interested - British Columbia, Alberta, Newfoundland, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, National Parks, CPCNG Secretariat, and from organizations with particularly relevant expertise - the Snow and Ice Division of Environment Canada (represented by myself), Surveys and Mapping Branch (represented by Lou Sebert), the Alpine Club of Canada and the Geological Survey (represented by Glenn Woodsworth), and our independent specialist Mrs. Maryalice Stewart.

des régions alpines signifiait qu'il n'était pas possible d'établir de distinction précise entre les termes génériques glaciologiques et alpins et les autres termes génériques. C'est ainsi que nous tentons d'établir une compilation couvrant tous les termes génériques utilisés au pays.

- (1) Etablissement d'une liste des termes génériques physiques et des désignations en usage officiel.
- (2) Préparation d'une sortie d'imprimante détaillée par ordre alphabétique contenant des définitions, des descriptions, des exemples et les sources utilisées. Le volume 1 va maintenant de la lettre A à la lettre F (de "aiguille à furrow").

Au cours de ses travaux, le président a pris connaissance de travaux semblables effectués par d'autres groupes:

- (1) La classification des éléments topographiques du Conseil canadien des levés et de la cartographie qui prépare un dictionnaire des termes décrivant clairement et sans ambiguïté tous les éléments topographiques.
- (2) Le projet de l'Institut panaméricain de géographie et d'histoire qui traite de la même façon des appellations en usage.
- (3) La banque nationale des données toponymiques de la Division de la toponymie qui relèvera et décrira tous les termes génériques en usage au Canada d'ici à 1981.
- (4) Les travaux de la Commission de toponymie du Québec sur les termes génériques.

Les membres du CPCNG connaissent peut-être d'autres activités du même genre.

Considérant, a) le recoupement et le double emploi apparent, b) le fait qu'il n'existe pas de limites précises entre les termes génériques glaciologiques et alpins et les autres termes génériques et c) que le Comité consultatif traite nécessairement de questions hors de son domaine de connaissances, le Comité consultatif recommande que le CPCNG, par l'entremise des bureaux du Secrétariat, fasse une enquête sur toutes les activités courantes au Canada en ce qui concerne les descriptions ou les définitions des termes génériques en usage au Canada et fasse des recommandations sur la façon de poursuivre cette activité à l'avenir.

Entre-temps, le Comité consultatif terminera la préparation du volume 2 (de G à Z) du glossaire des termes génériques devant servir aux membres du Comité consultatif.

Les nominations au Comité consultatif sont faites pour deux ans et elles expirent cette année. Si le président et les membres du CPCNG sont d'accord, le Comité consultatif recommande qu'il poursuive ses activités et qu'il choisisse ses membres ou des remplaçants auprès des autorités qui s'y intéressent le plus: la Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, Terre-Neuve, le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les parcs nationaux, le Secrétariat du CPCNG et des organismes possédant des connaissances particulièrement pertinentes, la Division de la neige et de la glace du ministère de l'Environnement dont je suis le délégué, la direction des levés et de la cartographie (représenté par Lou Sebert), l'Alpine Club of Canada, la Commission géologique (dont le représentant est M. Glenn Woodsworth) et notre spécialiste indépendant, Mme Maryalice Stewart.

CURRENT TOPONYMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS (1979)
PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE EN COURS (1979)

In CANOMA (Vol. 4 No. 2, December 1978) and through individual letters we requested information regarding current toponymic research projects. The Secretariat has received responses from across the country, and summarized here are brief comments concerning the subject matter of each project. Some research topics are strictly toponymic, whereas others may be in related fields (e.g., local history, linguistics), but are thought to be of definite interest to the toponymist. Where possible, topics have been grouped on a regional basis and brief reference is made to the time frame for project completion. Further details of individual projects, can be forwarded on request. The CPCGN Secretariat would be pleased to receive any additional news of current toponymic research.

Dans CANOMA Vol. 4 no. 2, décembre 1978 et par l'entremise de lettres envoyées à certaines personnes, nous leur avons demandé de nous faire connaître leurs projets de recherche toponymique en cours. Au Secrétariat, nous avons reçu des réponses venant d'un peu partout à travers le pays et dans ce numéro nous donnons quelques brefs commentaires sur chacun de ces projets. Certains ne traitent que de la toponymie tandis que d'autres portent sur des sujets rattachés à des disciplines connexes telles que la petite histoire ou la linguistique. Nous avons autant que possible essayé de grouper les sujets selon les différentes régions du pays. Nous avons ajouté des précisions sur la durée prévue des projets. Si vous désirez plus de renseignements sur un sujet particulier nous vous le ferons parvenir sur demande. Pourriez-vous nous tenir au courant de tout nouveau projet de recherche toponymique.

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
ATLANTIC PROVINCES/PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE			
Handcock, Gordon	St. John's	Proposed field programme for Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland	1980-1981
Hewson, John	St. John's	Collection and analysis of place names of Micmac origin in Newfoundland	continuing/ indéfini
Munro, M.R.	Ottawa	Geographical names of Nova Scotia	- 1983
Robichaud, Lisa	Moncton	Indian geographical names in New Brunswick	-
QUEBEC/QUÉBEC			
Beaupré, Pierre	Québec	Étude de noms de localités non constituées en corporation - pour fin d'officialisation	- 1980
Carette, Nicole	Montréal	L'écriture des noms de lieux: essai d'application au Québec	complete/fini 1978

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PREVU</u>
Cossette, Guylaine	Québec	Lexique - vocabulaire d'entités géographiques, notamment celle qui ont trait à la morphologie littorale	complete/fini 1979
Cossette, Guylaine	Québec	Définitions de noms génériques d'immeubles résidentiels et de secteurs sans nom officiel	- 1980
Dorion, Henri	Québec	Relevé des exonymes français: inventaire de tous les noms de lieux étrangers ayant ou ayant eu une forme "francisée" à partir de sources multiples	1979-1981
Dorion, Henri et Poirier, Jean	Québec	Dictionnaire des noms de lieux du Québec (en deux parties: 1. une information synthétique et synoptique; 2. le sens, l'origine, l'évolution et les variantes)	1979-1984
Dubois, Jean-Marie	Sherbrooke	Toponymie de la Côte Nord du Saint-Laurent - les régions du lac Matamek, Rivière-aux-Graines, Sheldrake, Mingan et l'île de Mingan	1974 -
Dufour, Jules	Chicoutimi	Circonscrire davantage les limites des régions minordiques Québécoises et leur attribuer un régionyme approprié	1979-1981
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Règles de formation des gentilés; dégager l'ensemble des règles qui président à la formation du nom des habitants du Québec, qu'elle qu'en soit la nature	complete/fini 1979
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Étude du genre des potamonymes - (fleuve et rivières tout particulièrement)	complete/fini 1979
Fortin, Jacques	Québec	Dépouillement de divers documents à provision d'une banque de noms pour des entités géographiques à nommer	continuing/ indéfini
Larouche, Georges	Québec	La régionymie au Québec	1980
Larouche, Georges	Québec	Toponymie de l'archipel de Mingan - caractéristiques et problèmes toponymiques	- 1980
Poirier, Jean	Québec	La prononciation usuelle et normale des noms de lieux du Québec par les Québécois	1979-1981
Veilleux, Rémi	Québec	Définitions des génériques français utilisés en onymie urbaine et équivalents français pour les génériques odonymiques anglais	complete/fini 1979
Veilleux, Rémi	Québec	Liste des équivalents anglais pour les entités du <i>Repertoire toponymique du Québec</i>	- 1980

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
ONTARIO			
Andrews, Debbie	Ottawa	Renfrew County: geographical names as indicators of cultural origins	1979-1980
Barr, Elinor	Thunder Bay	"Ignace: a saga of the Shield"	published/publié 1979
Baum, Shirley	Toronto	Place names of the Regional Municipality of York	- 1983
Brown, Ron	Toronto	"Ghost towns of Ontario"	published/publié 1978
Carter, Floreen and Lloyd	Oakville	Former place names of Ontario	- 1981
Carter, Floreen and Lloyd	Oakville	Former place names of Canada	continuing/ indéfini
Gervais, G.S.	Sudbury	Enquête toponymique: Blezard Valley	-
Hartley, Alan	Duluth	Ojibway and French place names of the upper Great Lakes	continuing/ indéfini
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	Guide des toponymes français de l'Ontario - inventaire et analyse des principaux toponymes d'origine française ou canadienne française	1978-1979
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	Choronymie française en Ontario - depuis l'Ancien régime jusqu'à nos jours	1981-1985
Martin, Janet	Ottawa	Lanark County: geographical names as indicators of historical settlement patterns	1979-1980
Mika, Helma and Nick	Belleville	History, development and name origins of places in Ontario	three stages/ trois étapes: 1977, 1980, 1981
Roulston, Pauline	Mississauga	"Place names of Peel: past and present"	published/publié 1978
Roulston, Pauline	Mississauga	Place names of Halton Regional Municipality - past and present	- 1981
Rudnyckyj, J.B.	Ottawa	Ottawa street names; a study in micro-toponymy	1980-1985
PRAIRIE PROVINCES/LES PRAIRIES			
Cook, G.	Ottawa	Field and historical research on geographical names of Manitoba	1975-1981
Ireland-Smith, Adair	Toronto	Compilation of carded data on place names of Manitoba, including material from sources such as Hudson's Bay Company records, fur trade journals and local histories	1978-1979

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE			
Akrigg, G.P.V. and H.B.	Vancouver	Geographical names of the Kamloops - Revelstoke area	possible start/ début prévu 1980
Akrigg, G.P.V. and H.B.	Vancouver	Additions to general collection of da- ta on B.C. place names	continuing/ indéfini
Bouchard, R.	Victoria	Comprehensive ethnogeographical studies in southern B.C.	continuing/ indéfini
Carlson, Barry F.	Victoria	Linguistic research, including place name information of the Saanich and Nitinaht people	continuing/ indéfini
Cowichan Valley Regional District	Duncan	Gazetteer of geographical names for the Cowichan Valley	- 1979
Hatfield, H.R.	Penticton	Establishment of geographic names in connection with research into historic trails of the Okanagan, Similkameen and wilderness areas of the Cascades	continuing/ indéfini
Lean, L.P. (Pat)	Merritt	Geographic names of the Nicola Valley; comprehensive listings of names, in- cluding physical features, ranches and roads	continuing/ indéfini
Lewer, Else	North Vancouver	Origins and meanings of geographic place names: Liard River and Peace River areas	1979-1981
Ricker, Karl E.	West Vancouver	Sorting out problems of geographic names in various alpine areas of B.C.	1978-1980
Rozen, David L.	Vancouver	Ethnogeographical studies, including native Indian place and territorial names in the Gulf Islands and south- ern Vancouver Island - Halkomelem and Coast Salish languages.	continuing/ indéfini
Sandilands, R.W.	Victoria	B.C. coastal names linked with hydro- graphers	continuing/ indéfini
Shaw, Patricia A.	Vancouver	Dakota language project - linguistic analysis of the Canadian dialects of Dakota, including Stoney and Assini- boine	continuing/ indéfini
Walker, Dick and Wilkinson, Dave	Fort St. James	Preparation of material on Carrier cul- ture, including the translation of the New Testament into Carrier	continuing/ indéfini
Werschke, Thelma	Prince George	Historical research on central interior of B.C.	- 1979
Werschke, Thelma	Prince George	Local history of the CNR line from Prince George to Dome Creek	- 1981
Woodsworth, G.J.	Vancouver	Geographical names of the Coast Moun- tains, particularly origins of glacier and mountain names	continuing/ indéfini

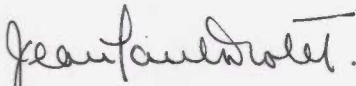
<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST			
Ackroyd, Lynda	c/o Ottawa	Dogrib dictionary and grammar - Mackenzie District	1977-1980
Castonguay, Rachelle	Ottawa	Analyse du matériel toponymique contenu dans les écrits et cartes du Père Émile Petitot	- 1979
Hickey, Clifford G.	Edmonton	Nineteenth century Copper Eskimos	continuing/ indéfini
Howard, Phil	c/o Ottawa	Slave dictionary - southern Slave dialect area, Mackenzie District	1976-1981
Kerfoot, Helen	Ottawa	Geographical names of the Northwest Territories	continuing/ indéfini
Redhead, R.E.	Pangnirtung	Collection of local names in Pangnirtung area	continuing/ indéfini
Rice, Keren	c/o Ottawa	Slave grammar - Mackenzie District	1976-1980
Saxon, Leslie	c/o Ottawa	Dogrib dictionary - Mackenzie District	1977-1980
Young, Brian	Ottawa	Effect of the Franklin expeditions on the toponymy of the Canadian north	1979-1980
YUKON TERRITORY/TERRITOIRE DU YUKON			
Ricker, Karl E.	West Vancouver	Geographic names of the Dempster Highway: km 0 to km 140 - names submission for possible approval	- 1979
MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS			
Armstrong, F.H.	London	Retention or loss of historical names with the recent reorganization of municipal boundaries	-
Carrière, Gaston o.m.i., C.M.	Ottawa	La toponymie oblate canadienne (continuation) - les sources pour rechercher des noms des missionnaires Oblats	- 1980
CPCGN	Ottawa	A bibliography of Canadian toponymy	- 1983
Hall, Mark and Ross, Heather	Ottawa	Encoding geographic names for a data base to aid towards a policy for standardization of foreign names on federal maps	complete/fini 1979
Hamelin, Louis- Edmond	Trois-Rivières	Dictionnaire de géographie (terminologie générale en géographie, choronymie, lexèmes ou syntagmes qui ont cette double fonction)	- 1985
Jolicoeur, T.	Ottawa	Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names	- 1981

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
Jolicoeur, T.	Ottawa	Research in terms and definitions referring to undersea features	continuing/ indéfini
Jolicoeur, T.	Ottawa	Geographical features in Canada named for surveyors	continuing/ indéfini
Kines, Don	Ottawa	Data on named and unnamed springs, hot-springs and caves	continuing/ indéfini
Nicholson, N.L.	London	Origins of street names and the processes of their official adoption	continuing/ indéfini
Ommanney, C.S.L.	Ottawa	Identification, description and/or definition of generics in use in Canada	- 1982
Ommanney, C.S.L.	Ottawa	Compilation of a glacier inventory of Canada, to include comprehensive information on all glaciers, including bibliographic sources of name origins	continuing/ indéfini
Rayburn, Alan	Ottawa	History of geographic naming in Canada	continuing/ indéfini
Rosenvall, L.A.	Calgary	Distribution of Mormon settlements in western North America, and the origins and historical significance of the settlement names (1830-1930)	-
ADDITIONAL ENTRIES/ÉLÉMENTS ADDITIONNELS			
Castonguay, Rachelle	Ottawa	La construction de l'espace tel que révéler par l'analyse du système toponymique des Indiens de Fort Good Hope	- 1980
Weldon, Jay	Ottawa	Salient factors contributory to the earliest settlements of East and West Hawkesbury Townships, 1788-1846	- 1980
Hamilton, W.B.	Halifax	A comparison of Canadian and Australian geographical naming practices and terminology usage	1980-1981
Harrison, D.	Hay River	Using geographical name origins in Social Studies projects in the Northwest Territories educational programmes.	continuing/ indéfini
O'Brien, K.	Ottawa	Geographical names reflecting authors, fictional characters and places	continuing/ indéfini
Hammond, Lyle	Ottawa	Tracing the various sea voyages through the "Northwest Passage"	continuing/ indéfini

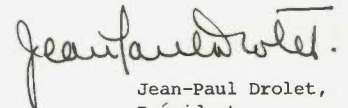
GUIDE TOPONYMIQUE DU QUÉBEC

The *Guide toponymique du Québec* is a fundamentally important document for the development of criteria and standards on how to select, spell and make official all geographical names in Quebec. It is an elaboration of principles and procedures based on long experience by the staff of the Commission de toponymie du Québec. The thrust of the *Guide* follows the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The *Guide toponymique* was prepared by the Commission de toponymie du Québec and published during June 1979. The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names thought that other naming authorities, both in Canada and in other countries, would find the *Guide* invaluable in the development and dissemination of their own principles and procedures. I would like to express my gratitude to the Commission for giving our Permanent Committee permission to translate the original text into English and make it available to members through CANOMA. (French copies are available from the Commission de toponymie du Québec, 220 Grande Allée Est, Québec, Québec, G1R 2J1).

Le *Guide toponymique du Québec* est un document fondamental pour l'élaboration de critères et de normes de sélection, d'orthographe et d'officialisation de tous les noms géographiques au Québec. Il s'agit de l'application de principes et de méthodes fondés sur les nombreuses années d'expérience du personnel de la Commission de toponymie du Québec. Le contenu du *Guide* se conforme aux recommandations des Conférences des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques. Le *Guide toponymique*, publié en juin 1979, est l'oeuvre de la Commission de toponymie du Québec. Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques est d'avis que le *Guide* peut constituer pour d'autres organismes de toponymie, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger, un outil très précieux d'élaboration et de dissémination de leurs propres principes et méthodes. Je tiens à remercier la Commission d'avoir accordé à notre Comité permanent l'autorisation de traduire le texte original en anglais et de le mettre ainsi à la portée des membres par l'entremise de CANOMA. (On peut se procurer des exemplaires du texte français auprès de la Commission de toponymie du Québec, située au 220, Grande Allée Est, Québec, Québec, G1R 2J1).



Jean-Paul Drolet,
Chairman,
Canadian Permanent
Committee on
Geographical Names.



Jean-Paul Drolet,
Président,
Comité permanent
canadien des
noms géographiques.

★ ★ ★

GUIDE TOPONYMIQUE DU QUÉBEC

Provisional Edition - June, 1979

Government of Quebec, Commission de toponymie

- English Translation -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	30	IV DESIGNATION PROCEDURE (How to have a place name made official).....	35
I DEFINITIONS	30	APPENDIX A: Extract from the <i>Charter of the French Language</i>	36
II SELECTION CRITERIA (How to select a place name).....	31	APPENDIX B: Information Sheet	37
III SPELLING STANDARDS (How to spell a place name).....	33		

INTRODUCTION

Instituted by the *Charter of the French Language* (sections 122 to 128), the Commission de toponymie¹ constitutes the final authority in Quebec on geographical names. The Charter places no limits on the scope of the term "place names". For this reason, all geographical names in Quebec, whether they designate points (hamlets, unoccupied places, sites and so forth), linear networks (streets, roads and other routes of communication) or spaces (regions, townships, municipalities, territorial divisions, lakes, rivers, mountains, islands and so forth), whatever their dimensions, fall within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

However, certain bodies, such as municipal governments, exercise concurrent jurisdiction over place names; the necessary cooperation between these bodies and the Commission is provided for in the specific terms of reference which the Charter confers upon the Commission. Among its other duties, the Commission is responsible for establishing selection criteria (how to give a name to a place), spelling standards (how to spell the name) and rules of procedure (how to have it made official) in order to achieve greater standardization in toponymy in Quebec.

It is these criteria, standards and rules that the Commission presents in this publication, which is at once an informational and an administrative document. The criteria, standards and rules approved by the Commission de toponymie are the subject of regulations that enter into force on the day on which they are published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The present publication, then, is intended for all those who, in Quebec, must select or disseminate geographical names, and it explains the procedure to be followed in naming places, spelling the names selected and having them approved.

The standards, criteria and rules contained in this document are inspired by the recommendations issued by United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names as well as by toponymic practices in Quebec; we hope that the rules and criteria included in this document will facilitate the process of officializing and standardizing Quebec place names, in a spirit of cooperation between the Commission de toponymie and all the bodies participating in the enrichment of Quebec's toponymy - a vital element in its cultural heritage.

I wish to thank all those who have either directly or indirectly given their invaluable assistance in the preparation of this publication.

Henri Dorion, Chairman

¹ The English version of the Charter refers to the Commission in its French form only. [Ed.]

I. DEFINITIONS

In order to facilitate a comprehension of what follows, we shall begin by defining the main terms used in this guide.

TOPONYM

This is the term traditionally used to designate place names or geographical names. For the purposes of the present work, we have divided Quebec toponyms into two major classes. When used alone, without a qualifier, the term "toponym" will refer to names associated with natural topographic features. The second class will consist of administrative toponyms.

ADMINISTRATIVE TOPONYM

By "administrative toponym", we mean a place name designating a space whose limits have been created or decided upon by man. Included in this category are the names of all types of general or specialized territorial divisions, communities and places designated for particular purposes: railway stations, post offices, harbours, and so forth. Also included are the names of road networks (avenues, boulevards, roads, concession lines, highways, streets and so forth), as well as names of buildings.

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC

A toponym generally consists of two elements: the first, which is referred to as "generic", designates the type of geographical entity in question. Included in this category are such terms as *avenue, lac, mont, parc, rivière* and *rue*. The second element, which is characterized as "specific", serves to specify or personalize the entity being designated: *Vert, Outardes, Prairies* comprise the specific element of the toponyms *lac Vert, rivière aux Outardes* et *rivière des Prairies*. This does not, however, mean that a generic term will not occasionally be used as a specific element: thus, in *lac des Îles, Îles* loses its generic character to become a specific.

OFFICIALIZATION

This is the administrative action by which the Commission de toponymie confers official status on a place name in a given form. A place name is official when it has been sanctioned by a decision of the Commission de toponymie. Its use is compulsory as soon as it is published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

II. SELECTION CRITERIA

(How to select a place name)

The pages that follow set out selection criteria to guide persons and agencies who are required to give names to geographical entities. These principles, some of which are mandatory and others which are of the nature of recommendations, concern the names of all kinds of places, whatever their nature or size. While the majority of these criteria relate to problems regarding the selection of the specific element, the proper noun — in other words, the part of the name which serves to personalize and identify the place to be designated — others serve to specify and determine the correct form to be given to the generic term (common noun: *lac*, *îles*, *rue*, and so forth), which serves to indicate what sort of entity is being named and, as it were, to complete the toponym.

1. *Generic terms are to be rendered in French and to comply with modern French usage; this does not exclude the use of terms peculiar to Québécois French.*

Consequently, the generic terms *road*, *street*, *lake* and *river* must be replaced with the words *chemin*, *rue*, *lac*, and *rivière*, respectively. However, terms from another language may be retained in the case of names of populated places: *Black-Lake*, *Hudson-Heights*, *Glen-Sutton*. At the same time, the Commission de toponymie favours the officialization of such toponyms as *coulée Davis*, *cayes de l'Est*, *crique Murphy*, and *baie Martin* (*baie* here being used in the sense of *pond*).

2. *Specific elements of toponyms taken from current usage, such as common nouns, are to be in French, unless a firmly established and exclusive usage has sanctioned a form in another language.*

The policy of relative francization applied by the Commission de toponymie takes into account both the usage and the particular socio-linguistic conditions in the various regions of Quebec.

3. *Each place or geographical feature will be given one official name only.*

Popular usage often engenders or sanctions different toponyms for the same place. For example, a road linking two communities, or a mountain overlapping the boundaries of two municipalities may have different names, depending on the user. The Commission de toponymie strictly applies the rule: one place, one name.

4. *The use of generic terms is to comply with the definitions established by the Commission de toponymie.*

We note that in urban areas, for instance, the choice of generic terms poses numerous problems in terms of terminological standardization. Thus, some authorities make indiscriminate use of the terms *avenue*, *rue*, *boulevard*, *chemin*, *place* and so forth, without regard for the definition of each of these entities. For example, it is not unusual to see the word *place* associated with the proper name of a building,

whereas this term actually designates an open space generally surrounded by buildings.

5. *Names of living persons are never to be considered when assigning new place names. Only names of persons deceased for at least a year and having either great historical significance or close connection with the feature to be named can be considered.*

During the three United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names (Geneva, 1967; London, 1972; Athens, 1977), it was concluded that it is inappropriate to introduce into a country's geographical nomenclature proper names which honour a person before a certain amount of time has elapsed since his death. The period varies from one to fifteen years, depending on the country.

6. *Clearly established toponyms are to have priority as long as they meet the other criteria. In the case of widely known parallel usage the name which better meets the other criteria is to be given preference.*

Respect for local usage is one of the basic criteria in toponymy. However, it often happens that a choice must be made, either because of parallel usages, or because of the requirements of standardization (reduction of homonymy, for example). Thus, between two forms that are equally widely used, the least common will be selected; for example, *lac Tadoussac* will be selected in preference to *lac Long*, for the latter name already identifies a great number of lakes in Quebec. And *baie des Plongeurs* will be chosen in preference to *baie des Plongeurs*, which is less consistent with international French.

7. *History and tradition, as well as geographical and natural characteristics of the place or region, are to be used in assigning place names.*

Thus, *chemin Dorvilliers*, located on the outskirts of La Pérade, evokes the memory of the first seigneur of the region, François Chorel Sieur de Dorvilliers. In Gaspésie, the name of the place known as *Anse-Pleureuse* is linked with a legend which has it that the early inhabitants of the area claimed to have heard weeping and wailing in the nearby forest. The natural setting suggested the names of such inhabited places as *Pied-de-la-Montagne*, *Cap-Rouge*, *La Tuque* and *Trois-Rivières*, and naturally, a great number of names of geographical features, such as *colline aux Érables*, *lac Emmurailié*, and *rivière Qui-Mène-du-Train*.

8. *Names derived from the natural surroundings are to take into account the various biological, botanical, faunal, geological, morphological, and other aspects of the place concerned.*

An effort must be made to ensure that such names selected actually reflect the natural characteristics of the area concerned. Thus, the name *chemin de la Sucrierie* to designate a road leading to a maple grove would be appropriate. On the other hand, a name such as *mont de Granit* in an area where granite is not to be found would not be appropriate unless it is otherwise justified. Similarly, it would not be desirable to attribute the name *rue des Peupliers* to a new municipal street that does not have a single poplar along it.

9. *Names too ordinary or too commonly used are to be avoided.*

Some names serve to designate a great number of different geo-

graphical entities and thus give rise to confusion: *lac Rond*, *lac Long*, *ruisseau à la Truite*, *rang Saint-Joseph*. In any research on the designation of a place, particular attention should be given to local historical data and the various morphological, biological and other features of the setting; emphasis should be placed on originality, so as to avoid the excessive proliferation of names resembling each other.

10. In regions inhabited or visited by natives, priority is to be given to Amerindian names, especially if they are established by former or current usage, provided they meet the other criteria.

The Commission de toponymie has approved the name *Keyano* to designate the community established on Cree lands near the site of LG-4, in preference to the name *LG-4*.

11. Names of persons or events already used for other designations and, thus, likely to lead to confusion are to be avoided.

To date, a relatively limited number of famous persons are immortalized in the names of numerous geographical entities in Quebec; thus, the name *Jacques Cartier*, like several others, applies officially to dozens of entities (geographical features, roads, engineering works, and so forth), while the names of other persons who shaped local or regional history are not used to designate any places. Every inhabited place has its own local story to tell, and this is a resource to be drawn upon in selecting new names.

12. In naming a road, authorities are to avoid using a designation already adopted in a neighbouring municipality, except in the case of an extension of a road already named.

For example, the presence of several *rue des Érables* in municipalities located within the same census division may give rise to confusion, particularly as regards mail delivery. On the other hand, if there are plans for the merging of two streets which bear different names and are located in two neighbouring municipalities, it would be desirable for a single name to be given to the new road thus created.

13. Hybrid forms (names composed of specific elements from more than one language) are to be avoided, except if the tradition or usage justify them; in any case, this criterion is subject to prior compliance with the other criteria.

Some geographic names are formed through the juxtaposition of existing toponyms; this process may give rise to an acceptable hybridization: thus, *Saint-Louis-de-Blandford* (parish of *Saint-Louis* + township of *Blandford*) is an acceptable name. In any event, whatever the language from which the main specific term derives, descriptive elements such as *supérieur*, *inférieur*, *grand*, *petit*, *nord*, *sud*, etc., which enter into the composition of toponyms must be in French.

14. Derogatory or vulgar names are to be avoided.

Names that reflect negatively on the reputation of persons or social, racial, ethnic or other groups, and names consisting of words or expressions not used in polite speech must not enter into the composition of toponyms.

15. Names that may be used to publicize trademarks, industrial enterprises and commercial establishments are to be avoided.

The Commission de toponymie considers that private businesses have, through their own means of publicity, effective ways of making themselves known, without having surrounding geographical entities named after them.

16. Cardinal points are to be avoided unless they define a geographical feature precisely, or unless they are already included in an existing toponym.

The proliferation of toponyms including cardinal points poses a problem, particularly in designating territorial divisions and road networks; thus *région du Centre-Ouest*, *Saint-Jean Ouest partie Nord-Ouest*, and *Sixième rang Nord* (located south of a *Sixième rang Sud*) are forms to be avoided, since they lead to confusion.

17. Numbers are to be avoided in place names; however, should the occasion arise, they are to be in the adjectival form (as an ordinal number) instead of the numerical form (as a cardinal number).

Thus, *Deuxième lac Gagnon* is to be given preference over *lac Gagnon Numéro 2*, and *Cinquième Rang* over *Rang Cinq*.

18. The term "ville" is not to be used as an integral part of new toponyms.

Thus, names such as *Gagnon*, *Vanier* and *Laval* are the official names of the municipalities they designate. The addition of the word *ville*, to the beginning or end of these toponyms, is not acceptable.

19. Anthroponyms or persons' names contained in place names are to be used in their original language, except if they include titles, such as those of monarchs or those usually translated.

It is appropriate to retain an English name such as *John Bull* or an Inuit one such as *Qirniraujaup* to designate two lakes in Quebec. On the other hand, *cap du Prince-de-Galles* is the officially accepted toponym by virtue of the fact that the translation of *Prince of Wales* as *Prince de Galles* is recognized by international usage.

20. In using another official place name as a specific element of a toponym, that official name is not to be modified without a valid reason.

Thus, if one wishes to name a geographical entity using the name of a neighbouring entity, one must retain the form of the elements borrowed in order to form the new toponym. Moreover, two or more geographical entities bearing names of the same origin must have the same form.

☆☆☆

III. SPELLING STANDARDS

(How to spell a place name)

The third part of the Guide contains a list of standards to guide the user in spelling the names of natural geographical entities and entities of an administrative nature.

Whether one is writing reports, preparing maps or drawing up alphabetical lists, the use of the hyphen, capital letters, articles, connective particles and diacritical marks poses numerous difficulties.

We are providing the user with several principles regarding the translation, abbreviation and classification of geographic names.

HYPHEN

The components of a compound specific element of an administrative toponym are joined together by a hyphen. This standard also applies to toponyms derived from every language as well as French.

Examples: *Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré*
Chemin de Haut-de-la-Paroisse
Rang du Petit-Bois-d'Autray
Casa-Berardi
Montréal-Nord

When the specific element of an administrative toponym begins with an article or a preposition, no hyphen is used after this article or preposition.

Examples: *Les Éboulements*
Le Pied-des-Monts
De Grasse
Des Ruisseaux

However, a hyphen is not used when a cardinal point is determinative of the generic element of the name of a road network.

Example: *Troisième rang Nord*

When it is possible to show that the cardinal point is determinative of the specific element, it is linked to the latter by a hyphen.

Examples: *Boulevard du Versant-Nord*
Autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est

The specific element of a toponym is never linked to the generic element by a hyphen, even if part of the specific element precedes the generic element.

Examples: *Cinquième Rang*
Lac Pikauba
Rivière aux Outardes
Petit ruisseau Vert
Boulevard Saint-Cyrille
Pointe du Lac Vert

However, when a generic element itself becomes a constituent part of the specific element of an administrative toponym, it

is linked to the other parts of the specific element by a hyphen.

Examples: *Chemin du Ruisseau-Vert*
Parc du Mont-Tremblant
Montée du Quatrième-Rang
Mont-Joli

No hyphen is used between the constituent parts of a compound specific element of a non-administrative toponym.

Examples: *Rivière de l'Anse à Beaufile*
Lac du Pin Rouge
Rapides du Joug aux Boeufs
Passage de l'Île aux Coudres

However, when the specific element is composed of a verb and a noun which together constitute a recognized expression, the components are linked by a hyphen. The same applies to terms already containing a hyphen.

Examples: *Lac Trompe-Souris*
Lac Brise-Culotte
Ruisseau Vire-Crêpe
Lac Demi-Lune

If a specific element is composed of a given name or family name, a double given name, two names, a family or given name preceded by a title, a qualifier, a diminutive or initials, a hyphen is required between its components.

Examples: *Mont Raoul-Blanchard*
Chute Pierre-Antoine
Ruisseau Jetté-Desnoyers
Lac du Général-Tremblay
Rivière de l'Abbé-Huard
Havre à Petit-Henri
Lac F.-X.-Lemieux
Pointe Jim-Hearst
Lac Pie-XII

When the specific element of a toponym consists of two parts, at least one of which contains a hyphen, the two components are linked by a dash rather than a hyphen.

Examples: *Bas-Saint-Laurent—Gaspésie*
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean
Saint-Antoine—Lavaltrie, Ruisseau

CAPITALIZATION

In cartography, on road signs, in lists and in catalogues, each part of the generic and specific elements, whether simple or compound, begins with a capital letter, with the exception of connective particles and articles other than those placed at the beginning of the toponym, unless the article is part of the family name.

Examples: *Ruisseau à Madeleine*
Chemin du Portage-des-Roches Nord
Lac la Loutre
La Grande Rivière
La Baie (municipality)
Lac Le Gardeur

However, the generic element begins with a lower-case letter when it is both preceded and followed by a determinative.

Examples: *Petit lac Éternité*
Grande rivière de la Baleine
Grosse île au Marteau

In a continuous text and in an address, an initial lower-case letter is used for the generic element² as well as for the cardinal points associated with road networks if, in the latter case, it is clear that the cardinal point is determinative of the specific element itself.

Examples: We reached the summit of *mont Saint-Hilaire*. His office is located on *boulevard Maisonneuve est*. Downtown may be reached by way of *boulevard du Versant-Nord*.

At the same time, one would say: They spent long hours paddling on the *Grande rivière de la Baleine*.

When the specific element of a toponym contains a preposition placed before a proper name to indicate nobility, this preposition must generally begin with a capital letter, even when it is contained in a compound specific element.

Examples: *Canton de De Salaberry*
Rue De La Chevrotière

CONNECTIVE PARTICIPLES AND ARTICLES

When the specific element of an administrative toponym is taken from the name of another administrative entity or natural topographic feature, or from any other common noun, it is linked to the generic element by a connective participle, an article, or both.

Examples: *Parc du Mont-Tremblant*
Autoroute de l'Acier
Rue de l'Académie
Autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est
Commission scolaire de Gaspé
Rue des Mélèzes
Rang du Cap-Martin
Rue de Normandie

When the specific element of a toponym consists of the name of a deceased person whose memory is being honoured, this name is joined to the generic element by apposition. However, a preposition is used where general usage so dictates.

Examples: *Parc Paul-Sauvé*
Mont Raoul-Blanchard
Avenue du Cardinal-Rouleau

However, when the name is chosen in order to signify ownership or the presence of a family or individual, it may be linked to the generic element by an appropriate preposition or article or one sanctioned by widespread use.

Examples: *Lac à Paul*
Route des Hamilton

When the generic element of a toponym is defined only by a single determinative placed before it, the appropriate definite article is added. This rule does not apply in the case of ordinal numbers, however.

Examples: *Le Grand Ruisseau*
La Grande Ligne
Le Faux Canal
Le Vieux Rocher
Quatrième Rang

However, in a continuous text, the French article does not appear: They diverted the *Grand Ruisseau*.

ACCENTS

In order to conform with the official approvals of the Commission de toponymie, it is always necessary to use the required accents and other diacritical marks. This rule applies to capital letters and to toponyms appearing entirely in capital letters.

Examples: *Route de l'Église*
Cap Éternité
Île d'Orléans
LAC ÉLEVÉ (without accents, the latter word could as easily be read as "élève")
Canton Würtele

TRANSLATION

Toponyms have only one official form; they are not to be translated, either in whole or in part.

Lac des Deux Montagnes is not to be translated as *Lake of the Two Mountains*, nor as *lac of the Two Mountains*; *baie des Chaleurs* is not to be translated as *Chaleur Bay*³, nor *Westmount* as *Ouestmont*.

ABBREVIATION

Neither the generic element nor the specific element of a toponym should ever be abbreviated.

Examples: *Rivière Saint-Charles*
Avenue Monseigneur-Grandin
Rang de la Rivière-du-Sud
Saint-Charles-Garnier

Road signs and cartographic practices are always to reflect the official toponymy. They should not have any contraction or abbreviation of the generic or specific element of a toponym. Moreover, the generic element must appear, in French, on all signs.

CLASSIFICATION

In toponymic gazetteers, specific lists or works of a similar nature, toponyms formed by the proper names of persons are al-

² When French names appear in English texts, this rule does not generally apply. Thus in the examples given, the first letters of "mont" and "boulevard" would normally be capitalized [Ed.]

³ *Chaleur Bay* and *Baie des Chaleurs* are both official in New Brunswick. [Ed.]

phabetically classified on the basis of the first word of these names written with a capital.

Examples: *De Grandpré, Ruisseau*
Jean-Péré, Lac
Le Caron, Pont
Ti-Coq, Lac

IV. DESIGNATION PROCEDURE

(How to have a place name made official)

This part of the Guide explains the procedures to be followed in order to provide the Commission de toponymie with the necessary information for processing any application to have a place recognized, to have a name changed or to have the spelling of a name changed, as well as the procedures for correcting an error in identification. The rules set out below relate to the names of inhabited places as well as other geographical entities in Quebec, whether they be points, lines or spaces. In order to facilitate the Commission's task and enable it to make an informed decision, it is necessary to provide it with as much information as possible by filling out the information sheet (a copy of which is appended) provided for this purpose.

A. THE APPLICATION

1 Origin of the application

- (a) Municipalities and other populated places
- (b) Local and regional bodies such as
 - toponymy committees
 - historical societies
 - sports associations
 - citizens groups
 - cultural associations
 - religious orders
- (c) Government departments and agencies and quasi-governmental bodies
- (d) Public utility companies
- (e) Private firms
- (f) Any interested person, group or body

2 Where to send the application

Send the information sheet (see appendix B) to:

Commission de toponymie
Direction des opérations
220, Grande Allée Est
Bureau 220
QUEBEC G1R 2J1

3 Nature of the application

3.1 Action required

- (a) Naming an entity which has no official name
 - N.B. This entity may have a name in local usage.
- (b) Changing an existing name
- (c) Changing the spelling of a name
- (d) Correcting the application

3.2 Description of the place to be designated

- (1) Populated place: municipality, locality, hamlet, concession line, residential neighbourhood, etc.
- (2) Relief feature: mountain, hill, summit, rock, dune, cape, point, island, etc.
- (3) Hydrographic feature: lake, river, creek, bay, cove, falls, rapids, pond, marsh, etc.
- (4) Man-made feature (engineering works, developments, etc.): highway, boulevard, road, street, bridge, dam, square, park, terrace, etc.
- (5) Other feature: cave, lookout, historic site, etc.

3.3 Location

- (1) In the case of organized territories, provide the name of the census division, municipality and township, as appropriate.
- (2) Specify location using coordinates: geographical, geodetic, alphanumeric or UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator).
- (3) Locate the feature on a map, diagram or sketch, specifying its extent if appropriate.

4 Reasons for application

A variety of reasons may be given in support of an application. Examples: the old name is too long; the old name is not very euphonious; it causes confusion; it has a pejorative connotation; the municipality has grown or its status has changed, etc.; the name which appears on a map is known locally under one or more than one name; the existing toponym is considered too ordinary; the prospective change is intended to perpetuate the memory of a citizen or event, etc.

5 Proposed name

Give the name in its entirety, distinguishing the generic term (*lac, chemin, ville, etc.*) from the specific term (*Allard, Rouge*) and connectives such as *des* and *du* in names such as *lac des Cèdres* and *route du Quai*.

6 Justification for the proposed action

6.1 Origin of name

- (1) Name in use:
 - For how long has the name been known?
 - If several names are in use, indicate which is the most widely known locally.
- (2) Commemorative name: present a brief biography of the person to be honoured.

Official Gazette, and the new name is communicated to all public and quasi-public agencies. From that time onward, these agencies must conform to the Commission's decision; the use of the official name is compulsory in all documents and maps published by the said agencies, as well as on road signs and public notices.

6.2 Significance

- (1) Descriptive name: the significance of a name may be related to the form of the entity being named, its colour, or its association with an event.
- (2) Commemorative name: explain the connection between the person to be honoured and the place to be named.
- (3) The meaning of any name in a language other than French must be provided.

☆☆☆

APPENDIX A

EXTRACT FROM THE

CHARTER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

6.3 Pronunciation

Some names have been preserved solely through oral tradition; for this reason, among others, there may be several different spellings for the same toponym. If such is the case, it would be desirable to know how to pronounce it and, if possible, how to transcribe it according to the principles of the International Phonetic Association (IPA).

THE COMMISSION DE TOPONYMIE

6.4 Oral or written sources

- (1) Oral sources: for names in current use, indicate the names of persons consulted.
- (2) Written sources: history books
local or parish records
maps of all sorts
other sources

122. A Commission de toponymie is established at the Office de la langue française and is incorporated into it for administrative purposes.

123. The Commission is composed of seven persons appointed by the Government, at least four of whom, including the chairman and secretary, are members of the permanent staff of the Office. The Government shall fix the remuneration and indemnities of the non-permanent members of the Commission.

6.5 Other details considered pertinent

124. The Commission has competence to establish the criteria of selection and rules of spelling of all place names and to make the final decision on the assignment of names to places not already named and to approve any change of place names.

6.6 Supporting documents

- Petition
- Resolution of municipal council
- Municipal bylaw

125. The Commission shall:

- (a) establish the standards and rules of spelling to be followed in place names;
- (b) catalogue and preserve place names;
- (c) establish and standardize geographical terminology, in cooperation with the Office;
- (d) officialize place names;
- (e) publicize the official geographical nomenclature of Québec;
- (f) advise the Government on any question submitted by it to the Commission relating to toponymy.

B. CONSIDERATION

The applicant's proposal is studied by the Commission's operations branch. A recommendation is then transmitted to Commission members, who consider it and render their decision at their monthly meeting.

C. REPLY

The decision taken by the Commissioners is communicated to the applicant or to any interested organization. The decision of the Commission de toponymie appears in the *Quebec*

126. The Commission may:

- (a) advise the Government and other agencies of the civil administration on any question relating to toponymy;

- (b) make regulations on the criteria of selection of place names, on the rules of spelling to be followed in the matter of toponymy and on the method to be followed in naming places and approving the names given them;
- (c) in unorganized territories, name geographical places or change their names;
- (d) with the consent of the agency of the civil administration having concurrent jurisdiction over the place name, determine or change the name of any place in an organized territory.

The regulations of the Commission shall be submitted to the

requirements of section 94 as if they were regulations of the Office.

127. The names approved by the Commission during the year must be published at least once a year in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

128. Upon the publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of the names chosen or approved by the Commission, the use of such names becomes obligatory in texts and documents of the civil administration and the semipublic agencies, in traffic signs, in public signs and posters and in teaching manuals and educational and research works published in Québec and approved by the Minister of Education.

☆☆☆

APPENDIX B
INFORMATION SHEET

FICHE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS Commission de toponymie 220, Grande Allée est Bureau 220 QUÉBEC G1R 2J1	Nom proposé _____
	Nom en usage local _____ oui <input type="checkbox"/> non <input type="checkbox"/> Si oui, depuis quand? _____
	Prononciation _____
Nature de la demande <input type="checkbox"/> Dénomination d'une entité sans nom officiel <input type="checkbox"/> Changement d'une dénomination existante <input type="checkbox"/> Modification de l'écriture <input type="checkbox"/> Rectification de la localisation <input type="checkbox"/> Autre (précisez) _____	
Ancien nom: _____ Ancienne forme: _____	
Description du lieu à désigner (précisez) <input type="checkbox"/> Lieu habité: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Élément de relief: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Entité hydrographique: _____	
Voie de communication: _____ Autre: _____	
Localisation Division de recensement: _____ Municipalité: _____ Canton (s'il y a lieu): _____	Coordonnées <input type="checkbox"/> géographiques: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> géodésiques: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> alphanumériques: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> U.T.M.: _____
Document cartographique annexé _____ oui <input type="checkbox"/> non <input type="checkbox"/>	
Titre: _____ Numéro du feuillet: _____ Auteur: _____ Échelle: _____	

Origine et signification du nom proposé		
S'il s'agit d'un nom de personne, celle-ci est-elle décédée? oui <input type="checkbox"/> non <input type="checkbox"/>		
Si oui, depuis quand? _____		
Autres noms en usage, s'il y a lieu; précisez la fréquence d'utilisation		
Sources écrites (documents historiques, dépliants touristiques, croquis, plans, écriteaux, etc.)		
Sources orales		
Nom _____	Nom _____	Nom _____
Adresse _____	Adresse _____	Adresse _____
Téléphone _____	Téléphone _____	Téléphone _____
Nom du requérant: _____		
Adresse: _____		Téléphone: _____
Date de la demande: _____		

On peut se procurer des fiches additionnelles en en faisant la demande à la Commission.



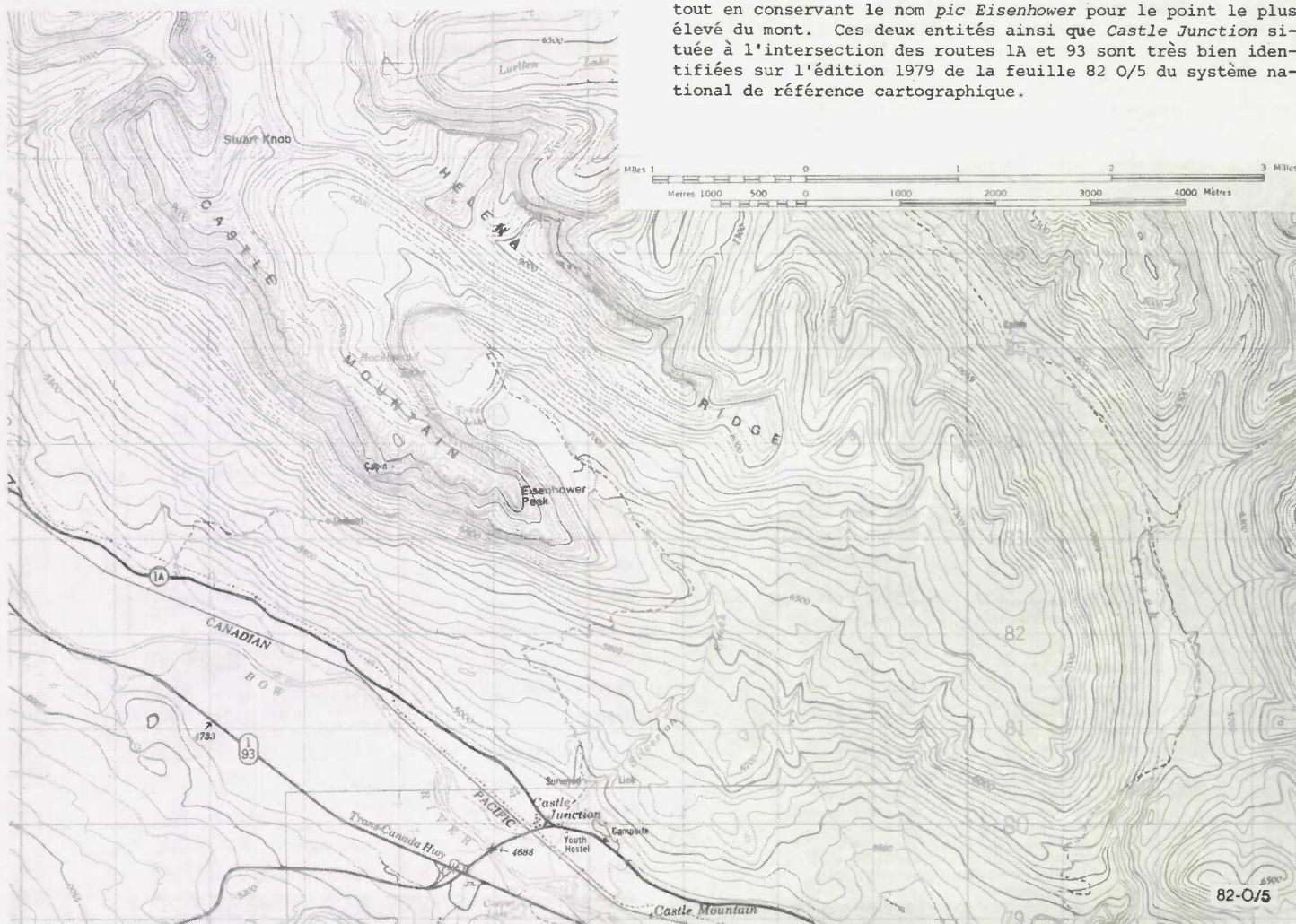
SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1980		1980	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
The Names Institute, Fairleigh Dickinson University	May 3	Madison, N.J.	3 mai	The Names Institute, Université Fairleigh Dickinson
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	May 31 - June 3	Montréal	31 mai - 3 juin	Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms
Conference on Literary Onomastics, State University of New York	June 2,3	Brockport, N.Y.	2,3, juin	Conference on Literary Onomastics, Université de l'Etat de New York
Symposium on the automation of geographical names	June 4,5	Ottawa	4,5 juin	Colloque sur l'automatisation des noms géographiques
Northeastern Names Institute (Theme: Indian names)	Sept. 20	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	20 sept.	Northeastern Names Institute (Thème: noms indogènes)
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and advisory committees	Sept. 29,30	St. John's	29,30 sept.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
American Name Society	Dec. 28-30	Houston	28-30 déc.	American Name Society
	<u>1981</u>		<u>1981</u>	
International Congress of Onomastic Sciences	Aug. 23-29	Ann Arbor, Mich.	23-29 août	Congrès international des sciences onomastiques

CASTLE MOUNTAIN AND EISENHOWER PEAK
MONT CASTLE ET PIC EISENHOWER



In 1858 Castle Mountain, a prominent natural landmark northwest of Banff, Alberta was named by James Hector, a member of the Palliser expedition. This eminently suitable descriptive name became well entrenched in local and national use. However, in 1946, the Geographic Board of Canada, on instructions from Prime Minister Mackenzie King, changed the name to Mount Eisenhower. The honour bestowed upon General Eisenhower, the illustrious World War II Supreme Allied Commander, was widely acclaimed. Nevertheless, the choice of this particular mountain for such a commemoration was considered offensive by many in Alberta. In the mid 1970s numerous articles and letters implored the geographical names authorities in Ottawa and Edmonton to restore the familiar *Castle Mountain* to its "rightful" place in Banff National Park. Late in 1979 both John Fraser, the federal minister responsible for Parks Canada, and Mary LeMessurier, Alberta Minister of Culture, gave their concurrence to the reinstatement of *Castle Mountain*, with *Eisenhower Peak* designating its most prominent point. These features, along with *Castle Junction*, at the intersection of Highways 1A and 93, are clearly identified on the new 1979 edition of NTS sheet 82 O/5.

En 1858, James Hector, un des membres de l'expédition Palliser, nomma l'importante entité orographique située au nord-ouest de Banff, mont Castle. Ce nom qui décrit parfaitement cette entité devint fermement établi dans l'usage local et national. Cependant, en 1946, la Commission canadienne des noms géographiques se conformant à la consigne du premier ministre Mackenzie King changea le nom à mont Eisenhower. Cet honneur rendu à l'illustre commandant en chef des armées alliées au cours de la deuxième guerre mondiale connut un très grand éclat. Toutefois, le choix d'un tel mont aussi remarquable pour commémorer Eisenhower ne fut loin de plaire à plusieurs Albertains. Autour des années 1975, plusieurs lettres parvinrent aux autorités responsables des noms géographiques à Ottawa les implorant de restorer le nom mont Castle, nom légitime qui lui revenait dans le parc national de Banff. À la fin de 1979, John Fraser ministre responsable des parcs nationaux au niveau fédéral et Mary LeMessurier, ministre de la Culture de l'Alberta, consentirent à réintégrer le nom *mont Castle* tout en conservant le nom *pic Eisenhower* pour le point le plus élevé du mont. Ces deux entités ainsi que *Castle Junction* située à l'intersection des routes 1A et 93 sont très bien identifiées sur l'édition 1979 de la feuille 82 O/5 du système national de référence cartographique.



CONTENTS - SOMMAIRE



		<u>PAGE</u>
The naming of Mount Michener in Alberta/Le mont Michener en Alberta	Alan Rayburn	1
Island of Montréal/Île-de-Montréal	Jean Poirier	6
Toronto	Pauline Roulston	9
Canadian geographical names recognize a great American naturalist, William Temple Hornaday/ Des noms géographiques du Canada honorent la mémoire d'un grand naturaliste américain, William Temple Hornaday	Aline G. Hornaday	13
Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research/Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique	Henri Dorion	17
Report of the Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names/Rapport du Comité consultatif sur les noms d'éléments naturels sous-marins	S.B. MacPhee	19
Report of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature/Rapport du Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine	C.S.L. Ommanney	21
Current Toponymic Research Projects (1979)/Projets de recherche toponymique en cours (1979)	× Alan Rayburn	23
Guide toponymique du Québec, Provisional Edition, June, 1979 - English translation	Commission de toponymie du Québec	29
Castle Mountain and Eisenhower Peak/Mont Castle et pic Eisenhower	-	39