CANOMA

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

Canadä

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

  Secretariat
  Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
  6th Floor, 615 Booth Street
  Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OE9

If you would like a copy of any article in the other
official language please write to the Secretariat.

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

  Secrétariat
  Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques
  6e étage, 615, rue Booth
  Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OE9

Si vous désirez recevoir le texte d'un article dans
l'autre langue officielle, veuillez écrire au Secréta-
riat.

COVER/COUVERTURE:

"Indian trappers of the North-West"

Picturesque Canada, Vol. I, Toronto, 1882, p. 306

(Public Archives Canada/Archives publiques Canada, C-82972)

CANOMA

Vol. 7 - No. 2   December 1981

Vol. 7 - No. 2   décembre 1981

LA TABLE DE ROLAND: NOM PRIMITIF DU MONT SAINTE-ANNE

DANS LA RÉGION DE PERCÉ

Jean Poirier*

Situé à deux km à l'ouest de la ville de Percé, en Gaspésie, le *mont Sainte-Anne,* dont le sommet est une surface plane, atteint 375 m de hauteur. Ce mont, visible par temps clair de plusieurs km au large, a servi et sert encore de point de repère aux navires qui ont cap sur *Percé* ou la *baie des Chaleurs.*

Pendant au moins deux siècles (1600-1800), ce massif a été connu sous le nom de *Table de Roland* avant que cette appellation soit définitivement remplacée par le toponyme actuel. En 1632, le récollet Gabriel Sagard emploie ce nom et il s'en sert comme s'il était connu de tous depuis un certain temps.[1] Au tout début du XIXe siècle, *Table de Roland* était encore usitée par la population locale. Ainsi, Mgr J.O. Plessis écrit dans son *Journal de la Mission de 1811:* "Le mont Sainte-Anne dont le sommet porte le nom de Table à Rolland."[2] De même, lors de sa visite sur la Côte de Gaspé en 1826, l'évêque anglican G.J. Mountain mentionne *St. Anne's Mountain* et *Table à Roland* qu'il veut traduire en Rowland Hill.[3] Par la suite, la population emploie seulement *Mont Sainte-Anne* pour désigner ce massif, *Table de Roland* étant sorti de l'usage populaire.

Le vocable *Table de Roland* a intrigué les chercheurs et certaines hypothèses ont été avancées au sujet de son origine et de sa signification. Parmi les plus connues, il faut mentionner les suivantes: table plate et de forme carrée et roulant pour ainsi dire vers la mer[4]; le mont n'étant accessible que d'un côté, pour atteindre son sommet il faut rouler

---

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

1   Sagard, Gabriel (1632): *Le Grand Voyage au Pays des Hurons.* Paris, p. 39. Contrairement à une opinion répandue, Champlain n'a jamais consigné le nom *Table de Roland.* Voir: Morissonneau, Christian (1968): *Le langage géographique de Cartier et de Champlain. Choronymie, vocabulaire et perception.* Choronoma 7, Les Presses de l'université Laval, Québec. 230 pages.

2   Plessis, Joseph Octave (1865): Journal de la Mission de 1811. *Le Foyer canadien. Recueil littéraire et historique.* p. 86.

3   Mountain, G.J.:Visitation of the Gaspe Coast in 1826. *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la province de Québec pour 1941-1942,* p. 334. L'auteur écrit aussi, même page: "... they might call this mountain Rowland Hill & make the name in honour of their famous Preacher". (The Rev. Rowland Hill was an eccentric but popular English preacher).

4   Roy, abbé C.E. (1947): *Percé, sa nature, son histoire.* Percé, p. 29.
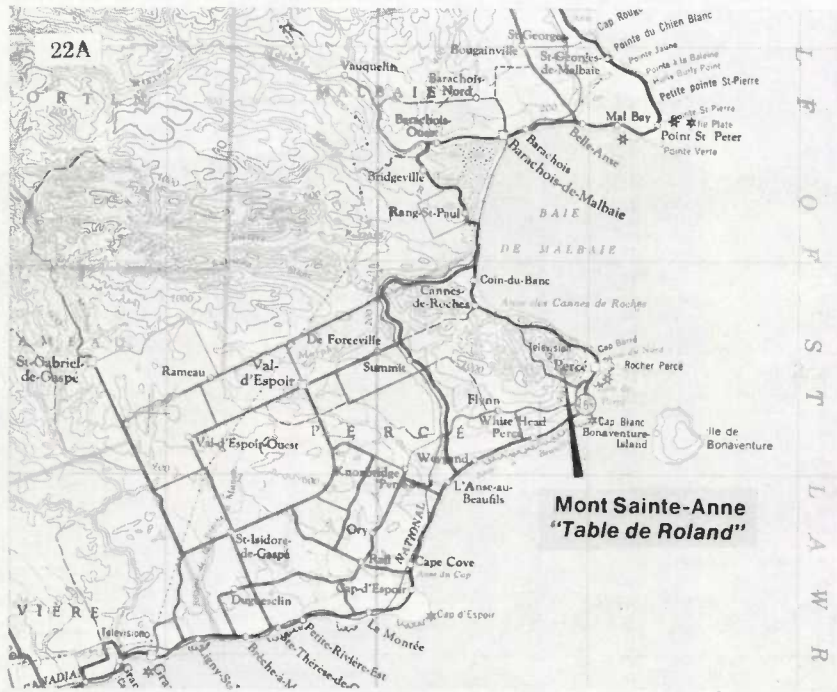
"Table de Roland", Mont Sainte-Anne, près de Percé, Gaspésie

autour et l'aborder par derrière[5]; un dénommé *Roland,* joueur invétéré venu de La Rochelle, aurait joué aux dés avec Satan sur la *Table* qui porte depuis lors son nom[6]; apparemment parce que quelqu'un de ce nom y aura mangé par choix ou par nécessité.[7]

Ces quatre hypothèses, dont trois sont fantaisistes et la quatrième merveilleuse, paraissent très peu probantes sur ce que signifie ce nom; en outre le nom de *Roland* dans le toponyme n'est pas expliqué d'une façon satisfaisante.

Pour trouver une explication plus valable au sujet de la signification de *Table de Roland*, il convient de faire appel à la méthode propre à la science toponymique laquelle consiste notamment à rechercher et à analyser les premières attestations des noms géographiques.

La plus ancienne mention connue de *Table de Roland* est fournie par le récollet Gabriel Sagard dans son ouvrage *Le Grand Voyage au Pays des Hurons,* publié en 1632:

> "Le lendemain nous eusmes la veuë de la montagne, que les Matelots ont surnommé

Table de Roland, à cause de sa hauteur, et les diverses coupures qui sont au coupeau[8]."[9]

En 1636, ce missionnaire reprend presque intégrale-ment le même texte dans son *Histoire du Canada.*[10]

Nicolas Denys apporte des précisions supplémen-taires sur la signification de ce nom dans son ouvrage daté de 1672:

> "la montagne est fort haute & s'appelle la table à Rolant, elle se voit en mer de dix huit à vingt lieuës; elle est platte & de forme carrée, ce qui lui a donné ce nom:..."[11]

---

8 "Coupeau", terme du moyen français signifiant "sommet d'une montagne". Voir Wartburg, Walther von. *Französis-ches Etymologisches Wörterbuch 2²*, p. 1555A, à l'entrée *Cuppa.*

9 Sagard, Gabriel (1632): *op. cit.,* p. 39.

10 Sagard, Gabriel (1636): *Histoire du Canada.* Paris, p. 144.

11 Denys, Nicolas (1672): *Description géographique et his-torique de l'Amérique Septentrionale...* Claude Barbin, Paris, p. 230. Denys écrit *Rolant* et non pas *Rolante* comme l'ont prétendu quelques auteurs.

---

5 Mélançon, Claude (1963): *Percé et les oiseaux de l'île Bonaventure.* Les Éditions du Jour, Montréal, p. 24.

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 24 à 28.

7 Plessis, Joseph Octave (1865): *op. cit.,* pp. 85-86.
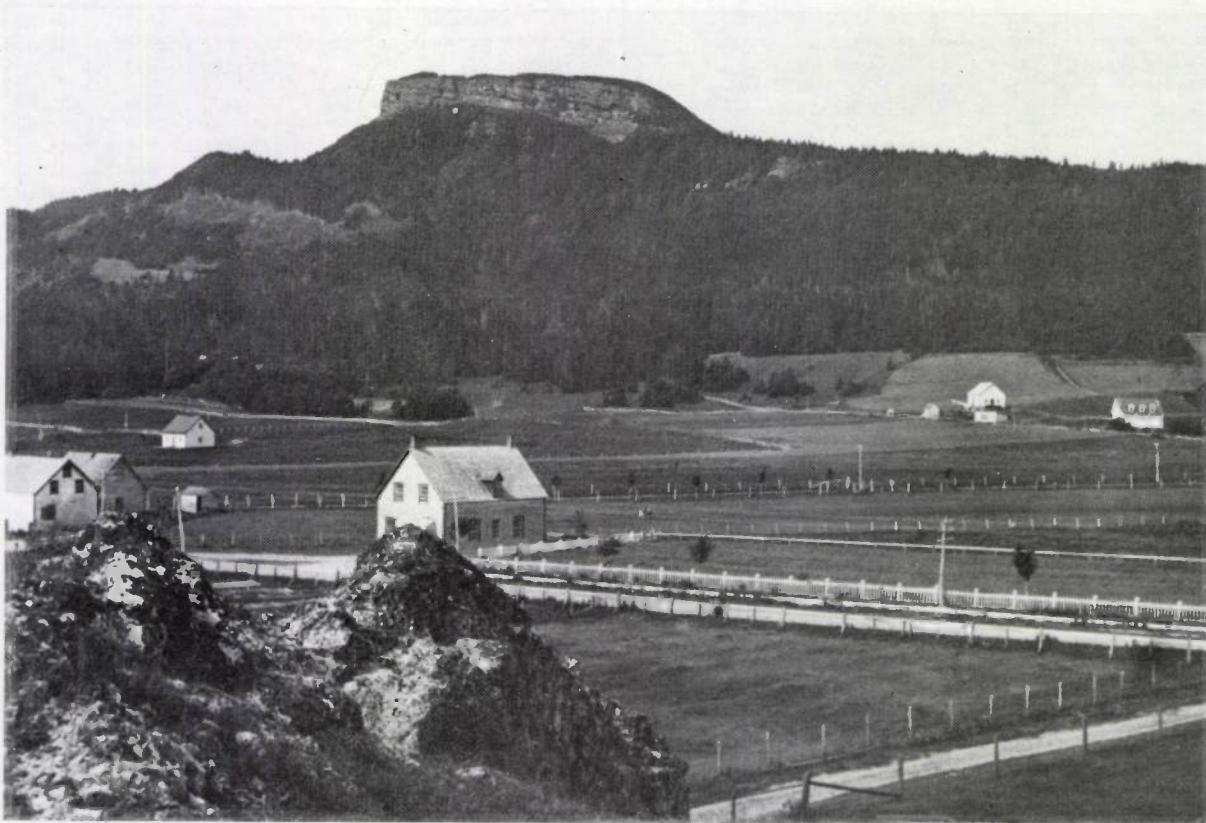
Mont Sainte-Anne, 1916

(Archives publiques Canada, PA-11392)

Dans sa *Description générale des costes de l'Amérique* de 1676, Dassié reprend presque mot pour mot l'explication de Nicolas Denys pour ce toponyme:

> "près delà il y a une haute montagne appellée la Table à Rolland, à cause qu'elle est platte et de forme carrée, elle se void en mer à 18 ou 20 lieues".[12]

Les explications fournies par ces auteurs donnent la signification de *Table de Roland* puisqu'il est précisé par Sagard que cette montagne a reçu ce nom à cause de sa hauteur, et par Denys et Dassié parce qu'elle est platte et de forme carrée ce qui lui a donné ce nom. Mais la signification n'est pas transparente en dépit des précisions fournies parce qu'il manque un lien entre les éléments explicatifs.

Le terme générique *Table,* dans le toponyme, ne pose pas de problème en principe. Au XVIIe siècle, *table* a le sens de "haute montagne dont le sommet est plat et uni".[13] Il en va cependant autrement pour le terme spécifique *Roland* dans ce nom de lieu. Sagard, Denys et Dassié n'ont pas senti le besoin d'en dire davantage sur l'origine de *Roland, Rolant, Rolland,* car, semble-t-il, cela allait de soi. Mais ce que ces auteurs ont précisé en revanche c'est que le "phénomène" géographique postulait le nom de Roland.

Nous considérons que *Roland* est un nom de personne. La forme *Roulante* mentionnée entre autres par Joseph Bouchette

---

12 Dassié, ... (1676): *Description générale des costes de l'Amérique.* Rouen-Paris, non paginé.

13 Furetière, Antoine (1690): *Dictionnaire universel...des mots français.* Chez Arnout & Reinier Leers, La Haye et Rotterdam, non paginé. Voir aussi Blais-Poirier, Suzelle (1979): *L'apport de la toponymie à une meilleure connaissance de la spécificité du vocabulaire des habitants de la Nouvelle-France et des Québécois. Étude linguistique de cartes du XVIe au XIXe siècle.* Thèse de Maîtrise ès Arts, Université Laval, septembre 1979, p. 15.

en 1832[14] et par H.W. Bayfield en 1851[15] n'est que la déformation de *Roland* et ne peut avoir une incidence sur l'explication du nom géographique. Si on a affaire à un nom d'homme, comme nous le prétendons, de quel personnage pouvait-il s'agir pour être connu, selon Sagard lui-même, des matelots vers 1600? C'est là toute la question et nous allons tenter de trouver une réponse à cette question.

Compte tenu que le phénomène géographique décrit par Sagard, Denys et Dassié commandait ce nom, nous formulons l'hypothèse que le toponyme *Table à Roland* est à relier à un épisode légendaire de la *Chanson de Roland* et à la croyance populaire qui s'ensuivit autour de cette légende. La *Chanson de Roland* a pour fondement historique l'expédition de Charles - plus tard Charlemagne - roi des Francs, en Espagne, qui se termina, le 15 août 778, par une surprise dans les gorges des Pyrénées, où périt avec l'arrière-garde un personnage illustre, marquis de Bretagne, appelé Roland.

Mais l'épopée a bien transformé l'histoire. Selon la légende (texte du XIIe siècle),Roland fendit la montagne d'un formidable coup d'épée pour briser celle-ci afin qu'elle ne tombe pas ainsi aux mains de l'ennemi. À peine Roland est-il mort que Charlemagne arrive sur le champ de bataille, et, toujours selon la légende, il voit les trois blocs de marbre où il reconnaît les coups de l'épée de Roland.[16] Dans la croyance populaire, il s'ensuivit que toute entité géographique découpée comme d'un gigantesque coup de hache semblait avoir été fendue par quelque force surnaturelle.[17]

---

14 Bouchette, Joseph (1832): *A Topographical Dictionary of the Province of Lower Canada 1832.* Longman, London, non paginé. À la rubrique Percé, l'auteur écrit "The Table Roulante".

15 Bayfield, H.W. (1851): *Sailing Directions for the Island of Newfoundland, the Coast of Labrador, the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the Coasts of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick to Passamaquoddy Bay.* James Imray, London, 541 pages. À la page 109, l'auteur écrit: "At the back of the town is the Mont Percé or Table Roulante...".

16 Paris, Gaston (1896): La Chanson de Roland. Dans *Contes et récits,* Hachette, Paris, p. 25.

17 Casenave-Harigile, P. et Bellay, Jacques (1978): Il y a douze cents ans, Roncevaux. Dans le journal *Le Monde,* Paris, 11 août 1978, p. 8.

Dans les *Pyrénées* principalement, on désigna des entités géographiques du nom de *Roland* parce qu'elles semblent avoir été ainsi façonnées. Mentionnons *Brèche de Roland,* au cirque de Gavarnie, *Pas de Roland* à Itxassou, *Salto de Roldan* (en Aragon), etc.

Cette croyance populaire, tirant son origine de la *Chanson de Roland,* était donc assez répandue en France et en Espagne pour que le nom de *Roland* soit appliquée à des entités géographiques ayant des flancs abrupts, un sommet plat, etc.

La description de Nicolas Denys notamment, qui précise que "table à Rolant... est platte & de forme carrée, ce qui lui a donné ce nom"[18] présente les mêmes caractéristiques "non naturelles" invoquées pour les entités portant le nom de *Roland* dans les *Pyrénées.*

Comme l'indique dans ses écrits le récollet Gabriel Sagard, des navigateurs venus de France ont sans doute appliqué le nom de *Table à Roland* à l'entité aujourd'hui connue sous le nom de *Mont Sainte-Anne* et le mode de formation de ce nom de lieu "transplanté" tire son origin d'une légende européenne.

À vrai dire, ce n'est pas le seul exemple qu'une légende, bien implantée en Europe soit à l'origine de la formation de noms de lieux tant dans les pays européens qu'au Québec. À ce propos, il convient de mentionner que le *trou Saint-Patrice,* situé à Saint-Laurent de l'Île d'Orléans, et dont la première attestation paraît en 1689 sur la carte de Villeneuve,[19] appartient à ce type de dénomination. Il existe en France et en Irlande notamment plusieurs entités désignées sous le nom de *Trou Saint-Patrice.* L'origine de cette légende populaire rappelle le trou par lequel Saint Patrice et Saint Brendan s'introduisaient dans l'Enfer et dans le Purgatoire, pour y contempler les supplices des pécheurs et en avertir à leur retour les vivants menacés.[20]

---

18 Denys, Nicolas (1672): *op. cit.,* p. 230.

19 Villeneuve, Robert de. *Ile d'Orléans, mesurée très exactement en 1689.* Véritable copie prise dans les archives de Saint-Jean par M. Brochu, le 25 juin 1890.

20 Cohen, Gustave (1967): *La grande clarté du Moyen Âge.* Gallimard, Paris, pp. 35-36.

Croquis du littoral à Percé par William E. Logan, premier directeur de la Commission géologique du Canada, au cours d'un voyage en 1840.
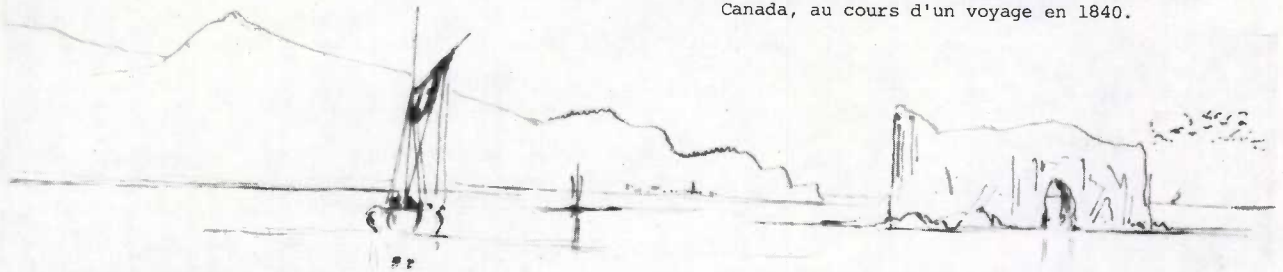
(Metropolitan Toronto Library: Mss collection Logan,William Edmond, Journal, Vol. 3)

QUELQUES VESTIGES TOPONYMIQUES DU RÉGIME FRANÇAIS

DANS LA RÉGION DU LAC SUPÉRIEUR*

André Lapierre**

La cartographie française de la première moitié du XVIIIe siècle fait voir une abondante toponymie le long des côtes du lac Supérieur. Dans *Toponymie française en Ontario*, nous n'avons retenu que les désignations qui ont encore cours aujourd'hui. Celles-ci se présentent soit sous leur forme d'origine comme *Gros Cap* ou *Pointe aux Pins,* soit sous une forme modifiée après la Conquête comme *Thunder Bay, Montreal River* ou encore *Pic River.* En voici un échantillon:

*   *   *

(1)   *BAIE DU TONNERRE*

(Thunder Bay)[1]

Baie   48° 25' - 89° 00'

Les cartes de la première moitié du XVIIIe siècle nous montrent que cette baie s'appelait à cette époque *Baye du Tonnere* ou encore *Anse du tonnere.* On a écrit que ces formes étaient des traductions françaises d'un toponyme amérindien, mais celui-ci n'a pas laissé de traces sur les cartes anciennes. La traduction anglaise de la forme française d'origine s'est faite peu de temps après la Conquête et les premières attestations de *Thunder Bay* datent du début du XIXe siècle. Les anciennes villes jumelles de Fort William et de Port Arthur ont adopté le nom de la baie lors de leur fusion en 1970. Un vaste district du Nord ontarien porte également le nom de *Thunder Bay* (49° 30' - 88° 30').

(2)   *BAIE NOIRE*

(Black Bay)

Baie   48° 40' - 88° 25'

La plupart des sources ne révèlent rien de l'origine de ce toponyme. On peut cependant avancer l'hypothèse que le nom de cette baie du lac Supérieur est lié à celui d'une rivière qui s'y jette, désignée et attestée sur les cartes sous la forme *Rivière Noire,* dès 1725. On

peut logiquement supposer une parenté toponymique entre la baie et la rivière sous le régime français, bien qu'on n'ait pas encore trouvé d'attestations de la forme *Baie Noire* datant de cette période. La traduction aurait eu lieu au début du XIXe siècle, *Black Bay* apparaissant sur une carte de 1834. Le nom de la rivière est également passé à l'anglais, *Black River,* vers la même période, avant d'atteindre sa forme finale, *Black Sturgeon River* (48° 50' - 88° 23').

(3)   *ÎLE SAINT-IGNACE*

(St. Ignace Island)

Île   48° 45' - 87° 55'

Située près de l'embouchure de la rivière Nipigon et du lac Supérieur, cette grande île porte le nom du fondateur de la Compagnie de Jésus, Ignace de Loyola, canonisé en 1622. Régulièrement attesté sur les cartes anciennes, le toponyme *Isle S. Ignace* se maintient encore en 1849, mais on trouve, dès 1828, des cartes où le terme générique est traduit en *island,* produisant la forme actuelle qui a été officialisée plus tard.

---

*   Les notes sur les noms géographiques sont extraites de *Toponymie française en Ontario* (1981) par André Lapierre. L'éditeur, Éditions Études Vivantes, Montréal, nous a donné la permission de publier ce matériel.

**   André Lapierre, professeur adjoint, Département de linguistique, Université d'Ottawa.

1   La où la forme d'un nom présentement approuvé par l'Ontario Geographic Names Board diffère de celle qui paraît dans les en-têtes du texte, la forme approuvée est ajoutée entre parenthèses. (Where the form of a name currently approved by the Ontario Geographic Names Board differs from that used in the headings of the text, the approved name has been added in parentheses.) [*Éditeur/editor*]
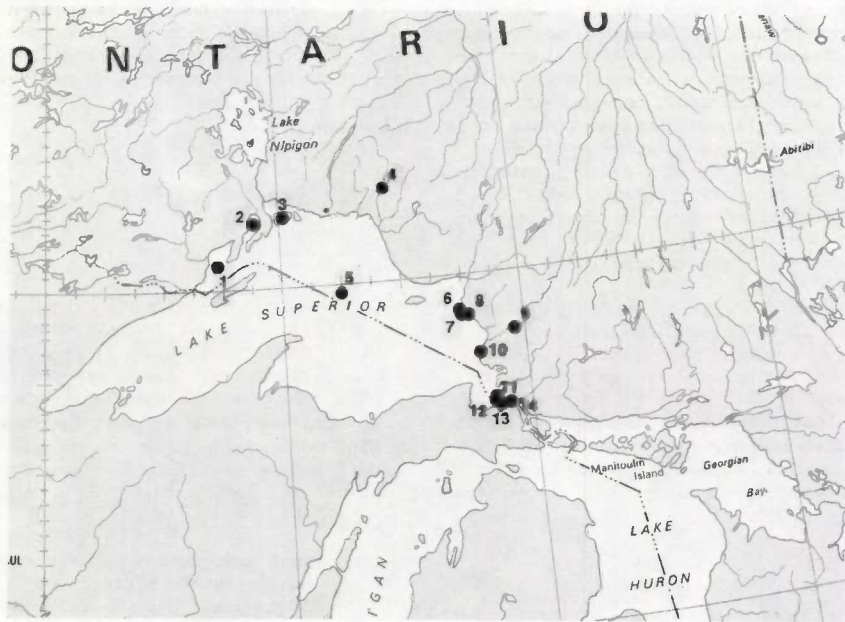
Emplacement de quatorze toponymes le long des côtes du lac Supérieur

(4) *LE PIC*

(Pic River)

Rivière   48° 36' - 86° 18'

Dès 1703, on relève la forme *Le Pic* sur les cartes et
on peut supposer que ce nom remonte à un promontoire
situé à l'embouchure de la rivière et du lac Supérieur.
Toutefois, l'unanimité est loin d'être faite sur cette
origine française. Certaines sources affirment que le
mot *Pic* serait la forme écourtée d'un mot amérindien
obscur, *Pekatek* ou encore *Neepeek*. Cette hypothèse
étonne cependant puisque les cartographes français
n'avaient pas l'habitude de raccourcir les mots amérin-
diens dont la forme était déjà assez courte. Notons
également que si la forme *Peek River* apparaît dans cer-
tains récits de voyages anglais du XIXe siècle, elle ne
se trouve presque jamais sur les cartes: celles-ci con-
tinuent de donner la forme d'origine *Pic* (1826, 1849,
1858). Ce maintien constant de la forme d'origine
donne plus de crédibilité à l'hypothèse de l'origine
française du toponyme, et il est probable que la forme
Peek ne soit rien d'autre qu'une adaptation anglaise du
mot français. Une île située dans cette même région,
qui portait jadis le nom de *Isle du Pic* (1744), est de-
venue aujourd'hui *Pic Island* (48° 43' - 86° 37'); une
petite rivière située un peu plus à l'est porte le nom
de *Little Pic River* (48° 48' - 86° 37') et un canton du
district, enfin, porte le nom de *Pic* (48° 41' - 86° 17').

(5) *LAC SUPÉRIEUR*

(Lake Superior)

Un des Grands Lacs   48° 00' - 88° 00'

D'abord appelé *Grand Lac* (1632) par Samuel de Champlain,
le plus important des Grands Lacs canadiens apparaît
sur des cartes de 1670-1671 sous le nom de *Lac de Tracy*
en l'honneur du marquis de Tracy (1602-1670), mais on
relève, dès 1656, la forme *Lac supérieur*. Il s'agirait
d'une appellation descriptive ayant rapport avec la po-
sition élevée du lac par rapport aux autres Grands Lacs.
Ce nom va s'imposer jusqu'à la fin du régime français.
On avait déjà traduit le nom sur les cartes anglaises
d'avant la Conquête et cette pratique s'est généralisée
après 1763.

(6) *GARGANTUA*

(Cape Gargantua)

Cap   47° 36' - 85° 02'

L'origine de ce toponyme est obscure mais, selon cer-
taines sources, il remonterait à la fin du régime fran-
çais, vers 1760. Le mot *Gargantua* est emprunté à la

littérature de la Renaissance et évoque le célèbre géant de Rabelais. On peut donc supposer que le cap a reçu pareil nom en raison de ses dimensions imposantes. D'autres entités géographiques de la région immédiate, *Pantagruel Bay* et *Grangousier Hill,* ont peut-être été nommées en même temps par la même personne, mais on ne peut pas exclure la possibilité qu'elles aient reçu leur nom plus tard, l'auteur voulant ainsi compléter la trilogie des géants de Rabelais. Sur une carte de 1809, on relève la concurrence d'une désignation nouvelle: *Otter's Head,* mais la forme actuelle *Cape Gargantua,* avec le terme générique anglais, apparaît régulièrement depuis 1826. Ce toponyme a connu une extension remarquable dans cette région isolée du lac Supérieur: il s'applique à une baie: *Gargantua Bay* (47° 33' - 84° 58'), une île: *Gargantua Island* (47° 33' - 84° 58'), un lac: *Gargantua Lake* (47° 37' - 84° 54), un havre: *Gargantua Harbour* (47° 33' - 84° 58') et enfin à une collectivité rurale dispersée: *Gargantua* (47° 34' - 84° 58').

(7) *PANTAGRUEL*

(Pantagruel Bay)

Baie   47° 35' - 85° 01'

Il est possible que cette baie ait été nommée en même temps qu'un cap voisin, *Gargantua* (47° 36' - 85° 02), et que *Grangousier Hill* (47° 35' - 84° 57'), mais

l'état actuel de la documentation ne permet pas de dire à qui il faut attribuer ces appellations rabelaissiennes. Celui dont la mémoire est ici consacrée est Pantagruel, fils de Gargantua et petit-fils de Grandgousier.

(8) *GRANDGOUSIER*

(Grangousier Hill)

Côte   47° 35' - 84° 57'

Située à proximité du cap *Gargantua,* cette entité a peut-être été nommée en même temps que le cap et la baie *Pantagruel,* mais on ne sait pas encore à qui attribuer cette initiative. Il s'agit ici d'un autre personnage de Rabelais, Grandgousier, père du géant Gargantua. On remarquera la chute du *d* dans la forme actuelle.

(9) *RIVIÈRE DE MONTRÉAL*

(Montreal River)

Rivière   47° 14' - 84° 39'

On trouve déjà la forme *R. demontreal* sur une carte de 1725. Il est vraisemblable que les explorateurs et voyageurs français aient nommé la rivière en l'honneur de l'île de Montréal, point de départ vers les Pays d'en
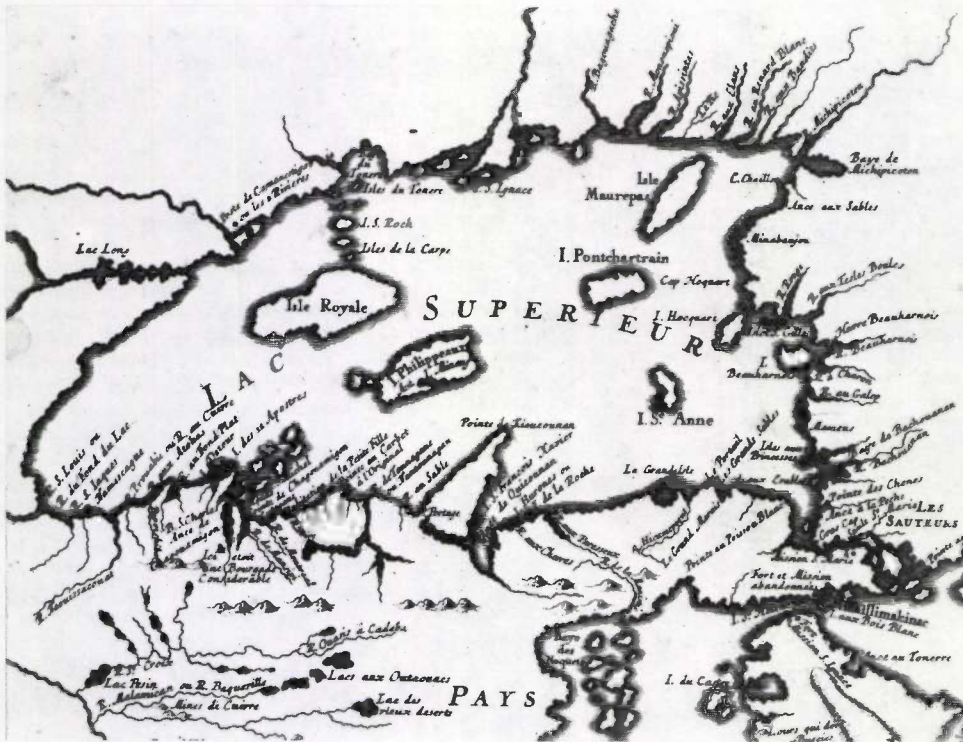
Lac Supérieur et environs montré sur la carte de Bellin "Partie occidentale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada" (1755)

☆

☆

(Collection nationale de cartes et plans, Archives publiques Canada)

haut. Ce toponyme a connu une extension remarquable dans la région et s'applique à plusieurs entités géographiques dont des chutes: *Montreal Falls* (47° 16' - 84° 26'), un parc: *Montreal River Provincial Park* (47° 14' - 84° 39'), un point ferroviaire sur le chemin de fer *Algoma Central: Montreal Falls* (47° 16' - 84° 26'), un havre: *Montreal River Harbour* (47° 14' - 84° 39') et enfin une Île: *Montreal Island* (47° 19' - 84° 44'). On a écrit, au sujet de cette dernière, que son nom serait plutôt lié à celui de la *Montreal Mining Company* qui avait fait des travaux de prospection minière dans cette région en 1847. Pure coïncidence sans doute puisqu'on trouve déjà la forme *Montreal Island* sur une carte anglaise de 1731, le cartographe traduisant le toponyme français d'alors.

(10) *ÎLE PARISIENNE*

Île   46° 41' - 84° 44'

On relève cette Île du lac Supérieur sur les cartes anciennes dès le début du XVIIIe siècle. Il semble y avoir hésitation à l'époque entre deux formes: *Isle au Parisien*, première forme attestée, et *Isle du Parisien* qui paraît à partir de 1725. Il s'agit sans doute d'un toponyme commémoratif créé à la mémoire d'un Parisien dont on n'a pu jusqu'ici préciser l'identité. Après la Conquête, on remarque la chute de l'article, et le terme spécifique *Parisien* se maintient jusqu'en 1849, avant de passer à *Parisienne*. Cette modification est vraisemblablement attribuable à la prononciation du toponyme par les nouveaux arrivants anglais. Ceux-ci, ne connaissant pas les voyelles nasales du français, ont tout simplement écrit le mot comme ils le prononçaient, produisant des formes comme *Parisienne Island*. D'autres formes, comme *Parisin Island* (1859, 1875), témoignent de cette difficulté d'adaptation phonétique. Il est également plausible que le passage de *Parisien* à *Parisienne* soit dû à un accord grammatical avec le terme générique *isle* qui paraît à côté de *island* au cours du XIXe siècle, mais il est difficile de dire si *isle* est ici une survivance de l'ancien mot français ou une variante bien connue de *island*. Une récente enquête sur le terrain démontre que la population locale utilise le terme *island* et non *isle*.

(11) *GROS CAP*

Cap   46° 32' - 84° 35'

Ce toponyme s'est maintenu presque intact depuis la période coloniale française où il apparaît sur les cartes sous la forme actuelle dès 1744. On a relevé quelques exemples de traduction du terme générique au début du XIXe siècle: *Gros Cape* (1801) et une erreur de transcription a donné la forme *Cross Cape* sur une carte de 1800. La forme d'origine française, rétablie au fil des années, a également été retenue pour désigner une collectivité rurale dispersée située sensiblement à la même hauteur (46° 32' - 84° 34').

(12) *POINTE DES CHÊNES*

Pointe   46° 28' - 84° 31'

Ce toponyme de la région de Sault Ste. Marie apparaît vers la fin du régime français sous la forme *Pointe aux Chenes* qui alterne, selon les cartes, avec la forme *Pointe des Chênes*. Fait intéressant à noter, on n'a pas relevé d'exemples de traduction au cours du XIXe siècle et le toponyme s'est maintenu à peu près intact jusqu'à nos jours. Il s'applique également à une collectivité rurale dispersée: *Pointe des Chenes* (46° 28' - 84° 29'), et une Île située à proximité de la pointe porte un nom dérivé: *Chene Island* (46° 30' - 84° 33').

(13) *POINTE AUX PINS*

Pointe   46° 29' - 84° 28'

Cette pointe apparaît sur les cartes dès 1744. Il est probable qu'il s'agisse d'un toponyme descriptif, tout comme le précédent. On raconte qu'on avait établi un petit chantier naval à cet endroit, en 1770, pour y construire des embarcations propres à naviguer sur le lac Supérieur. Il y a eu hésitation, tout au long du XIXe siècle, entre la forme *point* et *pointe,* mais assez curieusement, la structure du terme spécifique *aux Pins* n'a pas changé et s'est maintenue intacte jusqu'à nos jours. La forme actuelle est attestée dès 1849; aujourd'hui, elle désigne également une collectivité rurale dispersée située à la même hauteur.

(14) *SAULT STE. MARIE*

Ville   46° 31' - 84° 20'

La forme première de ce toponyme, *Sault de Gaston,* apparaît sur une carte de 1632 et honore la mémoire de Gaston d'Orléans (1608-1660), frère du roi Louis XIII. Lorsqu'ils y fondèrent plus tard une mission, les Jésuites changèrent le nom à *Mission de Ste Marie du Saut* et la forme *Sault Ste Marie* est consignée sur les cartes dès 1680. Régulièrement attesté pendant l'Ancien Régime, le toponyme est traduit peu de temps après la Conquête et des formes comme *Falls of S. Mary* ou encore *Falls of St. Marys* sont courantes sur les cartes de la première moitié du XIXe siècle. Un retour vers la forme française s'amorce vers les années 1860 et, bien qu'on trouve encore à cette époque des exemples de traduction, la ville sera plus tard incorporée sous le nom de *Sault Ste. Marie*. Dans l'usage local, toutefois, on utilise une forme abrégée: *The Soo,* issue de la prononciation anglaise [su:], déjà attestée dans plusieurs documents, en particulier dans les journaux.

"The Sault Ste. Marie Rapids", *Picturesque Canada,* Vol. I, Toronto, 1882, p.247

(Archives publiques Canada, C-82929)

Cette liste ne prétend pas à l'exhaustivité. Il resterait à faire un inventaire systématique de la toponymie de l'Ancien Régime dans cette région en tenant compte des nombreuses désignations qui ont disparu, quelquefois même avant la Conquête. Pour être complet, cet inventaire devrait déborder les limites de l'Ontario et comprendre les états américains qui touchent à la côte ouest et sud du lac où les cartes de Nicolas Bellin surtout font voir une riche concentration toponymique. Tout porte à croire que ces désignations ont subi le même sort linguistique qu'au Canada. À titre d'exemple, un rapide survol de la toponymie du nord du Michigan fera voir le maintien des formes d'origine *Grand Marais,* la traduction des désignations françaises *Pointe au Poisson Blanc* en *Whitefish Point* ou encore la création de formes hybrides anglo-françaises *Bois Blanc Island.*

★★★★★★★

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE . . . .   SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DU CANADA

In 1983, the Canadian Hydrographic Service will have provided 100 years of service to Canada. A Centennial Conference to celebrate this event is planned for April 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1983 in the Canadian Government Conference Centre, Ottawa.

En 1983 le Service hydrographique du Canada aura fourni cent années de service au pays. Pour marquer cet évènement une conférence est prévenue pour les 5, 6, 7, et 8 avril 1983 au Centre des conférences à Ottawa.

CHURCHILL RIVER: SIX OR MORE NAMES*

W.O. Kupsch**

During the course of the Churchill River Study (Missinipe Probe)[1] we received several inquiries about the origins of the two names we use. The following provides answers to those questions as well as a discussion of other geographic names that have been used in the past for the subject of our Study.

(1) *CHURCHILL RIVER*

In 1685 the mouth of the Severn River in the southwestern part of Hudson Bay was settled by men of the Hudson's Bay Company. A fort "Churchill" was built there named after Lord John Churchill (b. 1650 - d. 1722), who had been elected the third governor of H.B.C. The first governor, Prince Rupert, had died in 1682. The second governor, the Duke of York, became King James II in 1685 and was succeeded by the third governor. As neither the second nor the third governor paid much attention to the business, the Committee became the real governing body (Morton 1973: 62, 95, 105-106).

Lord John Churchill later became the 1st Duke of Marlborough, the English general and statesman, one of the greatest military commanders in history, who won victories against the French in the War of the Spanish Succession on the battlefields of Blenheim, Oudenaarde, Malplaquet, and many other places. As a young man he had gained the patronage of the Duke of York (later James II). He became the lover of Lady Castlemaine, the mistress of Charles II (the son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria, after whom is named the cape that separates James Bay from the southwestern shore of Hudson Bay), who was on England's throne when the H.B.C. was granted its charter on May 2nd, 1670. An exhaustive biography in 4 volumes on the 1st Duke of Marlborough was written and published between 1933 and 1938 by Sir Winston Churchill (b. 1874 in Blenheim Castle - d. 1965), a direct line descendant bearing the same first name as John Churchill's father, Winston.

During the summer of 1686 Captain Michael Grimington, with Captain John Abraham and four others, set out from Fort

York, at the mouth of the Hayes River, which is within a few miles of the mouth of the Nelson River, to explore the great river where Jens Munk (or Munck) had wintered. In the autumn

John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722), third Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and after whom the Churchill River was named.

(Public Archives Canada, C-2071)

1   The Churchill River Study (Missinipe Probe) was a multidisciplinary environmental impact study completed in 1975, under the direction of Dr. Kupsch. Primarily this project assessed the possible effects on the natural environment and its people, should a dam for hydro-power development be constructed at Wintego Rapids, Saskatchewan. [*Editor*]

of the same year the Committee of H.B.C., after having re-
ceived a very favourable report from the expedition, gave the
name "Churchill", again after the third governor, and ordered
the river valley to be settled.

The execution of that order was, however, not immediately
carried out and neither was it easily accomplished. Some dis-
tance west of Munk's Point, where he had wintered, a wooden
fort was started in 1688, but it burned down before it was fi-
nished. A structure built to replace it in 1689 at the same
spot was later recognized as having been erected in an unsuit-
able location (Morton 1973: 138). It was therefore in turn
replaced in 1717, on orders of Governor Knight, by another one
nearer the river in the location of Munk's camp, over the
bones of the Danish dead and looking down on their brass can-
non in the tidal mud flat (Morton 1973: 138). This wooden
fort was deemed by Governor Knight to be essential for whale
fishery and the protection of northern Indian tribes. It soon
became known as Prince of Wales's Fort but it was replaced by
a massive stone fort on the northern promontory commanding
the entrance to the harbour. Building of the latter was begun
in 1730 or 1731 on plans drawn up by Captain Middleton, the
foundation stone being laid on 3rd June, 1732. Construction
went on intermittently until 1771, when the fort was regarded
as finished. (Morton 1973: 226-227). This stone fort, al-
though in part blown up by the French under Jean Françoise
Galaup, Comte de la Pérouse, in 1782, when Samuel Hearne was
in charge of the post, is still preserved, complete with its
cannons, as an historical monument.

(2) *MISSINIPE*

"Missinipe" is a Cree-Indian word meaning "Great Waters",
"Big Water", or "Big River". There are several variants in
its spelling when rendered in the Roman alphabet. According
to Cameron (1948: 21), who holds that a band of natives near
the Churchill River's mouth referred to it as the "Missinipi",
the name was recorded in the journal from York Fort in 1714.
The name is common on 19th century maps, such as the one accom-
panying Mackenzie's (1801) account of his travels where it is
spelled "Missin-ni-pi" and followed by the designation "or
Churchill River." In Franklin (1823) the map shows the Missin-
nippi, Churchill, or English River." In the spring of 1793,
David Thompson made his way to the "Miss a nippee" but on his
map labelled it "Missinippe" (Glover 1962: XXVII and reproduc-
tion of Thompson's map).

Joseph Burr Tyrrell (*in* Glover 1962: 109n) mentions that
"David Thompson constantly used the name Missinipi for the
river now known throughout most of its length as the Churchill,
although the longest of its upper branches is still known as
Beaver River. In 1798 he surveyed this river to its source
near Lake La Biche (or Red Deer Lake), where he built a tra-
ding post and spent the winter." The Indian name "Great
Waters" can be taken to refer to a characteristic of the
Churchill River where it lies in the Precambrian rocks of the
Canadian Shield and where it is a series of interconnected
lakes rather than a stream in a well-defined valley. Or, in
the words of David Thompson (*in* Glover 1962: 109): "...on the

* Churchill River *

banks of the Missinippe (Great Waters) so called from the spreading of it's [sic] waters. It's [sic] southern head is the Beaver River from the Beaver Lake not far from the east foot of the Mountains, which on entering the chain of Lakes, and the land of Rocks, spreads into very irregular forms of Lakes, which at distances are crossed by Dams or rock, and by channels falls into the same rude Lakes, to within one hundred miles of Churchill Factory, having for this last distance, the regular form of a River with many Rapids and Falls to within about ten miles of the sea where it meets the tide waters."

(3) ENGLISH RIVER

"English River" was a name by which this stream was known throughout a long part of the fur trade era. Until 1770 Fort Churchill took no part in the voyages into the interior; it was not a place from which the fur traders ventured into the wilderness but it merely provided facilities for the delivery of furs by the Indians. Fort Churchill also kept a watchful eye over the small outposts along the lower reaches of the river. The trade of Fort Prince of Wales was thus drawn from the valley of the lower Churchill and from the wooded region east of the Slave River by way of the Barrenlands. The trade of Fort York, however, extended to the headwaters of the Churchill River, whence the Cree brought down their furs, some gathered in the valley of the Athabasca River (Morton 1973: 156).

Use of the lower part of the Churchill (The "North Road to Hudson's Bay" of Peter Pond's 1787 map) was not as extensive as was that of the lower Nelson River or, even more so, the Hayes River which, with a number of small streams, provided easier access into the interior from Hudson Bay. Or, as William Tomison (who built the first Edmonton House) remarked in a letter to the London Committee, dated 26 August,

1786, about the lower Churchill River as reported to him by Indians: ".. the falls are very bad and [there] is much broken water" (in Glover 1962: XXVII). David Thompson (in Glover 1962: 109-110) had this to say about the lower Churchill: "The whole of the above distance from the valley of the chain of Lakes to the sea, is a poor country for the Deer and the fur bearing animals; and also for fish. There are some very good fisheries, but they are in the deep Lakes of this Region wholly independent of the Missinippe, though the Streams from them are discharged into it."

Maps too tell the same story about part of the Churchill: on Mackenzie's map (1801) a substantial reach of the river east of the confluence with the river flowing out of "Rain Deer Lake", is shown as a dotted line with an arrow indicating an easterly direction of flow. Little detail, such as lakes, and no names are shown in this portion of the Churchill, indicative of the low esteem in which it was held as a route for the fur trade.

On the other hand, the upper reaches of the Churchill, particularly above Frog Portage and to a lesser extent some distance below it, were used by Indians and fur traders alike as the most important access route to the productive interior. It was here at Frog Portage that the Canadian "pedlar" Joseph Frobisher established himself in a "log tent" in the spring of 1774 to intercept the delivery of furs by Indians from the upper Churchill and Athabasca regions to H.B.C. at their seaports on Hudson Bay.

It was the Canadians' remarkable trade, or rather "free-booting raid", that gave the alternate name to the place where they had established themselves: Portage du Traite. It was also the beginning of the history of the English River, which Thomas Frobisher is reputed to have so named, as the outstanding fur trade route because the Canadians by their strategy of moving to the productive areas claimed for them-
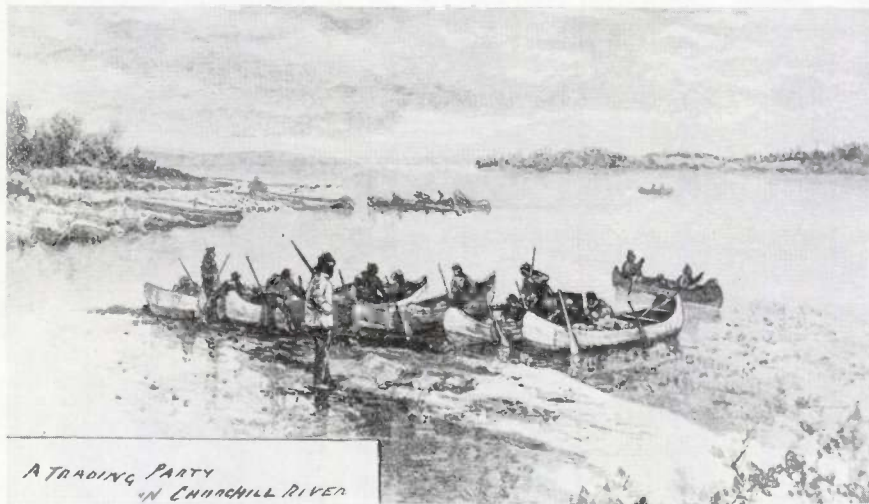
"A trading party on Churchill River"

(Public Archives Canada, C-748)

selves the rich inland trade on which Churchill had been built. In 1775 Louis Primeau, who had wintered with the brothers Thomas and Joseph Frobisher at Frog Portage 1774-1775, built a wintering post and occasional storage depot at the north end of the portage, which became known as Fort-du-Traite, the first post on the Upper Churchill River.

The H.B.C., however, followed suit with remarkable rapidity as within a month of Frobisher's interception of their trade in 1774, Samuel Hearne with Matthew Cocking left Fort York to establish an inland post at Cumberland House. This is the oldest continuous settlement in the present province of Saskatchewan and thus in 1974 celebrating its bi-centennial birthday. In this way Samuel Hearne inaugurated a new epoch in the history of the H.B.C. (Morton 1973: 290).

In turn, the Canadian fur traders ventured further inland: in 1776 Thomas Frobisher had wintered at Ile-à-la-Crosse and in 1778 Peter Pond crossed Methy Portage and discovered Lake Athabasca, which he called "Lake of the Hills". Moreover, the Canadians not only turned west up the Churchill from Frog Portage but also went east or downstream and then up the Reindeer River and Lake in an attempt to open up this country for the fur trade as well. But that attempt was never very successful and Fairford House (at the confluence of the Reindeer and Churchill rivers) or South Reindeer House did not assume the importance that other trading posts in the western part of the Churchill River basin had.

The Canadian fur traders of the North West Company used the administrative term "English River Department" and established their headquarters at the fort and depot on Lake Ile-à-la-Crosse. A fragment of a journal kept by William McGillivray gives a clear view of the management of the department in 1793 (Morton 1973: 450). After 1821, when the North West Company merged with the English traders, the name was carried on as "English River District" by the H.B.C.

(4) DANISH RIVER

"Danish River" was the name given by that most experienced explorer of the Polar Sea of his day, the Danish naval officer Jens Munk (b. 1579 - d. 1628) who is credited with the discovery of the estuary of the Churchill as, according to some, it had been twice passed but overlooked by Sir Thomas Button in 1612 when he sailed down the western coast of Hudson Bay (Neatby 1968: 77). Kenney (1932: 4-5), who also credits Munk with the discovery, nevertheless mentions that Button was possibly the first European to see the Churchill River but that his journal contains inaccurate descriptions which cannot be considered conclusive evidence.

Munk, sent by King Christian IV to seek the Northwest Passage, sailed from Copenhagen on the 9th of May, 1619, with two ships, crossed Hudson Bay, stepped ashore on September 7th, 1619, at the mouth of the "Danish River", and wintered there in 1619-1620. Of his crew of 64 men only two others beside himself survived this winter of starvation and scurvy. In one of the most incredible feats of navigation of all times the three men managed to sail one ship back to reach Europe in September, 1620. The other ship was left behind on the shore of the Churchill River providing wood and metal to any comers for many years.

Munk's narrative was published in 1623. The name he gave to the new land, "Nova Dania", survived in its anglicized form for at least a century and a half: it is on Pownall's map (1794). If it had not been for war between

Denmark and Germany, and a consequent drastic shortage of manpower, Munk would have returned to the New World, re-established his "Nova Dania", and perhaps commenced trade 50 years before the Hudson's Bay Company. The name "Danish River" did not disappear from maps until the early 1800's (Prof. Trevor Lloyd, in litt., 1974). It can be found on Dilly and Robinson's map (1785) as "Churchill or Danish R., where In' Munk Wintered in 1619." On this map the country which is now northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba is labelled "New Denmark" and the Reindeer River (later commonly designated the "Deer River" and Reindeer Lake, which appears as "Cariboux L." on Peter Pond's map of 1787, as "Deer Lake") is here called the "Stags River". While "Danish or Churchill R." can still be found on Pownall's (1794) map it has disappeared from those by Arrowsmith (1834) and Bradford (1835).

Jérémie (1926) used "Danish River" in the text (first published in French in 1720) of his account of the twenty years he spent at York Factory in 1694-1714, which, incidentally, contains the first description of the musk-ox, an animal that at the time ranged as far south as the Churchill River. Jérémie also passed on some information about the characteristics of the river but with an exaggerated description of the relief of the country: "After going up 150 leagues there is a chain of high mountains which make the river unfit for navigation owing to water-falls and continuous rapids. Beyond these the river is again placid, and there is a communication with another river called Deer river"(Jérémie 1926: 19).

(5) MANOTEOU-SIBI

"Manoteou-sibi" is the name Jérémie (1926: 18) recorded as in use by the natives. Its meaning is "Strangers' River" and the name refers to the event of Munk's wintering. There are several variants: Cameron (1948) writes it as "Manoteusbi" and mentions that Watkins (1865) spelled it "Mantawasepe". In a footnote to Jérémie's record (1926: 18) Douglas and Wallace, the editors, state that "Omanotew, [is] Cree for stranger; sibi, [for] river."

(6) TZAN-DÉZÉ

In Glover (1962: 105) it is mentioned, in a footnote provided by J.B. Tyrrell for the first edition of David Thompson's journal, that "The Churchill is known to the Chipewyan Indians as the Tzan-dézé or Metal river, possibly on account of the quantity of iron and copper derived by them from a ship called Enhiorningen which was left there by Jens Munk, after he had wintered in the harbour in the winter of 1619-20, when all but two of his men died of scurvy."

One cannot but agree with Cameron (1948: 21) that probably many more names have been applied to the Churchill, or portions thereof, that have not been set down. The six names discussed here are then the least number of names that have been used and that have been written down in texts and on maps.

versity of Saskatchewan, for adding to this collection after a literature search. Mrs. Elna Sins, of the Churchill River Study, typed the manuscript.

REFERENCES

Arrowsmith, J. (1834): *British North America; by permission dedicated to the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company; containing the latest information which their documents furnish.* London, map (dated 15 Feb., 1834).

Bradford, Thomas Gamaliel (1834): North America *in his Comprehensive Atlas.* Boston.

Cameron, Alex R. (1948): Place names; the legacy of the fur trade. *Sask. History* I(3): 21-22.

Churchill, Sir Winston (1933-38): *Marlborough, his life and times.* George G. Harrap, London, 4 vols.

Dilly, C. and Robinson, G. (1785): *The British Colonies in North America from the best authorities.* London, map (dated May 23, 1785).

Franklin, Sir John (1823): *Narrative of journey to the shores of the polar sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22.* John Murray, London, 786 p., maps.

Glover, Richard (Ed.) (1962): *David Thompson's Narrative 1784-1812.* Champlain Soc., Toronto, no. 40, 410 p., map.

Jérémie, Nicolas (1926): *Twenty years of York Factory, 1694-1714; Jérémie's account of Hudson Strait and Bay.* Translated from the French edition of 1720, with notes and introduction by R. Douglas and J.N. Wallace. Thorburn and Abbott, Ottawa, 42 p., illus.

Kenney, J.F. (1932): *The founding of Churchill.* J. Dent and Sons, Toronto.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1801): *Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence, through the continent of North America, to the frozen and Pacific oceans; in the years 1789 and 1793.* T. Cadell, etc., London, 412 p., maps.

Morton, Arthur S. (1973): *A history of the Canadian West to 1870-71.* Univ. Toronto Press, Toronto, Second Ed. (Lewis G. Thomas, Ed.), 1039 p., maps.

Neatby, Leslie H. (1968): History of Hudson Bay *in* Beals, C. S. (Ed.), 1968, *Science, History, and Hudson Bay.* Dept. Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, v. 1, p. 69-125, illus.

Pond, Peter(1787): Facsimile reproduction of portion of manuscript map, *in* Richards, J.H., and Fung, K.I. 1969, *Atlas of Saskatchewan.* Univ. Sask., Saskatoon, p. 7.

Pownall, Thomas (1794): *The New map of North America etc.,* northern sheet only (with inset "A particular map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay"). Laurie and Whittle, London.

Watkins, Edwin Arthur, Rev. (1865): *A dictionary of the Cree Language as spoken by the Indians of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories.* Soc. Promoting Christ. Knowledge, London, 460 p.

****

SOME ASPECTS OF MANITOBA PLACE NAMES

G.F. Holm*

During 1981, Gerry Holm of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Government of Manitoba, has written several articles on Manitoba's geographical names, for distribution to 52 newspapers in the province. By mid-November sixteen papers were carrying the series, and following the final coverage of the provincial election, it was anticipated that more of the smaller newspapers

* G.F. Holm, Research Toponymist, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

would have copy space. Considerable interest has been generated by this publicity, which has resulted in an increased public awareness of toponymy in Manitoba and a larger number of enquiries and requests for information now being received by the Manitoba CPCGN member's office. When completed it is anticipated that the series will comprise fifteen articles.

Geographical names relating to the following topics have been covered in ten articles already submitted to the press: an introduction to Manitoba place names; features named for war casualties; ghost towns; toponymy and the CPCGN; Manitoba's native names; descriptive names; pioneer aviation; trails of early explorers and the mark left by surveyors. In 1982 five more articles will cover names related to homesteaders, river boats, railways, school houses and early place names.

From these articles we have modified extracts for reproduction in CANOMA. Our first collection covers native names, names associated with early explorers, surveyors and homesteaders. [*Editor*]

* * *

> *Lives of great men all remind us*
> *We can make our lives sublime,*
> *And departing leave behind us*
> *Foot prints on the sands of time.*

> *Longfellow.*

* * *

Manitoba's place names are a reflection of beauty, exploration, settlement, incidents, traditions and history. They are an indication of the character of its people, their hopes and dreams, their joys and hardships and their ethnic backgrounds. They are indispensible in communication and provide a record of past and present environment, both human and physical. They record our heritage.

MANITOBA'S NATIVE NAMES

Long before the explorers and fur traders set foot on Manitoba soil the native peoples had established their names, for locational reference. The perpetuation of many of these names was due to the efforts of the officers of the Geological Survey, including Robert Bell (1870s), J.B. Tyrrell and D.B. Dowling (1890s), who placed names on their maps to describe their surveys. More recently, the federal/ provincial field study of Manitoba geographical names from 1975 to 1978, resulted in 3500 native names being recorded. These names, whether noted by the earliest explorers and traders, by the officers of the Geological Survey, or by present day toponymists, are part of our provincial heritage and the living history of the province.

The Indian bands native to Manitoba prior to the onset of exploration were the Assiniboine, or Stoney Sioux, of the southwest parklands, the Ojibway (Saulteaux) of the eastern forests, the Cree of the central regions and the Chipewyan or Dene, north of the Churchill River. Examples of geographical names from each band remain today to enhance our maps and remind all Manitobans of this aspect of their heritage.

Our province's name, *Manitoba*, has more than one suggested origin. The most readily accepted are the Cree and Ojibway - 'manitou wapaw' and 'manitou bau' respectively, meaning the 'strait of the spirit' or 'manitou'. The Hind expedition map of 1859 shows a *Manitoba Island* in the narrows of Lake Manitoba. In this case it is believed that 'Manitoba' refers to the thunderous roar created by the waves pounding on the gravel beaches of the island, causing the superstition among the earliest inhabitants that a 'manitou' or

spirit beat a drum or made a noise. Others are of the opinion that the name should be credited to the Assiniboine Indians who had inhabited the shores of the lake. 'Lake of the prairie', from their words 'mini' and 'tobow' had been used in French as *lac des Prairies,* by La Vérendrye in the 1730s.

The origin of the name *Winnipeg* has received renewed support as a Cree Indian word meaning 'a sea, or something larger than a lake', rather than the frequently accepted mistranslation 'dirty water lake'. When properly pronounced in Cree, the word sounds like "Wee-ne-pake". The Geographic Board of Canada's publication *Place Names of Manitoba,* (1933) records *Winnipeg* as an:

> "Indian name meaning 'nasty water lake or
> sea or ocean lake'. David Thompson states
> more than once that the lake is called Sea
> lake from its size; in the Jesuit Mission-
> ary Report sent home to France describing
> the happenings of the year 1640, there is a
> reference to the 'Ounipigon' or 'dirty peo-
> ple' so called because the word 'ouinipeg'
> the name of the unknown sea from the shores
> of which they came meant 'dirty water';
> Jeremie 1720 refers to the lake as Michinipi
> or 'big water'."

Several smaller settlements have descriptive Indian names; *Miniota* - Sioux for 'much water'; *Pukatawagan* - Cree for 'fishing with a net'; *Pikwitonei* - Cree for 'broken mouth'; *Tadoule Lake* - Chipewyan for 'floating charcoal'; *Manigotagan* - Cree for 'bad throat river' and *Wasagaming* - Cree for 'clear water'.

There are hundreds of lakes in northern Manitoba bearing native names and every effort is being made to perpetuate the local names once they are recorded. A few of the more well known Cree names are: *Wekusko Lake* - 'sweet grass or herb'; *Kississing Lake* - 'cold'; *Atik Lake* - 'caribou'; *Waskaiowaka Lake* - 'a place to turn around'; *Muskwa Lake* - 'bear' and *Kiskittogisu Lake* - 'cat gut or goose gizzards'.

The considerable length of some Indian names is due

partly to the expressive nature of Indian languages, but also to the difficulties encountered in transcribing them into the Roman alphabet. The fact that a name such as *Kapeekwanapee-keepakeecheewonk Rapids* is exceedingly long, refers to a relatively small feature, and poses an almost impossible task for the cartographer, does not negate the validity of the name. The Saulteaux word means 'boulder rapids' or 'stone at the bottom of the river and the water is running over'. In keeping with the CPCGN principle to provide first consideration to "names with established public use", these names should be given priority for official recognition. In Manitoba, where a large part of the land area is inhabited solely by Amerindian peoples, their names are the ones which are in public use and it is the responsibility of all levels of government to respect these geographical names and to afford them due consideration on maps and in publications.

During exploration in the north, native names are preserved where possible; some additional ones were even created for lakes on Mistik Creek (63-K), using Cree numerals[1] from 1 to 14. (1 - Payuk Lake; 2 - Neso Lake; 3 - Nisto Lake; 4 - Nao Lake; 5 - Niyanun Lake; 6 - Nikotwasik Lake; 7 - Tapu-

kok Lake; 8 - Uyenanao Lake; 9 - Kakat Mitatut Lake; 10 - Mitatut Lake; 11 - Payukosap Lake; 12 - Nesosap Lake; 13 - Nistosap Lake; 14 - Naosap Lake.)

It is satisfying to note that the charm of the Indian language is being preserved in more recent times, as for example in the names of man-made reservoirs, such as *Lake Wahtopanah* at Rivers, Sioux for 'to get in a boat', (approved in 1960) and *Lake Minnewasta* at Morden, Sioux for 'good water' (approved in 1955). The use of names from these picturesque and descriptive Indian languages adds an important dimension to the nomenclature of Manitoba.

ALONG THE TRAILS OF EARLY EXPLORERS

Our recorded history of discovery takes us back to the early 1600s when explorers were searching for a water

1   *Place Names of Manitoba* (1933), p. 67.
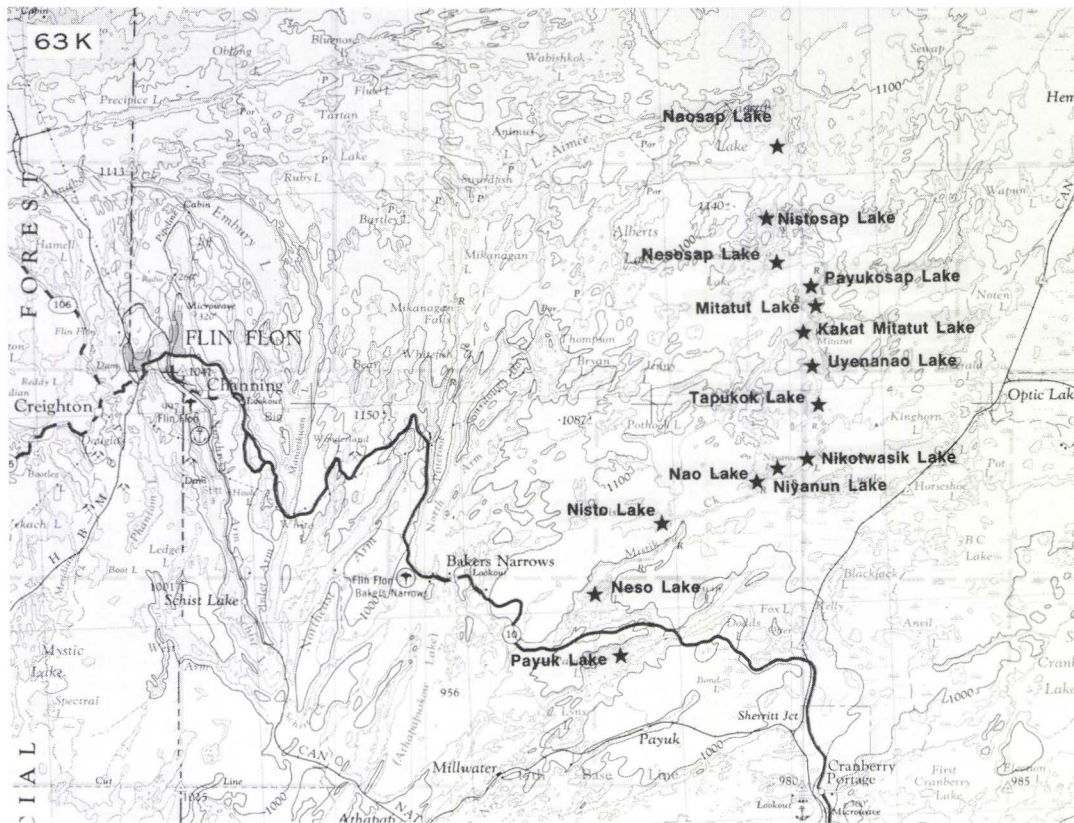
Cree numerals used for lake names, east of Flin Flon

route, or 'Northwest Passage', to reach the riches of the far east. Attempts to find such a route through Arctic waters, led explorers such as Button, James and Foxe, to penetrate far into Hudson Bay. In the meantime the fur riches of the interior were attracting exploitation by both French and English. During this exploration of Manitoba, hundreds of names were given and recorded for geographical features, along both the northern routes leading to Hudson Bay, and the southern route from Lake of the Woods via the Winnipeg River. Some of these names are discussed here.

The oldest "imported" names were applied during the period 1610 to 1620. Of all the master mariners who sailed the frigid seas, Henry Hudson is the best remembered. His name is written on our maps, indicating the great bay in which he met his fate. The abandonment of the DISCOVERY'S captain, with his young son and seven other members of his crew, by a mutinous group of starving sailors in 1611 is a sad episode in the history of exploration.

Admiral Sir Thomas Button, in search of the Northwest Passage and any signs of Henry Hudson, wintered in 1612, at the mouth of a large river, which he named the *Nelson River* after his sailing master, Francis Nelson, who died there along with other crew members. In 1619, Jens Munk, a Danish naval officer, wintered in the large river now known as the Churchill. Being unprepared for the climate and an outbreak of scurvy, the crew was decimated, leaving Munk and two others as the only survivors when the ice broke in spring. His name, as well as others of this era of exploration are perpetuated in the names of railway points and stations along the Hudson Bay line to Churchill. For example, *Bylot* is named after Robert Bylot, Master of the DISCOVERY, serving with Hudson; *Lamprey* records the name of one of Munk's ships; *Digges* is named after an English merchant who helped finance the Hudson expedition.[2]

After the return of two other expeditions under Captains Luke Foxe and Thomas James (*James Bay*), it was almost half a century before the men of London again showed interest in the Northwest Passage. Two disgruntled French fur traders, Pierre Radisson and his brother-in-law Sieur des Groseilliers, told of the fur bearing lands in the Canadian northwest. As a result, an expedition with two ships, one being the NONSUCH, captained by Zachary Gillam (now remembered by a community on the Hudson Bay railroad), set out for Hudson Bay in 1668 with Des Groseilliers on board. They returned in 1669 laden with a rich cargo of furs. A Royal Charter assigning exclusive rights in the fur trade of the Hudson Bay region was granted on May 2, 1670 to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" (now the Hudson's Bay Company).

The Company established trading posts on the shores of the Bay. Among them were York Factory (1686) and one on the *Churchill River*, (1689) named after the then Governor of the Company, Lord Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough. Henry Kelsey was one of those to construct the post on the Churchill and in 1691/92 he became the first recorded white man to travel into the prairie regions and witness a buffalo hunt. During this expedition with the Assiniboine Indians he reached the Saskatchewan River, by way of Moose Lake, and established

Dering Point (now *Deering Point*), named in honour of Sir Edward Dering, then Deputy Governor of the Company.

War with the French came and the Company of Adventurers knew dark days with their establishments falling into French hands. Property was regained in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and once more the Company sailed freely into the Bay. To protect the fort on the Churchill from easy conquests, a stone fortress, Fort Prince of Wales, was erected between 1731 and 1771. But neither the strength of the walls nor the formidable guns were of much avail when in 1782 the French sent a strong naval force headed by Admiral La Pérouse[3] to destroy it. Ironically, due to unbeatable odds, Samuel Hearne, the Governor, surrendered without firing a shot. Today Fort Prince of Wales is an historic site.

The first English exploration into the interior after Henry Kelsey, was that of Anthony Henday in 1754. He revealed to the Company that the French had trading posts at strategic points along the larger rivers to the south. The great explorer, Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Vérendrye, had established Fort Rouge (*Winnipeg*) at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and Fort La Reine (*Portage la Prairie*) at the portage between the Assiniboine and Lake Manitoba. By 1748 La Vérendrye's sons had established Fort Dauphin (near the present town of Winnipegosis), Fort Bourbon (on Cedar Lake at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River) and Fort Paskoyac or Basquia (presently *The Pas*).

The struggle between rival trading companies - the "Company of Adventurers" and the "Nor'Westers" led to the development of particular trade routes. By 1800, three such routes to the junction of the Red and Assiniboine existed. Firstly, from York Factory, at the mouth of the Hayes River, the traders made their way upstream to Lake Winnipeg and thence south to the forks; secondly, from Lake Superior, the men from Montréal came to the Lake of the Woods, thence via the Winnipeg River to the southern end of Lake Winnipeg and thirdly, from the Lake of the Woods via the Roseau River and up the Red to the forks.

It was the competitive exploration for new fur producing country that led to the opening of the northwest. It is understandable that the accomplishments and contributions to geographical names of all explorers and fur traders cannot be reviewed here. Many names from their travels appear on Arrowsmith's map (1795 - 1825), which exhibited all the new discoveries in the interior of North America.

During the late 1700s and early 1800s a new breed of explorer was developing - the land surveyor. Explorers such as Henry Kelsey and Anthony Henday were sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company to pursuade the Indians to trade with them. Yet with rising competition from the posts established by the French, the Company became very aggressive and employed mappers and surveyors for exploration purposes. In 1778 they brought in Philip Turnor, an English surveyor, who trained David Thompson and Peter Fidler. His maps were the first to give reliable information on the topography of Manitoba.

SURVEYORS LEAVE THEIR MARK

Land surveyors have made, and continue to make, a significant contribution to the evolution of our province.

2 Origins of other names on this railway line can be found in Munro's "The Pas to Churchill on the Hudson Bay Railway", printed in CANOMA, Vol. 4, No. 2., p. 1-10.

3 *La Pérouse* is now a station on the Hudson Bay Railway.

Their descriptions of the topography guided the first home-steader, their planning established the survey system that produced the grid of sections, townships and ranges, and their measurements fixed the locations of our railways and other transportation routes. The names of many geographical features commemorate these men who carried out the surveying and mapping in its early days, for example, G.N. Allbright (1873) - *Allbright Lake* (55° 12' - 96° 26'); Archibald W. Ponton (1859-1915) - *Ponton* (Station - 54° 38' - 99° 10'), *Archie Lake* (55° 01' - 101° 02'); and J.L.P. O'Hanly (1872) - *O'Hanly* (P.O. - 50° 49' - 96° 20') and *O'Hanly River* (50° 50' - 96° 19').

Peter Fidler, Chief Surveyor for the Hudson's Bay Company (1796 - 1821) was trained by Philip Turnor. In 1813, he surveyed 24 river lots for Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony, which was the first formal survey on the prairies. The use of the river lot system (land parcels in narrow strips at right angles to the river) was adopted by Lord Selkirk, because of his concern for the welfare and protection of the settlers in the isolated colony.

In 1835, George Taylor became the surveyor to the settlement and during his tenure he resurveyed all existing, as well as 1,542 additional, lots, the plans for which became the basis of the Hudson's Bay Company Land Grants in the settlement. By 1860, three surveyors, William Inkster, Roger Goulet and Herbert Sabine, were required to cope with increased development.

The Hind-Dawson Expedition (1857-58) and the Palliser Expedition (1857-60), being exploratory in nature, expanded the knowledge of the western territories, as evidenced by the hundreds of geographical names in their reports. During the period immediately following Confederation, there was much concern by the Dominion Government that these territories be brought into the union as quickly as possible. It was feared that the United States might annex portions of them, since its own agricultural lands were almost completely settled.

The first step in bringing the west into Confederation was the purchase of the Hudson's Bay Company holdings, known as Rupert's Land. Prior to the official land transfer, the government undertook to establish a land and water link between the Canadian provinces and the North-West Territories. Simon Dawson was placed in charge of the work and he sent a survey and road-building party, under John A. Snow, to Fort Garry to begin work at the western terminus of the route (the Dawson Trail), portions of which are still in use today. Snow's was the first Dominion survey party to operate in the Red River Settlement.

Lt. Col. John Stoughton Dennis, later the first Surveyor General of Canada, was asked to recommend a land survey system for the North-West Territories. He travelled overland, stopping in St. Paul, Minnesota to confer with the

State's survey officials, thereby gaining an insight into the theory and application of the "rectangular land system". From these consultations, he proposed a system with each township being approximately eight miles square, and divided into 64 sections of 800 acres each. The original Hudson's Bay Company river lots were to be resurveyed, but left intact.

Dennis set out in 1869, along with Milner Hart and Major A.C. Webb, to implement this system, pending approval from Ottawa. His instructions from the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, William McDougall, were to select "the most suitable localities for the survey of townships for immediate settlement". He established the Principal Meridian from a point on the International Boundary ten miles west of Pembina. Hart set about surveying township lines in the Shoal Lake area, while Webb worked near St. Norbert, east of the Principal Meridian.

On October 11, 1869, Webb's crew was stopped by a Metis party led by Louis Riel. The Metis were concerned that the government was going ahead with its survey before their titles to Hudson's Bay land grants had been verified. No violence ensued, and the survey party left quietly. All surveys were brought to an end by the Metis uprising later in the year.

The uprising was ended by force in the early months of 1870, and in May of that year, the transfer of the North-West Territories to the Dominion finally took place. The new Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Adam G. Archibald (1814-1892), suggested several changes to Dennis' system. He favoured the rectangular system, but recommended that the smaller township divided into 36 sections of 640 acres be adopted to conform with the United States subdivisions. He felt that the immigrants throughout the world had come to recognize these standard units of land division.

Surveyors Lt. Col. J.S. Dennis and Milner Hart have had their names perpetuated in *Dennis Lake* near Teulon and *Hart Mountain, Hart Lake* and *Hart Creek* in the Porcupine Hills.

From the time the survey system and settlement became established in the late 1800s, many professional surveyors have carried the tripod to explore and map new horizons in our province. The provincial boundary surveys, for example, began in 1872 and were completed in 1971. *Carroll Lake, Gammon River, Lawe Lake, Warrington Lake* and *Warrington River, Sadler River, Hayward Lake, Breen Lake* and *Bray Lake* along the Manitoba-Ontario boundary, were all named for surveyors. A mosaic of places perpetuate names of other surveyors, for instance, *Cornwallis* (Municipality), *Abrey Lake, Denmark Lake, Beresford Lake* and *Gauer Lake, Clarke Creek, Gammon River, Gray Point* (Black Island, Lake Winnipeg), *Herriot* (Locality) and *Ogilvie* (Settlement).

Few surveyors ever applied their own names to features; such applications were made by those who followed them and recognized the contribution of these pioneer surveyors to Manitoba's heritage.

HOMESTEADER ROOTS

In 1872 the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Immigration began distributing posters announcing "FRUITFUL MANITOBA - HOMES FOR MILLIONS - THE BEST WHEATLAND AND RICHEST GRAZING COUNTRY UNDER THE SUN". This slogan lured hundreds of individuals and families to brave enormous hardships to develop a prosperous Manitoba for future generations.

These pioneer settlers were known as homesteaders or 'sod busters'. Some came before the completion of the land surveys while others arrived later with the waves of immigrants to start 'fresh' in a new land. They stayed on to build multicultural and multilingual communities living in harmony to create the backbone of Western Canada. Many pioneer families are remembered today in the names of features near their homesteads, so paying a continuing tribute to the settlers' considerable contribution to Manitoba.

If you are wondering who could apply for homesteads under the Dominion Lands Act during the period from 1872 to 1930 under the Federal Government's administration of our resources, here is what the Act specified: "*Every person who is the sole head of a family, or being a male, has attained the age of eighteen years, and who is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, and who makes application in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to obtain entry for a homestead for an area of available agricultural land, not exceeding one-quarter section ... the theoretical area of one hundred and sixty acres, ... and a fee of ten dollars shall be payable with the application*". It was in the Portage la Prairie region on July 2, 1872 that John Sanderson became the first person to apply for a government homestead.

Obtaining a patent (legal ownership) to the land was not easy, as there were homestead duties that had to be fulfilled. For example, the settler had to reside in a habitable house on the homestead for at least six months of the year during a term of three years; and in all cases the land had to be worked during each of the three years and a reasonable portion of the breaking was required to be seeded within two of those years. After June, 1908 a homesteader was required to break 30 acres of the homestead of which 20 had to be cropped before applying for patent.

Prominent farmers whose names have been perpetuated in community names were:

Alexander Thompson Spiers, homesteaded, 1882, the SE quarter section of Section 16 - Township 10 - Range 21, West of the Principal Meridian;[4]

John O. Bell *(Belmont)*, 1882, NE20-5-15 W.P.M., Belmont was known as Craigilea until 1891 when Mr. Bell requested the

station be called Bellsmount by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.;

Alvey *Morden,* 1874, NW9-3-5 W.P.M., also in 1874 Wilmot Morden and Franklin Morden homesteaded the NW5 and NE5, -3-5 W.P.M. respectively;

Roland was named after Roland McDonald, a farmer and lumber merchant, 1879, SW10-5-4 W.P.M., prior to 1880 it was known as Lowestoft;

Binscarth became a post office in 1883, being named after a farm for purebred stock established in the vicinity by the Scottish, Ontario and Manitoba Land Co. (1886, NW17-19-28 W.P.M.) of which William Bain Scarth was the founder and manager.

During the 1975 - 1978 toponymic field study many pioneers and other local residents, interested in the history of their respective communities, were interviewed. Hundreds of new local names were identified and recorded, among them being many named after homesteaders. The following list provides the reader with twenty-five such names, a mere handful of those recorded. The name of the homesteader is the probable origin of the name and so reflects the original ethnic background of the settlers of the region. In some cases the type of terrain is also indicated in the name.

Wigle Springs, near Assiniboine River, Philip Wigle, 1885, SW34-9-17 W.P.M.

Czornyj Lake, W. of Clear Lake, Michal Czornyj, 1911, SW32-19-21 W.P.M.

Goldie Lake, SW. of Whitewater Lake, William Thomas Golding, 1889, SW22-1-23 W.P.M.

Musgrove Ravine, SW. of Boissevain, Elizabeth Jane Musgrove, 1884, SW14-3-20 W.P.M.

Hipkins Spring, E. of Souris River, Alfred Hipkins, 1882, SW 28-3-26 W.P.M.

Hunters Lake, SE. of Pipestone, Bruce Hunter, 1885, SE34-6-26 W.P.M.

Harrison Bridge, Assiniboine River, William Harrison, 1885, NW36-9-24 W.P.M.

Cooleys Marsh, W. of Shoal Lake, William E. Cooley, 1895, NW 18-17-25 W.P.M.

Cavers Spring, N. of Rock Lake, James Cavers, 1879, NW1-3-13 W.P.M.
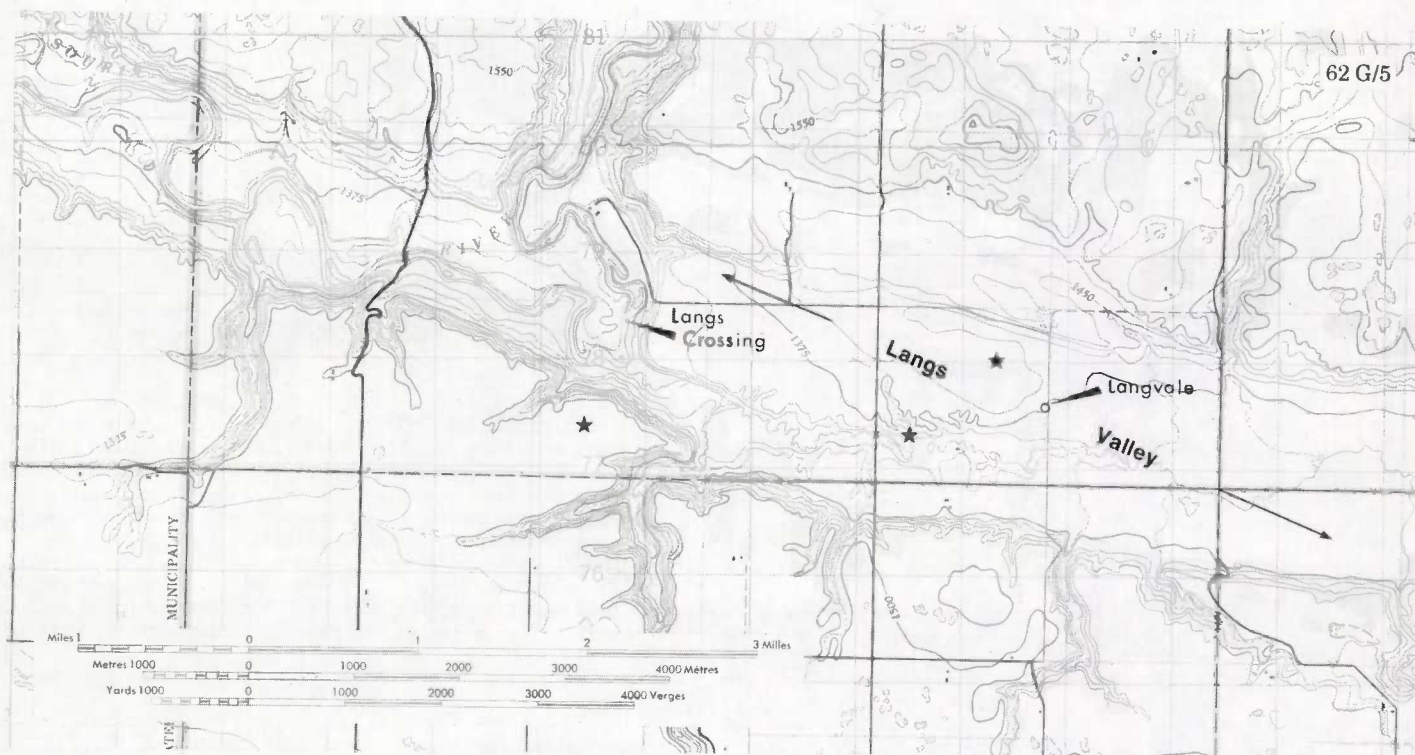
Mooneys Lake, SW. of Rock Lake, John Mooney, 1888, SW6-2-15 W.P.M.

Thorsteinson Lake, NE. of Pelican Lake, Helgi Thorsteinson, 1880, NE2-6-14 W.P.M.

Gerolamy Lake, E. of Pelican Lake, Benjamin Gerolamy, 1882, NW22-4-13 W.P.M.

Lac Labossiere, E. of Swan Lake, Edward Labossiere, 1884, SE 4-5-9 W.P.M.

4   Abbreviated here to SE16-10-21 W.P.M. Similarly "East of the Principal Meridian" is represented as E.P.M.

Quarter sections homesteaded near the Souris River, by James Lang (1881), George M. Lang (1881) and Edward Lang (1882). (These three quarter sections are each shown by a ★). Langs Valley is today an approved name, while "Langvale" and "Langs Crossing" (over the Souris River) have been used as locality names in the past.

Lac Rondeau, E. of Swan Lake, Jeremiah Rondeau, 1878, NE31-4-8 W.P.M.

Hood Bridge, Assiniboine River, Victor Ormiston Hood, 1900, NE24-10-8 W.P.M.

Hamiltons Flats, S. of Assiniboine River, Edward Hamilton, 1883, NE24-9-9 W.P.M.

Rinns Point, E. of Pembina River, Adam Rinn, 1884, NW36-1-8 W.P.M.

Fargeys Ravine, E. of Pilot Mound, Thomas L. Fargey, 1879, SE23-3-10 W.P.M.

Harlow Drain, Flows NW. into the Roseau River, Daniel Harlow, 1874, NE26-2-3 E.P.M.

Lac Phaneuf, SE. of Richer, Isie Phaneuf, 1902, SE32-7-8 E.P.M.

Quite often several members of a family homesteaded land in close proximity, and the present name may be associated with the family, rather than one individual, as evidenced by the following names.

Sinkers Slough, S. of Rock Lake, George Sinker, 1896, SW2-1-13 W.P.M. and James Sinker, 1896, NW2-1-13 W.P.M.

Gimby Creek (formerly McGillis Creek) near Cartwright, Charles Wellington Gimby, 1883, NE32-1-14 W.P.M., and William Joseph Gimby, 1883, NW32-1-14 W.P.M., and Frederick J.B. Gimby, 1884, NE2-1-15 W.P.M.

Watsons Lake, N. of Pelican Lake, Martin R. Watson, 1886, SE 10-6-16 W.P.M., and Peter Watson, 1887, SE4-6-16 W.P.M.

Langs Valley, E. of Souris River, James Lang, 1881, SW2-6-18 W.P.M., and Edward Lang, 1882, NE2-6-18 W.P.M., and George M. Lang, 1881, SW4-6-18 W.P.M.

Sibbald Creek, Flows S. into Assiniboine River, Thomas W. Sibbald, 1882, SE12-11-22 W.P.M., and William Sibbald, 1882, NE2-11-22 W.P.M.

The geographical names and their locations discussed in this article by no means exhaust all the features or agricultural regions perpetuating homesteaders' names. For example, along the Whitemouth River, *Prette Falls, Ostlund Falls, Nevas Falls, Leeyus Falls* and *Nakka Falls* all originated from the names of the early settlers in the region.
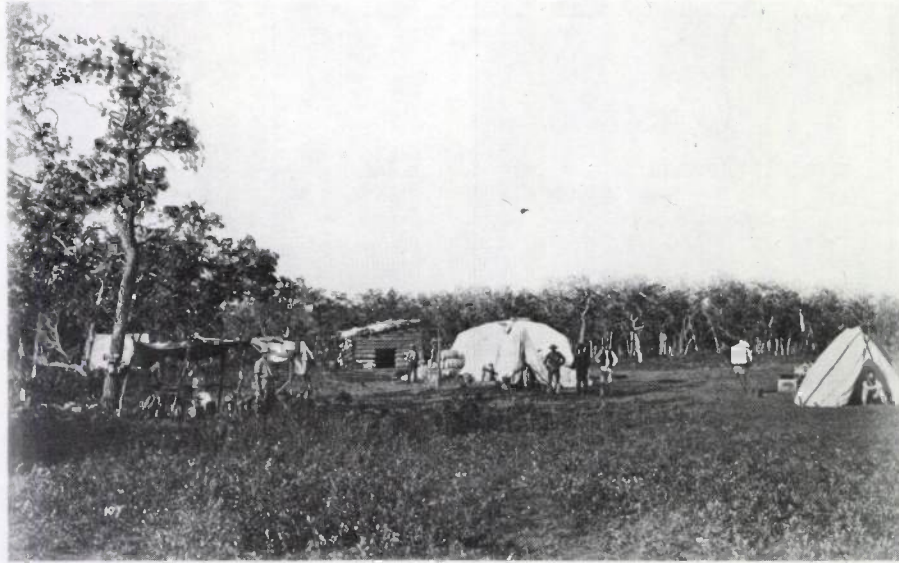
Boundary survey camp (1872-75) at "Pembina Mountain", west of the Red River

(Public Archives Canada, C4107)

*   *   *

In the next issue of CANOMA we expect to include
more news on Manitoba's geographical names, as
provided to various provincial newspapers, by the
CPCGN member's office in Winnipeg.

. . . . CRATERS ON MARS NAMED FOR CANADIAN COMMUNITIES . . . .

The Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature
(WGPSN) of the International Astronomical Union recently re-
ported on the designation of Canadian names in space.

In addition to several craters on the moon being
named in honour of outstanding international scientists (e.g.,
Canadians honoured include Frederick Banting - medicine;
Reginald Daly - geology), smaller craters on Mars have been
assigned names of towns and villages on Earth. Names were se-
lected on the basis of short and distinct sounding words, with
the proviso that the places on this planet be also 'small'.

Nine Canadian place names have now been used in six
regions of Mars . . . . . NAIN and NUTAK (Newfoundland); CHA-
PAIS and LACHUTE (Quebec); BANFF, CHINOOK and WINDFALL
(Alberta) and HOPE and QUICK (British Columbia).

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

ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN THUNDER BAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1981
RÉUNION ANNUELLE TENUE À THUNDER BAY, LE 18 SEPTEMBRE 1981

Members and observers/membres et observateurs

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

Back row (left to right)/dernière ranger (gauche à droite): R. Freeman, M. Sutherland (Parks Canada/Parcs Canada), C.L. Hammond (I.A.N.D./A.I.D.N.), M. Thériault (N.B./N.-B.), A. Ropars, M. Foster (Manitoba), R. Haas (Hydrographic Service/Service hydrographique), D. Arthur, C.S.L. Ommanney (Chairman, Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature/Président, Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine), W.B. Hamilton (Chairman, Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research/Président, Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique), D. Pearson (B.C./C.-B.), A. Landry (Bureau of Translations/Bureau des traductions), F. Pannekoek (Alberta), R.G. Code (Ontario), P. Williams, M.B. Smart, M.H. Stewart, J. Robichaud, F. Beaudin (Que./Qué.), H. Hutchings, R. Groot (Surveys & Mapping Branch, E.M.R./Direction des levés et de la cartographie, É.M.R.), L. Sebert, A. Hackaray (D.N.D./D.D.N.), B. Kidd (Public Archives/Archives publiques), W.C. Wonders, A. Rayburn (Executive Secretary/Secrétaire exécutif), H. Kerfoot

Front row (left to right)/première ranger (gauche à droite): M.R. Munro, M. Dorsey, T. Jolicoeur, G. Holm, J.-P. Drolet (Chairman/Président), C. Poirier, J. Atchison, G.S. Thomas (Nfld./T.-N.), K.P. AuCoin (N.S./N.-É.)

THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS WERE PRESENTED AT THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES HELD IN THUNDER BAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1981

LES RAPPORTS SUIVANTS DES COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS ONT ÉTÉ PRESEN-TÉS À LA VINGTIÈME RÉUNION ANNUELLE DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANA-DIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES TENUE À THUNDER BAY, LE 18 SEPTEMBRE 1981

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON TOPONYMY RESEARCH

W.B. Hamilton

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA

RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE

W.B. Hamilton

The Advisory Committee, chaired by William Hamilton, met on September 17 prior to the Annual Meeting of the CPCGN in Thunder Bay. Members were pleased to welcome to their discussions, Dr. John F. Atchison, an Honorary Counsellor of the Geographical Names Board of New South Wales, Australia.

The report of the meeting, which was subsequently submitted to the plenary session of the Permanent Committee, included the following highlights:

(1) The consultative role of the Committee as drawn up in 1975, was again reaffirmed.

(2) Consideration was given to developments in toponymic research in both the public and private sectors. In particular members were made aware of the field programme completed in the Avalon Peninsula, the stages reached in the production of the geographical names studies of Manitoba, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories, computerization studies in Ontario and a variety of recent research developments in Quebec and Alberta.

(3) Members agreed that the Chairman should make representations to the Social Science and Humanities Research Council, with regard to establishing a liaison between the Council and the Advisory Committee and possible future funding of toponymic research activities.

(4) After members discussed the present priorities in toponymic research, a recommendation was made that a working group of the CPCGN be struck to review the *Gazetteer of Canada* series as presently produced, with reference to timeliness, content and the practicality of producing a

Le Comité consultatif s'est réuni le 17 septembre, sous la présidence de M. William Hamilton, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (CPCNG) à Thunder Bay. Les membres du Comité consultatif ont eu le plaisir d'y rencontrer M. John F. Atchison, conseiller honoraire du Geographical Names Board of New South Wales, Australie.

Le rapport de la réunion, qui a été ultérieurement présenté au CPCNG en séance plénière, faisait état des principaux points de discussion, notamment:

(1) Le rôle consultatif du Comité, tel que formulé en 1975, a été confirmé de nouveau.

(2) On a pris en considération les progrès de la recherche toponymique réalisée dans les secteurs public et privé. Les membres du Comité consultatif ont notamment été informés de l'étude toponymique sur le terrain effectuée dans la péninsule Avalon, du bilan de l'étude des noms géographiques du Manitoba, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest ainsi que des études informatisées réalisées en Ontario et de tout un éventail de résultats de recherches effectuées récemment au Québec et en Alberta.

(3) Les membres se sont entendus pour que le président fasse des représentations auprès du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada, en vue d'assurer la liaison entre ce conseil et le Comité consultatif et d'étudier la possibilité de subventionner des travaux de recherche toponymique.

(4) Les membres ont débattu l'ordre de priorité de la recherche toponymique; après quoi ils ont formulé une recommandation préconisant la création d'un groupe de travail qui relèverait du CPCNG et qui serait chargé de passer en revue la série de publications qui constitue actuellement le *Répertoire géographique du Canada,* et d'en étudier no-

one-volume gazetteer for the whole country. This working group would report back to the Advisory Committee and the CPCGN at the 1982 meeting. The suggested composition of such a working group included a representative from both the Advisory Committee and Surveys and Mapping Branch and perhaps four or more representatives from various regions of the country - e.g. Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces. Implicit in the recommendation is the need to undertake a survey for the various options available for the publication of a one-volume gazetteer (including 75 000 - 100 000) names, should this concept be considered feasible.

(5) Reports were presented to the Committee on the XIVth International Congress on Onomastic Sciences held in Ann Arbor, Michigan from August 23 to 29, and on the Symposium on the Language Treatment of Geographical Names at the Federal Level, held in Ottawa on June 12.

(6) Members noted with pleasure that a previous recommendation of the Committee had been implemented, namely that a current toponymic research inventory be established. The Committee suggested that an annual update on current research be included in each December issue of CANOMA.

(7) The Committee felt that CANOMA was an important link among people with an interest in toponymic research, and members agreed to submit articles for inclusion in forthcoming volumes.

(8) Following discussion on the various stages of automation reached in the different jurisdictions, the Ontario representative proposed that a follow-up on the Symposium on the Automation of Geographical Names be made, by holding a technical workshop on computerization during the coming year.

(9) Reference was made to the need for a manual for toponymic field research. The Commission de toponymie du Québec had recently completed a draft manual, prior to the letting of various contracts involving collection of field data. The Commission hopes to publish this material during 1982. At some future time, the Advisory Committee will look into the possibility of this type of material being available for the whole country.

★

FOURTH UN CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

About 160 toponymic experts and government representatives from about 70 countries and 10 international scientific organizations will convene in Genève (Geneva) from August 24 to September 14 to discuss and resolve a number of issues relating to international standards on names and terminology. The Canadian delegation will be led by Dr. Jean-Paul Drolet, who participated in the three previous conferences in Genève (Geneva), 1967, London, 1972 and Athínai (Athens), 1977.

---

tamment le contenu, l'opportunité et la fiabilité de fondre en un seul volume le répertoire des noms géographiques de l'ensemble du pays. Ce groupe de travail présenterait son rapport au Comité consultatif et au CPCNG à la réunion de 1982. On a proposé que ce groupe de travail se compose d'un représentant du Comité consultatif et de la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, et de quatre représentants ou plus des diverses régions du pays, soit des provinces de l'Atlantique, du Québec, de l'Ontario et des provinces de l'Ouest. La recommandation souligne implicitement la nécessité d'examiner les diverses façons possibles de procéder à la publication du répertoire (de 75 000 à 100 000 noms) en un seul volume, au cas où la faisabilité du projet serait confirmée.

(5) Les membres du Comité ont pris connaissance de rapports sur le 14e Congrès international des sciences onomastiques, qui s'est déroulé à Ann Arbor, au Michigan, du 23 au 29 août, et sur le Colloque sur le traitement linguistique des noms géographiques, tenu à Ottawa le 12 juin.

(6) Des membres ont constaté avec plaisir que l'on a donné suite à l'une des recommandations antérieures du Comité, soit celle de créer un répertoire des travaux de recherche toponymique en cours. Le Comité consultatif a proposé d'ajouter à chaque numéro de décembre de CANOMA une liste à jour des travaux de recherche en cours.

(7) Les membres du Comité sont d'avis que la revue CANOMA joue un rôle important de liaison entre les personnes qui s'intéressent à la recherche toponymique et ils s'entendent pour présenter des articles à publier dans les prochains volumes.

(8) Dans la foulée d'une discussion portant sur le point où en sont les diverses compétences en matière d'automatisation, le représentant de l'Ontario a proposé de donner suite au Colloque sur l'automatisation des noms géographiques en tenant un atelier d'information technique sur l'informatisation au cours de l'année à venir.

(9) On a mentionné la nécessité de préparer un manuel de recherches toponymiques sur le terrain. La Commission de toponymie du Québec a récemment achevé la rédaction préliminaire d'un manuel en prévision de l'octroi de divers contrats visant la collecte de données sur le terrain. La Commission souhaite être en mesure de publier ce document en 1982. Le Comité consultatif étudiera ultérieurement la possibilité de faire bénéficier tout le pays de ce genre d'ouvrage.

★

QUATRIÈME CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LA NORMALISATION DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

Un groupe d'environ cent soixante personnes comprenant les experts en toponymie et les représentants de soixante dix pays et dix organisations scientifiques internationales se réuniront à Genève du 24 août au 14 septembre, pour discuter et résoudre un nombre de questions se rapportant aux normes internationales régissant les noms géographiques et la terminologie. Monsieur Jean-Paul Drolet, qui a participé aux conférences de Genève, 1967, London (Londres), 1972 et Athínai (Athènes), 1977, sera le chef de la délégation canadienne.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE NOMENCLATURE

C.S.L. Ommanney

The sixth meeting of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature (ACGAN), originally scheduled for St. John's, was held in St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alberta, on November 6, 1980. A summary of work done during 1979-1980 had been submitted to the CPCGN's annual meeting in St. John's in September 1980. (CANOMA, Vol. 6, No. 2).

In Edmonton, detailed discussions were held on the status and prospects of the *Glossary of Generics in Use in Canada*. Although the present compilation is a valuable reference document, much work remains to be done if it is to be distilled into a basic authority on the application of Canadian generics and published for wider distribution. To make this task easier some limits and objectives were established for the present phase of the work. Specifically, it was decided that emphasis was to be placed on descriptions rather than definitions, that these were to be made using non-technical language, and that only those generics and labels applying to physical features on current maps were to be included. It was concluded that until the ACGAN had completed its initial attempt at consolidation and standardization of the generic descriptions it would be inappropriate to seek the comments of outside agencies and that the use of a consultant would be premature at this juncture. Each Advisory Committee member agreed to work on certain elements of the Glossary during 1980-1981 and provide comments to the Chairman.

Other matters raised before the Advisory Committee included the problem of delineating mountain ranges. The specific examples of the *Rocky Mountain Foothills,* the *Park Ranges,* and the *Front Ranges* were discussed. There was a general feeling that, due to the representation of mountain features on different scales of map, a hierarchy of names develops that can then cause unnecessary clutter and confusion on the largest scale maps. This problem will be discussed further and a resolution may subsequently be put to the CPCGN. Group names, such as *Castleguard Glaciers,* were also considered a potential problem that should be reviewed at a later date.

The seventh meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on September 17 in Thunder Bay. Progress on work with generic descriptions and applications by each member was discussed; in particular representatives from the western provinces had distilled material for the *Glossary of Generics in Use in Canada* as it related to their jurisdictions.

It was agreed that opinions on definitions will be compiled and forwarded to the Chairman, Mr. Ommanney, by representatives for Newfoundland, Alberta, British Columbia and the federal agencies by the end of February 1982. By that time the Secretariat will coordinate generic descriptions from the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie Provinces, not represented on the Advisory Committee. Consolidation of this material will then be undertaken to arrive at an English glossary, following which, work with the Commission de toponymie du Québec and the Translation Bureau will be directed towards the usage of French generics and the translations and definitions of non-French generics.

During the year, Simon Ommanney and Mary Strome, working in his office, provided to CPCGN members detailed information on about 50 glacier names and six reports on named glaciers on particular map sheets in British Columbia, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon.

Wilson Icefield, in Banff National Park, one of the first specific problems assessed by the Committee, has now been delineated to the satisfaction of Advisory Committee members. Official adoption has been given by Alberta; Parks Canada also has on hand a recommendation to adopt the name *Wilson Icefield*.

The delineation of mountain ranges and the use of names for various hierarchical levels were discussed by the Advisory Committee. Guidelines on the application of mountain names were put forward by the British Columbia representative. During the coming year, further consideration will be given to these questions of alpine toponymy, possibly for a presentation at a future CPCGN meeting.

Advisory Committee membership for the next two years was reviewed. Subject to the agreement of the CPCGN Chairman, representation will be included from Newfoundland, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon/Northwest Territories, Parks Canada and the CPCGN Secretariat. In addition, Mr. C.S.L. Ommanney will continue as Chairman, and representative of the glaciological community. Also continuing to serve on the Committee will be Dr. G. Woodsworth, representing the Geological Survey and the Alpine Club of Canada, and Mrs. M.H. Stewart, an independent specialist from Banff. Mr. Lou Sebert, who will be retiring from the Surveys and Mapping Branch before the end of 1981, was thanked for his contributions to the work of the Committee; his wise counsel and broad knowledge will be missed at future meetings. Surveys and Mapping Branch will be asked to appoint a new member to the Advisory Committee.

In 1982 it is planned that the Advisory Committee will meet in September and if further review of generic material is necessary, possibly also earlier in the spring.

★★★

des provinces de l'Ouest avaient amélioré certains documents destinés au glossaire sur les génériques en usage au Canada dans la mesure où ils relèvent de leurs compétences. Il a été convenu que les opinions sur ces définitions seront rassemblées et transmises au président, M. Ommanney, par les représentants de Terre-Neuve, de l'Alberta, de la Colombie-Britannique et des organismes fédéraux, d'ici à la fin de février 1982. À ce moment-là, le secrétariat coordonnera les descriptions de génériques émanant des provinces Maritimes et de celles des Prairies, qui ne sont pas représentées au Comité consultatif. On entreprendra alors le regroupement de ces documents pour constituer un glossaire anglais; après quoi les travaux avec la Commission de toponymie du Québec et le Bureau des traductions seront axés sur l'utilisation des génériques français et sur la traduction et la définition des génériques autres que français.

Au cours de l'année, Simon Ommanney et Mary Strome, qui travaillait à son bureau, ont fourni aux membres du CPCNG des renseignements détaillés sur environ 50 noms de glaciers et six rapports sur des glaciers dont les noms figurent sur des feuilles de carte particulières de la Colombie-Britannique, de l'Alberta, des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon.

Le *champ de glace Wilson*, dans le parc national Banff, l'une des premières questions particulières évaluées par le Comité, a maintenant été délimité à la satisfaction des membres du Comité consultatif. L'Alberta a officiellement adopté le nom; Parcs Canada a aussi une recommandation visant à adopter le nom de *champ de glace Wilson*.

La délimitation des chaînons montagneux et l'utilisation de noms pour divers niveaux hiérarchiques ont été étudiées par le Comité consultatif. Des lignes directrices sur l'application des noms de montagnes ont été présentées par le représentant de la Colombie-Britannique. Durant l'année à venir, ces questions de toponymie alpine feront l'objet de plus amples examens et seront éventuellement présentées lors d'une réunion future du CPCNG.

La liste des membres du Comité consultatif pour les deux prochaines années a été étudiée. Sous réserve de l'accord du président du CPCNG, des représentants de Terre-Neuve, de l'Alberta, de la Colombie-Britannique, du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, de Parcs Canada et du secrétariat du CPCNG y seront inclus. En outre, M. C.S.L. Ommanney continuera d'en assurer la présidence, et de représenter la communauté glaciologique. De même, M. G. Woodsworth, qui représente la Commission géologique et l'Alpine Club of Canada et Mme M.H. Stewart, spécialiste indépendante de Banff, continueront à faire partie du Comité. M. Lou Sebert, qui quittera la Direction des levés et de la cartographie pour prendre sa retraite avant la fin de 1981, a été remercié pour ses contributions aux travaux du Comité; en raison de ses conseils judicieux et de ses vastes connaissances, on s'apercevra de son absence lors de futures réunions. Le Comité demandera à la Direction des levés et de la cartographie de nommer un nouveau représentant au Comité consultatif.

En 1982, il est prévu que le Comité consultatif se réunisse en septembre et, si un examen plus approfondi des documents concernant les génériques est nécessaire, éventuellement une autre fois au début du printemps.

★★★

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON	RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF SUR
UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES	LES NOMS D'ENTITÉS SOUS-MARINES

S.B. MacPhee   S.B. MacPhee

The Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names has met twice since the last report to the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CANOMA, Vol. 6, No. 2).

At the meeting held in Ottawa on November 28, 1980, Dr. Bernard Pelletier of the Geological Survey of Canada accepted the invitation to sit on the Advisory Committee in place of Ms. Camille Majeau, who resigned because of her transfer from the Canadian Hydrographic Service to another department.

The Advisory Committee considered 74 names shown on Charts 4520, 4560, 4842 and 4843, for features off the east and south coasts of Newfoundland. Also recommended for approval were 29 names historically known in French; the English forms of these names had been previously approved. At the same time, English forms were adopted for five features that already had approved French names.

The second Advisory Committee meeting was held at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia on May 11, 1981. At that time, 127 names, mostly for features adjacent to Newfoundland, were considered for approval.

Recently, the Secretary of the Advisory Committee introduced the practice of circulating lists of proposed new undersea feature names to the CPCGN provincial members close to the area concerned, prior to considering the names at meetings of the Advisory Committee. It was the general opinion that this should be continued, as comments received could be beneficial to the Advisory Committee. In the future, the Secretary will also circulate lists of new names approved, together with the minutes of the meetings, to the appropriate CPCGN members.

Mr. Gordon Thomas, the Secretary of the Newfoundland Geographical Names Board, attended the meeting in Dartmouth to determine if there were any jurisdictional conflicts between the responsibilities of the Advisory Committee and the authority of the provincial names board. The Newfoundland Board plans to have undersea feature names listed in *The Newfoundland Gazette*. The Advisory Committee forsees no problem with this procedure. Similar jurisdictional concerns have been raised by the British Columbia CPCGN representative.

Le Comité consultatif sur les noms d'entités sous-marines s'est réuni deux fois depuis la présentation du dernier rapport au Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (CANOMA, Vol. 6, numéro 2).

À la réunion qui s'est tenue à Ottawa le 28 novembre 1980, M. Bernard Pelletier de la Commission géologique du Canada a accepté l'invitation a siéger au Comité consultatif à la place de Mme Camille Majeau, qui a démissionné en raison de sa mutation du Service hydrographique du Canada à un autre ministère.

Le Comité consultatif a étudié 74 noms figurant sur les cartes 4520, 4560, 4842 et 4843, et relatifs à des éléments situés au large des côtes est et sud de Terre-Neuve. Vingt-neuf noms connus historiquement en français ont aussi été recommandés pour approbation; les formes anglaises de ces noms avaient.été précédemment approuvées. En même temps, des formes anglaises ont été adoptées pour cinq éléments qui portaient déjà des noms français approuvés.

La deuxième réunion du Comité consultatif s'est tenue à l'Institut océanographique Bedford, à Dartmouth (N.-É.) le 11 mai 1981. À ce moment-là on a envisagé l'approbation de 127 noms, la plupart relatifs à des éléments proches de Terre-Neuve.

Récemment, la secrétaire du Comité consultatif a adopté la méthode qui consiste à faire circuler les listes de nouveaux noms d'éléments sous-marins proposés aux membres du CPCNG délégués par les provinces proches de la région en question, avant d'examiner les noms au cours des réunions du Comité consultatif. L'opinion générale est que cette pratique devrait se poursuivre, étant donné que les commentaires reçus pourront être bénéfiques pour le Comité consultatif. À l'avenir, la secrétaire fera aussi circuler à l'intention des membres intéressés du CPCNG des listes de nouveaux noms approuvés en même temps que les procès-verbaux des réunions.

M. Gordon Thomas, secrétaire du Newfoundland Geographical Names Board, a assisté à la réunion à Dartmouth afin de déterminer si des conflits de compétence pouvaient survenir entre les responsabilités du Comité consultatif et les pouvoirs de la commission provinciale de toponymie. Le Newfoundland Geographical Names Board prévoit de faire figurer des noms d'éléments sous-marins dans *The Newfoundland Gazette*. Le Comité consultatif prévoit que cette méthode ne posera aucun problème. Le représentant de la Colombie-Britannique au CPCNG a soulevé des questions de compétence semblables.

The Permanent Committee members were assured that the Advisory Committee did not wish to have conflicts over jurisdiction and authority in matters relating to undersea feature naming. The functions and responsibilities of CPCGN members and the Advisory Committee should be complementary and should not produce conflicts.

The future of the automated *Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names* was also discussed. The Advisory Committee members all agreed to the usefulness of the publication. The information already gathered has become a beneficial tool to scientists, geographers, hydrographers and cartographers.

Questions were raised regarding the updating and distribution of the gazetteer, the access to the information in the data bank, and the possibility of retrieving the names within blocks bounded by parallels and meridians at 30 degree intervals. Finally, it was decided that the provisional publication be amended, updated and published as a new edition.

The Advisory Committee felt that names included in the *Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names* need not be listed exclusively in that publication. Numerous names of shoals, banks and submerged rocks (approved long before the Advisory Committee was established) will also continue to appear in the provincial volumes of the *Gazetteer of Canada* series.

At the meeting in Dartmouth, Mr. Alan Rayburn reported that agreement had been reached between the United Nations Working Group on Undersea Features and the International Hydrographic Organization, on all outstanding points relating to undersea feature terminology and definitions.

The Advisory Committee plans to hold meetings in different Canadian locations; possibly, for example, in Victoria in the spring of 1982. Various Canadian Hydrographic Service oceanographic scientists and provincial members of the CPCGN will then be able to participate in the decisions of the Advisory Committee.

Les membres du Comité permanent ont reçu l'assurance que le Comité consultatif ne désirait pas soulever de conflits de compétence et de pouvoirs à l'égard de questions relatives à la dénomination d'éléments sous-marins. Les fonctions et responsabilités des membres du CPCNG et celles du Comité consultatif devraient être complémentaires et ne pas susciter de conflits.

L'avenir du répertoire des noms d'entités sous-marines, sous une forme automatisée, a aussi été étudié. Les membres du Comité consultatif sont tous tombés d'accord sur l'utilité de cette publication. Les renseignements déjà recueillis sont un outil bénéfique pour les scientifiques, les géographes, les hydrographes et les cartographes.

Des questions ont été soulevées à l'égard de la mise à jour et de la diffusion du répertoire, de l'accès aux renseignements contenus dans la banque de données, et de la possibilité d'extraire les noms situés dans des blocs limités par les parallèles et méridiens à intervalles de 30º. Enfin, ont a décidé que la publication provisoire serait modifiée, mise à jour et publiée dans une nouvelle édition.

Le Comité consultatif a estimé que les noms figurant dans le répertoire des noms d'entités sous-marines ne devraient pas être énumérés exclusivement dans cette publication. Plusieurs noms de hauts-fonds, de bancs et de roches submergées (approuvés bien avant la création du Comité consultatif) continueront également de figurer dans les volumes de la série du *Répertoire géographique du Canada* correspondant à chaque province.

À la réunion qui s'est tenue à Dartmouth, M. Alan Rayburn a signalé que le groupe de travail sur les détails sous-marins, créé par les Nations Unies, et l'Organisation hydrographique internationale étaient parvenus à un accord sur toutes les questions en suspens relatives à la terminologie et aux définitions d'éléments sous-marins.

Le Comité consultatif prévoit de tenir des réunions dans divers endroits du Canada, éventuellement, par exemple, à Victoria au printemps de 1982. Divers scientifiques océanographiques du Service hydrographique du Canada et des représentants provinciaux au CPCNG pourront alors participer à la prise de décisions du Comité consultatif.

★★★★★

RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN TOPONYMY

RÉCENTES PUBLICATIONS TRAITANT DE TOPONYMIE

★

Larouche, Georges Gauthier (1981): *Origine et formation de la toponymie de l'archipel de Mingan*, Études et recherches toponymiques, 1, Commission de toponymie, Québec. 165 p. $12.95.

Bouchard, René et collaborateurs (1981): *Itinéraire toponymique du chemin du Roy, Québec - Montréal*, Études et recherches toponymiques, 2, Commission de toponymie, Québec. 89 p. $12.95.

Dugas, Jean-Yves (1981): *Répertoire de gentilés (noms des habitants) du Québec,* Dossiers toponymiques, 12, Commission de toponymie, Québec. 59 p. $1.95.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES CONTEST FOR
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1981
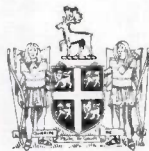
In order to familiarize young people in Newfoundland with the topic of toponymy, the Newfoundland Geographical Names Board, in conjunction with the Board of Education, designed a contest to highlight the significance of Newfoundland's place names as a record of the province's history and geography.

The Names Board, with the assistance of the Labrador Heritage Society, selected three features to be named. Elementary school students were then invited to enter the competition by submitting their ideas on suitable names for each:

(1) a mountain at 48° 06' - 56° 21', south of Cold Spring Pond, in the wilderness area of the District of Burgeo - Bay d'Espoir;

(2) a waterfall at 53° 29' - 61° 54', on the Goose River, in the District of Naskaupi;

(3) a lake at 50° 18' - 57° 08', west of Cat Arm River in the District of St. Barbe.

A panel of judges, made up of three members of the Newfoundland Geographical Names Board, made recommendations to the Board for the selection of winning entries. The three schools, whose names gained top honours will each be presented with a $100 cheque and a framed presentation map, portraying the newly named feature and surrounding countryside.

Contest directions suggested that students consider names associated with people of historical significance in Newfoundland (e.g., pioneers, native people, explorers or trappers); with events, historical or noteworthy; or with the local fauna or flora. The entries submitted showed considerable variety. Some names honoured individuals involved in some way in Newfoundland's history - for example, Hubbard, Paddon, Banting, Grenfell, Smallwood, Cabot, Cormack, Carson, Gabriel, Coaker and Peckford. Several suggestions made reference to the Beothuck Indians or to Viking exploration. On a more national scale, names were suggested to commemorate Terry Fox, Canada, Newfoundland and the Inuit people. Three names, American, Military, and Phantom, were associated with military activity in the province. Animal and bird life was strongly represented by the choice of Caribou and also by Wolf, Great Auk, Goose and Husky, while for the lake near Cat Arm River, Meow, Cat Paw and Cat Head were all suggested. Descriptive names were many, ranging from Blue Water, Clear Water or Crystal to Freedom, Wilderness, Thunderbolt, Tranquil, Skyscraper, Sequin and Foot Print. Two names were of essentially Newfoundland flavour - Flummy Dum (trappers' food) and Scrunchion (piece of pork used in cooking).

From the 108 names suggested by 34 participating schools, the following three names have been submitted to the Hon. Charles Power, Minister of Forest Resources and Lands, for official approval:

(1) *Mount Gabriel (12 A/1)*

This name was submitted by St. Stephens Junior Elementary School in Stephenville, suggesting that the feature "be called after Gabriel the Micmac who assisted Cormack[1] on the last leg of his journey across the island. The Gabriels and other Micmacs have earned the tribute of having a mountain named in their honour".

(2) *Crystal Falls (13 F/5)*

"The sparkling effect of the sun shining on the falling water" led students of St. Edwards School in Placentia to make this proposal.

Crystal Falls, Goose River, Labrador

(Photo: Gilbert Learning)

---

1   In 1822, William Cormack with his Micmac guide was the first white man to cross the island of Newfoundland, travelling on foot from Trinity Bay to St. George's Bay.

Geographical names resulting
from Newfoundland's
elementary schools
contest, 1981
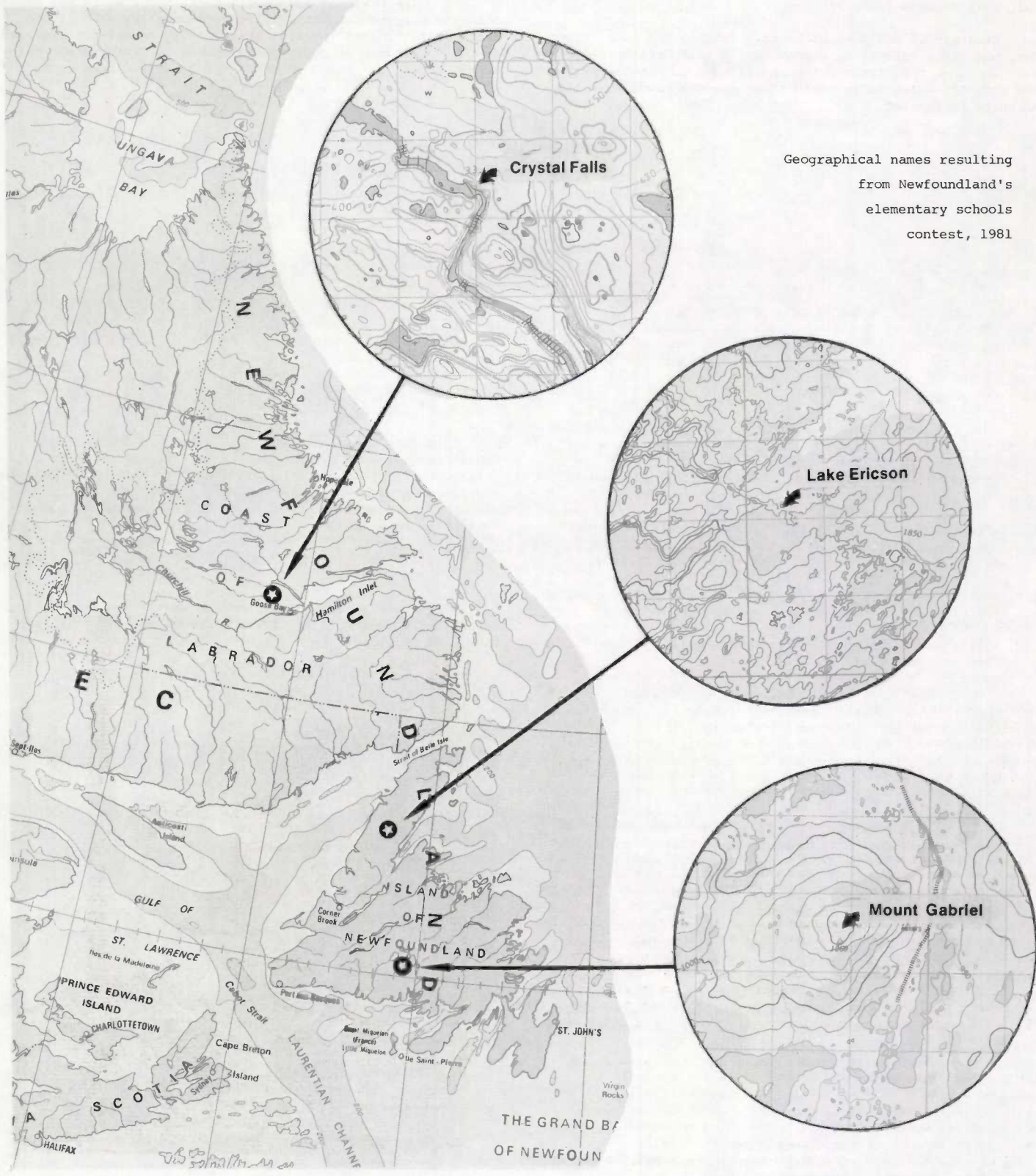
(3) *Lake Ericson (12 I/3)*

Students of Mud Lake Elementary School, Mud Lake, Labrador, made this selection, commemorating Leif Ericson and explaining that the "first Europeans to come to Canada were the Norsemen. Also it is close to L'Anse aux Meadows on the Northern Peninsula".

The Newfoundland Geographical Names Board was pleased with the response of the province's elementary schools and feels that students' participation has increased the awareness of the importance of geographical names to Newfoundland culture.

★★★★★★★

NEW GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN NOVA SCOTIA

MOUNT COADY

Dr. Moses Michael Coady was appointed in 1928 as the first director of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. He instigated a remarkable programme in adult education among the farmers and fishermen of the Maritime Provinces and promoted their organization of credit unions and self-help cooperative housing projects. In the following years he was recognized as a distinguished educator and influential social activist.

In 1979, the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, Member of Parliament for Cape Breton Highlands - Canso, and now Minister of Finance, requested that a geographical feature be named to commemorate the late Dr. Coady. A suitable selection was made; *Mount Coady* was identified two miles southeast of Margaree Forks, an area with which the name Coady had long been associated. Various land grants around the mountain had been made as early as 1836 to members of the Coady family, and Moses Coady, himself, had been born in the nearby community of North East Margaree in 1882. In this same vicinity we find also *Coady Road,* a community on the west side of Southwest Margaree River; *Coadys Swamp,* adjacent to Highway 19 and *Francis Coadys Brook,* a small tributary of Southwest
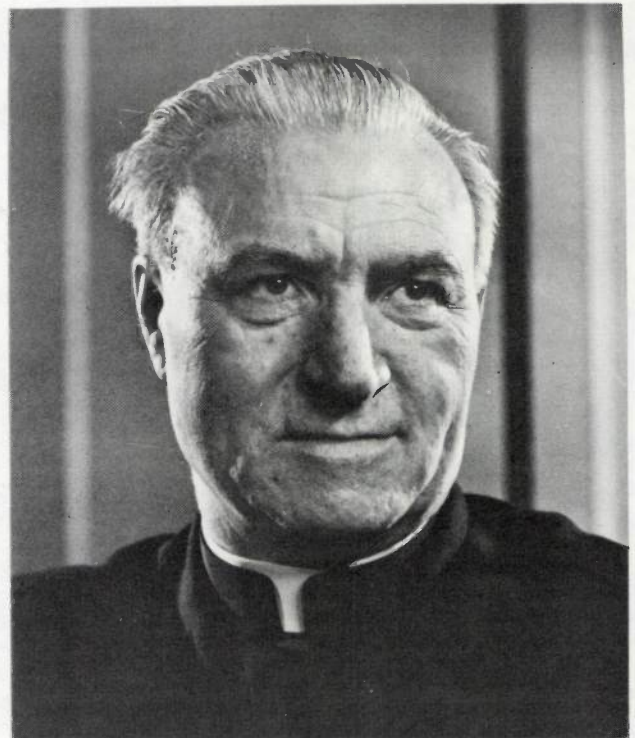
Dr. Moses Coady
(Photo: Coady International Institute)

Margaree River. In addition, *Coady Settlement* was a name formerly in use on the east side of *Mount Coady*.

On November 17, 1981 his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia officialized the adoption of *Mount Coady* in honour of one of the province's illustrious native sons. The inspiration of this charismatic priest and great Christian humanist is today still being felt by the poor in over 100 countries. His social action programmes and the economic model that became known as the Antigonish Movement continue under the auspices of the Coady International Institute, which has the mission to carry Dr. Coady's cooperative ideology into the Third World.

★

Mount Coady, Cape Breton Island
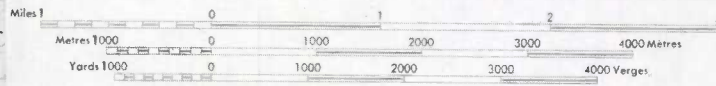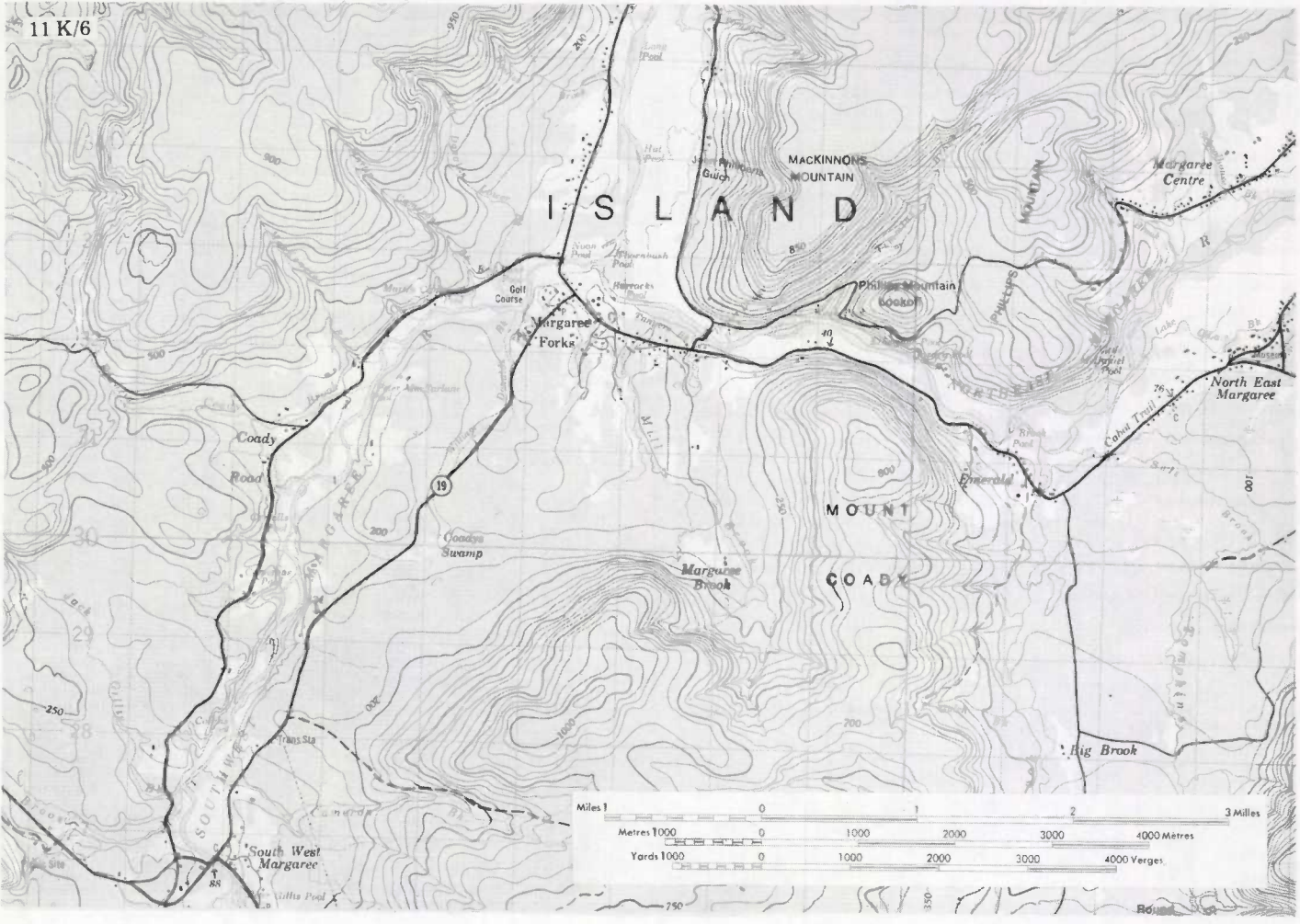
CURRENT TOPONYMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS (1981)
PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE EN COURS (1981)

☆ ☆ ☆

In CANOMA, Vol. 5, No. 2 (December 1979) we printed a list of current toponymic research projects, with brief comments on the subject matter of each. Subsequently in CANOMA, Vol. 6, No. 2 (December 1980) this information was updated by listing additions, amendments and completions, grouped on a regional basis. As we are attempting annually to update this inventory, we now include any further corrections supplied to us by researchers. Should you have news of toponymic projects, the CPCGN Secretariat would be glad to receive your comments.

Dans CANOMA Vol. 5 no. 2, décembre 1979 paraît une liste de projets de recherche toponymique en cours avec un bref commentaire sur chaque projet. Ensuite, dans CANOMA Vol. 6 no. 2, décembre 1980 cette liste a été mise à jour incluant les additions, modifications et projets achevés groupés par régions. Vu qu'à tous les ans nous essayons de mettre cet inventaire à jour, nous incluons maintenant les corrections additionnelles fournies par les chercheurs. Au cas où vous auriez d'autres renseignements sur des projets en cours, le Secrétariat du CPCNG serait heureux de les recevoir ainsi que vos commentaires.

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
		ATLANTIC PROVINCES/PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE	
Hamilton, W.B.	Halifax	Revised edition of *The Macmillan Book of Canadian Place Names* (1978)	1982
Nettleship, D.N. and Johnson, S.	Dartmouth	Origins of geographical names to be included in Canadian Wildlife Service publication *A guide to major seabird colonies of Eastern Canada; identity, distribution and abundance*	- 1982
		QUEBEC/QUÉBEC	
Arsenault, Yves et Hudon, Hélène	Québec	Choronymie de la Côte-de-Beaupré: établir un itinéraire toponymique qui comporte l'origine, la nature, des notes historiques ou toponymiques sur chacun des toponymes relevés	- 1982

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Blais-Poirier, Suzelle	Québec	L'apport de la toponymie à une meilleure connaissance de la spécificité du vocabulaire des habitants de la Nouvelle-France et des Québécois. Étude linguistique de cartes du XVIe au XIXe siècle	- 1982
Désilets, Andrée	Québec	La modification graduelle des noms de rue (odonymes) de Sherbrooke en relation avec l'histoire	- 1981
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	complete/fini 1980
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Répertoire de gentilés (noms des habitants) du Québec: identifier, localiser et traiter tous les noms d'habitants ou gentilés de la province de Québec	mise à jour/revision 1983
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Étude du genre des potanonymes - examiner la pertinence de la présence ou de l'absence du générique dans les noms de cours d'eau	- 1983
Hudon, Hélène et Richard, Marc	Québec	Régionymie au Québec - établir les bases nécessaires à une politique toponymique en matière de région	- 1983
Klinck, Gail	Cowansville	Official and unofficial geographical names in the Eastern Townships	continuing/indéfini
Laberge, Joanne	Québec	Toponymie de la région administrative du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	- 1982
Legault, Marie-France Samson, Martyne et Vallières, Alain	Québec	Politique toponymique amérindienne - identifier les principales étapes avec leurs caractéristiques propres dans les modalités de traitement de la toponymie autochtone	- 1982
Léveillée, Johanne	Sherbrooke	Nomenclature de l'Île d'Anticosti, corrections des cartes, répertoire des fosses à saumon des différentes rivières de l'Île	complete/fini 1980
Perron, Madeleine	Québec	Terminologie de termes géographiques de la morphologie littorale au Québec - permettre la normalisation de la forme et du sens	- 1981
Perron, Madeleine	Québec	Normalisation des termes relatifs aux agglomérations au Québec	- 1981

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Perron, Madeleine	Québec	Terminologie des espaces administratifs au Québec	- 1982
Perron, Madeleine	Québec	Normalisation des termes désignant des entités hydrographiques québécoises	- 1982
Poirier, Jean	Québec	Origine du toponyme *Sainte-Croix* (Lotbinière) et de l'hydronyme *rivière Jacques-Cartier* (Portneuf)	- 1982
Poirier, Jean et Hudon, Hélène	Québec	Itinéraire toponymique de l'Île d'Orléans	- 1982

ONTARIO

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Barr, Elinor	Thunder Bay	History of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway, 1889-1938	- 1982
Farnell, Margaret	Orangeville	History of local place names for Mono Mills Historical Society	-
Gervais, Gaétan	Sudbury	Recherche toponymique sur l'Ontario à l'époque de la Nouvelle-France	-
Glenn, Pam	Temagami	Origins of names in the Temagami area for the Temagami Historical Society	-
Hartley, Alan	Duluth	*The expansion of Ojibway and French place-names into the Lake Superior region in the Seventeenth century*	published/publié 1980
Hartley, Alan	Duluth	*Preliminary observations on Ojibway place-names*	published/publié 1981
Kraemer, J.E.	Ottawa	Postal history development in counties of southern Ontario: - Bruce - Grey - Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington and Dufferin	 - 1983 - 1984 - 1986
McCourt, Keith	Ottawa	"Backwoods" names and local usage in Algonquin Provincial Park and Barry's Bay area	continuing/indéfini
Noble, Graham	Kingston	Identification of names, locations and operating years of 7360 post offices in Ontario, 1789 to date	-
Twitchell, Karen	Georgetown	Origins of geographical names along the Niagara Escarpment	-

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
		PRAIRIE PROVINCES/LES PRAIRIES	
Fauchon, André	St. Boniface	La toponymie française au Manitoba	continuing/indéfini
Freeman, Randolph	Edmonton	The development and distribution of pre-1850 geographical names in Alberta	- 1982
Lamontagne, Danny	Québec	Étude odonymique dans le sud de l'Alberta (région de Lethbridge)	complete/fini 1981
McKeen, Mary	Edmonton	Toponymic field study: central Alberta	- 1982
		BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE	
Akrigg, G.P.V. and H.B.	Vancouver and Celista, B.C.	Expanded version of *1001 British Columbia Place Names*	- 1982
Bouchard, R. and Kennedy, D.	Victoria	Comprehensive ethnogeographical studies throughout southwestern B.C., primarily in Salishan Indian areas	1971 -
Comox District Mountaineering Club	Courtenay	Naming geographical features in the Vancouver Island mountains	continuing/indéfini
Cowichan Valley Regional District	Duncan	Gazetteer of geographical names for the Cowichan Valley	- 1982
Harris, R.C.	West Vancouver	Trails and geographical names from archival map records	continuing/indéfini
Hatfield, H.R.	Penticton	Names of physical features in the Cascade Wilderness, northwest of Manning Park, associated with old trails used from 1846 to the 1920s	1970 -
Lean, L.P.	Merritt	Origins of names of physical features within the Nicola River drainage basin	continuing/indéfini
Ricker, Karl E., Ltd.	West Vancouver	Verification for official recognition, names used in journals, maps and guidebooks for features within: (a) Cascade Mountains (b) Coast Mountains ..Chilko Lake - Taseko Lake area ..Howe Sound - Squamish - Mamquam watersheds ..Talchako - Ape Lake watershed	1980-1985(?)

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Shaw, Patricia A.	Vancouver	Dakota language project - linguistic analysis of the Canadian dialects of Dakota, including Stoney and Assiniboine	continuing/indéfini
Shaw, Patricia A.	Vancouver	Tahltan and Chilcotin languages: linguistic analyses	continuing/indéfini
Venables, Vince	Blind Bay	Quadra of Nootka; a biography of Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. (Original Spanish names assigned to coastal features in the 1700s, and subsequent anglicized forms)	-
Walker, Dick and Wilkinson, Dave	Fort St. James	Preparation of material on Carrier culture: (a) Translation of New Testament into Carrier (b) Bilingual literary programme for schools; two books ready for publishing on the geneological tracing of the descendents of Kwah and a trip to the Nahanni	continuing/indéfini - 1982 (?)
Weir, Winnifred A.	Invermere	Compilation of place names in British Columbia, through member groups of the British Columbia Historical Association	continuing/indéfini

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Hickey, Clifford G.	Edmonton	Nineteenth century Copper Eskimos: Banks Island, Victoria Island and the adjacent mainland	continuing/indéfini
Nicholson, N.L.	London	Names of islands in the eastern part of Hudson Bay	- 1982
Redhead, R.E.	Pangnirtung	Collection of locally used names in the Pangnirtung area	complete/fini 1981

MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS

Drolet, J.-P.	Ottawa	Relationships between mineral names and Canadian geographical names	- 1982
Jolicoeur, T.	Ottawa	*Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names:* updating of provisional edition and continuing research on origins and descriptions of each name	continuing/indéfini

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ-SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	Choronymie française en Amérique du Nord - depuis l'Ancien régime jusqu'à nos jours	continuing/indé-fini
Rudnyckyj, J.B.	Ottawa	Etymology of Slavic toponyms and anthroponyms	1982-1983
Rudnyckyj, J.B.	Ottawa	Ukrainian street and place names in Canada	1982-1985

★★★★★★★★★

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1982		1982	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Names Institute, Fairleigh Dickinson University	May 1	Madison, N.J.	1 mai	Names Institute, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Gazetteers: Design, Content and Future	June 1	Ottawa	1 juin	Répertoires géographiques: for-mat, contenu et perspective
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	June 2-5	Ottawa	2-5 juin	Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms
Fourth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geograph-ical Names	August 24-Sept. 14	Genève (Geneva)	24 août-14 sep.	Quatrième Conférence des Na-tions Unies sur la normalisa-tion des noms géographiques
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names	Sept.	Québec	sep.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques
Northeast Regional Names Insti-tute	Sept. 24-26	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	24-26 sep.	Northeast Regional Names Insti-tute
Sixth Western Geographic Names Conference	Oct. 14,15	Denver	14,15 oct.	Sixth Western Geographic Names Conference
American Name Society	Dec. 27-30	Los Angeles	27-30 déc.	American Name Society
	1983		1983	
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	June	Vancouver	juin	Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms
Seventh Western Geographic Names Conference	Oct.	Boise, Idaho	oct.	Seventh Western Geographic Names Conference

★ ★   ★ ★

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AT THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

OF CANADA, OTTAWA

CONFÉRENCES FUTURES AUX ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

DU CANADA, OTTAWA

★   ★

The Public Archives of Canada is hosting three conferences between 1982 and 1985 which may be of interest to the readers of CANOMA.

The Association of Canadian Map Libraries will meet in Ottawa, August 17-20, 1982. The theme of the conference is *Map Producers and Map Collections: Perspectives on Cooperation.*

In September/October 1983, the Society for the History of Discoveries will meet in Canada, for the first time. This Society's main interest is the history of geographical exploration, and such related subjects as the history of cartography, navigation, and colonial expansion.

The Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held at the Public Archives of Canada in the autumn of 1985. This is the first time that this conference has been held in Canada, and only the second time, in North America.

The 1983 and 1985 conferences are of potential interest to those in the field of toponymy interested in the origins and history of place names.

If you wish to receive further information about any of these three conferences, or if you wish to suggest papers/reports for the sessions, please contact:

National Map Collection,
Public Archives of Canada,
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, K1A ON3.

Les lecteurs de CANOMA seront peut-être intéressés de savoir que les Archives publiques du Canada seront l'hôte de trois conférences entre 1982 à 1985.

L'Association des cartothèques canadiennes convoque une assemblée à Ottawa du 17 au 20 août 1982. Le thème de la conférence est *Cartothèque et Cartographes: Regards sur la Collaboration.*

La Société de l'histoire des découvertes se réunira pour une première fois au Canada durant les mois de septembre et octobre 1983. Cette société s'intéresse en premier lieu à l'histoire des découvertes géographiques et en plus à d'autres sujets apparentés tels que l'histoire de la cartographie, de la navigation et de l'expansion coloniale.

La onzième conférence internationale sur l'histoire de la cartographie aura lieu à l'automne 1985 aux Archives publiques du Canada. C'est la première fois que cette conférence aura lieu au Canada et la seconde fois sur le continent nord-américain.

Les conférences qui auront lieu entre 1983 et 1985 auront un attrait particulier pour les personnes intéressées à l'origine et l'histoire des noms géographiques.

Si vous désirez de plus amples renseignements sur les trois conférences, ou si vous désirez suggérer des sujets pour des exposés ou pour des rapports, veuillez communiquer avec:

Collection nationale de cartes et plans,
Archives publiques du Canada,
395 rue Wellington,
Ottawa, K1A ON3.

CONTENTS - SOMMAIRE

★