



Énergie, Mines et
Ressources Canada

Energy, Mines and
Resources Canada

CANOMA

Vol. 9 — No. 1

July/juillet 1983



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

Canada

COVER/COUVERTURE:

Photo of the First rural mail delivery Hamilton to Ancaster, Ontario, October, 1908, superimposed on a map of Ancaster Township from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont., published by Page and Smith, Toronto, in 1875.

Photo de la première livraison du courrier rural entre Hamilton et Ancaster, Ontario, octobre 1908, surimprimée sur une carte du canton d'Ancaster tiré de Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont., publié par Page et Smith, Toronto, en 1875.

(Public Archives Canada/Archives publiques du Canada, C22406, C27791)

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Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
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CANOMA

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CHIEF GEOGRAPHER'S PLACE NAME SURVEY

1905-1909

VI. SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Alan Rayburn*

In five previous papers in CANOMA, selections were made of the circulars returned by postmasters to the Chief Geographer, James White, in the 1905-1909 period. The last paper (Vol. 8, No. 1) noted the origins of the names of several offices established in Northern Ontario. This paper examines the replies received by Mr. White from the postmasters in that part of Ontario west of Toronto and Lake Simcoe.

In the year 1905, Southwestern Ontario had 1 740 named post offices and way stations. However, only 562 returned circulars are in the CPCGN files, representing only one-third of the total offices. By comparison, approximately two-thirds of the postmasters in the Prairie Provinces responded to the request for information. This considerable difference in response may be explainable, because the Western postmasters were more likely the first appointees in office and knew the origin of their post office names, whereas many of the Ontario postmasters may have been very young or not even born when their post office was named.

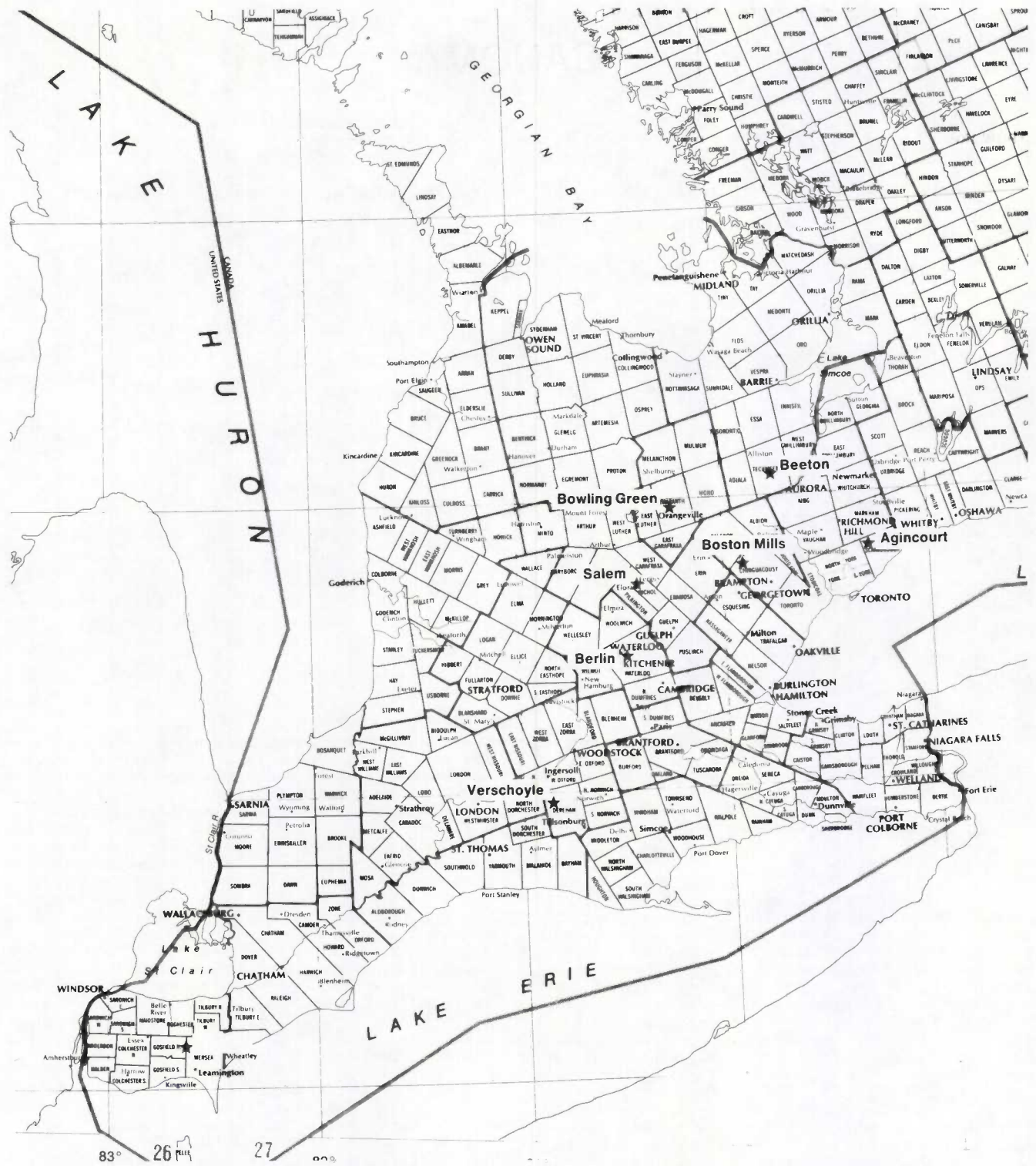
The most notable contrast between Western Canada and Southwestern Ontario offices is the marked deficiency of Ontario place names derived from native languages. There are some examples, such as Toronto, Niagara Falls,

Waubauskene, Washago, Nanticoke and Waubuno, but such names are few and far between. In Southwestern Ontario there would appear to have been an unstated antipathy for native names by the British authorities in the period from the late 1700s to the mid 1800s, the period when Toronto itself was known as York and Niagara-on-the-Lake was officially called Newark. Southwestern Ontario even lacks Western Canada's distinctive and stirring translated names like Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat.

In keeping with the British character of Southwestern Ontario there is a very large number of names recalling places in the British Isles or relating to British royalty and exploits abroad. Names such as Lucknow and Vittoria evoke British victories far from the homeland. The tale of the naming of AGINCOURT reveals some of the late 19th century political intrigue in obtaining a post office, and draws attention to the French-English tensions that have continued throughout the 20th century.

The United States provided a source for several post office names, among them Long Branch, New Lowell, Alton, Troy, Baltimore, Hartford, Palmyra, Lynn Valley and Bloomsburg. BOWLING GREEN, a once thriving village in Dufferin County, received its name in 1870 as a result of a preference put forward by one of its leading merchants. Mr. Edgar's letter reveals the competition that often ensued among residents for the honour of naming their community. W.B. Jelly, who would have been better pleased with "Jellyville", was appointed the first postmaster.

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



Southwestern Ontario: showing communities for which details of replies to James White's circulars are discussed

The Re-naming of Agincourt Post-Office

Mr. John Hill who was keeping store at this place about the year 1858 had petitioned the Post-Master General several times for a post-office but without success.

About this time Mr. Hill met Mr. Thibideau of Port-Neuf in Toronto.

They had been friends when Mr. Hill lived in Port-Neuf. In course of their conversation Mr. Hill told him of his desire to get a Post-Office in connection with his store but had not been able

Oh he said I can get you a Post-Office you know I am not a strong Party man and John, Q, will give anything to keep me on his side, but if I get it for you you must give it a French name.

All right if I get it you let me choose the name, very well what shall it be.

Mr. Hill said Agincourt is a very pretty name, Oh he says that is where you beat the French, but it is a pretty name so let it go. Your obedient servant
W. Atkinson, P.M.



Above: Reply to circular: from Agincourt

Left: Location of Agincourt: northeast of Toronto

Dear Sir + In giving this place a name some suggested to call it Jellyville after the man of that name who owned a North East corner farm of the 8th line road (Lot 11 con 7th unit 1/2 of Amaranth). Some wished to call it Connorville after the man across the road next from Mr. W.B. Kelly. Some wanted some name some suggested another until the story kept Mr. Mole who had been in the United States suggested the name Bowling Green after a very pretty place he had been to over there. I do not know whether Kentucky or Ohio. This suggestion was agreeable and this has been its name ever since. A Mr. John Hinton Bowling Green } could tell from
 he James Bates } personal experience
 all about this affair
 also I think Mr. John Kiefer British Columbia
 This man was some in law to Mr. Mole and likely to know most about it he is deaf but most his sons are prominent out there and they would be easily found.
 One neighbor says Mr. Mole thought the side of the wood like a Rowling alley) Common in England. This open Common was used at first by a few volunteers for drill. Mr. Mole promised a jug of whiskey to the men if they would let him name it which they did and Mr. Thomas ^{Hinton} baptized it in these characteristic lines while grepping of a glass of the liquor supplied by Long had the Queen and Mr. Mole.
 We'd call this place Bowling Green.

I am, Sir,
 yours respectfully,
 Robert Henry Edger.
 Bowling Green,
 Ont., Can. No.



Bowling Green, near Orangeville

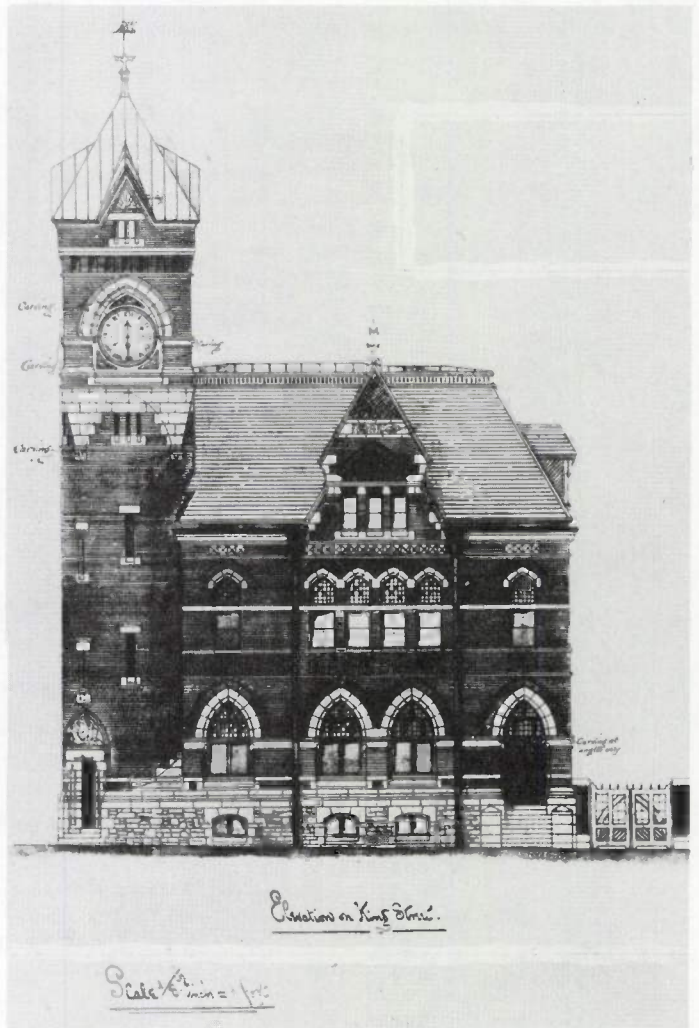
The naming of Berlin (the former designation of Kitchener) appeared to be done rather casually, as the letter from the postmaster states:

"Early in the Thirties the residents felt that it deserved a name. A group (sic) of villagers were one evening seated in the village inn, discussing the matter of a name, when two strangers walked in and called for refreshments. Their arrival created considerable curiosity and interest and the village spokesman questioned them. 'Where are you from?' was asked. 'Berlin, Germany, and we are looking for homes.' 'Then', said the questioner, 'Settle here and Berlin shall be the name of the village.' And so it received its name."

Sometimes certain names may appear to have been selected by the residents to retain the memory of a fondly recalled place in the home country or for a reason of local significance. As often as not, however, many names were imposed without consultation by the Post Office Department

itself. Examples of such names are Formosa (the people wanted St. Marys), Holstein (Rosemont was submitted), Ethel (the residents had submitted something else) and Mosside (first called Sutherlands Corners, but that office was moved 5 km southeast to the present location of Cairo).

Southwestern Ontario has several names derived from religious and classical sources. Among them are Sparta, Corinth, Olivet, Damascus, Sharon and Wesley. J.W. Donaldson wrote from Shakespeare on October 19, 1905, and explained how Jonnie Linton, a local teacher, suggested that name as the community was located on the Avon River; but Donaldson remarked that "9/10ths of the settlers from the wilds of Glenquoish and Connemara knew no more of the poet than did Tom Gibbs black sow". The reply from Salem, a small village adjacent to Elora, provided succinct details on the naming of that place. Henry Wissler, the postmaster, submitted the following from the family Bible:



Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue Offices, Berlin. (Plan drawn late last century)

(Source: Public Archives Canada, C-108067)

"Sem Wissler was born the 21st March A.D. 1819 in Elizabeth Township, Lancaster County, State of Pennsylvania and came to this Province on the 24th August A.D. 1839 and on the 9th June 1845 I came to Nichol and commenced to improve the forest and I called my place Salem."

Many places in Southwestern Ontario were named for prominent settlers and founders of the communities. The extensive details given about some of them in the files of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names provide invaluable comments on cultural geography and local history. A good example is the closely knit two pages of notes on Fergus, named for Adam Fergusson, one of the town's founders. Other examples of such excellent notes are the five pages for Brotherston (for Montezuma Brothers) in Perth County and the two pages on Gibson (for William Gibson) in Simcoe County. Many of the names derived from persons often had a secondary source to reinforce the name.

Examples are Orangeville (for Orange Lawrence and the Orange Lodge), Ailsa Craig (for David Craig and the Scottish island, Ailsa Craig, off the Ayrshire coast), Stoney Creek (for a storekeeper called Mr. Stoney and the stony bed of the creek), Paris (for the French capital and plaster of paris), and Kirkton (after five Kirk brothers and one of various places called Kirkton in Scotland).

Occasionally the first names rather than family names have been the source of toponyms. Among them in Southwestern Ontario are Udora (for Udora Brethour Webster), Smithville (for Smith Griffin), Garnet (for Sir Garnet Wolseley) and Angus (for Angus Morrison). An interesting response came from Hume Cronyn on the naming of VERSCHOYLE, a rural community in Oxford County. The selection of the name brought together several characteristics of post office names: it honoured a prominent family of the region, it had roots in a noted British family with associations in the Church of England, and it was unusual enough not to be confused with any other name.

Cronyn & Betts
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Huron & Erie Buildings

London, Canada.
22 May 1906

James White, Esq.,
Geographer,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, O n t.

Dear Sir:

Your enquiry of the 31st of March relating to Verschoyle Post Office, Oxford County, Ontario, has been just forwarded to me for a reply.

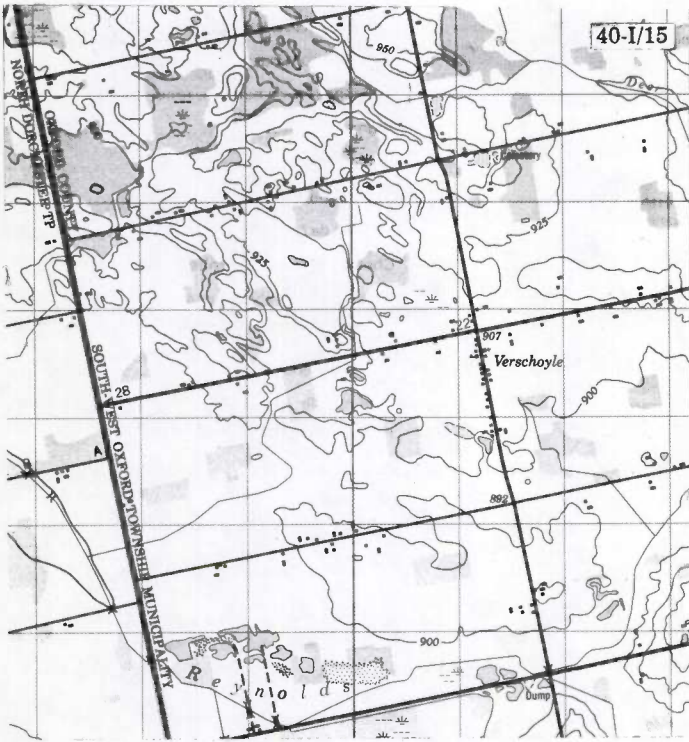
This name was suggested by the late Gilbert Griffin when Post Office Inspector, it being the first name of my Father, Verschoyle Cronyn, K.C. of this City. Mr Griffin was always anxious to find names which commenced with letters little used and ~~for~~ that reason more perhaps than any other induced the selection.

My Father was named after the Right Reverend Hamilton Verschoyle, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin & Ardagh, Ireland who was a life long friend of my Grand-father the late Bishop of Huron.

Yours truly,

Hume Cronyn

Reply to circular: from Verschoyle



Verschoyle, near Tillsonburg

Not too many place names in Southwestern Ontario reflect commercial or industrial activities. There are a few with the word "mills". A good example is Boston Mills in the present town of Caledon. The postmaster, H.A. Bracken, wrote in 1905 that it was:

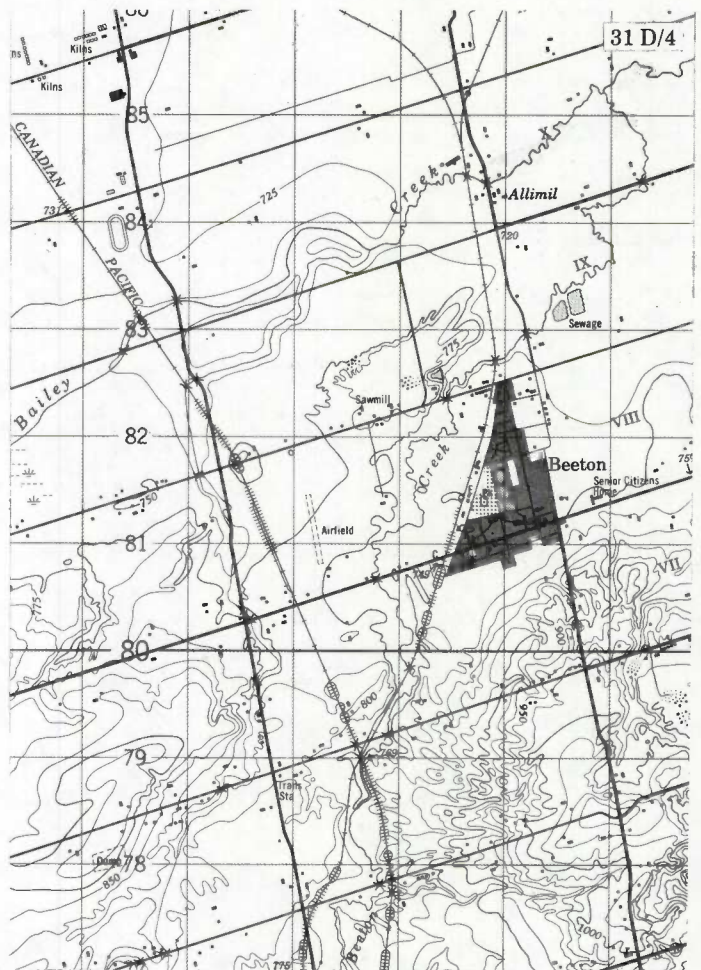
"... called Boston in 1848. The young men of the district were wont to seek amusements in Cheltenham to the south. The dance was usually closed with a number entitled 'The Road to Boston', so that the name became synonymous with home and gradually the name 'Boston' was applied to home. In 1860 'Boston Mills' was printed on the Mill but the name Boston Mills was not applied until 1870 when it was given by railway men."

Commercial activity suggested the name BEETON as a replacement for Clarksville, but as the finely penned letter from F. Somers explains, the name was also suggested by Beeton Castle in Scotland, the birthplace of the mother of Mrs. D.A. Jones. Mr. Jones, as well as being a noted apiarist, was also postmaster of Beeton when Mr. White made his inquiry in 1905.

More than once James White returned the circulars to his respondents, requesting additional information or, questioning the veracity of the detail provided. The postmaster of Courval near Leamington explained in his first letter that he had named nearby Albuna when he had been appointed its first postmaster in 1884. In response to Mr. White's inquiry as to the name's significance, John Thompson replied:

"I took the name out of a Latin dictionary - Albuna or Albunea a fountain near ancient Rome, and means clear. I thought the reference would not be inappropriate, owing to the clear water which is obtained from the gravelly soil at the place where this P.O. has been established. My aim was to found a name that would not conflict in similarity with other names of post offices throughout the country, and thus prevent mail matter going astray."

When the postmaster of "Amigari" (then in the village of Bridgeburg, now the area of downtown Fort Erie) remarked that the office was named for the Irish birthplace of William Bunting, the M.P. for Welland County, James White wrote back to state that no such place existed in Ireland, and observed that the name appeared to be of Indian origin. The postmaster was unable to shed any more light on the name. Neither he nor Mr. White were aware that among the 60 000 odd townland names of Ireland there was a place such as "Aghmakeri", or similar townland name, for which Amigari was likely named.



Beeton, southwest of Lake Simcoe

James White Esq.
Geographer,
~~London~~ Ottawa

Beeton, April 16th 1906.

Dear Sir,

Your Circular letter of April 11th was handed to me today for reply, by Mr Jones, Postmaster of this town

The village of Beeton was originally called "Blacksville" being named after Robert Black, the first postmaster in this section, who died a number of years ago. His son Mr George M Black was License Inspector for the district of Cardwell during the past twenty years and removed from town to Alberta three months ago. The name of the village was changed from Blacksville to Beeton owing to the similarity of the original name with that of others throughout the province, and the difficulty experienced by our citizens in receiving mail matter, which frequently went to the other post offices.

Beeton was chosen by the town's most foremost business man Mr D. A. Jones, who at the time manufactured Apiary Supplies and was also President of the Canadian Bee-keepers Association.

The name was selected no doubt on account of Beeton castle in Scotland being the birth place of Mrs Mackenzie, mother of Mr Jones.

I trust the above information may be of service to you.

Truly Yours

J. Jones

Among the Southwestern Ontario responses submitted to James White, one generates a considerable mystery. The postmaster at Nober, a rural community between Waterford and Hagersville, stated that his office was named by a gentleman called Finney from "St. Johns (sic), N.B. -- he named it after a town or village near the above place." This writer has studied every name past and present of populated places in New Brunswick, and has never come across a place anything like Nober. Maybe what was meant was

St. John's, Nfld., with Nober being comprised of letters from Carbonear; or perhaps St. Johns (now Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu), Quebec, with Nober being a badly corrupted derivative of Napierville. Maybe it is best to leave it a mystery!

The replies to James White's circulars from Central and Eastern Ontario will be examined in Volume 10, Number 1 of CANOMA.



SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1983		1983	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Onomastic Symposium IX	Oct. 1	Willimantic, Conn.	1 oct.	Onomastic Symposium IX
Seventh Western Geographic Names Conference	Oct. 6,7	Boise, Idaho	6,7 oct.	Seventh Western Geographic Names Conference
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees	Oct. 19-21	Ottawa	19-21 oct.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
American Folklore Society (including a section on names)	Oct. 26-30	Nashville	26-30 oct.	American Folklore Society (incluant une séance sur les noms)
American Name Society - Midwest Region	Nov. 3-5	Minneapolis	3-5 nov.	American Name Society - Midwest Region
American Name Society	Dec. 27-30	New York, N.Y.	27-30 déc.	American Name Society

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1984		1984	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	June 11-13	Guelph, Ont.	11-13 juin	Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms
International Congress on French toponymy in North America	July 11-15	Québec	11-15 juillet	Congrès international sur la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord
XVth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences	Aug. 13-17	Leipzig, GRD/RDA	13-17 août	XV ^e Congrès international d'onomastique
UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names	Oct. 15-23	Genève (Geneva)	15-23 oct.	Le Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies des noms géographiques
American Name Society	Dec.	Washington, D.C.	déc.	American Name Society

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1985		1985	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	May-June	Montréal	mai-juin	Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms

AUTOMATION OF THE NATIONAL TOPONYMIC DATA BASE

(AN UPDATE)*

M.R. Munro**

INTRODUCTION

The Toponymy Section, Cartography and Toponymy Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, is responsible for ensuring the availability of Canadian toponymic information, including names approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, to the federal government and to the general public.

With the growing volume of toponymic data, the task of maintaining a data base on cards became increasingly labour intensive and time consuming, resulting in high financial and human resource commitments. Consequently, a computerized method of handling the geographical names records was needed to provide for efficient acquisition, storage and retrieval of data.

In 1977, the Geographical Services Directorate of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, undertook a survey of the services provided by the Toponymy Section and the quality of the card data base then in use. The survey indicated that with the size of the data base at that time (estimated at 350 000 names records in primary files¹) and a 7% annual rate of additions and revisions, more modern technology was needed. Computers were increasingly being used in the production of maps. In order to make the toponymic data base more readily compatible with this function and to provide more efficient storage and retrieval of information, it was decided to automate the card records.

Following the 1977 evaluation, a national consulting firm was contracted to provide recommendations for the automation. The report, submitted in 1978, suggested a customized data base management software package operating on a mini-computer. However, since many proven packages were available commercially, a few were reviewed in order to evaluate their suitability for the National Toponymic Data Base (NTDB). The software package decided upon is called DATABOSS/2, which can be used in either the on-line or batch modes. The system which is written in Basic-Plus programming language, can take input from any ASCII file, is run on DEC PDP mini-computers and on the RSTS/E

operating system, all of which are considered to be desirable features.

DATA BASE AUTOMATION

As a pilot project, a new edition of the Gazetteer of Canada: Northwest Territories was produced. The information was transcribed onto computer coding forms and sent to a word processing firm for construction of a magnetic tape. At the same time, IAS Computers Ltd. was contracted to supply and install the DATABOSS/2 software package and a RSTS/E operating system on a Surveys and Mapping Branch PDP 11/45 computer. The system was brought on-line in accordance with detailed storage and retrieval specifications and the tape of the Northwest Territories information was then loaded onto the system. The information was edited on-line, and a final tape was produced from the new system. The Gazetteer of Canada: Northwest Territories, 1980 edition, became the first output of the automated National Toponymic Data Base. The loading of the remaining 333 000 geographical names continued under contract until completion in September 1982.

ORIGINAL SYSTEM

The DATABOSS/2 package is a single file system which, while suitable for a large number of the records, places constraints on some, particularly in connection with the record length. In order to optimize the system, in-house programming was used to transform DATABOSS/2 into a multi-file system of seven data base files: Gazette Data Base File, a Map Sheet Data Base File, a Cross Reference Data Base File, three data base files dealing with the name's location, and an Origin Narrative Data Base File. The Gazette Data Base File, for example, was divided into eleven fields of information, including a unique identifier, feature name, generic, province, decision date, status, latitude, longitude, fields for gazetteer production and for future expansion (25 character spaces).

The operations available to users of the system involved creation and display of data base files and insertion, deletion, display and editing of data base records. In addition three programs were developed for the system: the Report Generator Program and two specifically designed for data entry, (the Interactive Data Entry Program and the Bulk Entry Program).

In general, it can be said that the system was functional and allowed much more flexibility than the earlier card records. However, as many of its operations were slower and more cumbersome than had been expected from an automated system, in 1981 a new set of specifications

* The first report Automation of the National Toponymic Data Base by John J.S. Thompson appeared in CANOMA Vol. 6, No. 1, July 1980, p. 7-11.

** M.R. Munro, Chief, Toponymy Section, Cartography and Toponymy Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, EMR.

1 These names already existed in the CPCGN Secretariat card records. An additional 650 000 names were estimated to be contained in various CPCGN files.

was drawn up and a contract awarded for reprogramming.

PRESENT SYSTEM

Since the reprogramming of the National Toponymic Data Base, all the desirable features that were present with the original system have been maintained, but from the user's point of view they have been greatly enhanced. In addition, several new functions have been created which greatly facilitate internal use of the system.

The original system was a relational structure involving seven distinct data bases in which the data for each record were maintained. This was a particularly cumbersome arrangement, because the user had to access each data base individually in order to perform an operation on a record. Under the new structure there are now only four relational data bases. Their existence as distinct data bases is transparent to the user, as the custom software allows work with each record as a single unit. This approach provides for much quicker retrieval, edit or removal of any given record.

Originally, the system was set up as a national data base with each of the seven data bases in a single RSTS/E account. Under the new structure the NTDB has been divided into 14 "regional" data bases, (10 for the provinces, 2 for the territories, 1 for undersea features, and 1 for international waters). This division into regions will allow the data base to contain the projected number of feature names (unlike the original structure which would not). The regional approach will in most circumstances result in a faster response time, and will provide a greater system integrity and ease of management, with resulting benefits to users.

In addition to these changes, some new programs have been written. While providing all the functions available with the original system, they have also streamlined the steps required by the user and have provided some totally new and very useful services.

(1) Source Data Entry Program

This program, like the original Interactive Data Entry Program, is specifically designed to provide a means of entering large volumes of new records into the relevant regional data base. The user enters records into source files and performs 'delete', 'edit', and 'print' functions. The Data Base Manager then can authorize 'close' and 'merge' operations to enter the information into the main data base via the Mass Insert Program.

(2) On-line Data Base Transaction Program

With this program, transactions can be performed on-line, with the material in the main data base. This program provides 'delete' and 'update' ability, as well as provision for recovery of transactions in the event of data loss. As with the Source Data Entry Program, the Data Base Manager authorizes the merging of the transactions.

(3) Names List Report Program

This program was designed specifically for the staff of the Toponymy Section who prepare names lists for the ordering of type by personnel of Topographical Survey Division. The tasks performed by this program are: creation of a file of generics, sub-divided by categories of generic types; initiation of a names list report; printing of the names list report; and creation of a names list format control file which allows the user to interactively define the toponymic data required for inclusion in the report.

(4) Gazetteer Production Program

The Toponymy Section is responsible for the production of the Gazetteer of Canada series and two programs were established for this purpose. The first of these is called the Gazetteer Report Program, which allows the Data Base Manager to generate a formatted print-out of material to be shown in a specific volume of the gazetteer. This print-out can then be checked against source material and edits can be made to the main data base. The second program,

NAME NOM	MAP AREA CARTE TOPO- GRAPHIQUE	POSITION LAT LONG	NAME NOM	MAP AREA CARTE TOPO- GRAPHIQUE	POSITION LAT LONG
Traynor Lake	53 D/14	52°52' 95°08'	Turtle Mountain (R. M.-M. R.)	62 G/4	49°10' 99°40'
Treaty Island	62 I/9	50°36' 96°17'	Turtle Mountain	62 F/1	49°00' 100°15'
Treaty Point	62 I/9	50°36' 96°17'	Turtle Mountain Provincial Park	62 F/1	49°03' 100°15'
Treaty Rock	62 I/9	50°36' 96°16'	Turtle Rapids	52 L/13	50°59' 95°47'
Tree Island	63 A/4	52°07' 97°56'	Turtle River	62 O/4	51°07' 99°39'
Treesbank (Sett.-Étab.)	62 G/12	49°38' 99°36'	Turtles Back (Hill-Colline)	62 G/4	49°02' 100°00'
Treesbank Ferry (Locality-Localité)	62 G/12	49°40' 99°36'	Tuxedo (Neighbourhood-Quartier)	62 H/14	49°52' 97°13'
Treherne (Village-Village)	62 G/10	49°38' 98°42'	Tuxedo Industrial Area	62 H/14	49°50' 97°13'
Treleaven Lake	64 O/7	59°24' 98°32'	Tuxedo Lake	63 C/8	52°19' 100°17'
Tremaine (Locality-Localité)	62 J/4	50°07' 99°56'	Twelve Mile Creek	54 D/9	56°36' 94°22'
Tremaudan (Ry.Pt.-Pt ferr)	63 F/14	53°54' 101°10'	Twelve Mile Point	63 C/14	52°53' 101°15'
Tremblay Lake	64 J/15	58°46' 98°53'	Twenty Two Bay	62 J/1	50°12' 98°12'
Trentham (Post Office-Bureau de poste)	62 H/7	49°23' 96°40'	Twilight Lake	62 N/6	51°20' 101°10'
Trewin Lake	64 P/13	59°48' 97°55'	Twill Lake	62 N/12	51°39' 101°32'
Trial Lake	52 E/14	49°59' 95°23'	Twinbay Lake	63 N/3	55°01' 101°11'
Triangle Lake	63 K/14	54°48' 101°13'	Twin Bays	52 M/3	51°02' 95°22'
Trimble Lake	63 I/7	54°15' 96°35'	Twin Falls	52 L/4	50°05' 95°32'
Trinity Park (Neighbourhood-Quartier)	62 G/13	49°49' 99°57'	Twin Falls	63 N/15	55°59' 100°30'
Triple Creek	62 I/7	50°24' 96°40'	Twin Falls	64 O/9	59°32' 98°28'
Triple Lake	62 N/7	51°20' 101°00'	Twin Islands	63 A/3	52°13' 97°20'
Trohubiak Lake	64 O/5	59°29' 99°42'	Twin Islands	63 C/10	52°33' 100°47'
Trophy Lake	64 C/2	56°13' 100°57'	Twin Lake	62 N/15	51°50' 100°58'
Troughton Lake	64 K/8	58°24' 100°12'	Twin Lake	63 K/11	54°40' 101°27'
Trout Creek	63 C/3	52°10' 101°27'	Twin Lake Hill	54 K/12	58°37' 93°49'
			Twin Lakes	62 F/1	49°00' 100°15'

(70% of original size)

Sample entries from the Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba, produced from the automated National Toponymic Data Base in 1981

written specially for publishing this series, is for the creation of a Gazetteer Production Tape. The tape generated can be sent to a typesetting company to produce the master copy used by printers to create the published volumes.

by the CPCGN, the Data Base Manager can authorize the change of the records from the temporary file to the decision list file, followed by a merge with the main data base.

(5) Fieldwork and Decision List Program

This program has been designed to allow the creation of a temporary file in which toponyms can be inserted, edited, deleted and printed. When names have been approved

(6) General Information Retrieval Program

As the name indicates, this program allows the user to call up any toponym or group of toponyms in the main data base for printing or viewing purposes. Retrievals can also be made using 'and' or 'or' logic, which allows the user to define specific fields required.

```

FEATURE NAME: Lowell Glacier
NAME KEY: LOWELLGLACIER                               UNIQUE KEY: KADWD
GENERIC: 3200      SGC PR: 60
DECISION: 810203  STATUS: A6      OBSCURE:
LATITUDE: 601750  LONGITUDE: 1381710
SGC CD: 00        SGC ESD: 000    SGC CST:
MAPS FOR GAZETTEER: 1

MAPS:
115B00          115A05

CROSS REF:
North Lowell Glacier
Lowell Glacier (North Arm)
North Arm (Lowell Glacier)

LOCATION 1:

LOCATION 2:

LOCATION:
South of Dusty Glacier

ORIGIN:
Adopted July 15, 1936 (Bd files 1476 & 1494), named in 1935
S by Bradford Washburn for a former President of Harvard
University; Abbott Lawrence Lowell (See Geog. Dict. of Alaska,
1909). Not North Fork, nor North Arm. Lowell Glacier was
formerly approved 18 October 1967 at 60 20 - 138 30

```

Printout of complete toponymic record of Lowell Glacier, Yukon Territory.

```

Lowell Glacier          South of Dusty Glacier          60 17 50 - 138 17 10

Confirmed (A6): February 3, 1981          Y.T. 115 A/5
NOT North Lowell Glacier                  115 B
NOR Lowell Glacier (North Arm)
NOR North Arm (Lowell Glacier)

Origin: Adopted July 15, 1936 (Bd. files 1476 & 1494), named in 1935 by Bradford
Washburn for a former President of Harvard University; Abbott Lawrence Lowell
(see Geog. Dict. of Alaska, 1909). Not North Fork, nor North Arm. Lowell Glacier
was formerly approved 18 October 1967 at 60 20 - 138 30.

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Before the establishment of the automated data base, toponymic records since 1897 were kept on individual cards. The illustration for Lowell Glacier shows the card format used immediately prior to the establishment of the automated system.

(7) Generic Description File Program

This program involves the descriptions of the generic codes used in the NTDB for the classification of the generic elements of toponyms. Data in this file can be manipulated in connection with a number of other programs.

SECURITY

The automated NTDB is safeguarded by file numbers, protection codes and passwords; such devices allow the Data Base Manager to control access. While security has been important since the establishment of the original system, the reprogramming has made control much tighter. Authorization by the Data Base Manager ensures that no changes or deletions can be made to the permanent records without proper approval.

Tape back-ups are made daily and weekly from current disks and a back-up of the entire system is performed every two weeks. Back-ups are stored in a secure area to prevent loss by catastrophic failure or by vandalism.

SYSTEM HARDWARE

The hardware used in the NTDB has changed little since the computerized data base was initiated. Essentially, the users have been satisfied with the original hardware and the only changes have been the addition of more memory storage space and the acquisition of a high-quality printer. The items now comprising the system are:

- (1) 1 x DEC PDP 11/45 computer; 128K words of main memory;

- (2) 12 x disk packs for the disk drives;
- (3) 1 x TE16 dual density tape drive;
- (4) 4 x RP06 disk drives, each 176 megabytes;
- (5) 2 x DZ-11 multiplexors (providing up to a 16 terminal capability, including dial-up support);
- (6) 1 x HP 2631A printer;
- (7) 7 x Volker-Craig 404 terminals (four owned and three leased);
- (8) 1 x Volker-Craig 414 Word Processing terminal;
- (9) 1 x Cybernex CRT;
- (10) 1 x Multi-Writer high-quality printer.

CONCLUSIONS

The present structure of the National Toponymic Data Base is founded on the revised specifications, which were written after three years of operation under the original system. Of course, it is hoped that this reprogramming will be totally satisfactory and that with a few minor adjustments the system will continue to be adequate. However, with the continuing development of newer and better computing devices and with the need to meet previously unforeseen requirements, it is likely that a revision of the system may be required again within the next five to ten years. "Flexibility" and "adaptability" must be among the keywords governing the system and modifications made to it in the future.

★★★★★★

RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN TOPONYMY
RÉCENTES PUBLICATIONS TRAITANT DE TOPONYMIE

- Beaupré, Pierre (1983): *Méthodologie des inventaires toponymiques*. (Document de travail). Dossiers toponymiques, 16, Commission de toponymie du Québec. 31 p. Gratuit.
- Commission de toponymie (1983): *Guide à l'intention des éditeurs et des rédacteurs de manuels scolaires*. Commission de toponymie du Québec. 43 p. 1,95 \$.
- Commission de toponymie (1983): *Guide à l'usage des cartographes*. Commission de toponymie du Québec. (Édition provisoire). 85 p. Gratuit.
- Hamilton, William B. (1983): *Macmillan book of Canadian place names*. Macmillan of Canada, Toronto. Paperback edition. 287 p. \$12.95.
- Müller-Wille, Ludger and Linna Webber (1983): *Inuit place name inventory of Northeastern Québec-Labrador*. Reprint of: *Marburger Geographische Schriften* Vol. 89, 1983 (Marburg) and *McGill Subarctic Research paper* Nr. 37, 1983 (Montréal). 222 p. \$5.00.
- Pentland, David H. and H. Christopher Wolfart (1982): *Bibliography of Algonquian linguistics*. The University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg. 333 p. \$14.50.
- Sealock, Richard B., Margaret M. Sealock and Margaret S. Powell (1982): *Bibliography of place-name literature - United States and Canada*. American Library Association, Chicago, Third edition. 435 p. \$30 US.

THE IDENTITY CRISIS OF THE ST. CROIX RIVER IN 1794*
LA CRISE D'IDENTITÉ DE LA RIVIÈRE ST. CROIX EN 1794*



For 248 km (155 miles), the International Boundary divides Maine from New Brunswick, beginning above the source of the St. Croix River and following the river to the Atlantic Ocean. But in the 18th century, conflicting arguments ensued between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States as to which of two rivers was truly intended to be called "St. Croix".

Many attempts were made to settle the issue. On September 3, 1783, the eastern portion of the water boundary between Canada and the United States was defined by Article 2 of the Treaty of Paris as "... a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source...."

Confusion over the location of the river persisted, however. Since Samuel de Champlain's voyage in the 17th century, the name "St. Croix" was used solely in political circles. The streams in question were known among the settlers by their Indian names -- the western one being called Scoodic and the eastern one Magaguadavic. No one could tell with certainty which of the two streams was the St. Croix described in the treaty. Each side attached the name to the river it considered most advantageous: the Americans claiming the Magaguadavic for their boundary, and the British, the Scoodic. The question of identity involved the ownership of a strip nearly fifty miles wide, extending from the Bay of Fundy to the northern boundary of Maine.

The matter was discussed for several years between London and Washington. Under the fifth Article of the Jay Treaty, signed in 1794, three commissioners were appointed to determine which river was intended to be the "St. Croix".

Thomas Barclay of Nova Scotia was appointed commissioner for Great Britain. The President of the United States appointed David Howell, a prominent lawyer of Rhode Island, to represent his country. Both commissioners agreed upon a third member, Egbert Benson, a lawyer from New York who was also a friend and distant relative of Barclay. This was the only instance in Canada-U.S. history when a boundary commission consisted of three commissioners.

Agents representing their respective government were asked to arrange surveys in the area, while the commissioners met with local inhabitants to continue to search

La frontière internationale suit, sur une distance de 248 km (155 mi), la rivière St. Croix depuis un point situé avant sa source jusqu'à l'océan Atlantique, entre le Maine et le Nouveau-Brunswick. Au XVIII^e siècle, cependant, la Grande-Bretagne et les États-Unis émettaient des opinions contradictoires quant à savoir laquelle des deux rivières était réellement la rivière St. Croix.

Il y eut plusieurs tentatives pour régler l'im-passe. Le 3 septembre 1783, l'est de la frontière maritime entre le Canada et les États-Unis était défini par l'article 2 du Traité de Paris comme étant (...) une ligne devant être tracée au milieu de la rivière St. Croix, de son embouchure dans la baie de Fundy à sa source (...). (traduction)

La confusion continua toutefois de régner quant à l'emplacement de la rivière. Depuis le voyage de Samuel de Champlain au XVII^e siècle, le nom de "St. Croix" n'était utilisé que dans les cercles politiques. Les cours d'eau en question étaient connus des colons par leur nom indien: à l'ouest, c'était la Scoodic et à l'est la Magaguadavic. Personne ne pouvait affirmer lequel des deux cours d'eau était la rivière St. Croix décrite dans le traité. Chacune des parties concernées donnait le nom de "St. Croix" à la rivière qui l'avantageait le plus: les Américains prétendaient que la Magaguadavic établissait la frontière tandis que les Britanniques affirmaient que c'était la Scoodic. Toute cette question mettait en cause la propriété d'une bande de terre de près de 50 mi de largeur qui s'étendait de la baie de Fundy à la frontière nord du Maine.

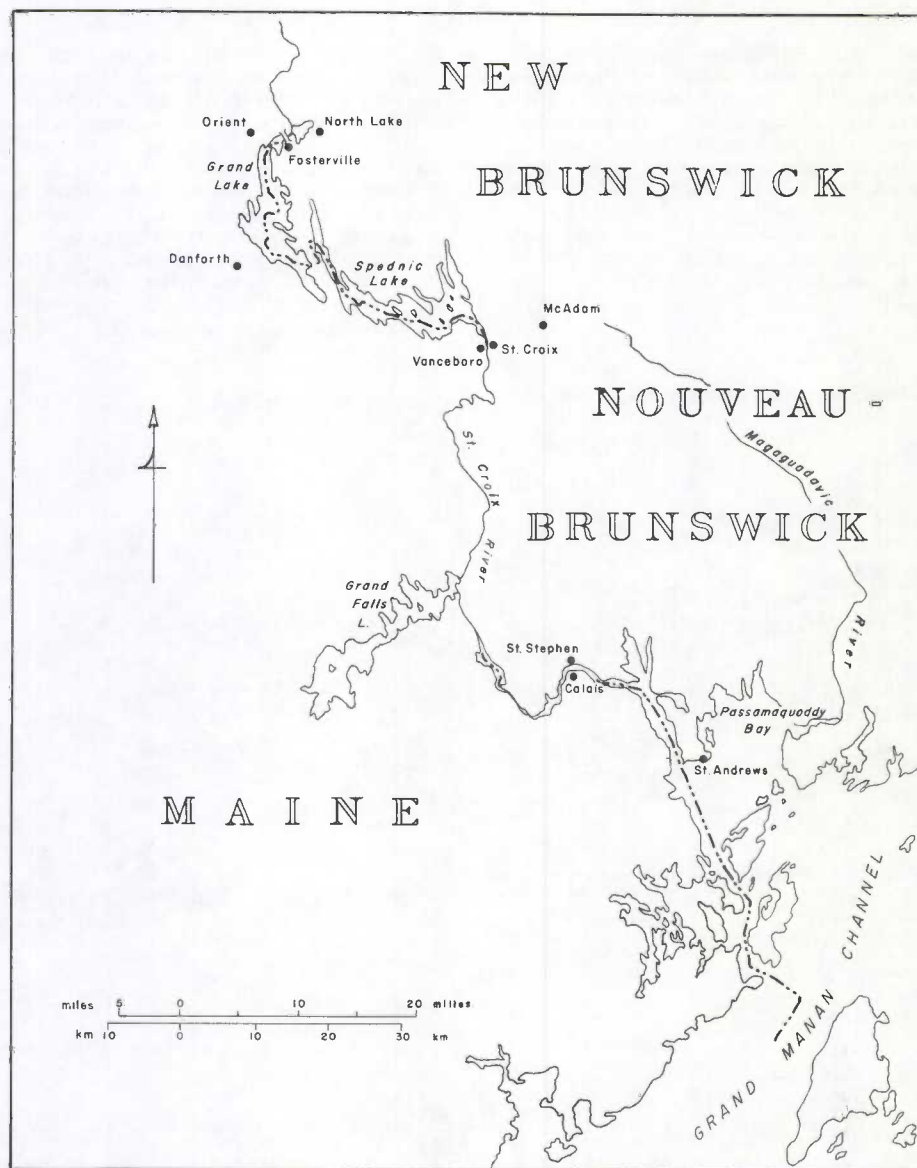
La question fut débattue pendant plusieurs années par Londres et Washington. En vertu de l'article 5 du Traité Jay, signé en 1794, trois commissaires furent nommés afin de déterminer laquelle des deux rivières devrait porter le nom de "St. Croix".

La Grande-Bretagne nomma pour la représenter Thomas Barclay de la Nouvelle-Écosse, et le président des États-Unis nomma David Howell, avocat bien connu du Rhode Island, pour représenter son pays. Les deux commissaires se mirent d'accord sur le choix du troisième membre, Egbert Benson, avocat de New York qui était aussi un ami et parent éloigné de Barclay. Ce fut la seule fois dans l'histoire du Canada et des États-Unis qu'une commission de la frontière se composait de trois membres.

Des agents représentant leur gouvernement respectif furent chargés d'organiser l'arpentage de la région, tandis que les commissaires rencontraient des habitants de la

* Reprinted from Canada and the United States Annual Joint Report 1981, International Boundary Commission, Ottawa and Washington, p. 27-28.

* Extrait du Rapport annuel conjoint Canada—États-Unis 1981, Commission de la frontière internationale, Ottawa et Washington, p. 27-28.



St. Croix River - rivière St. Croix

for the identity of the St. Croix River.

It was not until a year later that excavations on Dochet Island, in the Scoodic River, revealed remains of a camp erected by de Monts, Champlain's chief. A map used by the explorer and a recent survey of the area clearly identified that the island corresponded with Champlain's "île Sainte-Croix". This provided conclusive evidence that the Scoodic River was in fact the St. Croix River.

After years of uncertainty, the identity of the St. Croix was resolved by the Commissioners' decision on October 25, 1798:

place afin de continuer à chercher la véritable rivière St. Croix.

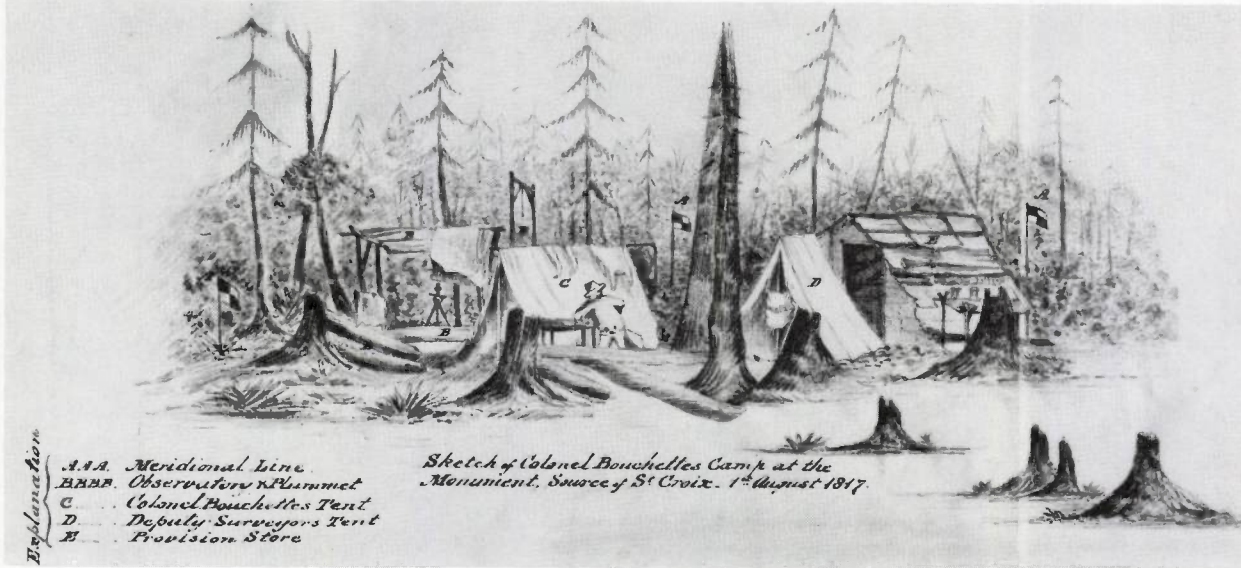
Ce n'est qu'un an plus tard que des fouilles entreprises dans l'île Dochet, dans la rivière Scoodic, mirent à jour les ruines d'un campement établi par de Monts, chef de la mission d'exploration de Champlain. Une carte utilisée par l'explorateur et des levés récents de la région indiquaient clairement que l'île correspondait à "l'île Sainte-Croix" dont parlait Champlain. C'était là la preuve concluante que la Scoodic était de fait la St. Croix.

Après des années d'incertitude, la décision des commissaires, le 25 octobre 1798, réglait une fois pour toute l'identité de la rivière St. Croix:

"... the River truly intended under the name of the River St. Croix, in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described; that is to say, the mouth of the said river is in Passamaquoddy Bay, at a point of land called Joe's Point ... and the course of the said river up from its said mouth, is northerly to a point of land called the Devil's Head, then turning the said point, is westerly to where it divides into two streams, the one coming from the westward, and the other coming from the northward, having the Indian name of Chiputneticook ... then up the said stream, so coming from the northward, to its source...."

(...) la rivière dont il est réellement question dans le Traité de la Paix, connu sous le nom de "River St. Croix" et formant une partie de la frontière décrite dans ledit Traité; c'est-à-dire que l'embouchure de ladite rivière se situe dans la baie Passamaquoddy, à un point sur terre appelé "Joe's Point" ... et le cours de ladite rivière à partir de son embouchure est situé au nord d'un point sur terre nommé "Devil's Head", contourne ledit point, se trouve à l'ouest de l'endroit où il se divise en deux embranchements, l'un provenant de l'ouest, l'autre du nord, et portant le nom indien de Chiputneticook ... remonte ensuite ledit embranchement provenant ainsi du nord, jusqu'à sa source (...). (traduction)

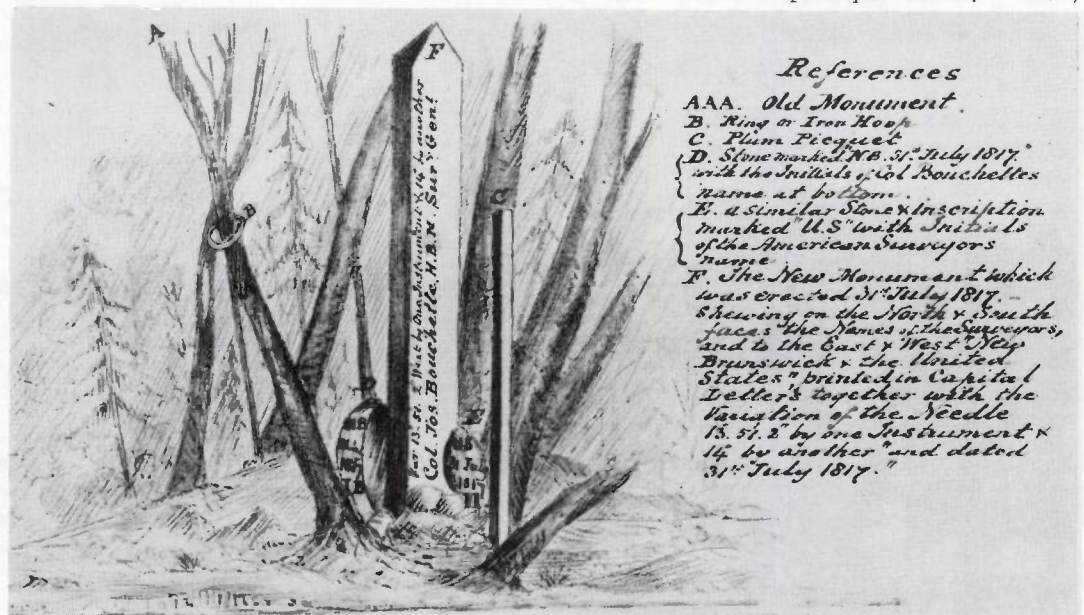
(Public Archives Canada/Archives publiques Canada, C-98298)



Above/ci-dessus: Sketch of Colonel Joseph Bouchette's survey camp by the international boundary at the source of the St. Croix River, 1817 / Un croquis du camp d'arpentage de colonel Joseph Bouchette, situé à côté de la frontière internationale à la source de la rivière St. Croix, 1817.

Right/à droite: New international boundary monument erected at the source of the St. Croix River, July 31, 1817 / Nouvelle borne internationale érigée à la source de la rivière St. Croix, le 31 juillet 1817.

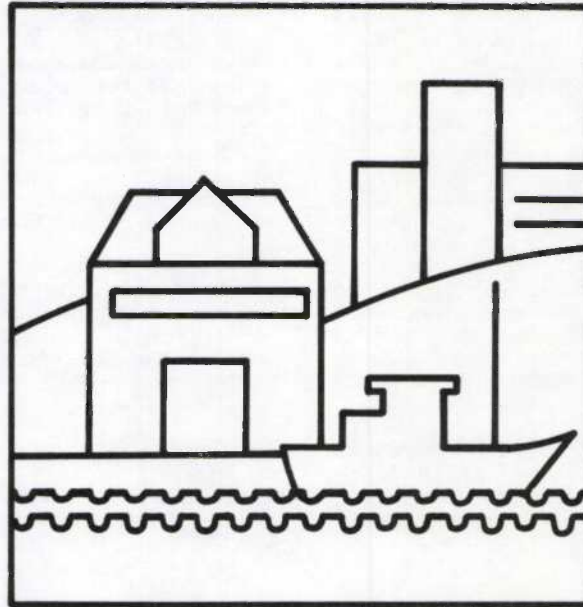
(Public Archives Canada/Archives publiques Canada, C-98297)



GUIDE DES RAISONS SOCIALES
(GUIDE FOR COMPANY NAMES)

Publié par
la Commission de toponymie
Gouvernement du Québec
1982

Published by
the Commission de toponymie
Gouvernement du Québec
1982



* * Extraits * *

* * Extracts * *
(Translation)

Afin de réaliser son objectif d'enrichir la qualité de la toponymie du Québec, la Commission considère, d'une part, qu'un seuil de normalisation minimal est nécessaire relativement aux toponymes qui apparaissent dans les raisons sociales. Ceux-ci, bien que classés dans ce dossier sous la rubrique des spécifiques des raisons sociales, ne perdent en rien leur qualité de noms de lieux et, conséquemment, demeurent assujettis aux principes courants qui régissent les noms géographiques.

D'autre part, la Commission estime que d'autres principes d'écriture et de choix de toponymes devraient également être considérés lors de leur inclusion à l'intérieur des raisons sociales, parce qu'ils indiquent la voie à suivre en vue d'une amélioration de la qualité de la toponymie.

RECOMMANDATIONS PRINCIPALES

• 1. Les toponymes officiels

Lorsqu'un nom géographique officialisé par la Commission de toponymie est inclus dans une raison sociale, sa transcription devrait être rigoureusement conforme à la graphie retenue par la Commission.

To achieve its objective of improving the quality of place names in Quebec, the Commission feels that a minimum level of standardization is necessary for place names occurring as part of company names. Although classified in this respect as the specific part of company names, they lose nothing of their nature as place names, and are accordingly subject to the principles currently governing geographical names.

Furthermore, the Commission thinks that other principles of spelling and selection applicable to toponyms should similarly be considered where these names form part of company names, since they indicate the approach to be taken in improving the quality of toponymy.

PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Official toponyms

When a geographical name officialized by the Commission de toponymie is included in a company name, its form should comply strictly with the spelling approved by the Commission.

La Loi stipule que l'emploi de toponymes officiels est obligatoire dans les textes et les documents de l'Administration après avoir fait l'objet d'une publication à la Gazette officielle du Québec (article 128 de la Charte).

On écrira donc Camping du Récif de l'Île Verte plutôt que Camping du Récif de l'Isle Verte.

2. Les toponymes non officiels

Un nom géographique non officiel inclus dans une raison sociale devrait respecter les critères de choix, les règles d'écriture et toutes décisions arrêtées par la Commission de toponymie.

Ces critères de choix et ces règles d'écriture, tant pour les entités physiques que pour celles de type administratif, apparaissent dans le Guide toponymique du Québec et le Guide toponymique municipal publiés par la Commission de toponymie.

Des formes parallèles à des toponymes officiels ne devraient donc pas être incluses dans des raisons sociales, même si leur orthographe est irréprochable. Par exemple, dans le cas de l'agglomération de Sept-Îles, Seven Islands, orthographié pourtant correctement, contrevient à trois principes:

- a) le critère de choix qui interdit la pluralité de noms pour un même lieu (Guide toponymique municipal, p. 19, #3);
- b) la règle d'écriture qui interdit la traduction de toponymes officiels (idem, p. 30, #7);
- c) l'expression Seven Islands, prise comme toponyme, décrit incorrectement une entreprise qui l'utiliserait dans sa raison sociale, puisque aucun lieu du Québec n'est officiellement nommé Seven Islands (voir à ce sujet l'article 12 du Règlement relatif aux dénominations sociales des corporations régies par la troisième partie de la Loi sur les compagnies).

Par contre, le terme Minganie, bien que n'étant pas un toponyme officiel, pourrait être inclus dans une raison sociale, dans la mesure où il serait appliqué à l'espace que sa propre charge sémantique (signification) véhicule.

On écrira aussi, par exemple:

Société de crédit des Cantons-de-l'Est
Air Nouveau-Québec
Traversiers de la Côte-Nord

3. Les toponymes étrangers

Les noms géographiques étrangers devraient paraître dans les raisons sociales dans leur forme locale originale ou encore dans leur version française adaptée.

L'écriture des formes locales des noms géographiques étrangers, qui doivent toujours être rédigés en caractères latins, et celle des formes adaptées en langue française devraient être conformes aux décisions de la Commission de toponymie. Cette dernière s'inspire des recommandations des Nations-Unies en matière de formes toponymiques locales et de modes de translittération.

On écrira ainsi, par exemple:

Société d'import-export Montréal - Lisboa ou
Société d'import-export Montréal - Lisbonne,
plutôt que Société d'import-export Montréal - Lisbon.

The Charte de la langue française stipulates that the use of official toponyms is obligatory in texts and documents of the civil administration after their publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec (section 128 of the Act).

One would, therefore, write Camping du Récif de l'Île Verte rather than Camping du Récif de l'Isle Verte.

2. Unofficial toponyms

An unofficial geographical name included in a company name should comply with the criteria of selection, rules of writing and all decisions of the Commission de toponymie.

These criteria of selection and rules of writing, both for physical and administrative features, are found in the Guide toponymique du Québec and the Guide toponymique municipal, published by the Commission de toponymie.

Forms paralleling official toponyms should, therefore, not be used in company names, even if their spelling cannot be faulted. For example, for the urban area of Sept-Îles, the term Seven Islands, while spelled correctly, violates three principles:

- a) the selection criterion which prohibits more than one name for a given place (Guide toponymique municipal, p. 19, #3);
- b) the rule of writing which prohibits the translation of official place names (idem, p. 30, #7);
- c) the term Seven Islands, used as a place name, would incorrectly describe any business using it in its company name, since there is no place in Quebec officially named Seven Islands (on this subject, see section 12 of the regulations respecting names of corporations governed by Part III of the Companies Act).

On the other hand, the term Minganie, although not an official toponym, could be included in a company name, as long as it is applied to the area covered by its inherent semantic meaning.

We would also write, for example:

Société de crédit des Cantons-de-l'Est;
Air Nouveau-Québec;
Traversiers de la Côte-Nord.

3. Foreign toponyms

Foreign geographical names should appear in company names in their original local form or in their adapted French version.

The spelling of local forms of foreign geographical names, which must always be rendered in Roman characters, and that of adapted forms in French, should comply with the decisions of the Commission de toponymie. The Commission follows the recommendations of the United Nations with regard to local place name forms and methods of transliteration.

For example, we would write:

Société d'import-export Montréal - Lisboa or
Société d'import-export Montréal - Lisbonne,
but not Société d'import-export Montréal - Lisbon.

RECOMMANDATIONS COMPLÉMENTAIRES

1. Les noms issus de la terminologie géographique

Les noms provenant de la terminologie géographique et inclus dans les raisons sociales devraient être assujettis aux critères de choix et aux règles d'écriture qui régissent les véritables toponymes.

La Commission de toponymie a reçu le mandat d'établir et de normaliser la terminologie géographique en collaboration avec l'Office de la langue française (article 125c de la Charte). En raison de la grande proximité conceptuelle entre un toponyme et une expression géographique, il paraît ainsi logique d'étendre les principes courants qui régissent le choix et la graphie des toponymes aux expressions géographiques, d'autant plus que cette intervention peut servir à l'amélioration de la qualité de la langue.

On choisira donc:

Pépinière du Sud-de-l'île, pour telle entreprise située à Sainte-Pétronille, mais non pas
Camping des Verts Vallons, pour
un terrain de camping situé dans une plaine.

2. Emploi du spécifique toponymique seul

Un spécifique toponymique lié à un générique toponymique pourrait, dans une raison sociale, être utilisé sans ce dernier.

On dira donc aussi bien:

Hôtel Chamouchouane que
Hôtel de la Rivière Chamouchouane.

3. Les dérivés et les adjectifs issus de toponymes

Un toponyme auquel on ajoute une forme suffixale devrait demeurer assujetti aux dispositions qui régissent les toponymes officiels ou, pour les toponymes non officiels, aux critères de choix et aux règles d'écriture appropriés.

On dira donc:

Québecmer plutôt que Quebecmer.

On ne devrait pas utiliser de préfixe devant un toponyme; c'est l'adjectif issu d'un toponyme qui peut faire l'objet de préfixation.

Exemple:

On devrait ainsi préférer la forme
Camionnage transabitibien à
Camionnage Trans abitibi.

Lorsqu'un nom de lieu est amputé d'un ou de plusieurs de ses caractères, le segment restant devrait continuer à obéir aux mêmes dispositions de la présente recommandation.

On écrirait donc:

Disquaire Québart plutôt que Disquaire Quebecart.

Les cas d'agglutination d'éléments toponymiques devraient être traités dans le même esprit que les noms de lieux dont ils sont issus.

On écrirait donc:

SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Names derived from geographical terminology

Names based on geographical terminology and incorporated in company names should be subject to the criteria of selection and rules of writing governing actual toponyms.

The Commission de toponymie has been given the mandate to establish and standardize geographical terminology in co-operation with the Office de la langue française (section 125c of the Charte de la langue française). Because of the very close conceptual relationship between a toponym and a geographical expression, it seems logical to extend the principles now governing the selection and spelling of toponyms to geographical expressions, especially as this can help improve language quality.

We would therefore choose:

Pépinière du Sud-de-l'île ("South Island Nursery") for such a business located in Sainte-Pétronille, but not
Camping des Verts Vallons ("Green Valleys Campground") for a campground located in flat country.

2. Use of only the specific element of a toponym

The specific part of a toponym could be used without the generic part in a company name.

Thus either of the following could be used:

Hôtel Chamouchouane or
Hôtel de la Rivière Chamouchouane.

3. Derivatives from toponyms

A toponym to which a suffix is added should continue to be governed by the provisions affecting official toponyms or, in the case of unofficial names, by the appropriate criteria of selection and rules of writing.

We would therefore say:

Québecmer, not Quebecmer.

A prefix should not be used before a toponym; rather, the adjective derived from a toponym may be given a prefix.

For example:

The form Camionnage transabitibien is preferable to
Camionnage Trans abitibi.

When a place name has one or more of its letters removed, the remaining segment should still comply with the provisions of this recommendation.

We would therefore write:

Disquaire Québart, not Disquaire Quebecart.

Toponymic elements used in agglutination should be treated in the same way as the place names from which they are derived.

We would thus write:

Pétroles Québamétrique plutôt que
Pétroles Quebaméric.

Enfin, on devrait respecter l'orthographe originale
des adjectifs issus d'un toponyme lorsque ceux-ci sont
préfixés, suffixés, amputés ou agglutinés.

On écrirait donc:

Société d'investissement prolaurantienne
plutôt que
Société d'investissement prolaurantienne.
Société d'histoire trifluviobécoise plutôt que
Société d'histoire trifluviobéquoise.

4. Liaison entre le toponyme et le reste de la raison
sociale

Un toponyme inclus dans une raison sociale devrait
être relié au reste de la dénomination au moyen des articles
ou des particules de liaison appropriés.

Afin de soigner la syntaxe d'une raison sociale, il
paraîtrait plus juste d'écrire Auberge du Cap Tourmente
qu'Auberge Cap Tourmente.

Ce mécanisme de liaison dont il est question pourrait
s'inspirer de celui qui est en vigueur à l'intérieur des
toponymes. On peut consulter à ce sujet le Guide toponymique
du Québec, page 28, et le Guide toponymique municipal,
pages 27 et 61.

5. Identification graphique du toponyme

Le premier constituant significatif d'un toponyme ou
d'une expression géographique inclus dans une raison sociale
devrait prendre la majuscule initiale.

On écrirait ainsi:

Société de conservation
de la Vallée de l'Outaouais plutôt que
Société de conservation
de la vallée de l'Outaouais et
Restaurant de la Baie des Chaleurs
plutôt que
Restaurant de la baie des Chaleurs.

Pétroles Québamétrique, not
Pétroles Quebaméric.

Finally, the original spelling of adjectives derived
from place names should be adhered to when they are prefixed,
suffixed, shortened or agglutinated.

We would therefore write:

Société d'investissement prolaurantienne, not
Société d'investissement prolaurantienne;
and
Société d'histoire trifluviobécoise, not
Société d'histoire trifluviobéquoise.

4. Link between a toponym and the rest of a company name

A toponym included in a company name should be linked
to the rest of the name by appropriate articles or connecting
particles.

Elegance of syntax would call for Auberge du Cap Tour-
mente, rather than Auberge Cap Tourmente, in a company
name.

The linking method concerned could follow that used
in toponyms. Further information on this may be obtained
from the Guide toponymique du Québec (page 28) and the
Guide toponymique municipal (pages 27 and 61).

5. Orthography of toponyms

The first meaningful element of a toponym or geographical
expression included in a company name should have its first
letter capitalized.

We would therefore write:

Société de conservation
de la Vallée de l'Outaouais, rather than
Société de conservation
de la vallée de l'Outaouais; et
Restaurant de la Baie des Chaleurs,
rather than
Restaurant de la baie des Chaleurs.

★★★★★★★★★★

UPCOMING CONFERENCE, PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, OTTAWA

CONFÉRENCE FUTURE, ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES DU CANADA, OTTAWA

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

La onzième conférence internationale sur l'histoire de la
cartographie aura lieu en juillet 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.

If you wish to receive further information about this con-
ference 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 0N3.

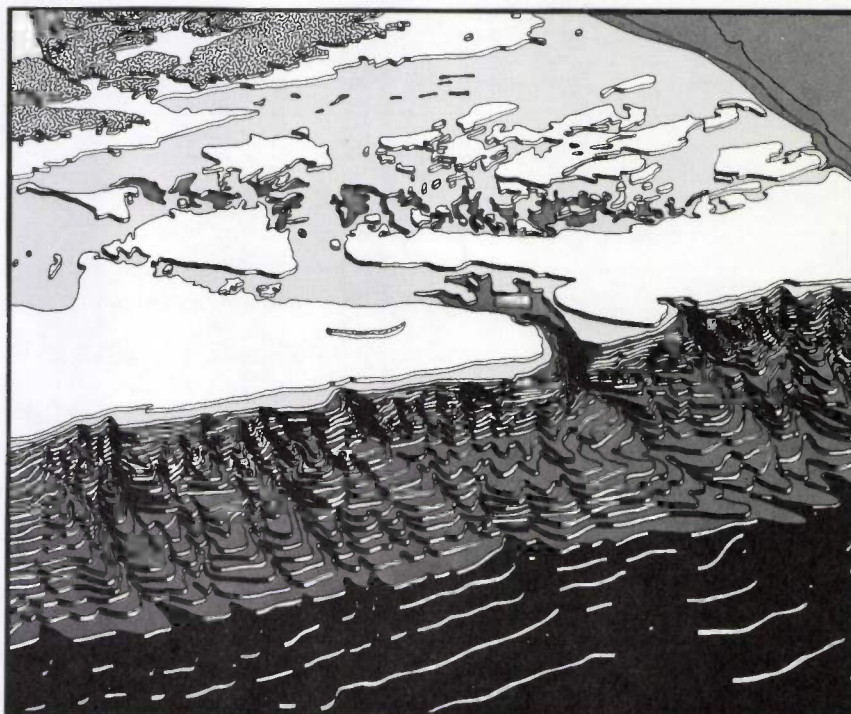
Si vous désirez de plus amples renseignements sur cette
conférence, ou si vous désirez suggérer des sujets pour
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"GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES 1983"

Published for the Advisory Committee on
Undersea Feature Names
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa - 191 pages

"RÉPERTOIRE DES NOMS D'ENTITÉS SOUS-MARINES 1983"

Publié pour le Comité consultatif
des noms d'entités sous-marines
Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques
par le ministère des Pêches et des Océans
Ottawa - 191 pages



Part of Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 810 Relief Diagram of the Continental Margin of Eastern North America (cartography by David Monahan; published 1971).

This perspective representation used on the Gazetteer cover shows the Scotian Shelf (plate-forme Scotian) as viewed from the south. The two main banks illustrated are Sable Island Bank (banc de l'île de Sable) to the west and Banquereau to the east, separated by The Gully (Le Gully). The continental slope in the foreground is dissected by canyons, for example, Logan Canyon and Shortland Canyon on either side of The Gully. In the distance is the southeastern part of Cape Breton Island and a small corner of mainland Nova Scotia.

This first edition of the Gazetteer was published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa. Its production was guided by Stephen MacPhee, Dominion Hydrographer and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names (ACUFN). The names, types of features, and chart data were assembled by Thérèse Jolicoeur, Secretary of the Advisory Committee, with the assistance of her associates Jeannette Desparois and Patricia Bell.

Under the guidance of established standards of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, the Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names was organized in 1967 to accept or reject names for undersea features in Canadian waters and in areas of interest to Canada. The Advisory Committee was also delegated to establish and define suitable undersea generic terminology. Decisions of this committee are approved on behalf of the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources by the Chairman of the CPCGN.

The Gazetteer includes the description, composition, and function of the Advisory Committee, and gives guidelines for standardization of naming and designating undersea features. Geographical names usually contain specific and generic elements. In English, the specific (often a descriptive or geographical designation) is usually

followed by the generic term (indicating the nature or type of feature), for example Browns Bank. In French, on the otherhand, the generic more commonly precedes the specific, as in Bonnet Flamand. Names used for many years may be accepted, regardless of their conformity or non-conformity to modern guidelines. Although several names may be in general use, the selection of one official name (or possibly different English and French forms) is made for any given feature.

All features named by the Advisory Committee must have measurable relief on the ocean floor or seabed and be submerged at low tide. The Advisory Committee has no mandate to consider approving names for sub-seabed features, such as geological structures that are without sea-floor expression.

Guidelines for choosing names are provided in the Gazetteer. Suggestions include naming after ships, constellations and well-known and relevant geographical features. In addition, brevity is advised and blasphemous, racial, or derogatory designations should be avoided. To assist those engaged in proposing names, a model submission form is included for national use.

Contained in the Gazetteer is an important section on undersea generic terms, giving, in both English and French, their definitions.

SEAMOUNT CHAIN	CHAÎNE DE MONTS CHAÎNON DE MONTS
Several seamounts in a line.	Série de monts sous-marins alignés.
SEAMOUNT GROUP	GROUPE DE MONTS SOUS-MARINS
Several closely spaced seamounts not in a line.	Ensemble de monts sous-marins peu espacés mais non alignés.
SEAMOUNTS	MONTS SOUS-MARINS
A group of seamounts with or without definite alignment.	Groupe de monts avec ou sans alignements définis.
SHELF	PLATE-FORME
*CONTINENTAL SHELF *ISLAND SHELF *INSULAR SHELF	PLATE-FORME CONTINENTALE *PLATEAU CONTINENTAL *PLATE-FORME INSULAIRE
A zone adjacent to a continent (or around an island) and extending from the low water line to a depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slope towards oceanic depths.	Zone adjacente à un continent (ou entourant une île) et s'étendant du niveau des basses mers jusqu'à la profondeur à laquelle on note habituellement une nette augmentation de la pente vers les grands fonds.
SHELF-EDGE	REBORD
*SHELF BREAK	REBORD DE LA DORSALE *REBORD DE LA PLATE-FORME
A narrow zone at the outer margin of a shelf along which there is a marked increase of slope.	Ligne le long de laquelle se marque une nette augmentation de la pente à la limite extérieure d'une plate-forme.

The main body of the Gazetteer contains 169 pages comprising an alphabetical listing of more than 3 500 approved names and cross references. Each page is organized into four columns:

- (1) Name/Nom (name of the feature, i.e. specific plus generic)
- (2) Feature/Entité (the kind of feature, e.g. shoal, trough)
- (3) Chart or Map/Carte (Chart or charts on which the feature

is located; if a feature is named on more than one chart, all chart numbers are given), and

- (4) Position (in degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude, for the centre of the feature)

All the toponymic information on undersea features is now entered in an automated data base, thus allowing for efficient revision of the Gazetteer in future.

GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES/RÉPERTOIRE DES NOMS D'ENTITÉS SOUS-MARINES						
Name/Nom	Feature/Entité	Chart or Map/ Carte	Position			
Yankee Jack	Rock/Roche	4289 4317 4361	44	46N	62	30W
Yankee Shoal	Shoal/Haut-fond	4635	47	33N	59	10W
Yates Shoal	Shoal/Haut-fond	3724 3902	52	51N	129	33W
Yellow Bank	Bank/Banc	3640 3649	49	14N	125	55W
Yellow Rock	Rock/Roche	4644	47	34N	55	57W
Young Harry	Rocks/Roches	BA293 4520 4562 4569	48	48N	53	04W
Young Harry	Shoals/Hauts-fonds	4520 4548	49	43N	54	45W
Young Ledge	Shoal/Haut-fond	4381	44	28N	64	16W
Young Roger	Rock/Roche	4548	49	41N	54	45W
Young Shoal	Shoal/Haut-fond	7829 7830	74	18N	98	14W
Zephyr Rock	Rock/Roche	4023 4478	46	16N	64	30W
Zetland Shoal	Shoal/Haut-fond	4330	43	22N	66	02W
Zoé, Basse de la	Shoal/Haut-fond	4643	46	47N	56	10W

Sample entries from the Gazetteer

CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
SECRETARIAT
FILES AVAILABLE ON MICROFICHE

* * * * *

COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES
SECRETARIAT
DOSSIERS DISPONIBLES SUR MICROFICHE



The background files of the CPCGN contain correspondence, providing historical information on Canada's geographical names, their approval and application.

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PROFILE OF A PLAYWRIGHT - SHAW COMMEMORATED
PROFIL D'UN DRAMATURGE - COMMÉMORATION DE SHAW

Helen Kerfoot*

At the end of June 1983 the Shaw Festival staged its opening performance in Niagara-on-the-Lake of George Bernard Shaw's futuristic fable *The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles*, written in 1936. In association with the occasion, an announcement was made that part of an island in the mouth of Rivière aux Feuilles, flowing into Ungava Bay, had recently been officially named *Pointe Bernard-Shaw*.

The southern tip of the most easterly island in the group known as Îles Radisson, when seen on aerial photographs, bears an uncanny resemblance to the left profile of GBS in his later years. In 1949 the National Topographic Series 1:250 000 map (24 K) was first prepared for this area of the Quebec coast. During the study of the air photo coverage, Albert Gammon, a surveyor with the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, noticed this remarkable likeness to the profile of Shaw. A note was made in the Branch records and since 1960 an enlargement of the relevant photo has been displayed in the lobby of the National Air Photo Library in Ottawa.

Some years later, in 1978, Alan Brunger, then Chairman of the Department of Geography at Trent University, brought this similarity of profiles to the attention of the Shaw Festival in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Christopher Banks, General Manager, and Judy Karpinski, Executive Assistant, became interested in the landscape likeness to Bernard Shaw and in 1982 contacted the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, enquiring for the official name of the island. As neither the single island, nor the southern point of it, were individually named, a formal name submission was made by the Shaw Festival to the CPCGN Secretariat and thence to the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

Mrs. Karpinski drew attention to an essay which appeared in *The Car* (London) on April 5, 1916, in which Mr. Shaw recommended that visitors seek out and make "voyages to uncanny islands which ... disturb and excite the human imagination". She felt it to be most appropriate that this island with such an uncanny resemblance to GBS would be named for a "man who continues even to-day to excite the human imagination".¹

* Helen Kerfoot, CPCGN Secretariat, EMR.

¹ Letter from J.A. Karpinski to J.A. Rayburn, January 24, 1983 (CPCGN file 24 K/12).

À la fin de juin 1983 le Festival Shaw a présenté en soirée d'ouverture à Niagara-on-the-Lake la gable futuriste de George Bernard Shaw intitulée *The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles*, écrite en 1936. À cette occasion, on a annoncé qu'une partie d'une île située à l'embouchure de la rivière aux Feuilles, qui se jette dans la baie d'Ungava, avait récemment reçu le nom officiel de *pointe Bernard-Shaw*.

L'extrémité septentrionale de l'île située la plus à l'est du groupe connu sous le nom d'îles Radisson ressemble étrangement, lorsqu'on l'observe sur des photographies aériennes, au profil que présentait George Bernard Shaw du côté gauche vers la fin de sa vie. En 1949, la carte 24 K du Système national de référence cartographique à 1/250 000 a été préparée pour la première fois pour cette région de la côte du Québec. Au cours de l'étude des photographies aériennes, Albert Gammon, arpenteur à la Direction des levés et de la cartographie du ministère des Mines et des Ressources, s'aperçut de cette ressemblance remarquable avec le profil de George Bernard Shaw. Une note fut consignée dans les dossiers de la direction et, depuis 1960, un agrandissement de la photographie en question est exposé dans le hall d'entrée de la Photothèque nationale de l'air à Ottawa.

Quelques années plus tard, en 1978, Alan Brunger, alors président du département de géographie de l'Université Trent, a porté cette similitude de profils à l'attention du Festival Shaw à Niagara-on-the-Lake. Christopher Banks, directeur général, et Judy Karpinski, adjointe administrative, se sont intéressés à la ressemblance du paysage avec George Bernard Shaw et se sont mis en rapport avec le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques en 1982 pour s'informer au sujet du nom officiel de l'île. Comme ni l'île ni sa pointe sud ne portaient de nom, une demande officielle de nom a été présentée par le Festival Shaw au secrétariat du CPCNG puis à la Commission de toponymie du Québec.

Mme Karpinski a attiré l'attention sur un essai qui a été publié dans *The Car* (Londres) le 5 avril 1916, dans lequel M. Shaw recommandait aux visiteurs de faire des voyages jusqu'à des îles étranges qui intriguent et excitent l'imagination de l'homme. Elle estimait qu'il était tout à fait approprié que cette île qui ressemblait si étrangement au profil de George Bernard Shaw soit nommée en l'honneur d'un homme qui continue encore aujourd'hui à exciter l'imagination humaine.¹

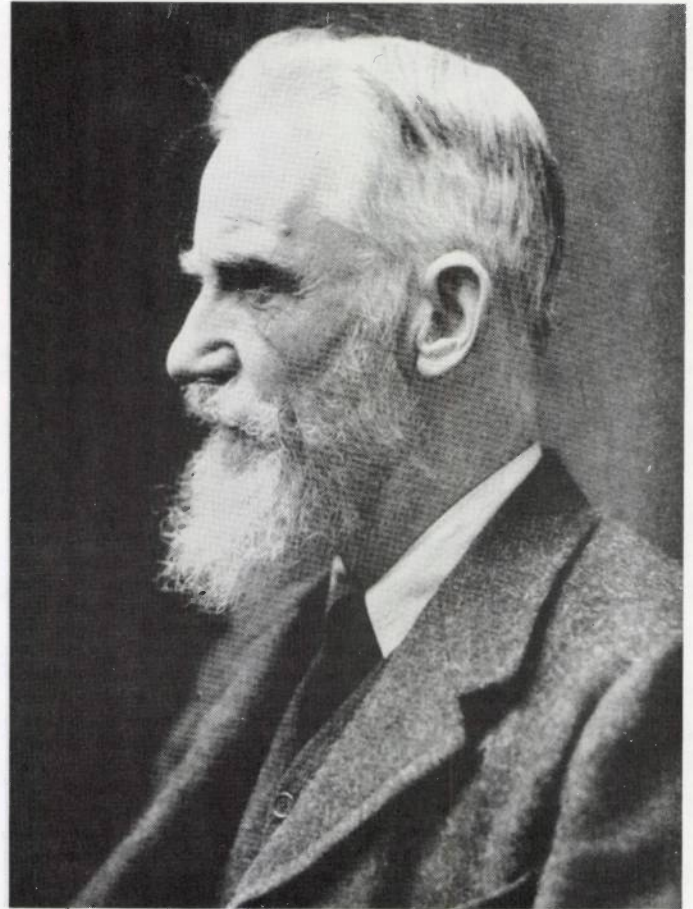
* Helen Kerfoot, Secrétariat du CPCNG, EMR.

¹ Lettre de J.A. Karpinski à J.A. Rayburn, 24 janvier 1983 (dossier 24 K/12 du CPCNG).



(National Air Photo Library/Photothèque de l'air A11480-24; 1948)

George Bernard Shaw has been referred to by many as the most significant British playwright since the seventeenth century. Born in Dublin in 1856, he moved to London at age 20 and embarked on his lifetime career as a novelist, dramatist, critic and sociologist. Always a showman and ever in the public eye, Shaw will be remembered not only for his "Shavian" wit in his comic dramas (as for example, *The Apple Cart*), but for his more serious major works, such as *Heartbreak House* or *Saint Joan*, for which he won the 1925 Nobel Prize for Literature. During his lifetime,



Above/ci-dessus:

George Bernard Shaw

(Courtesy/courtoisie: Shaw Festival Theatre, Niagara-on-the-Lake)

Left/à gauche:

Pointe Bernard-Shaw - the southern tip of the most easterly island in the group known as Îles Radisson.

Pointe Bernard-Shaw - l'extrémité sud de l'île la plus à l'est du groupe d'îles connues sous le nom de Radisson.

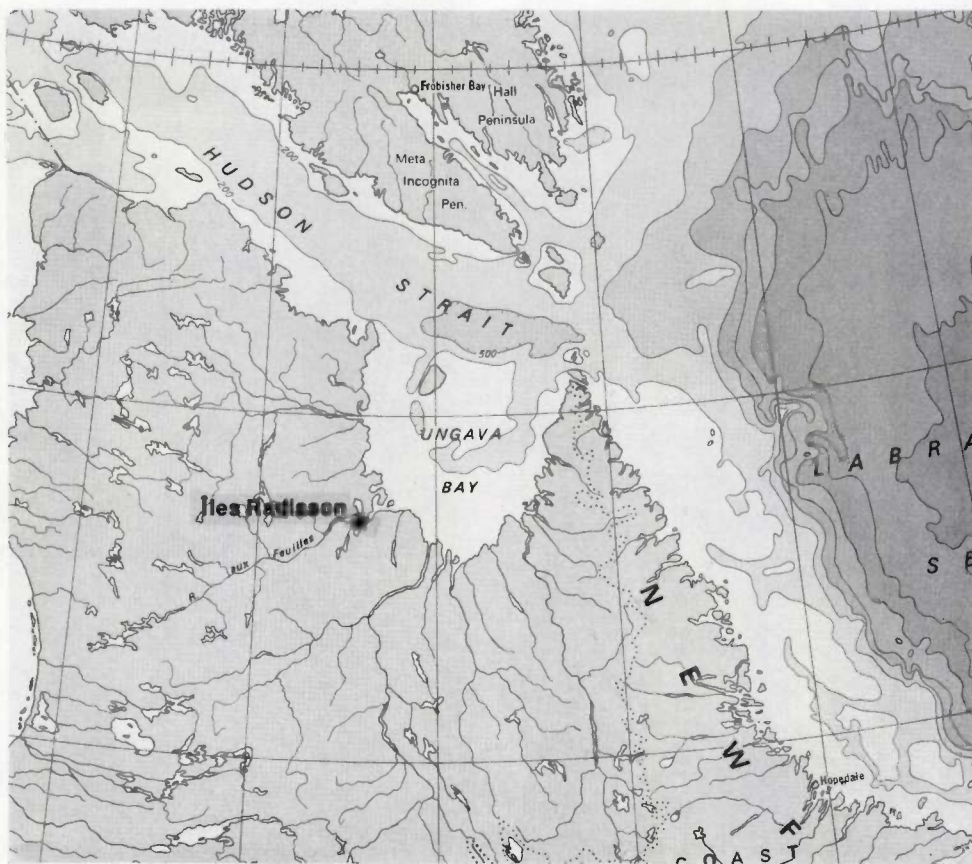
George Bernard Shaw est considéré par un grand nombre de gens comme le dramaturge britannique le plus important depuis le XVII^e siècle. Né à Dublin en 1856, il s'installa à Londres à l'âge de 20 ans et se livra, sa vie durant, à une carrière de romancier, de dramaturge, de critique et de sociologue. Shaw, qui ne manquait pas une occasion de s'afficher en public, demeurera célèbre non seulement pour son esprit bien à lui comme en témoignent ses drames comiques, par exemple, *The Apple Cart*, mais aussi pour ses grandes oeuvres sérieuses, comme *Heartbreak*

many of his plays had received acclaim and had already been translated into a number of languages. With but brief pauses, GBS continued to write until his death in 1950, at the age of 94.

On April 8, 1983 the Commission de toponymie gave official recognition to Pointe Bernard-Shaw, thereby adding George Bernard Shaw to the famous international literary figures already commemorated in Canada's geographical names.

House ou Saint Joan, qui lui valut en 1925 le Prix Nobel de littérature. Au cours de sa vie, un bon nombre de ses pièces avaient été acclamées et avaient déjà été traduites dans un certain nombre de langues. George Bernard Shaw continua à écrire, avec de brèves interruptions seulement, jusqu'à sa mort en 1950, à l'âge de 94 ans.

Le 8 avril 1983, la Commission de toponymie a officiellement reconnu l'appellation de pointe Bernard-Shaw, ajoutant ainsi le nom de George Bernard Shaw à la liste d'auteurs littéraires internationaux célèbres dont des noms géographiques du Canada commémorent déjà le souvenir.



Îles Radisson at the mouth of Rivière aux Feuilles, west of Ungava Bay (chart 800A)

Les îles Radisson situées à l'embouchure de la rivière aux Feuilles à l'ouest de la baie d'Ungava (carte marine 800A)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

EXTRACTS REPRINTED FROM NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA
PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA



..... STORIES OF NAMING OF PINCHER CREEK DIFFER

Earliest explanation connects it with tragical end of
prospecting party in 1864

(from Vol. 4, No. 9, September 1925)

"Pincher Creek is a small stream, tributary to the Oldman river in southern Alberta. The first known mention of the name of the creek, according to the Geographic Board of Canada, is in a publication of the Geological Survey of Canada dated 1880, where reference is made to the analysis of a piece of lignite found 'four miles south of Pincher creek'.

"The earliest explanation of the name occurs in a book entitled 'Ranching with Lords and Commons' published in Toronto in 1903 in which the author John R. Craig, on the authority of Howell Harris, an old timer, writes as follows: "In the spring of 1864 a prospecting party numbering about forty started from Montana, U.S.A., for the north, keeping along the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains from Sun river until they arrived near where Calgary now stands. The party divided here some continuing their journey north to Fort Edmonton, others returning to prospect the mountain streams on their route homeward. The party who had gone to Edmonton, on their return journey to Montana heard that some members of the first returning prospectors had been murdered by Indians. The report was confirmed by discovering some of the horses of the murdered men in possession of Indians. A search was made and close by a stream the remains of a camp were found, and a pair of pinchers which were identified as belonging to one of the missing men. The camping ground where the pinchers were found was near where

the late Moses Le Grandeur's ranch is located. Hence the name Pincher creek remains to this day.

"Less tragic is the version published in a western newspaper in 1910, which is to the effect that about 1870 Leonard Harnois was prospecting the foot-hills in the vicinity of Pincher creek. When crossing the creek at a point near Duthie's ranch the party lost their pinchers, hence the name.

"Still a third explanation is given in a book entitled 'Friends of My Life as an Indian' by J.W. Schultz, published in 1923. The author states that the name originated in 1868 in which year Joseph Kipp, Charles Thomas, and John Wrenn scouted for gold along the foot of the Rockies from Montana as far as Edmonton. On their way north they left a pair of pinchers at a camp on a small stream not far north of the Canadian line and did not miss them for several days, when they were needed for use in re-shoeing one of their bulls, and Kipp had to go back for them. He named the stream Pincher creek.

"It may be added that Joseph Kipp in later years became well known as a scout and fur trader and built Fort Kipp which is situated at the junction of the Oldman and Belly rivers, about eleven miles northwest of Lethbridge."

..... HOW BERNARD RIVER GOT ITS NAME

(from Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1928)

"In 1828 Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company crossed Canada from east to west by way of Peace river. At half past six on Sunday evening, September 7, the travellers laid aside their paddles to camp for the night at the mouth of a small tributary to Peace river, not far below where the latter river divides

into two main branches, the Finlay and the Parsnip. In disembarking from large canoes, passengers had generally to be carried from the canoe to the shore. Sir George Simpson's guide, Bernard, was carrying the Governor ashore when he fell with him into the water...."

Simpson's "Bernard's River" was officially recognized as Bernard Creek by the Geographic Board of Canada on March 6, 1928. At this same meeting, four other features in the area of the Peace River and Halfway River were named to commemorate members of Simpson's 1828 canoe voyage:

- Lapierre Creek for Baptiste La Pierre, messenger
- Guilbault Creek for Guilbault, messenger
- Colin Creek for Colin Fraser, piper
- Hamlyn Creek for Richard Hamlyn, doctor

Jean Baptiste Bernard was born in 1793 in the parish of Berthier, Lower Canada and entered the service of the North West Company before 1811. He was retained by the Hudson's Bay Company after the coalition in 1821, and accompanied and guided Deputy Governor, Nicholas Garry, from Montreal to Fort William and thence to Norway House. With the rating of a diligent, sober and attentive steersman, Bernard spent several seasons in the Company's île-à-la-Crosse and Athabaska districts, before travelling with Governor Simpson to and from the Columbia River. As late as 1848-49, Bernard was still listed as a "Goer and Comer" with the Company in the Fort Coulouge District.

George Simpson's father reported to the Company from Ullapool, Scotland in 1827 that as requested, he had hired a fully qualified piper for £ 30 per annum. Colin Fraser joined the Company's ship, the Prince of Wales,

and arrived the following year in York Factory. After travelling as piper with Simpson's 1828 canoe party, he went on to serve at York Factory, Churchill, Jasper House, Fort Assiniboine and Lesser Slave Lake. His sudden death came at age 60 when he was in charge of Lac Ste. Anne.

Richard Julian Hamlyn joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1824, moving from Southwark, England to become surgeon for the Red River Settlement. Following his move to York Factory in 1827-28, Hamlyn is noted to be missed by the half-breed girls, but apparently did not fare well in the business aspects of his new position of clerk and surgeon. In 1828 he accompanied Governor Simpson's party to the west. However, after only two years at Fort Vancouver, he returned for a season to the Red River Settlement, from where he appears to have returned to England and moved on to Australia.

NOTES ON THE GENERIC TERM "PUP"

The generic "pup", found today in various Yukon geographical names, was a term used by prospectors working the creeks before the turn of the century. J.E. Spurr wrote of Miller Creek gulch diggings in the United States Geological Survey Annual Report of 1896-97. He provided the following possible explanation of the origin and usage of "pup".

"The steep sides of the Miller Creek Valley are indented by furrows or gullies, usually small. These are called by the miners 'pups.' This term appears to have originated in Miller Creek, and since it has spread all over the gold districts, as a consequence of the scattering of the Miller Creek miners, it may be of interest to note its derivation as given by an old miner. Some years ago a miner by the name of Müller, who gave his name to the creek, came into the possession of some pups, which he reared for the purpose of freighting; for in this country the dog is what the reindeer, the horse, and the camel are in other regions, constituting almost the sole means of transporting articles from place to place. Müller kept his pups a short distance up the ravine, a little way from his camp. Miners seeking for some term to designate this ravine used to call it 'the place where Müller keeps his pups;' but this long circumlocution became naturally shortened in course of time, so that the phrase was simply 'Muller's pups;' and even-

tually the plural was omitted, and the ravine became 'Muller's pup.' The term seemed to fill a gap in the nomenclature of the miners, and from Miller Creek it was carried for many hundred miles in all directions. It has a perfectly definite application, being restricted to the short, usually dry ravines of very steep gradient which furrow the hills and run into larger and well-marked valleys."

In the area of Dominion Creek and Hunker Creek, south of Dawson, are located many of the Yukon examples of "pup": Coarse Gold Pup, Mint Pup, Remington Pup and Chapman Pup, to name but a few. These small tributaries sometimes bear a name indicating the number of claim lengths (nominally 500 feet) from the "discovery claim" on a particular creek. Hence we find 24 Pup and 34 Pup as tributaries of Gold Run Creek. Theoretically this could, of course, mean that other creeks could also have "pups" carrying these same designations; for example, 19 Pup is a tributary to Bonanza Creek, while another 19 Pup runs into Quartz Creek. To eliminate problems of identity on any one creek, miners arrived at distinctions such as Six Below Pup and Six Above Pup, referring to the relationship of these two freshets to the discovery claim on Hunker Creek. However, again confusion arises through proliferation, for we find 8 Below Pup on Dominion Creek, whereas 8 Above Pup runs into Last Chance Creek!

Many examples of "pups" can be found on the 1:50 000 map sheets of the area covered by 115 O & N(E½) and 116 B & C(E½).

LES NOUVEAUX NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES AU QUÉBEC*

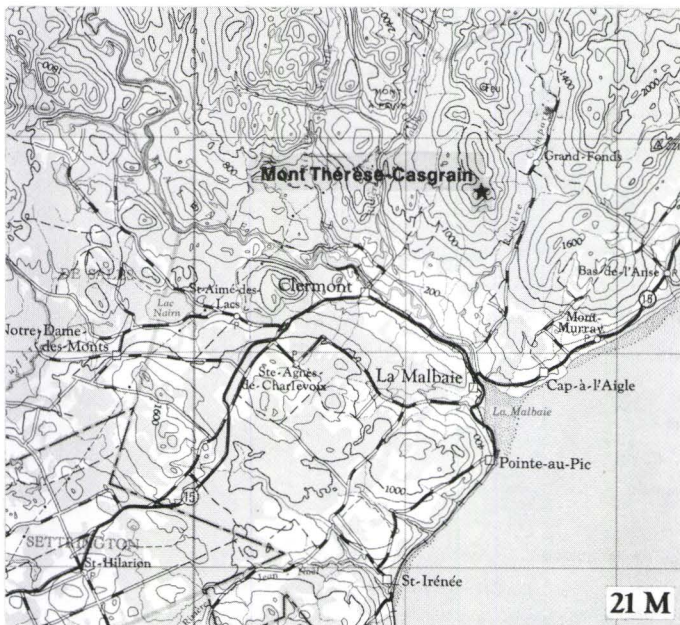


LE PROGRAMME DE DÉSIGNATION HONORIFIQUES

Dans le cadre du programme de désignations honorifiques, la Commission de toponymie officialise différentes entités géographiques du Québec avec des noms de personnes qui ont contribué au développement économique, social et culturel du Québec. La Commission entend favoriser chacune des régions administratives du Québec tout en attachant une égale importance aux femmes et aux hommes.

Mont Thérèse-Casgrain

Pour rendre hommage à madame Thérèse Casgrain, décédée le 2 novembre 1981, la Commission de toponymie a décidé d'attribuer son nom à une montagne de Charlevoix.



Mont Thérèse-Casgrain

Née à Saint-Irénée-les-Bains, le 18 juillet 1896, madame Casgrain a consacré sa vie à la défense de la justice sociale et des droits des femmes. Elle a été ainsi organisa-

* Extraits des communiqués de la Commission de toponymie du Québec, préparés par Jean Leclerc, Service de l'animation et de la diffusion.

trice et présidente de nombreux organismes, tels la Ligue des droits de l'homme, l'Aide médicale québécoise au Vietnam et l'Association des consommateurs du Canada. Elle s'est d'ailleurs toujours dévouée à des causes socio-politiques comme la paix dans le monde. En 1940, le droit de vote aux élections provinciales fut accordé aux femmes du Québec; on peut dire que ce fut là sa plus grande réussite. En 1970, elle devient membre du Sénat canadien. En reconnaissance de son oeuvre, diverses universités lui ont décerné onze doctorats honorifiques. C'est donc après une vie fort active qu'elle décédait à l'âge de 85 ans, il y a un an déjà.

Le mont Thérèse-Casgrain est situé dans la division de recensement de Charlevoix-Est, au nord de La Malbaie. Ce mont se trouve à l'ouest de la rivière Comporté et s'élève à environ 750 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer et à 380 mètres au-dessus de la route qui longe cette même rivière.

Monts La Bolduc

La Commission de toponymie désire rendre hommage à la chanteuse québécoise: la Bolduc. Les commissaires ont alors décidé d'attribuer son nom à des monts de la région du Bas-Saint-Laurent -- Gaspésie, près du lieu de naissance de la chanteuse.

La Bolduc naît à Newport, en 1894, sous le nom de Mary Travers. Elle épouse Edouard Bolduc et, durant la crise, elle décide de chanter. Ses chansons écrites en langue populaire reflètent les préoccupations du peuple; d'ailleurs, elle tire son inspiration de la vie quotidienne des gens. Elle a été très populaire avant la Deuxième guerre mondiale tant au Québec qu'en Nouvelle-Angleterre. Elle a aussi travaillé avec les gens de la "belle époque du spectacle". Elle meurt, en 1941, à l'âge de 47 ans.

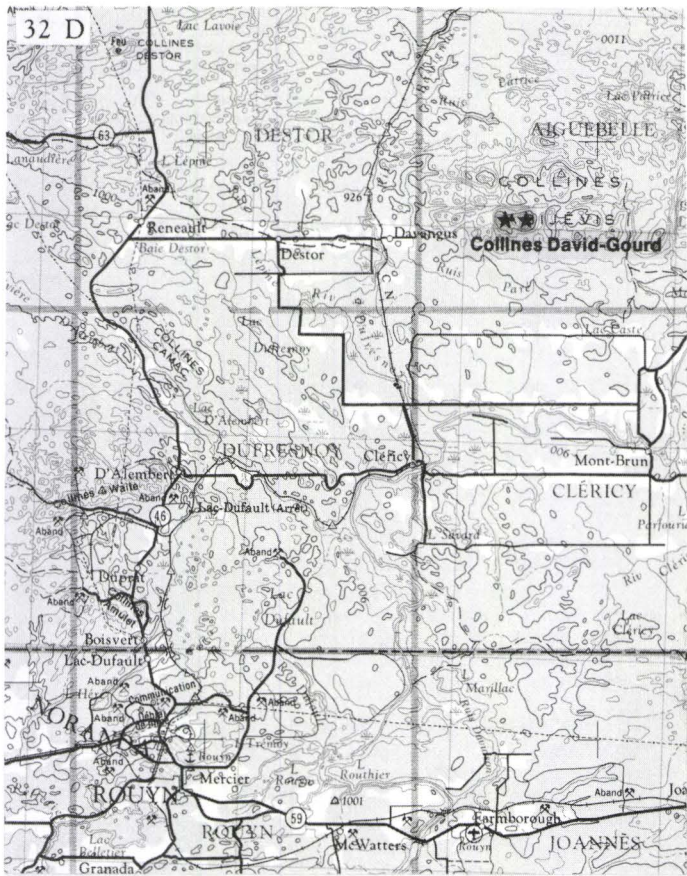
Les monts La Bolduc sont constitués de trois pics dont le plus important s'élève à 484 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer et à 257 mètres au-dessus de la route 198, de Gaspé à Murdochville.

Collines David-Gourd

Pour rendre hommage à David Gourd, un des pionniers de l'Abitibi, la Commission de toponymie a attribué son nom à des collines de la réserve d'Aiguebelle.

Né à Saint-Victor en Ontario, le 10 février 1885, David Gourd épouse en première nocces, Yvonne Fortin et, en seconde nocces, Georgette Chaput. En 1912, il s'établit en Abitibi et il est considéré comme l'un des fondateurs d'Amos. Il a occupé diverses fonctions administratives dans l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue. Il a ainsi été le premier préfet de comté et le deuxième maire d'Amos (1912-1925). De 1945 à 1957, il est député à la Chambre des communes de Chapleau. Il a fondé la Briquetterie du Nord, la Beurre-rie de l'Abitibi, la Compagnie du Bois du Nord; de plus,

il est co-fondateur et vice-président de la chaîne de produits alimentaires Saint-Onge, puis il devient président de la Compagnie de téléphone d'Abitibi. Dans le secteur minier, il est également co-fondateur d'Abitibi Exploration Mining. Il est fondateur de la Chambre de commerce d'Amos. Bref, toutes ces activités ont contribué au développement de la région. David Gourd est décédé à l'âge de 96 ans, le 29 décembre 1981.



Collines David-Gourd

Les collines David-Gourd, qui sont formées de deux pics bien démarqués, sont situées dans la réserve d'Aiguebelle, entre le lac Prospect et le lac des Peureux, et s'élèvent à 575 mètres au-dessus du niveau du chemin.

Mont du Curé-Gravel

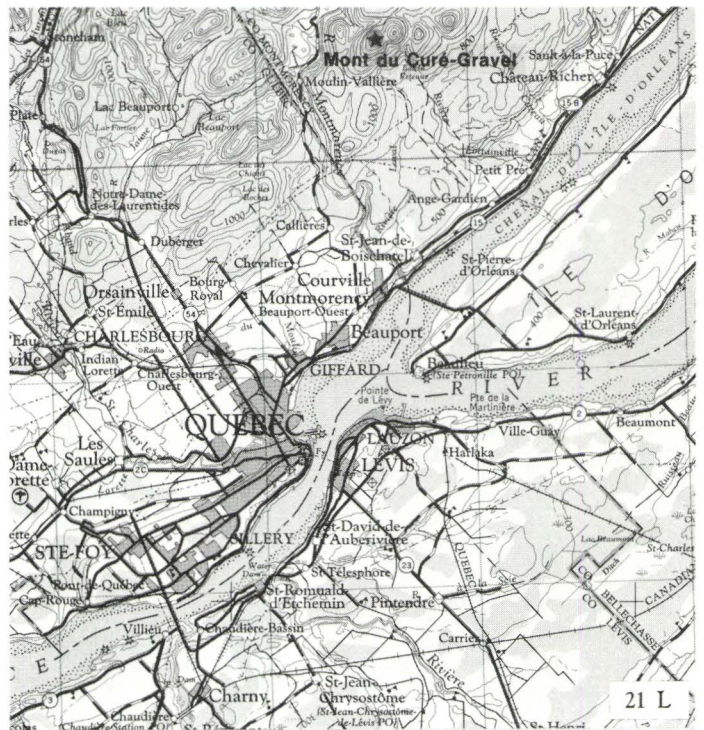
Les commissaires ont rendu hommage à Pierre Gravel, ancien curé de Boischatel, pour sa conscience et son engagement social de même que pour son oeuvre littéraire.

Né à Château-Richer, le 24 septembre 1899, Pierre Gravel poursuit ses études au Séminaire de Québec pour être ordonné prêtre dans sa paroisse natale en 1924. Il entreprend aussitôt sa prêtrise comme vicaire dans la paroisse Saint-Alphonse de Thetford-Mines, où il fonde le Cercle des ouvriers et les syndicats de l'amiante qu'il dirige jusqu'en 1935. Il revient à Québec pour y passer

le reste de sa vie, d'abord comme vicaire de la paroisse Saint-Roch puis, à partir de 1946, il poursuit son sacerdoce comme curé de Boischatel pendant 30 ans. Il meurt à Québec le 29 août 1977.

L'abbé Gravel a notamment contribué à faire croître quelques institutions à caractère social. Il a ainsi fondé et dirigé le Cercle d'études sociales Pie XI, il a été responsable du groupe "Les voyageurs laurentiens" et enfin, il a été directeur de l'Oeuvre de la jeunesse. On lui reconnaît également une oeuvre littéraire abondante.

Ses diverses activités ainsi que ses ouvrages littéraires témoignent des préoccupations nationalistes et syndicalistes qui ont marqué sa vie et orienté son sacerdoce vers la promotion de l'école et de la famille.



Mont du Curé-Gravel

Le mont du Curé-Gravel s'élève à plus de 378 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la rivière Ferry et à plus de 630 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Il se situe immédiatement au nord de la rivière Ferry, aux limites de la municipalité de Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval.

Lac René-Richard

La Commission a assigné le nom du peintre-trappeur René Richard à un lac du territoire du Nouveau-Québec.

René Richard est né en Suisse le 1er décembre 1895. Quelques années plus tard, sa famille immigre dans l'Ouest canadien où le jeune homme se fait trappeur, autant par intérêt que pour défrayer le coût des études dont il rêve. En 1927, il s'embarque enfin pour Paris où il étudie

la peinture pendant trois ans avec son maître et ami Clarence Gagnon. Vers 1940, les deux amis se retrouvent à Baie-Saint-Paul et René Richard s'y installe définitivement. Il peint les beautés et la grandeur des paysages du Saint-Laurent et de Charlevoix; à partir de croquis, il brosse également une série de tableaux grands formats du Grand-Nord.

Par son oeuvre, René Richard laisse un véritable éloge au paysage du Québec. Les nombreux tableaux, dessins,

fusains et lithographies du paysagiste témoignent en outre de son amour de l'art, de la nature et des gens. Le musée du Québec possède près de cinquante huiles ou dessins et l'Université Laval détient une collection de quelque 40 dessins et croquis réalisés entre 1928 et 1982.

Le lac René-Richard est situé dans le territoire du Nouveau-Québec, au sud des lacs Jules-Léger et Conflans, et au nord-est du lac Mistassini (52° 20' 70" 50', carte 23 D/07).

LA JOURNÉE INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES

Pour souligner la Journée internationale des femmes, la Commission de toponymie a choisi trois noms de femmes pour désigner trois entités géographiques in-nommées. Les toponymes approuvés par les commissaires rendent hommage aux femmes qui ont contribué à bâtir le Québec: mont Irma-LeVasseur, situé dans la région de Québec, le mont Lily-Butters dans la région de l'Estrie et enfin, le lac Wokmisma dans la région de Trois-Rivières. Ces

noms de lieux évoquent les trois principaux groupes culturels du Québec.

Mont Irma-LeVasseur

Irma LeVasseur (1877-1964) est la première femme médecin au Québec. Elle est fondatrice de l'hôpital l'Enfant-Jésus et de l'école Cardinal-Villeneuve à Québec et co-fondatrice de l'hôpital Sainte-Justine à Montréal.

Le mont Irma-LeVasseur s'élève à plus de 333 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer et à 150 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la rivière Jaune. Située dans la municipalité de Charlesbourg, à l'ouest du boulevard Laurentien, cette entité orographique est fort accessible par les voies terrestres (carte 21 L/14, 46° 54' 71" 21').

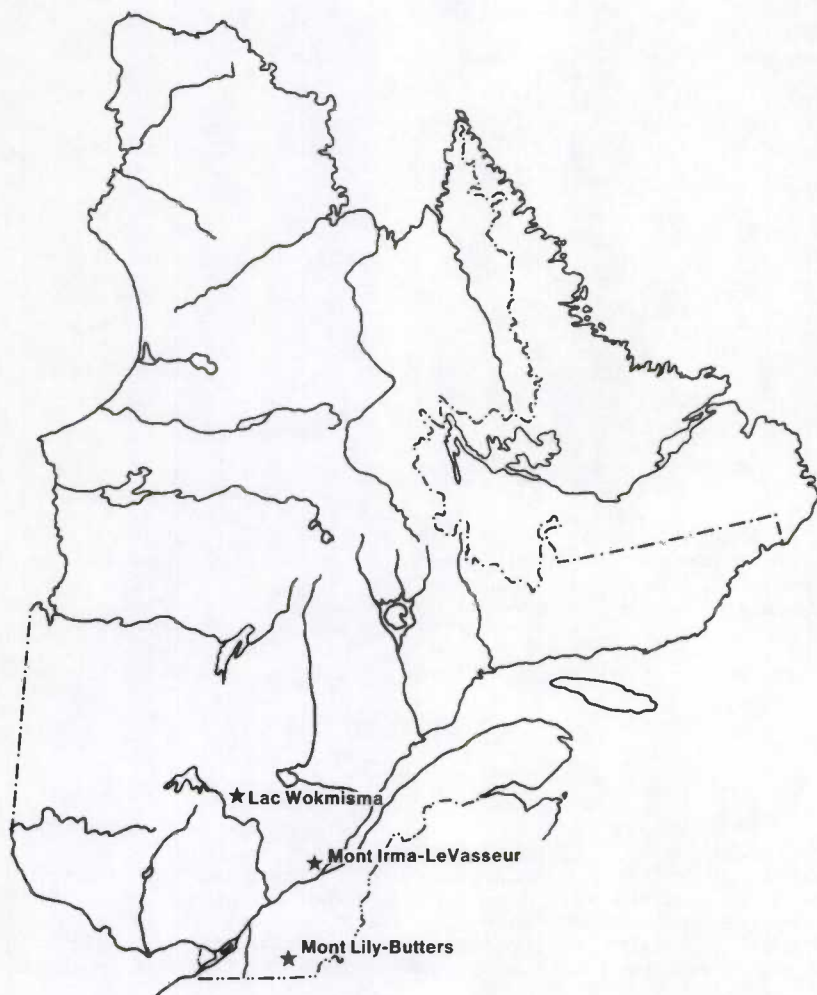
Mont Lily-Butters

Lily Butters (1894-1980). Avec son mari, elle a fondé en 1947 un hôpital dans la région des Cantons-de-l'Est pour les personnes âgées. Puis, par la suite, cet hôpital est transformé en centre pour accueillir les enfants handicapés. Son oeuvre se voit couronnée par l'attribution de la médaille de l'Ordre du Canada.

Le mont Lily-Butters est situé à l'est du parc du Mont-Orford. Il s'élève à plus de 484 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer et à plus de 165 mètres au-dessus de la voie de communication (carte 31 H/8, 45° 20' 72" 16'). Le choix du nom de cette entité s'est fait en collaboration avec l'Association anglophone des Townshippers.

Lac Wokmisma

Ce terme attimatek signifie "la petite femme". Le choix de cette entité fait suite à des consultations entre la Commission de toponymie et les autorités de la réserve Weymontachingue. Il s'agit d'un élargissement de la rivière Windigo à la limite des divisions de recensement de Champlain et de Lac-Saint-Jean-Ouest (carte 32 A/4, 48° 15' 73" 30').



CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL SUR LA TOPONYMIE FRANÇAISE
DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD

11-15 juillet 1984

QUÉBEC

11-15 July 1984

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON FRENCH TOPONYMY
IN NORTH AMERICA



"Jacques Cartier, the Discoverer of Canada" peint par T. Hamel et gravé par S. Freeman. Dans Warburton, G.D. (1850) "The Conquest of Canada", Sandham, London.

(Source: Archives publiques du Canada, C-7298)

BUT

La Commission de toponymie et la Fédération des sociétés d'histoire du Québec organisent un Congrès international sur la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord pour souligner le 450^e anniversaire de l'attribution officielle des premiers noms de lieux français sur ce continent, par Jacques Cartier, en 1534.

PURPOSE

The Commission de toponymie and the Fédération des sociétés d'histoire du Québec are organizing an international convention on French toponymy in North America to mark the 450th anniversary of the official designation of the first French place names on this continent by Jacques Cartier in 1534.

OBJECTIFS

Les objectifs poursuivis sont les suivants:

- (1) Regrouper les personnes, les organismes et les institutions intéressés à la recherche sur la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord;
- (2) Susciter des études, inventaires, guides et instruments de recherche sur ce sujet;
- (3) Favoriser l'uniformisation des méthodes de travail des chercheurs en toponymie;
- (4) Promouvoir l'échange et la collaboration entre les divers centres d'études, organismes ou sociétés intéressés par la toponymie;
- (5) Diffuser les études et recherches toponymiques;
- (6) Fonder une association internationale pour l'étude de la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord.

CONTENU

D'une durée de trois jours et demi, le congrès sera consacré, le premier jour, aux institutions impliquées dans le domaine de la toponymie; le deuxième jour, à la toponymie des "régions" de l'Amérique du Nord; le dernier jour, aux liens entre la toponymie et les autres sciences de l'homme. Conférences le matin, excursions et nombreux ateliers en après-midi, activités socio-culturelles en soirée, tel est le contenu général de ce congrès qui sera clôturé le 15 juillet par l'assemblée de fondation de l'Association pour l'étude de la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord.

PARTICIPANTS

Les participants proviendront du Québec, du reste du Canada, des États-Unis et d'autres pays où pourraient se trouver des auteurs intéressés à ce sujet.

Les professeurs en sciences humaines de tout niveau, les chercheurs isolés intéressés à la toponymie et aux disciplines connexes, les étudiants et le public en général sont les bienvenus au même titre que les gens qui oeuvrent dans le domaine, tels toponymistes, géographes, historiens, linguistes, archivistes, généalogistes, archéologues, etc.

PRÉINSCRIPTION ET EXPOSÉS

Si ce congrès vous intéresse, faites parvenir les renseignements suivants -- nom, adresse, téléphone, occupation et organisme -- au Congrès international sur la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord, C.P. 35 (Haute ville) Québec, Québec, G1R 4M8 pour recevoir le formulaire de préinscription. Si vous désirez y présenter un exposé en atelier, veuillez faire parvenir un résumé d'une demi-page à l'adresse mentionnée. Les exposés présentés seront majoritairement en français. Dans le cas où un exposé serait en langue anglaise, il est suggéré de faire parvenir une version française, avant le congrès, à la même adresse.

Pour tout renseignement supplémentaire, veuillez communiquer avec M. Georges Larouche au numéro de téléphone suivant (418) 643-9705 ou à l'adresse précitée.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives are as follows:

- (1) to bring together those persons, agencies and institutions interested in research on French toponymy in North America;
- (2) to stimulate studies, lists, guides and research tools on this subject;
- (3) to encourage standardization of work methods for toponymy researchers;
- (4) to promote exchange and cooperation between the various study centres, agencies and associations interested in toponymy;
- (5) to disseminate toponymic studies and research;
- (6) to found an international association for the study of North American French toponymy.

PROGRAMME

The convention will be three and a half days long. The first day will be devoted to institutions involved in the area of toponymy, the second day to the toponymy of North American "regions" and the final day to the relationships between toponymy and the other humanities and social sciences. The convention will consist in general of papers in the mornings, outings and numerous workshops in the afternoons and socio-cultural activities in the evenings, ending with the meeting on July 15 to found the Association pour l'étude de la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord.

PARTICIPATION

Participants will be coming from Quebec, other parts of Canada, the United States and other countries.

Teachers in the humanities and social sciences at all levels, individual researchers interested in toponymy and related disciplines, students and the general public are as welcome as those working in the area, such as toponymists, geographers, historians, linguists, archivists, genealogists, archaeologists and so on.

PRE-REGISTRATION AND PAPERS

If the convention interests you, send the following information -- name, address, telephone number, occupation and agency -- to Congrès international sur la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord, C.P. 35 (Haute ville) Québec, Québec, G1R 4M8 to receive a pre-registration form. If you wish to give a paper in a workshop, please send a half-page summary to the above address. Most papers will be given in French. If a paper is in English, we suggest that a French version be sent to the same address before the convention.

For further information, please telephone Mr. Georges Larouche at (418) 643-9705 or contact him at the above address.

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