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NAMES ALONG ONTARIO'S NIAGARA RIVER PARKWAY

John N. Jackson*

This paper on names at Niagara is written in honour of one hundred years of very commendable activity by the Niagara Parks Commission and its substantial array of achievements along the Niagara River frontage in Ontario. It was in 1885 that the Ontario Legislature passed "An Act for the Preservation of the Natural Scenery about Niagara Falls". Acquisition then included 154 acres of land from above the Horseshoe Falls at Dufferin Islands to a mile below the falls at Clifton House. This area was soon extended, first to the Military Reservation at Queenston Heights, and then to the full length of the west bank of the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The title of the responsible agency was changed from the weighty designation of Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park to the simpler and more correct Niagara Parks Commission in 1927.

The Commission's work has been outstanding. It includes construction of the scenic and spectacular Niagara River Parkway between Fort Erie and Niagara-on-the-Lake. This conspicuous achievement in landscaping contrasts markedly with the Robert Moses "Parkway" on the American side, a spurious name for a high-speed expressway. To the millions of annual visitors, the availability and freedom of public access to the Horseshoe Falls and to view the American Falls is a resource greatly appreciated; so too are the exceptional qualities of the four historic parks around Fort George and Fort Erie at the two extremities, at Queenston Heights, and next to The Whirlpool.

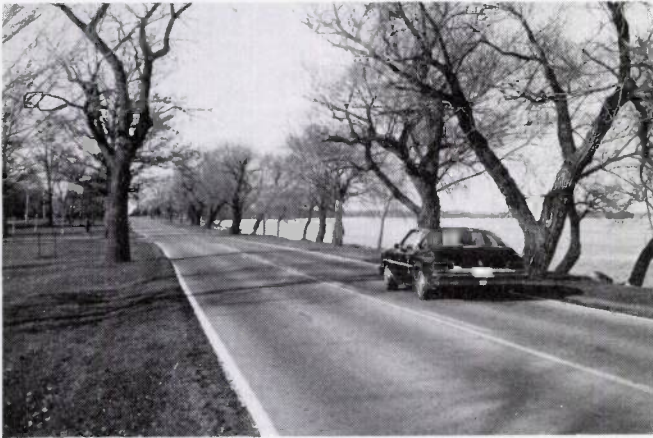


Photo: J.N. Jackson

View of the Niagara River along the upper section of the Niagara River Parkway

The Niagara Parks Commission has received the plaudits of international recognition for its accomplishments, which include the planning of formal and informal open space, and the design of buildings, road space, parking lots and lighting arrangements. World-famous displays of carpet bedding are found at the floral clock near Queenston, near the falls in Queen Victoria Park, at the School of Horticulture where students undertake so much of the horticultural work, and at various golf courses, restaurants, parks and historic sites, along the Parkway. A greenhouse near the Horseshoe Falls provides a particular winter attraction, with colourful displays containing thousands of native and exotic bedding plants, potted plants and shrubs. These and other achievements are described in an excellent volume produced in 1985 by the Commission to describe its one hundred years of fruitful activity.¹

The Commission's area of jurisdiction (Figure 1) now lies within the Regional Municipality of Niagara, which embraces the former municipal counties of Lincoln and Welland. Within this regional extent, the three current municipal jurisdictions comprise the Town of Fort Erie, the City of Niagara Falls, and the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. The present Town of Fort Erie was created from the amalgamation of Bertie Township and the existing Town of Fort Erie (formerly the villages of Fort Erie and Bridgeburg); the City of Niagara Falls includes the former Town of Niagara Falls, the village of Chippawa, and parts of Stamford and Willoughby Townships; the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake includes the former Town of Niagara, parts of the Township of Niagara, and the small settlement of Queenston. Several of these places have changed their names over time, for example Niagara-on-the-Lake was Niagara, and earlier still Newark.

The original geographical townships in the Niagara District along the Niagara River were Niagara, Stamford, Willoughby and Bertie. As settlement increased, a series of small communities grew within these townships: Queenston and Chippawa, as terminals of the Niagara Portage at the head of navigation for the lower and upper Niagara River; Black Creek, where the creek was bridged at its junction with the Niagara River; Bridgeburg (Victoria or Fort Erie North) at the Ontario entrance to the International Railway Bridge; Clifton next to the Suspension Bridge and Victoria Park close to the exciting river scenery in modern Niagara Falls; and Bridgewater Mills at Dufferin Islands. Much history in Upper Canada (now Ontario) is associated with these historic place names.

NIAGARA

"Niagara" is certainly the most prevalent name. Historically, the word is probably of Iroquoian or Neutral

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¹ Seibel, George A. (1985): Ontario's Niagara Parks: 100 Years, Centennial 1885-1985. Niagara Parks Commission, Niagara Falls.

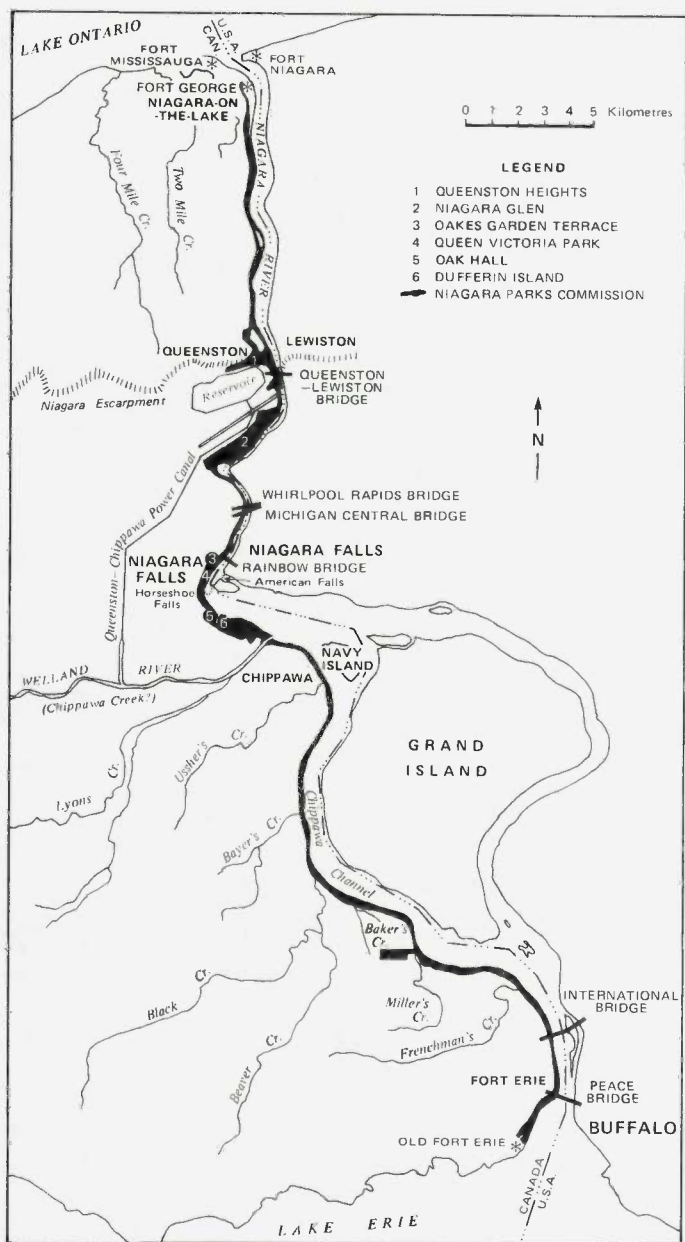


Figure 1 Land under the jurisdiction of the Niagara Parks Commission

Indian descent, with various documented spellings, including Ongniaahra, Onguiaahra, Ongiara, Unghiara and Oniagara. Various interpretations exist. Rydjord suggests "a point of land cut in two", which superbly describes how the continuity of the Niagara Peninsula as a land bridge across the Great Lakes between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie is broken by the formidable gorge and rapids of the Niagara River.²

2 Rydjord, John (1968): Indian place-names. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, p. 267.

Hamilton considers the meaning to be "thunder of waters" or "resounding with great noise".³ Either way, the name "Niagara" was applied by the French to the fort at the mouth of the Niagara River on its east bank, now American territory.

"Niagara Frontier", a common expression in use during the War of 1812, was then applied primarily to the American side of the river. To this author, its modern extent includes both sides of the river up to where the Welland Canal and the Erie Canal (now the New York State Barge Canal) cross the Niagara Escarpment, namely at Thorold-St. Catharines in Ontario and Lockport in New York State. "Niagara Frontier" is now used in the United States as a sobriquet for the metropolitan area of Greater Buffalo, by public agencies in New York State such as the Niagara Frontier Transit Authority or the Niagara Frontier State Park and Recreation Commission, and as the title of a journal published by the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. On the Canadian side there are the Niagara Frontier Caterers and a Niagara Frontier Marketing Corporation. Hundreds of companies and organizations on both sides of the river include "Niagara" in their registered titles for purposes of regional identification, an early Canadian example being the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway which was an important inter-urban system during the streetcar era.

"Niagara" is used extensively in many place names on both the Canadian and the American sides of the Niagara Frontier: Niagara Glen below the falls, the two cities of Niagara Falls, the American Fort Niagara which faces Niagara-on-the-Lake downstream from the Niagara Escarpment, and Niagara County, New York, opposite the former Township of Niagara in Ontario. It is the Niagara Peninsula that separates Lake Erie from Lake Ontario, and the Niagara Escarpment that provides for most of the difference in height of 326 feet between these two lakes.

The name has been extended to a series of public works and features associated with the Niagara River. It refers to earlier bridges such as the Niagara Suspension Bridge or the Niagara Cantilever Bridge which crossed the gorge. Less well known are the "Niagara cane" or walking stick, a souvenir that could be purchased at shops in Niagara Falls; "Niagara green", a colour of bluish-green; "Niagara gudgeon", a small freshwater fish with an elongated and rounded body; "Niagara thyme", which grows on the calcareous rocks near the falls; the "Niagara grape", a cross between the Cassady and the Concord; and "Niagara curl", the name given to the cluster of curls formerly worn at the back of a lady's head.

"Niagara" may indeed be used as a noun or adjective.⁴ There are colloquial phrases such as "a Niagara of junk mail", "Niagaras of hot water", "a Niagara of tears", "the Niagarian flood of denunciation", "a Niagara of discordant sound", "a Niagara of blood", "Niagaras of larger beer.... Some examples of its wide usage in literature are "The Niagara roar swelled and swelled from those human rapids", and "the flaming torrent remains there today all seamed, and frothed, and rippled, a petrified Niagara". The Niagara Region is certainly well publicized in place names and

3 Hamilton, William B. (1983): The Macmillan book of Canadian place names. Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, p. 191.

4 Examples from the Oxford English Dictionary, A Dictionary of American English, A Dictionary of Americanisms, Webster's New World Dictionary, and Funk and Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary.

literature by the extensive use and wide range of meanings associated with its key name.

SOME CONTRASTS WITH THE AMERICAN SIDE

The Niagara River Parkway extends from Niagara-on-the-Lake to Fort Erie. A useful reminder is that the parkway faces the United States. Cultural differences between the two nations expressed in names are evident as soon as the boundary is crossed. For example, in geology the name "Niagara" has given rise to formation names, such as the Niagara Series of the Middle Silurian which includes the Niagara Limestone and the Niagara Shale. This terminology is used by the U.S. Geological Survey; in Ontario, the Niagara Limestone is known as the Lockport Dolomite and the Niagara Shale as the Rochester Shale.

One difference between the two national cultures is that the United States neither has royalty nor bestows knighthoods. This distinction is seen in the multilane Queen Elizabeth Way in Ontario which extends into the New York State Thruway, and in Ontario's Sir Adam Beck Generating Station which faces the American Robert Moses Generating Station. Even nomenclature for battles fought during the War of 1812 changes; American texts describe the bloody encounters at Lundy's Lane and Chippawa Creek as the Battle of Bridgewater (after the mills and the community near Dufferin Islands that were destroyed) and as the Battle of Street's Creek, respectively.

A current example of a difference in names on either side of the border is provided by the rail service from Toronto to New York. The traveler starts his journey on Canada's VIA Rail (a railway) which becomes the U.S. Amtrak Service (a railroad) after crossing the Niagara River. National pride means that the latest highway bridge, the Canadian Queenston-Lewiston Bridge is the American Lewiston-Queenston Bridge, even though it begins and ends in neither village! It replaced a former suspension bridge and before that a ferry between the two villages; the name survives even though the location has changed.

Differences in place names between the two banks began to emerge when John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (present in the colony from 1792 to 1796) introduced names, mostly from Lincolnshire in Eastern England, to the newly settled areas of the Canadian Niagara Peninsula.⁵ The principal town and commercial centre of Niagara on the Canadian side at the mouth of the Niagara River was named Newark after Newark-on-Trent in Nottinghamshire. Stamford and Willoughby, the townships next to the Niagara River south of the Niagara Escarpment, were named after Stamford, a town in Lincolnshire, and three villages in Lincolnshire have the name of Willoughby. Willoughby may also be associated with Bertie to the south, for this township name recalls Sir Peregrine Bertie, a member of the British House of Lords who was the third Duke of Ancaster and nineteenth Baron Willoughby.

English place names are also reflected in Niagara's Lincoln County, after the English county of that name, and in Welland County, named after the Welland River in Lincolnshire. The latter is suitably commemorated in the name given to the Welland River which enters the Niagara River at

Chippawa. Welland also gives its name to the Welland Canal, now part of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

NAMES ALONG THE NIAGARA RIVER PARKWAY

Niagara-on-the-Lake was surveyed as Lenox, known as West Niagara and Butlersburg, but named Newark in 1792 when it became the capital of Upper Canada. It reverted back to the popular name of Niagara in 1798 after Simcoe's departure. Owing to confusion with Niagara Falls, the postal address of "Niagara-on-the-Lake" was introduced in 1902, though municipal records retained the name Niagara.⁶ The resort-like name Niagara-on-the-Lake became official in 1970, when the Township of Niagara merged with the Town of Niagara as part of the region's municipal reorganization that created the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

A special interest arises in that the original and later surveys of modern Niagara-on-the-Lake are reflected in both the form of the town plan and its differing sets of place names (Figure 2). Street names in the first survey of 1791 northwest from King Street appropriately commemorate the monarchist links of the new colony of Upper Canada: King, Queen, Victoria, Regent, John, Anne, William and Mary. The "New Survey" northeast of King Street followed reconstruction after devastation during the War of 1812. These streets are now named after soldiers and statesmen prominent during the Napoleonic Wars: Byron, Collingwood, Nelson, Picton, Platoff and Wellington. It is not often that a Canadian town is so neatly divided by its street names into different periods of active construction and growth. In both sections visitors and residents walk the pages of history as they traverse the town from the Niagara Parkway.

A further interest arises from the name of the now residential streets further west, where the Canadian Chautauqua developed next to Lake Ontario after 1887. Its central park is today the site of the circular core of a residential area north of Lakeshore Road, and radial avenues named Addison, Luther, Wycliffe, Vincent, Wilberforce, Tennyson and Wesley. Evidence of a second religious-recreational summer resort occurs in Niagara Falls, where the twin Epworth and Ryerson Circles, again with a Wesley Place, provide the site for Niagara Collegiate.

Queenston lies below the forbidding brow of the Niagara Escarpment. Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe was in command of the Queen's Rangers from 1776 to 1781 during most of the American Revolutionary War. When this war ended in 1783, a boundary was drawn along the Niagara River, and the British had to transfer their fortifications to Fort George and the Niagara River Portage, from the unsettled American bank to the Canadian side of the Niagara River. The new portage centre that developed on the west bank at the head of navigation for the lower Niagara River was called first The Landing, then (the) West Landing to distinguish it from the American side; it was soon named Queen's Town in Simcoe's honour, which elided to Queenstown, and became abbreviated to Queenston.⁷

Queenston Heights on the plain above the escarpment

5 Gardiner, Herbert Fairburn (1899): Nothing but names - an inquiry into the origin of the names of the Counties and Townships of Ontario. George N. Morang, Toronto, p. 267-280.

6 Field, John L. (1984): Niagara-on-the-Lake guidebook. Renown Printing, Niagara Falls, Introduction.

7 Seibel (1968): p. 237.

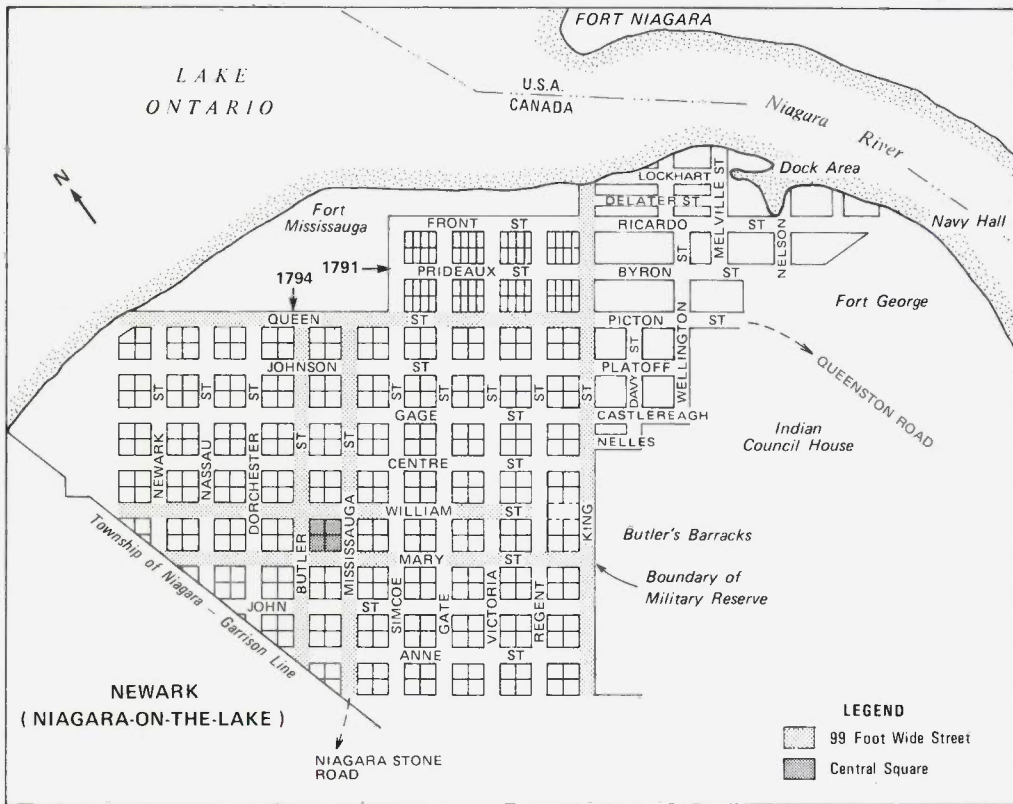


Figure 2 Street names of Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake



"Queenston" by W.H. Bartlett, in Willis, N.P. *Canadian Scenery*, Vol. I, London, 1840, facing p. 60

(Public Archives Canada, C-2316)

is named after the relief feature it commands. Here the battle of that name was fought in 1812. A stone gateway, steps and path of Renaissance formality lead up to the im-

posing Brock monument. The monument commemorates Sir Isaac Brock, the general in charge of the victorious British troops. He was killed on the nearby slopes during the battle; and was further commemorated when Brock University in St. Catharines opened its doors to students in 1964. Like the monument, this university campus is also located on the edge of the Niagara Escarpment.

To the south, the City of Niagara Falls reveals a plethora of interesting names. "Queen Victoria Park" reflects the period of its founding, and again, the strength of British links. Dufferin Islands were islands until water diversions to hydro-electric plants at the turn of the nineteenth century lowered the water level of the Niagara River; known previously as Cedar Island and Cynthia Island, they were renamed Dufferin Islands by the Park Commissioners in 1887 to honour Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General of Canada, who was so instrumental in the establishment of the park.⁸ The islands are overlooked by Oak Hall, the former home of murdered Harry Oakes (later Sir Harry Oakes), which in turn introduces the Oakes Garden Theatre, a formal garden in the Greek style with the staged backdrop of the river, the Horseshoe Falls and the American Falls.

Situated at the foot of Clifton Hill with its cluster of amusement facilities where the magnificent Clifton House hotel started its operations in 1835, Clifton is presumed

⁸ Seibel (1968): p. 66.

to be named after Clifton on the gorge of the River Avon at Bristol in England. When a railway suspension bridge was constructed over Niagara's gorge, the Canadian terminal became known as Suspension Bridge, this village soon being named Elgin after the Governor-General. Incorporated as a Village in 1853, it amalgamated with Clifton as the Town of Clifton. In 1881, this growing railway-tourist centre was renamed Niagara Falls at the request of the inhabitants, in order to associate it more directly with the fabulous river scene. Growth, and the inclusion of Drummondville, named after Sir Gordon Drummond, British commander at the 1814 Battle of Lundy's Lane, led to incorporation as the City of Niagara Falls in 1904.

Confusingly, the name of the village at the mouth of the Welland River is spelled variously as Chippawa or Chippewa, Chippawa being the correct modern form. Campbell's listing of Canadian post offices depicts cancellation stamps of 1834 and 1862 using "Chippawa",⁹ whereas Faden's topographic description of 1813¹⁰ and Smith's Canadian Gazetteer of 1846 refer to Chippewa, Chippewa Creek and Fort Chippewa¹¹. Chippewa may be the correct early word, being derived from the Indian tribe known as the Chippewa or Chippeway, an anglicized adaptation of Ojibwa or Ojibway after dropping the first syllable.¹² Chippewa was applied to Chippewa Creek, a name that was changed officially to the Welland River in 1792,¹³ though the terms Chippewa (and sometimes Chippawa) Creek are still used - a survival of local tradition over two centuries, even though an alternative name has been in official use. Even so, the deep channel of the Niagara River between the Niagara River Parkway and American Grand Island uses the official terminology of the Chippawa Channel. The name of Navy Island at its northern end provides the reminder of a British naval shipyard which, in the 1760s, constructed the first British vessels to sail on the waters of Lake Erie.¹⁴ Chippawa is also used in the name for the Queenston-Chippawa Power Canal, even though its terminal hydro-electric generating stations have been renamed in honour of Sir Adam Beck, the first Chairman of Ontario Hydro.

Moving south to Lake Erie, streams are named mostly after pioneer settlers. At Fort Erie the sequence of changes wrought by new modes of transportation has contributed greatly to creating the modern urban landscape. This evolving composition of the present Town of Fort Erie began with Old Fort Erie, which as part of Niagara's defensive system during the hectic period of French-British rivalry, was controlled from Fort Niagara. Here, supplies that had passed over the Niagara Portage were transferred to lake sailing vessels that had brought furs down to the merchant fort. The nearby settlement, known as Fort Erie Mills or Fort Erie Rapids and later Waterloo, suffered with the transfer of trade inland to the Welland Canal in 1833.

A new economic impetus, but in a new location next to the entrance of the river where steam ferries could cross to Buffalo, came with the advent of two railways: the Buffalo and Lake Huron in 1854 from the west, past the fort; and the Erie and Niagara (incorporated in 1857 as the Fort Erie Railroad Company) which connected with the earlier Erie and Ontario line between Chippawa and Niagara. This new settlement, incorporated as the Village of Fort Erie in 1857, was again to be eclipsed, this time by the construction of the International Bridge 2 km to the north and the abandonment of car ferries between Fort Erie and Buffalo.

The railways were re-routed to the International Bridge in 1873. A new community at its portals named Victoria became the village of Bridgeburg in 1894 when its territory was enlarged. Even this complex story of change is incomplete, for the Peace Bridge, opened across the Niagara River in 1927, provided yet another transportation node at the Canadian point of entry to the Queen Elizabeth Way. These several nodes were united administratively under the old historic name of Fort Erie in 1932, and later extended to incorporate inland village centres and rural settlements such as Ridgeway, Crystal Beach and Stevensville, when regional government arrived on the scene in 1970. Meantime the settlement nodes along the Niagara River had been linked physically to old Fort Erie by the southern section of the Niagara River Parkway.

CONCLUSION

The Niagara River Parkway is a great Canadian achievement. A report of 1904 argued in favour of commencing without delay a "well-built boulevard, properly ornamented with shade trees, constructed over the whole distance from Niagara-on-the-Lake to Fort Erie".¹⁵ The section from Victoria Park to Bridgeburg was completed by 1911, and extended to Fort Erie in 1915. It reached Queenston in 1924, Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1928, and the final link crossed the military lands at Fort George in 1931. Its design plan included the removal of unsightly objects, the creation of open views to the river, and the planting of native and exotic trees. Historic features were to be preserved and accentuated.

The history of the Niagara River Parkway certainly includes a rich array of place names. A sentence from Faden's account of 1813 reveals this variety. "Newark (or as it is generally called the town of Niagara, West Niagara, and British Niagara) stands at the north-east angle of the county of Lincoln, nearly opposite to the fort of Niagara, at the entrance of the Niagara River, the western point, which forms the mouth of the river, is called Missassague¹⁶ Point".¹⁷ Names carry a meaning, often suggesting former historic influences and associations. In this quotation they have already suggested the early Indian occupancy of the area, and the early phases of Colonial settlement as British designations from places in England are added to the pioneer landscape. Further assertions are added as settlement advances. In the process the Niagara River Parkway becomes a rich depository or microcosm of historical events at home and abroad, and the Niagara Parks Commission through their landscaping expertise the custodians of this important heritage.

9 Campbell, Frank W. (1972): Canada Post Offices 1755-1895. Quarterman Publications, Boston, p. 33.

10 Faden, W. (1813): A short topographical description of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada... W. Faden, London, p. 28-29.

11 Smith, Wm. H. (1846): Smith's Canadian Gazetteer... H. and W. Rowsell, Toronto, p. 32-33.

12 Rydjord (1986): p. 199.

13 Faden (1813): p. 274.

14 Seibel (1968): p. 237.

15 Way, Ronald L. (1960): Ontario's Niagara Parks. Niagara Parks Commission, Niagara Falls, p. 76.

16 An Indian tribal name; now approved as "Mississauga Point".

17 Faden (1813): p. 28.

SOME FUR TRADE PLACE NAMES OF THE YELLOWHEAD PASS:
WEST OF THE SUMMIT TO TÊTE JAUNE CACHE

David Smyth*

The first part of this study of fur trade place names of the Yellowhead Pass region, east of the summit to Jasper House, was published in the July 1985 issue of CANOMA. It dealt with the names of geographical features located east of the summit of the pass and within the boundaries of today's Jasper National Park.¹ This paper, the second part of the study, deals with the area west of the summit and those features identified by fur traders who used this route connecting the Fraser and Athabasca river systems.

A sound knowledge of geography was imperative both for survival in the wilderness and economic success for the fur traders who travelled great distances in the unsettled west and who planned the transportation and communication networks. Once a region was explored, the newly acquired geographical information was disseminated as quickly and as accurately as possible within the fur trade company. As was shown in part one of this study, though given geographical features might be called by more than one name (for example, the Miette River was also known as the "Cow Dung River") there was no confusion or uncertainty within the Hudson's Bay Company over the geography of the Yellowhead Pass region after its exploration and first use by brigades in the mid-1820s. This was true for the route east and west of the pass. However, as this paper will show, confusion arose among mapmakers over the location and identity of features west of the summit, after the company had abandoned this route.

The Yellowhead Pass route was virtually a one-way brigade trail. Trade goods, leather, some provisions and the express (the company's mail service) travelled west across the pass, but the returns of trade (principally furs) were taken out of the company's New Caledonia District via routes leading to the Pacific Coast. During the dozen or so times when the Hudson's Bay Company used this route, set procedures were established. Goods were transported overland on horseback from Edmonton House on the North Saskatchewan River to Fort Assiniboine on the Athabasca River. From there they were carried by canoes (later by boats) up to Jasper House, where they were again loaded on horses. Travelling along the shores of the Athabasca River, the brigade destined for the Athabasca Pass and the

Columbia District separated, on reaching the Miette River, from the party bound for the Yellowhead. The New Caledonia brigade then travelled up the Miette to the height of land and down to Tête Jaune Cache, the limit of navigation on the upper Fraser River. There the overland party was met by company canoes (later by boats) which transported the goods and new recruits down river to the posts of the New Caledonia District. The horses were taken back across the Yellowhead to Jasper House.²

The fur traders almost always referred to this crossing as the route via Tête Jaune Cache. The name "Yellowhead Pass" was apparently first used in 1859, at the same time as "Leather Pass", another popular name for the same feature. During the 1860s, 1870s and 1880s these were the two most frequently used names for the pass, though the fur traders who had crossed it up to the mid-1850s had never used either term.

Heading west from the summit of the pass, the fur traders came to Yellowhead Lake, the main source of the Fraser River. That river had been named by David Thompson in honour of Simon Fraser, who had descended to the river's mouth in 1808. Yellowhead Lake was originally known to the fur traders as either "Buffalo Dung Lake" or "Cow Dung Lake". Governor George Simpson referred to it as "Buffalo Dung Lake" in 1824. Chief Trader James McMillan, guided by Tête Jaune in 1825, was the first fur trade company employee to explore the route. He also called it "Buffalo Dung Lake",³ though "Buffalo" and "Cow" soon became interchangeable in company usage. Both of these names remained in common use until 1872, when George Grant and Sandford Fleming, while travelling past the lake on a CPR reconnaissance survey, apparently changed its name to "Yellow Head Lake", as they thought that it ought "to bear the same name as the Pass".⁴ Although "Leather Pass" was used virtually as frequently as "Yellowhead Pass" in the 1860s and 1870s, the CPR almost exclusively used the latter name. The 1872 appellation stuck. Promoters of tourism should forever remain thankful to Grant and Fleming that they need not try to attract people to the spectacular shores of beautiful "Cow Dung Lake"!

Just down the Fraser River from Yellowhead Lake is Moose Lake, identified as such by James McMillan in 1825

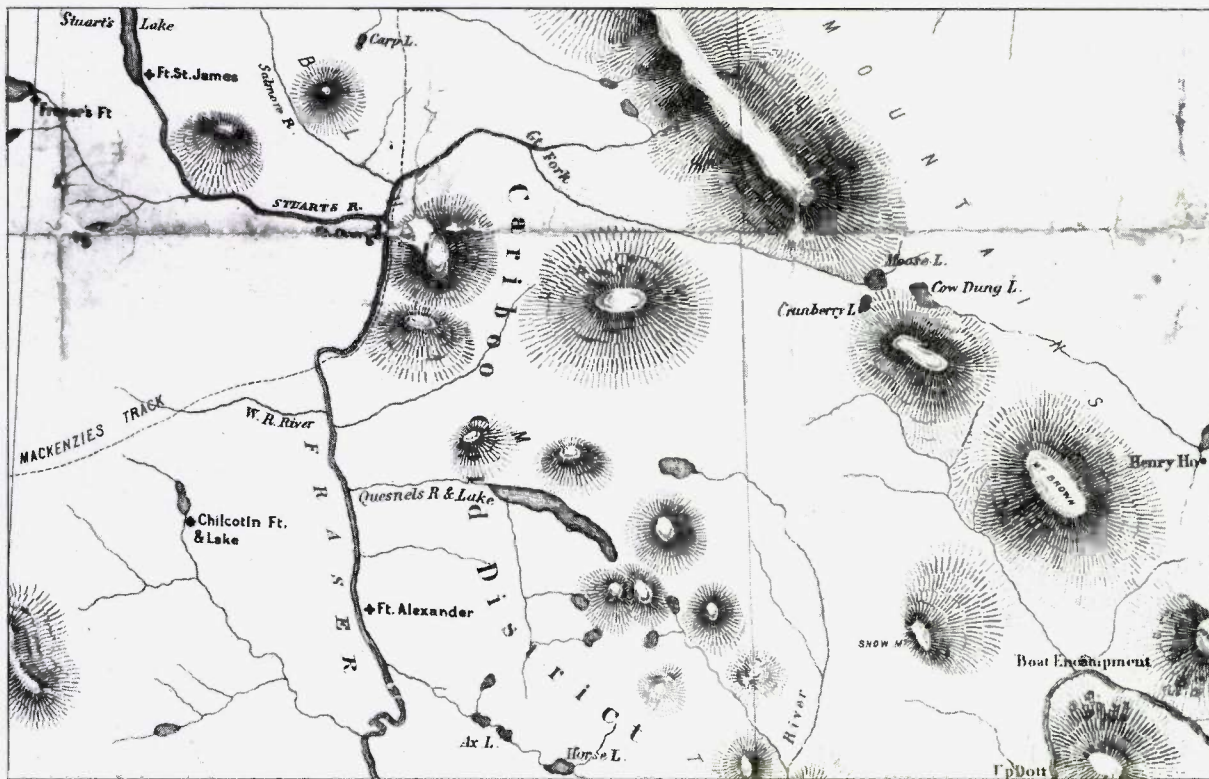
* David Smyth, Historian, Historical Research Division, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada.

1 The paper covered the history of the pass as a fur trade transportation route from the first recorded Hudson's Bay Company crossing in 1825 to the last brigade's traverse in 1853. It also provided biographical sketches of three fur traders whose names are enshrined in many geographical features in the area: Tête Jaune, Jasper Hawes and Baptiste Millette.

2 Smyth, David (1984-85): "The Yellowhead Pass and the Fur Trade." *BC Studies*, No. 64 (Winter), p. 48-73.

3 Simpson, George (1968): *Fur Trade and Empire*. Frederick Merk (Ed.), Harvard University Press, Cambridge, p. 37, and Hudson's Bay Company Archives (hereafter cited as HBCA), B.188/b/4, 24 October 1825, Rocky Mountain (Tête Jaune Cache), James McMillan to William Connolly, fols. 9-10.

4 Grant, George M. (1967): *Ocean to Ocean*. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont, p. 256, 16 September 1872.



Map dating from between 1860 and 1867, showing "Moose L." at the head of the Fraser River drainage, "Cow Dung L." (i.e. Yellowhead Lake) incorrectly positioned at the head of the Miette River drainage and "Cranberry L." in the same general vicinity

(National Map Collection, Public Archives Canada, NMC-23867)

and remaining so named, despite at least one attempt by a railway company "to change it to something more 'suitable' for tourist literature."⁵ Yellowhead Lake and Moose Lake, both located in Mount Robson Provincial Park, are the only lakes on the Fraser River above Tête Jaune Cache. However, one would never realize the accuracy of the contemporary geographical knowledge from the 1859 Arrowsmith map of British Columbia, the 1863 Palliser Expedition map and other 19th century maps which show three lakes on the upper Fraser: "Cow Dung Lake" and "Moose Lake" quite close together, and then a "Lac d'Original"⁶ farther downstream, but still above Tête Jaune Cache. How the cartographers came up with a third lake where only two exist is something of a mystery. Yellowhead Lake narrows at one point along its length, and perhaps this one lake was erroneously labelled as two. One year after the publication of the Palliser map Dr. John Rae, the famed arctic explorer, led a Hudson's Bay Company party

across the Yellowhead Pass to survey a route for a proposed trans-continental telegraph. He, of course, found only two lakes, but while he correctly identified "Cow Dung Lake", he apparently accepted the 1859 (Arrowsmith) and 1863 (Palliser) nomenclature and called Moose Lake "D'Original" Lake.⁷

The most common mislabelling of Moose Lake, occurring on several maps of the late 1850s and 1860s, drafted by cartographers completely unfamiliar with the region, was "Cranberry Lake". Quite often these maps revealed not only an ignorance of proper names but also an ignorance of geography. On maps, such as that of British Columbia accompanying the July 1861 despatch of the Colony's Governor, Sir James Douglas, "Cranberry" or "Moose" lake was shown as the source of the Fraser River, while "Buffalo or Cow Dung L." was indicated to be the source of the eastward flowing Miette River. At least one cartographer even managed to completely ignore the Rocky Mountains and showed the

5 CPCGN Secretariat file 83 D, vol. II, 3 November 1976, Alan Rayburn to Robert Hines.

6 "Original" is a misspelling of "original", the French word for moose. The cartographers somehow created a second "Moose Lake", labelling one in English and one in French.

7 Public Archives of Canada, Sir Sandford Fleming Papers, MG29, B1, Vol. 40, Folder 284, London, January 1865, John Rae to Thomas Fraser, p. 15.

Fraser and Athabasca river systems linked in an unbroken chain.⁸ Cranberry Lake, located near Valemount, British Columbia, and now largely drained,⁹ is actually the source of the McLennan River, a tributary of the Fraser. During the fur trade era both the lake and the outflowing river were known as the "Cranberry", with the river eventually being renamed the "McLennan", after a CPR surveyor.

This toponymic and topographic confusion all stemmed from the period after the abandonment by the Hudson's Bay Company in the mid-1850s of its fur trade brigade routes over the Yellowhead and Athabasca passes. As early as 1832, Arrowsmith's map of British North America correctly labelled "Cranberry L.", "Moose L." and "Cow Dung L.", with the drainage system of the upper Athabasca and Fraser rivers accurately delineated. However, though the fur trade company was certain of the geography of the Yellowhead region, the Arrowsmith firm, the leader in the English cartographic field and the recipient of the most up-to-date information

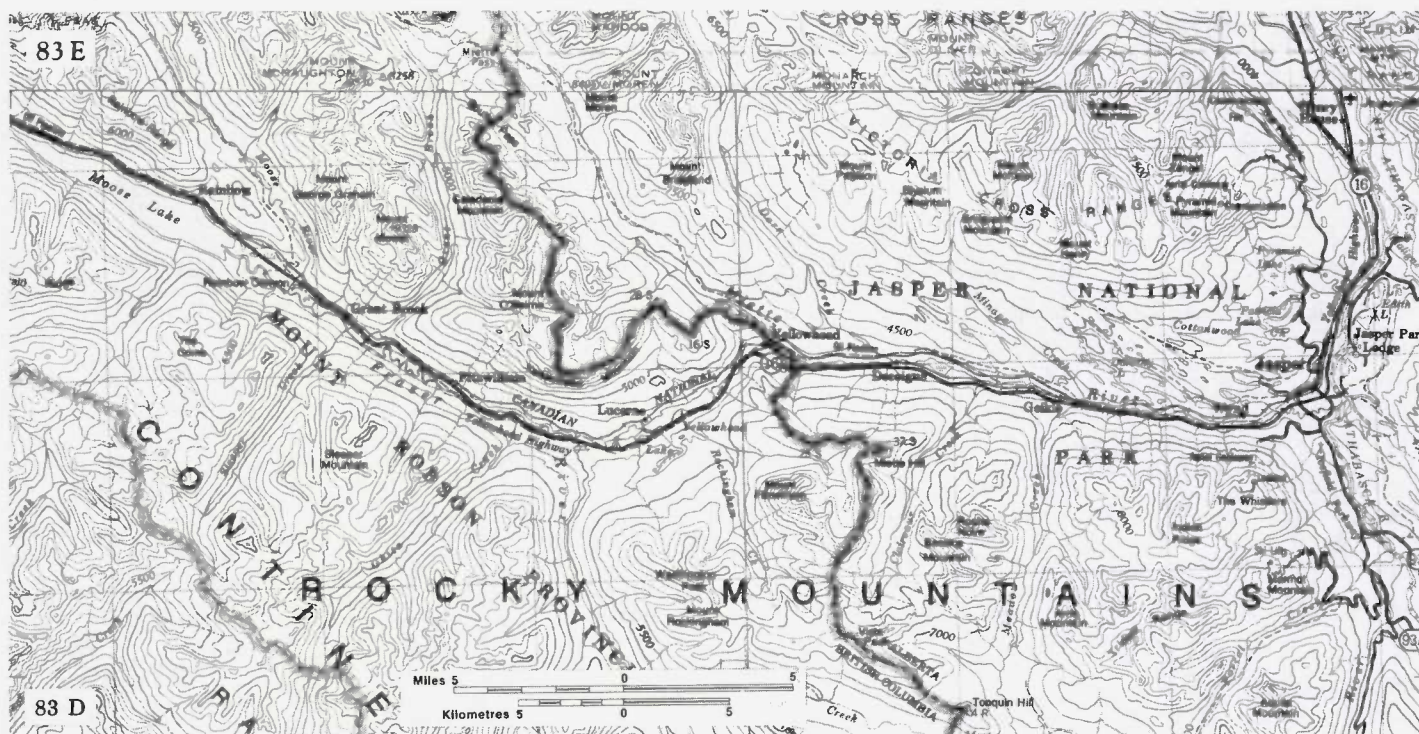
from the Hudson's Bay Company,¹⁰ was inconsistent and even wildly inaccurate in its mapping of the region. This firm apparently had two base map plates of British North America which it revised as new information became available. The precision of its 1832 map was reflected in many of its later versions, including those of 1852, 1854 and 1859. Yet the second less accurate version of its map of British North America reproduced in the same period, for instance in 1857 and 1863, correctly labelled Cranberry Lake, but did not even show, let alone name, Moose Lake or Yellowhead Lake. Despite the accuracy of the Arrowsmith 1859 map of British North America, the firm's British Columbia map of the same year seriously misrepresented the make-up of the upper Fraser, with the "creation" of a third lake on the upper Fraser, "Lac d'Original".

Chief Trader McMillan made the first recorded reference to "Tête Jaune's Cache" in the report of his 1825 exploration of the Yellowhead Pass. Likely designating the site of furs cached by Tête Jaune to be carried across the pass to Jasper House, the nearest fur trade post, the colourful name Tête Jaune Cache (as well as Yellowhead Pass, Yellowhead Lake, etc.) has remained to commemorate Pierre Bostonais, an early Iroquois fur trader. There were, however, apparently two sites identified as Tête Jaune Cache. The first was on the Fraser near its confluence with the Robson

8 Pemberton, J. Despard (1860): Facts and Figures Relating to Vancouver Island and British Columbia Showing What to Expect and How to Get There. Longman, Green, Longman and Roberts, London, frontispiece map, entitled, "British Columbia, Vancouver Island and Part of the United States".

9 CPCGN Secretariat databank record: Cranberry Lake.

10 Verner, Coolie (1971): "The Arrowsmith Firm and the Cartography of Canada." The Canadian Cartographer, Vol. 8, No. 1 (June), p. 1-7.



The Miette River and upper reaches of the Fraser River as shown on current editions of NTS maps 83 D and 83 E. Note that Yellowhead Lake and Moose Lake both form part of the Fraser River drainage

River and the second, farther downstream near the mouth of the McLennan River. Tête Jaune's original cache was at the upstream site. The lower site soon also acquired the name through the practice of Hudson's Bay Company overland brigades, from at least as early as 1827, travelling to the lower site to meet the canoes or boats sent up the Fraser from the company's posts in New Caledonia.¹¹ The practice of the land and water parties meeting at the lower of these two sites was evidently continued; in 1863, the traveller, W.B. Cheadle, noted "the original 'Tête Jaune Cache'" and then some distance downstream, the "real Cache de Tête Jaune".¹² Over the years the spelling in unpublished letters and journals has varied greatly, with some of the more amusing versions in the Hudson's Bay Company's own records including, "tete Jones cash", "Tete James Cooke" and "Tate John".¹³ In 1917, the nearby 20th century settlement of Henningville officially changed its name to Tête Jaune Cache.¹⁴

The information on place names of the Yellowhead Pass region presented here and in the July 1985 issue of CANOMA was gathered during research in the field of fur trade history, specifically fur trade transportation and

communication networks linking districts on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The records examined were principally those of the officers of the brigades or those post records dealing with the movement of men and goods across the mountains. For this reason the geographic features discussed in the two papers are located in a narrow strip along the route traversed by the brigades from Jasper House to Tête Jaune Cache. Many other place names of the region originating from the fur trade era have not been considered here. However, it is hoped that the importance of this period to the toponymy of the Yellowhead Pass region and, to some extent, the accuracy of the geographic knowledge of the fur traders (despite later confusion after the abandonment of the brigade route) have been demonstrated.



Pack horses of Grand Trunk Pacific on summer trail in Yellowhead Pass, c.1910-11

(Collection of Glenbow Museum, Calgary, NA 915-11)

11 HBCA, B.94/a/1, 13 and 14 October 1827.

12 Cheadle, W.B. (1930): Cheadle's Journal of Trip Across Canada, 1862-63. A.G. Doughty and Gustave Lanctot (Eds.), Graphic Publishers, Ottawa, p. 177 and 183.

13 HBCA, B.60/a/32, 26 July 1862, D.4/123, 4 March 1830, Stuart Lake, Connolly to Governor and Council, p. 152, and A.10/55, 13 August 1863, Toronto, W. Armstrong to Sir Edmund Head, fols. 405-6.

14 CPCGN Secretariat databank record: Tête Jaune Cache.

★★★★★

RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN TOPONYMY
RÉCENTES PUBLICATIONS TRAITANT DE TOPONYMIE

Filion, Mario et al (1985): Itinéraire toponymique de la Vallée-du-Richelieu. Études et recherches toponymiques, 10, Commission de toponymie du Québec. 61 p. 6,95 \$.

Freeman, Randolph (1985): Geographical naming in Western British North America: 1780-1820. Occasional Paper No. 15, Historic Sites Service, Alberta Culture, Edmonton. 96 p. Free.

MacManus, George E. (1984): Post offices of New Brunswick 1783-1930. Jim A. Hennock Ltd., Toronto. 201 p. \$30.00.

Paré, Pierre et al (1985): La toponymie des Abénaquis. Dossiers toponymiques, 20, Commission de toponymie du Québec. 98 p. 5,95 \$.

LE BLASON POPULAIRE AU QUÉBEC, UN PHÉNOMÈNE RÉVOLU?

Jean-Yves Dugas*

(Ceci est la continuation de la première partie de l'article publié dans CANOMA vol. 10 no. 2 de décembre 1984 traitant du blason populaire au Québec. Ici l'auteur explique la provenance des blasons qui comprennent des noms d'animaux, d'aliments, des parties du corps humain, du vêtement et des diverses activités de l'homme tant religieuses que sociales)

BRÈVE ESQUISSE DE LA THÉMATIQUE BLASONNIENNE QUÉBÉCOISE

En dégagant les thèmes principaux autour desquels s'organise le phénomène du blason populaire au Québec, on comprendra mieux les préoccupations d'antan, bien que certaines demeurent éternelles, ainsi que les constituants principaux de l'univers culturel de l'homo quebecensis. Lourdes d'enseignement et non dénuées de surprises, les découvertes effectuées permettront, nous l'espérons, d'apporter partiellement réponse à notre interrogation fondamentale posée dès les prolégomènes de ce travail.

Le corpus qui a servi de base à l'examen dont nous livrons les résultats ci-après, compte exactement 349 occurrences, provenant de quatre sources principales: les données recueillies lors des enquêtes dialectologiques menées dans le cadre de la préparation de l'Atlas linguistique de l'Est du Canada (ALEC) et dont les résultats ont été publiés par Gaston Dulong et Gaston Bergeron sous le titre de "Le parler populaire du Québec et de ses régions voisines", Éditeur officiel du Québec, 1981, 10 volumes (le volume 7 comporte les renseignements relatifs aux blasons populaires); les renseignements qui figurent au fichier du Centre d'étude sur la langue française, les arts et les traditions populaires (CELAT), et particulier ceux du fonds Suzanne-Poirier; les substantielles informations que nous a fournies madame Rita Cloutier de Montmagny dans une lettre personnelle en date du 29 novembre 1982; les nombreuses formes signalées par des informateurs à l'occasion d'enquêtes toponymiques sur le terrain réalisées par le personnel ou pour le compte de la Commission de toponymie, lesquelles ont été consignées sur un formulaire prévu à cette fin et sont conservées dans les archives de cet organisme.

Pour la commodité du développement, nous avons réparti nos observations en quatre thèmes principaux ayant trait aux animaux, à la nourriture, au vêtement et à l'homme en ses diverses activités tant sociales, professionnelles, religieuses que linguistiques ainsi qu'en sa personnalité au physique comme au moral; un dernier volet aborde quelques variétés de blasons que leur nature foncièrement différente apparente davantage au gentilé ou encore à l'ethnique. S'il peut paraître étrange de confiner l'être humain à la presque dernière position de la séquence, ce *modus operandi* trouve sa justification en ce que nous désirions traiter les différents thèmes selon l'importance que chacun revêt, à tout

le moins dans une optique quantitative. On peut ainsi, d'entrée de jeu, constater la prépondérance indiscutable des éléments matériels extérieurs dans le cadre du blason, bien qu'il faille nuancer en ce que moult exemples comportent une portée métonymique non équivoque et non négligeable.

Quant à la quantité d'exemples servant à illustrer tel ou tel aspect spécifique, nous avons opté pour la réduire au strict minimum que requiert une démonstration scientifique. Nous bornant à prospecter les grandes pistes, nous ne voulions pas le priver du plaisir d'explorer les mille et un petits sentiers dignes d'intérêt que comporte un si riche matière.

BLASON ZOONYMIQUE

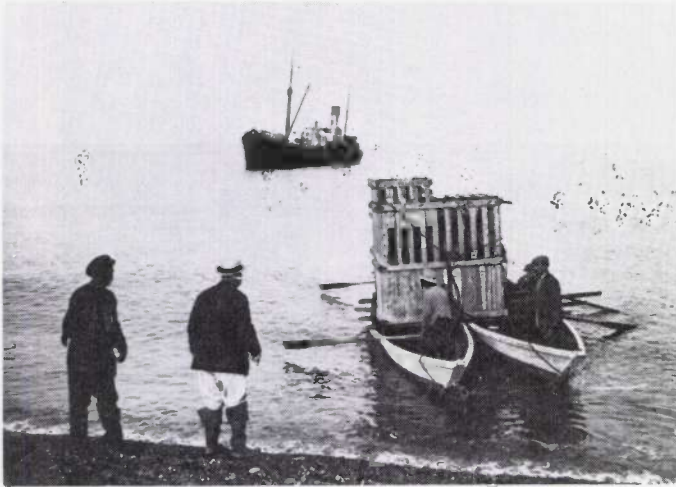
La gent animale a toujours joué, au cours des siècles, un rôle significatif tant dans la vie que dans l'imaginaire des humains. Tantôt objet de frayeur et de danger pour l'homme de la préhistoire, tantôt servant à des fins récréatives ou sportives pour le noble médiéval, tantôt encore de symbole littéraire pour les littérateurs seiziémistes et dix-septiémistes, l'animal a toujours exercé une fascination importante chez l'être humain. Qu'on songe, entre autres, aux peintures rupestres de la grotte de Lascaux, à la merveilleuse épopée animale que constitue le "Roman de Renart" (XIII^e siècle) sans compter les nombreux bestiaires auxquels il a donné lieu, aux recueils de fables ésoptiques ou lafontainiennes ainsi qu'aux modernes Rin-Tin-Tin, Lassie, Croc-Blanc, Vagabond et autres bêtes devenues vedettes télévisuelles ou cinématographiques pour constater la constante et lancinante présence de l'animal tout au cours de l'histoire des civilisations.

Point n'est besoin de manifester quelque étonnement si en voulant affubler ses semblables de surnoms qui témoignent son admiration ou son mépris à l'endroit d'une collectivité familière l'homme d'ici ait eu recours à la zonymie, c'est-à-dire à la dénomination tirée de noms d'animaux, et ce selon une fréquence qui en fait le thème le plus répandu en matière de blasonnement.

Souventefois l'animal a été choisi parce qu'il constitue la nourriture principale des blasonnés (Loches de Trois-Saumons, Margos de Bonaventure, Têtes de Morue de la Basse-Côte-Nord), qu'il vit à proximité de ceux-ci (Anguilles de la Petite-Rivière, Barbottes de Châteauguay, Caplans de Rivière-Ouelle, Chevreuils de l'île d'Anticosti) ou encore qu'il abonde dans telle ou telle contrée (Chiens de Baie-Sainte-Catherine, Lièvres de Saint-Pamphile, Oiseaux

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Rouges de Saint-Sauveur (Québec), Rats de l'île de Grâce).



Transport de chevreuils à l'île d'Anticosti

(Archives publiques Canada, C-87057)

Toutefois, comme dans les grandes épopées animales, l'animal véhicule un trait de caractère ou de personnalité qu'on désire souligner. Il peut s'agir de hardiesse (Loups de Baie-Saint-Paul ou de Montréal), de timidité (Moutons des Éboulements, Boeufs de Saint-Louis-de-Kent), de douceur ou de résignation (Agneaux de Québec), de ruse, de finesse (Renards de la Côte-Nord ou de Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets).

Enfin, le zoonyme peut résulter d'une relation volontaire établie entre le toponyme et le surnom (Canards de Rivière-aux-Canards, Queues Plates du rang du Castor de Sainte-Émélie) ou encore mettre l'accent sur un événement particulier comme la non-rentabilité de l'aéroport de Mirabel qui a valu aux citoyens de cette municipalité le blason exotique d'Eléphants Blancs.

Fait à noter, la très grande majorité des blasons de nature zoonymique ne véhiculent pas de connotation flétrissante, mais témoignent plutôt d'une présence sentie de tel ou tel type d'animal chez un groupe de personnes en particulier. En somme, on dénote une sorte de neutralisation de l'aspect dérogatoire que peut comporter généralement le blason populaire.

DIS-MOI CE QUE TU MANGES ...

Quantitativement, les blasons reliés à la nourriture s'inscrivent dans la même récurrence que ceux dont on vient d'examiner la nature et présentent, mutatis mutandis, la caractéristique principale d'être reliés à la vie quotidienne des blasonnés.

Les fruits occupent une place prépondérante dans l'alimentation de nos ancêtres si on considère les nombreux blasons auxquels ils ont donné lieu: Bleuets du Lac-Saint-Jean, Citrouilles de Saint-Edouard (Napierville), Cotons de Framboise de La Rédemption ou de Rhubarbe de Saint-Philémon, ... Galettes de Château-Richer, Mangeurs (eux) de Crêpes de l'île d'Orléans, de Jam de Ville-Marie, de Mélasse de Béarn, de Tartes de Papineauville, Sarrasins de Saint-Lazare

marquent un goût prononcé pour le dessert chez les Québécois de jadis ... et d'aujourd'hui.

Les légumes entraînent aussi pour une bonne part dans le menu des Giffardois (Echalottes de Giffard), des Beauportois (Oignons de Beauport), des Orléanais (Poireaux de l'île d'Orléans), des Charlesbourgeois (Radis de Charlesbourg).

Le type d'alimentation transparaît également dans certains blasons et signale parfois la pauvreté (Baloneys de l'Abitibi), le goût ou le phénomène de la nourriture en boîte (Canneux de Saint-Patrice), la nécessité d'aliments substantiels, eu égard aux rigueurs de notre climat et à l'énergie exigée par certaines activités (Chiards Blancs de L'Islet, Mangeurs de Beans de Ville-Marie ou de Soupe aux Pois de Papineauville, Oreilles de Christ de l'Abitibi).

Ici encore la facétie du jeu de mots y trouve son profit avec les Caramels de Mont-Carmel, les Mangeux de Montbeluets de Montbello et les Saint Sirops de Saint-Cyrille-de-Lessard.

L'ensemble de ces blasons soulignent une nourriture saine marquée au coin de la frugalité et de la richesse en protéines. Fruits et légumes, poissons et viandes, desserts en abondance, tels sont les éléments essentiels d'une véritable phénoménologie alimentaire québécoise que permet de découvrir ou de redécouvrir le blason populaire d'ici. Fait à noter, à l'exception des Laites Caillés de la Côte-du-Sud, la nourriture liquide brille totalement par son absence, encore qu'il faille se reporter au thème de l'ivrognerie, développé plus loin, pour constater qu'au Québec on ne se laissait pas mourir de soif.

PETITE GARDE-ROBE BLASONNIENNE QUÉBÉCOISE

La panoplie des vêtements qui figurent dans les blasons populaires du Québec se réduit essentiellement à trois éléments: les coiffures, les paletots et les chaussures.

Le couvre-chef par excellence demeure la casquette et ses variantes (Casques de Cuir de Saint-François-de-Montmagny, Casquettes Carrées de Saint-Alexandre, Cassettes de Saint-Cyrille, Gros Casques de Yamaska). La chapeau de paille semble être la seule autre alternative (Chapeaux de Paille de Saint-Marcel, Petits chapeaux de Paille de Saint-Philémon).

Quant aux paletots, leur variété apparaît quelque peu plus considérable. A tout seigneur tout honneur l'authentique capot d'hiver québécois figure en bonne place (Capots Bleus de Montréal, Grands Capots de Saint-Denis) avec le froc (Frocs d'Étoffe de Notre-Dame-Auxiliatrice-de-Buckland). La veste (Vestes de Cuir de Buckland, Vestes d'Étoffe d'Armagh) et le mackinaw (Macanas de Nouvelle) complètent les survêtements.

Le pied se révèle comme singulièrement privilégié en ce qui a trait au "vêtement" qui l'entoure et le protège. En effet, la botte trône en première place (Bottes à Douille de Saint-Philippe-de-Néri, Bottes Rouges de Saint-Fidèle, Petites Bottes Noires de Saint-Denis, Petits Rubbers de Kamouraska, Rubbers de Saint-Isidore en Beauce, Rubbers Courts de Saint-Méthode), suivie de près par le chausson (Chaussons de Lévis, Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet, Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, Saint-Hilarion), encore que, dans ce dernier cas, il demeure presque assuré que le mot a le sens injurieux d'imbécile, de mal-dégrossi, de personne sans manières. La même partie du corps a également suscité les blasons Bas Blancs de Saint-Lazare (Vaudreuil) et Bas de Soie de

Griffintown (Montréal), le premier d'origine inconnue et le second identifiant un groupe d'Irlandais (allusion aux bas de soie portés par leurs ancêtres) d'humeur batailleuse. Quant aux Talons jaunes de Port-Daniel, nous n'avons pas réussi à leur faire livrer leur secret.

Le gant et la culotte complètent le tableau (Gantés de Saint-Isidore dans Laprairie et Brise-Culottes de Saint-Jean-de-la-Lande et de Saint-Pacôme), le port du gant témoignant d'une fierté qui confine à l'orgueil et la culotte abîmée remontant à une anecdote selon laquelle le prince de Galles aurait connu une telle aventure lors d'une chasse en ce coin de pays ou encore rappelant que les employés des scieries locales éprouvaient de la difficulté à conserver ce vêtement intact dans l'exercice de leur rude métier.

A noter le caractère foncièrement concret de ces blasons grâce à des adjectifs descriptifs (grand, gros, petit), à des couleurs (blanc, rouge, bleu, noir, jaune), à des formes (carré, court), à des matières (soie, cuir, étoffe) qui contribuent à marquer le caractère foncièrement rigoureux de notre climat et le mode de vie essentiellement rural des blasonnés.

L'HOMME QUÉBÉCOIS, UN MICROCOSME DE SON UNIVERS

Un nombre considérable de blasons touchent l'homme d'ici en ses aspects "ondoyants et divers" (Montaigne) de telle sorte qu'une multitude de notations diverses soulignent tel ou tel aspect particulier en sorte que l'on se retrouve en présence d'un grand nombre de pièces de casse-tête que l'on éprouve du mal à imbriquer harmonieusement. Pour pallier cet inconvénient, nous avons réuni nos observations autour de cinq grands thèmes principaux, lesquels se scindent inévitablement en quelques sous-thèmes dont le nombre limité permet toutefois de disposer d'une vision synthétique qui se veut éclairante. Ainsi, après avoir prospecté l'homme québécois tant au physique qu'au moral par l'intermédiaire des divers blasons dont il a fait l'objet, on découvrira les arcanes de sa vie sociale et religieuse pour compléter avec le véhicule privilégié que constitue le langage dans l'élaboration d'une systématique blasonnienne.

Sur un plan strictement physique, les principales parties du corps sont blasonnées: la tête (Cous Longs de Saint-Raphaël, Faces de Plâtre de Saint-Omer, Grosses Têtes de Havre-aux-Maisons), la poitrine et le dos (Dos Blancs de la pointe de Lévy, Nombriils Jaunes de Saint-Louis-du-Mile-End, Ventres Bleus de l'Île-Verte, Ventres Jaunes ou Verts de Ripon), la partie inférieure du corps (Gros Jarrets de Brownsburg, Jarrets Noirs de la Beauce, Pieds Noirs du Mile End, Pieds Plats de Saint-Hermas). Un seul organe interne donne lieu à un blason, le poumon (Poumons du Cap de Gentilly). Encore une fois, on aura noté le recours à l'adjectif et au substantif de couleur qui dotent ces blasons d'une singulière résonance visuelle.

Couplée à la description du corps, la force physique voire brutale constitue un thème récurrent. De l'amusement infantile (Garrocheurs de Roches de Cap-des-Rosiers, Tireurs de Roches de Sainte-Euphémie, Tireux de Cailloux de Cap-Blanc), au goût pour la bataille (Batailleurs de Lanoraie, Batteurs de Curé de Saint-Ignace, Coriaces de Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce), on passe à la violence véritable (Assommeurs de Cap-Blanc, Casseurs de Gueule du Mile End) et même au meurtre (Tueurs de Rivière-du-Loup). Cependant, il convient de nuancer le tableau en gardant à l'esprit que le blason populaire se prête admirablement bien à l'exagération verbale grossissante d'une réalité toute autre et que l'intention flétrissante dont on l'affuble s'accommode mal de demi-mesure.



"A sketch at Point Lévis" (un croquis de Lévis ou pointe de Lévy) sur la couverture de Canadian Illustrated News, 1 novembre 1879

(Archives publiques Canada, C-72528)

Au moral, les défauts l'emportent aisément sur les qualités, situation aisément prévisible en ce que le blason ne vise pas à chanter les louanges d'un groupe, mais au premier chef à s'en moquer même sans visée méprisante. Seuls les Belles Amours de L'Islet, les Pas Pire de Montmagny et de Sorel, les Patriotes de Saint-Eustache et les Vaillants de Cap-Saint-Ignace peuvent être qualifiés de blasons laudatifs, bien que dans le premier cas il soit redevable à la joliesse féminine et dans les autres cas à une évaluation mi-figue, mi-raisin des blasonnés, à un événement historique ainsi qu'à la devise "Mets le cap sur la vaillance", toutes motivations qui se situent à la périphérie de l'intention blasonnante.

Au chapitre des défauts, des travers des gens la moisson blasonnienne demeure plus abondante. L'ivrognerie et l'avarice retiennent particulièrement l'attention. La dive bouteille est évoquée sans aucune équivoque à propos des Biberons ou Gobelets de Saint-Philippe, des Fioles de Sainte-Thérèse (Beauport), des Flaquetounes de Sainte-Perpétue, des Gins de Sainte-Euphémie, des Tire-Bouchons de Sorel. Le contenant occupe la place d'honneur par rapport au contenu!

Les dures années de la crise ont sans doute joué un certain rôle dans l'application de certaines dénominations comme Baise ou Suce-la-Piastre de Saint-Vallier, Cadenas de Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, Grippe-Sous de Baie-Saint-Paul, Tapeux-de-Terre de Saint-Marcel. Quelques-unes, transparentes, renvoient à la passion séraphinienne, la dernière flétrit les ancêtres qui ne voulant pas dépenser leur argent pour érocher à l'aide d'une pelle mécanique recouvraient de terre

les roches de leur champ par-dessus lesquelles ils cultivaient. A l'inverse, la prodigalité des Vide-Poches de La Durantaye qui se livraient à des jeux d'argent constitue en quelque sorte de l'avarice négative.

Parallèlement, certains travaux mentaux ou défauts majeurs peuvent être assimilés aux "vices" précédemment évoqués. Ainsi, les gens de Saint-Isidore (Laprairie) ont reçu le surnom d'Arriérés, ceux de Montmagny ont été traités de Pas Bons, de Roberval de Snobs, de Saint-Rémi de Prétentieux, à tout le moins doivent-ils, malgré leur innocuité, les percevoir comme de véritables injures.

Dans la vie sociale du Québécois, le travail entre pour une bonne part ainsi que la place qu'il occupe dans la société. C'est pourquoi diverses activités ont donné lieu à des blasons reliés au travail en forêt (Bûcherons de Saint-Alexis-des-Monts, Chain Saws de Saint-Pamphile), à la drave (Draveurs de Saint-Constant, Roule-Billots de Saint-Pacôme), aux chemins de fer (Huileux de Saint-Ludger), à la foulonnerie (Foulons de Saint-François), aux usines (Tuyaux de Saint-Eugène à L'Islet) et ... à la retraite (Rentiers de Lachenaie). Tous ces blasons demeurent quasi neutres, bien que l'allusion équivoque véhiculée par Huileux et la brutale réalité de Tuyaux ne doivent pas soulever un enthousiasme particulier chez ceux qui sont ainsi désignés.

L'unique classe sociale nettement identifiée dans notre corpus de blasons demeure celle des pauvres, des démunis: Bâlus du Bas-Canada (Cap-Chat), Crédits Fonciers de Sully et Quéteurs de Saint-Gervais, Sainte-Julienne, Saint-Raphaël, ..., appellations transparentes à l'exception de Bâlus qui signifie "gueux, malpropre, malfaisant". Phénomène d'autant curieux que les bourgeois, les nobles, les gens d'église ont constamment excité dans l'histoire la verve mordante et railleuse des gens de basse extrace. Pudeur, crainte, manque d'audace ... mystère!

Pour oublier les peines tributaires d'une activité souvent éreintante, les Québécois ont de tout temps favorisé certains loisirs qui ont trouvé écho dans le phénomène blasonnier. Le jeu de maillet a connu une certaine vogue (Maillets de Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur) de même que le jeu de pichenolle (Pichenottes de Saint-Marcellin). Toutefois, dans le cas des Maillets de Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies, il faut probablement voir le sens de "toqué, un peu fou" également attribué à ce mot. La danse, si souvent décriée par le clergé ancien, a donné lieu aux surnoms Danseurs Rapides de Rapide-Danseur (quoique le jeu de mot sur le toponyme n'étant pas à écarter) et Gigueux de Nouvelle, sauterie fort québécoise. Le moins que l'on puisse dire, c'est que nos ancêtres ne péchaient pas par excès quant au nombre et à la variété de leurs activités de loisirs.

Il relève désormais du poncif de signaler l'important rôle qu'a joué ici la religion et l'emprise qu'a exercée le clergé sur les Québécois d'hier. Ce phénomène ne pouvait manquer de s'exprimer à travers l'exutoire que constitue, d'une certaine façon, l'activité blasonnante. Les Rongeurs de Balustrade de Carleton, munis des Médailles de Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré devaient s'attirer les bonnes grâces des Maudits Indulgences de Saint-Fulgence et les foudres des Orangistes de Shawville; les Papes de Saint-François en Beauce et les Sacreurs de Saint-Romuald ne devaient sans doute pas faire bon ménage.

L'au-delà, équivalent religieux neutre du catholicisme, a contribué au blasonnement des Monstres de Pohénégamook, des Sorciers de l'île d'Orléans et des Spirits de Blanc-Sablon, bien que Ponik, le gentil monstre pohénégamookois et les pêcheurs d'anguilles orléanais sont redevables pour une bonne part de cet aspect mystérieux.

Si le blason populaire consiste dans son essence en une raillerie exercée à l'endroit d'un groupe de personnes, on ne saurait négliger son aspect ludique. Il demeure un jeu qui prend le langage pour objet. En conséquence, nombre de blasons populaires résultent de la déformation sciente d'un nom de lieux ou de personne. L'intention railleuse demeure omniprésente et peut être rapprochée de celle qui consiste à déformer le nom ou le prénom d'une personne, jeu auquel se livre à peu près tous les enfants du monde à un moment ou l'autre. A en juger par les réactions parfois violentes qu'elle provoque, cette activité s'inscrit admirablement bien dans le prolongement du blason populaire et on ne s'étonnera pas que certains blasonnistes s'y soient livrés avec délice.

Dans cette veine, on peut signaler les Allemands de Saint-Gabriel-Lalemant, les Barbets de Sainte-Barbe, les Cap à Gnaces de Cap-Saint-Ignace, les Fraisiers d'Anse-aux-Fraises, les Guanisses d'Aganish, les Rasoirs de Saint-Rosaire, les Ruines de Rouyn, les Saint-Angélalais de Sainte-Angèle-de-Mérici, les Tire la Langue de Saint-Jean-de-la-Lande, etc. Si l'individu n'est pas l'objet de raillerie lui-même, dans son intégrité personnelle, il est quand même touché en sa qualité de citoyen de tel ou tel lieu. A vivre à un endroit, souvent son lieu natal, on développe une fierté légitime qui s'accommode mal du sort fait au nom de sa municipalité en ce qu'on l'a déformé et fréquemment le résultat prête à des rapprochements peu flatteurs; témoins Barbets et chiens barbets (prononcé barbettes au Québec), Guanisses et Canisses, Ruines et ruines, Saint-Angélalais et bébés la-la.

Le procédé se révèle peu répandu en ce qui a trait aux anthroponymes, trois exemples seulement ayant pu être identifiés, soit Beignets de Sainte-Rose, Francines de Champlain et Petons de Lac-à-la-Croix. Dans le premier cas, la déformation fut inconsciente, car on a rapproché le nom de Jacques Peignet, Français établi à Sainte-Rose de beignet, mot de la langue générale bien connu alors que l'anthroponyme était quasi-inconnu. Dans le second, il s'agit de la féminisation du prénom français, porté par les aînés des descendants d'un certain notaire Normandin. Pour le dernier exemple, on a eu recours au surnom d'un dénommé Tremblay qui s'est particulièrement illustré lors de l'érection de la municipalité. Fait à noter, aucune intention flétrissante ne peut être décelée dans le présent phénomène.



Cap-des-Rosiers, 1898; rivage et phare à l'arrière-plan

Du point de vue langagier, on pourrait croire que la propension au vocabulaire scatologique latente chez toute communauté normalement constituée aurait pu trouver dans le blason populaire un véhicule rêvé. Or, nous n'avons pu relever que deux seuls exemples sur près de 350 blasons, ce qui en fait un élément fort marginal. On peut invoquer divers motifs: corpus incomplet, gêne chez ceux qui connaissent de telles appellations, formes uniquement transmises par tradition orale, sévérité des mœurs de naguère, etc. Mais on pourrait objecter qu'au niveau des blasons individuels on peut en retracer des exemples en plus grand nombre: Chien-en-culotte¹, Jos-pisse-coque, La-crotte, La Pisse-de-chat, Labbé-crotte-de-chat, Les-crottes-de-poule, Les-pisse-trotte, Merde-de-boeuf, Tremblay-merde-au-cul, Tremblay-tit-flu, etc., ce qui ne semble pas se refléter dans les blasons collectifs. Les blasons répertoriés sont: Gens du Chie Fin de Nantes et Pisse-Boute de Pointe-au-Pic. Il s'agit probablement, dans les deux cas, du nom d'un rang transposé aux résidents, ce qui paraît sûr pour Nantes. Il semblerait, en outre, qu'un rang très pauvre de Baie-Saint-Paul ait déjà porté le nom de Pisse-Sec.

En dernier, sous ce chapitre, les gens qui sont estimés parler inadéquatement sont impitoyablement blasonnés. Ainsi, les Mi-Clos de Lévy ont un défaut d'élocution, tribunaire sans doute du fait qu'ils ouvrent à peine la bouche pour articuler alors que les Usés de Mont-Saint-Pierre s'expriment lentement afin de ne pas "user" les mots qu'ils préfèrent, du moins s'agit-il de l'opinion de leurs blasonneurs.

BLASONNIANA

Dans l'univers riche et protéiforme du blason populaire, on peut relever des appellations qui témoignent de l'origine géographique ou ethnique des blasonnés. Tantôt il s'agit d'un peuple (Anglais de Baie-du-Mouton, d'Ulverton, Maudits Scotchs de Sainte-Agnès), tantôt d'un lieu exotique (Siciliens de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Singapours de Saint-Pierre-de-Montmagny), tantôt encore d'une contrée toute proche (Paspébiacs de Baie-Johan-Beetz, Acadiens de Saint-Edmond, Cayens de Bonaventure, Terre-Neuviens de Harrington-Harbour). Neutres, à l'exception des Maudits Scotchs, ces blasons constituent des quasi-gentilés dont les porteurs s'enorgueillissent parfois. Il en va tout autrement, cependant, de formes comme Sauvages de Lachute ou encore Têtes Carrées de Petit-Bois. Cette dernière dénomination fait allusion aux Anglais, eux-mêmes surnommés Têtes Carrées, ce qui provoque en quelque sorte l'émergence d'un blason de second degré.

Un phénomène similaire quoique participant d'une autre démarche vise à blasonner un groupe de personnes en établissant un dérivé appellatoire à partir d'une caractéristique topographique ou d'un lien spécifique situé dans la localité des blasonnés. Les Barachois de Fatima doivent leur nom à un barachois sis à proximité, les Laqués de Saint-Gabriel-de-Kamouraska, à la présence d'un lac, les Mistouks de Saint-Coeur-de-Marie à la rivière Mistook qui traverse le village, les Côteux de Saint-Lin à des côtes, les Montagnards de Montcalm à des monts, les Rapidons de Bécancour à des rapides qui agitent le cours de la Bécancour, les Savannahs ou Savanons de Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle à un lieu-dit appelé La Savane. Parfois, l'entité source du blason origine de l'intervention humaine: chemin de fer (Bouts

d'Ligne de Maria), voie de communication (Chemins Neufs de Saint-Joachim-de-Tourelle), glissoire pour le bois, de l'anglais slide (Slaillons d'Alma), manufacture de produits textiles (Wabays² de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield).

De nos jours, toute la publicité qui entoure les effets néfastes de la cigarette et les nombreuses campagnes anti-tabac ne devraient pas donner lieu à l'apparition de nouveaux blasons ayant ce sujet pour thème. Dans le passé, nos ancêtres se révélaient de grands fumeurs, d'où la prolifération de blasons de nature tabagique. La pipe apparaît comme l'instrument par excellence (Calumets de la Côte-du-Sud, Pipes de Plâtre de Saint-Eloi, Pipons de Saint-Henri-de-Taillon), exceptionnellement le calumet, instrument symbole de la paix (Calumets de Saint-Michel dans Bellechasse). On est allé jusqu'à pousser l'ironie à blasonner le citoyen en manque (Pas de Tabac de Saint-Bruno). Tout entière confinée à l'oralité, l'activité de fumer doit être rapprochée de celle de boire et de manger, par ailleurs solidement présente dans l'univers québécois du blason.

LE BLASON POPULAIRE, UN ÉLÉMENT VITAL DE NOTRE FOLKLORE

Les coutumes ancestrales tendent à disparaître. Qui n'a pas un jour ou l'autre éprouvé un pincement au cœur en se remémorant les noëls d'antan, la bénédiction paternelle du Jour de l'An, l'austérité du Carême, la cueillette de l'eau de Pâques, la procession de la Fête-Dieu, le mois de Marie, les Rogations et que sais-je encore, bien que déjà, pour une bonne part, ces manifestations ont soit carrément disparu, soit ont vu leur lustre ou leur authenticité singulièrement modifié. Au nom de la modernité, de l'évolution, du progrès, que de coutumes sacrifiées ou qui ont basculé dans l'oubli. Point n'est notre intention de vouloir restituer en leur entier ces traditions révolues, mais bien de marquer la fuite inexorable du temps.

S'il est un domaine où, depuis quelques années, le Québécois sent le besoin de se ressourcer c'est sans contredit celui de son identification dénomminative. Avec la montée du sentiment nationaliste, l'homme d'ici a pris profondément conscience d'être authentiquement Québécois avant que d'être Canadien ou Nord-Américain. Cette quête de l'identité l'a mené à rechercher ou à créer des dénominations qui le situent avec davantage de pertinence dans son milieu de vie; à cet égard, le véritable engouement auquel a donné lieu le phénomène des gentilés depuis 1978 ne cesse d'être révélateur. D'à peine une centaine d'appellations existantes, on est passé à plus de 600 à la fin de 1983. Si comme le proclame Octavio Paz, nommer c'est créer, les multiples naissances gentiliennes assurent au Québec une vitalité dénomminative à nulle autre pareille.

Parallèlement à cette quête du moi, on recommence à découvrir, dans certains cas à exhumer, les richesses patrimoniales du Québec. L'extraordinaire expansion qu'ont prise la publication de monographies paroissiales et la célébration des anniversaires de l'établissement des municipalités du Québec marque un retour non équivoque et durable aux valeurs du passé et à tout ce qui nous caractérise comme peuple.

Maints ouvrages font désormais état, outre les réalisations de nos prédécesseurs, de tous les aspects de notre culture dont le blason populaire constitue l'un des plus beaux fleurons. En outre, la pénétration de certains blasons dans le domaine des gentilés en assure la pérennité

¹ Les exemples sont tirés de l'ouvrage de Gaston Dulong et Gaston Bergeron (1981). La graphie a été scrupuleusement respectée.

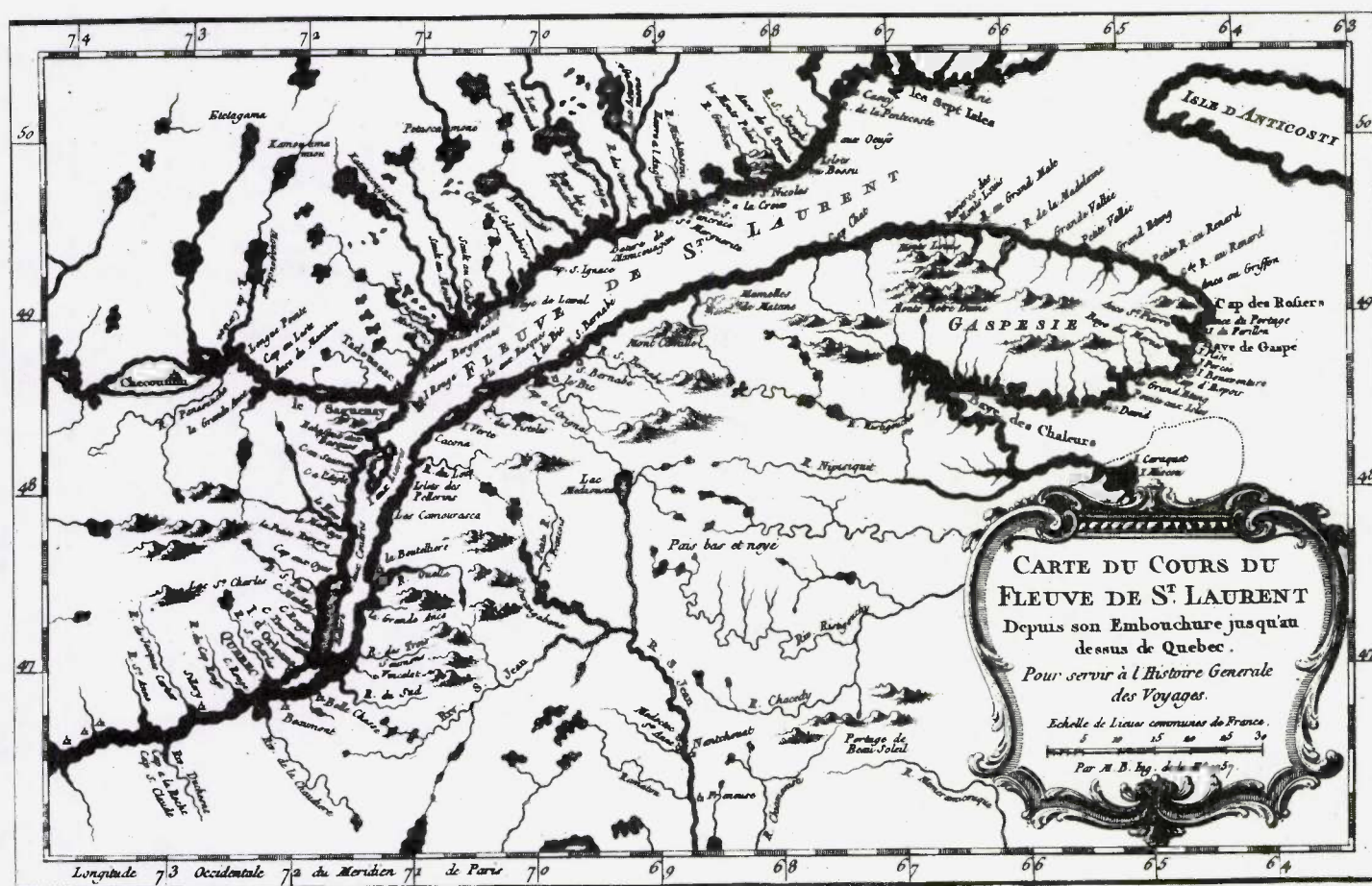
² Tiré de la raison sociale de la Compagnie Wabasso.

et en abolit le caractère péjoratif. Les Cayens de Havre-Saint-Pierre, les Koska de Saint-Stanislas (Champlain), les Paspéjas de Paspébiac, les Agapitons de Saint-Agapit arborent leur appellation sans honte. Qui plus est, certains blasons ont investi le domaine pourtant jalousement gardé des raisons sociales: les Placements Jarrets-Noirs (1982), le Carnaval des Chiards-Blancs (1982) et le Club sportif des Jarrets-Noirs (1983), lesquelles pavent assurément la voie à d'autres récidives du même ordre, à l'image du fameux Regroupement des Bleuets.

Le nombre impressionnant de blasons recueillis et nous ne prétendons pas à l'exhaustivité loin de là, militent en faveur d'un diagnostic positif. Le monde blasonnien

se porte bien. Bien sûr, il convient de faire preuve de lucidité en se rendant à l'évidence que les contraintes de la vie moderne, la dépersonnalisation de nos quartiers urbains, l'exode des campagnes vers les villes, l'individualisme de plus en plus grand dont font preuve nos contemporains ne contribuera pas à développer de façon spectaculaire le corpus des blasons populaires québécois, du moins de la façon dont ceux-ci ont été créés jusqu'à maintenant. Peut-être sommes-nous mûrs pour inventer un type d'étiquetage différent? L'avenir le confirmera ou l'infirmera.

(Une troisième partie, liste de blasons populaires, paraîtra dans un numéro futur de CANOMA)



"Carte du Cours du Fleuve de St. Laurent: Depuis son Embouchure jusqu'au dessus du Quebec" Nicolas Bellin, 1757. Les noms île d'Orléans, île d'Anticosti, Cap-Saint-Ignace, Cap-Chat et Cap-des-Rosiers figurent sur cette carte avec l'orthographe du temps.

(Collection nationale des cartes et plans, Archives publiques Canada, NMC-1170)



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

ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN REGINA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1985
RÉUNION ANNUELLE TENUE À REGINA, LE 27 SEPTEMBRE 1985

Members and observers/membres et observateurs



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

Front row (left to right)/première ranger (gauche à droite): M.R. Munro, R. Freeman, G. Holm, D. Arthur, A. Landry (Bureau of Translations/Bureau des traductions), A. Lapierre, H. Whalen (Newfoundland/Terre-Neuve), A. Vallières (Quebec/Québec)

Second row (left to right)/deuxième ranger (gauche à droite): N. Lemieux, J. Turnbull (Saskatchewan), J.-P. Drolet (Chairman/Président), W.C. Wonders (Chairman, Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research/Président, Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique), H. Kerfoot, M. Dorsey, G. Handcock, F. Pannekoek (Alberta)

Third row (left to right)/troisième ranger (gauche à droite): L. Baudouin, A. Rayburn (Executive Secretary/Secrétaire exécutif), T. Jolicoeur (Hydrographic Service/Service hydrographique), B. Kidd (Public Archives/Archives publiques), M.H. Stewart, D. Perry (Yukon Territory/Territoire du Yukon), D. Lowing (Northwest Territories/Territoires du Nord-Ouest)

Back row (left to right)/dernière ranger (gauche à droite): D. Boal (Surveys and Mapping Branch, E.M.R./Direction des levés et de la cartographie, É.M.R.), C. Osborne, B. Panting (Ontario), C.S.L. Ormanney (Chairman, Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature/Président, Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine), R. Grainger (D.N.D./D.D.N.), K. AuCoin (Nova Scotia/Nouvelle-Écosse), D. Myles (New Brunswick/Nouveau-Brunswick)

THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS WERE PRESENTED AT THE 24TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES HELD IN REGINA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1985

LES RAPPORTS SUIVANTS DES COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS ONT ÉTÉ PRÉSENTÉS À LA VINGT-QUATRIÈME RÉUNION ANNUELLE DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES TENUE À REGINA, LE 27 SEPTEMBRE 1985

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON TOPONYMY RESEARCH

W.C. Wonders

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA
RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE

W.C. Wonders

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research on September 26, 1985 a number of topics were discussed, including the proposed Native Geographical Names Symposium; the role, mandate and responsibilities of the CPCGN, and the "Bibliography of Canadian toponymy". The committee recommended renewal of present membership; however, individual reports were not presented as time was limited.

À sa réunion du 26 septembre 1985, le comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique a examiné un certain nombre de points, y compris le colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones, le rôle, le mandat et les responsabilités du CPCNG et la "Bibliographie de la toponymie canadienne". Le comité recommande le renouvellement de la liste actuelle des membres; les rapports individuels ne sont cependant pas présentés, étant donné le manque de temps.

(a) Native Geographical Names Symposium

(a) Le colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones

Acting on the recommendations of the CPCGN, a Steering Committee had met in Ottawa in May, 1985, to plan for the Native Names Symposium to be held in 1986. The primary objective was agreed to be the setting of national standards and guidelines to be made available to all CPCGN members.

Un comité directeur s'est réuni à Ottawa en mai 1985 pour donner suite aux recommandations du CPCNG et planifier la tenue d'un colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones en 1986. Il est convenu que l'objectif principal est l'établissement de normes et de lignes directrices nationales à l'intention de tous les membres du CPCNG.

After discussion, the committee decided that the facilities of the Government Conference Centre in Ottawa would provide the greatest advantages and flexibility in organization, cost, participation and simultaneous interpretation. As the available rooms can hold up to 150 people, attendance at the three-day meeting (May 7-9) will be by invitation only; representation will be invited from government, academic institutions and "umbrella" native organizations.

Après discussion, le comité décide que les installations du Centre des conférences du gouvernement à Ottawa offriront les plus grands avantages et la plus grande souplesse en ce qui concerne l'organisation, le coût, la participation et l'interprétation simultanée. Puisque les salles disponibles peuvent accueillir jusqu'à 150 personnes, la présence à la réunion de trois jours (du 7 au 9 mai) sera sur invitation seulement; les gouvernements, les établissements universitaires et les "organismes-cadres" autochtones seront invités à envoyer des représentants.

The programme was tentatively outlined at the planning meeting and after discussion by the ACTR, the following breakdown is put forward:

Le programme a été esquissé à la réunion de planification et après examen par le comité consultatif, l'articulation suivante est proposée:

Day 1 ... Plenary Session

- a.m. . Keynote address, for which it is hoped that an Amerindian or Inuk can be invited
- . Speakers from the Canadian native community, indicating their prime concerns in toponymy
- p.m. . Representatives from northern foreign governments, whose countries have a native population

. 1er jour ... Réunion plénière

- matin . Discours prononcé par un Amérindien ou un Inuk, si possible
- . Conférenciers de la collectivité autochtone canadienne, qui définiront leurs principales préoccupations en matière de toponymie

- . Day 2 a.m./p.m.) Workshops to be run sequentially
- Day 3 a.m.) each with a theme paper, discussion and written recommendations.

Suggested topics include:

- field collection of names
- writing and office treatment of aboriginal names
- multiple designations for the same feature
- changing and correcting established names
- terminology

. Day 3 p.m. Plenary Session

- recommendations would be summarized and discussed by a panel (of about 5 people)
- resolutions would be made and accepted

après-midi . Représentants des gouvernements de pays étrangers nordiques ayant une population autochtone

- . Jour 2) ... Ateliers présentés successivement et comprenant chacun un exposé thématique, une discussion et des recommandations écrites.
- Jour 3 matin)

Les thèmes proposés comprennent:

- collecte des noms sur le terrain
- orthographe et emploi administratif des noms autochtones
- désignations multiples d'un même élément
- modification ou correction des noms usités
- terminologie

. Jour 3 après-midi ... Réunion plénière

- un comité d'environ cinq personnes résumera les recommandations et discutera de leurs conséquences
- présentation et adoption des résolutions

Following the symposium the resolutions would be presented to the CPCGN for discussion, perhaps modifications and hopefully the acceptance of its members. The ACTR would like to see the CPCGN working with the native peoples by forwarding its resolutions of September, 1986 to the native groups for further assessment at a more local level. Feedback would then be given to the CPCGN.

In terms of funding, it was thought that particular government departments or agencies might be prepared to fund 3 or 4 native participants and that perhaps the jurisdictions of individual CPCGN members would also be prepared to assist 2 or 3 participants from their province or territory. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs had expressed its enthusiasm for such a symposium being held.

It was recommended by the ACTR that Dr. Drolet be asked to chair the symposium.

(b) Role, mandate and responsibilities of the CPCGN

Dr. Wonders placed on record the disappointment of the ACTR in the EMR decision not to pursue further the role and functions of the CPCGN and its Secretariat, as far as its position in Surveys and Mapping Branch is concerned. Members understand, however, that under the present Order in Council, they must accept this decision. The committee recommended that the present Order in Council be examined and evaluated in the light of changing conditions.

(c) Bibliography of Canadian toponymy

During 1985, the Secretariat had continued the entry of data for an automated version of the "Bibliography of Canadian toponymy" and has now reached the point where considerable research is required to fill the data gaps and to make corrections to existing entries. Manitoba and Quebec have both contributed appreciably to the contents,

Après le colloque, les résolutions seraient présentées au CPCNG pour discussion, modification éventuelle et acceptation par les membres. Le comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique voudrait que le CPCNG travaille avec les autochtones en transmettant ses résolutions de septembre 1986 aux groupes autochtones pour une évaluation à un échelon plus local. Les commentaires seraient ensuite transmis au CPCNG.

En ce qui concerne le financement, le comité est d'avis que les ministères ou organismes gouvernementaux concernés seraient peut-être disposés à financer la participation de trois à quatre autochtones et que les membres du CPCNG seraient disposés à aider deux ou trois participants de leur province ou territoire. Le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord avait exprimé son enthousiasme quant à la tenue d'un tel colloque.

Le comité consultatif recommande que M. Drolet soit invité à présider le colloque.

(b) Rôle, mandat et responsabilités du CPCNG

M. Wonders exprime officiellement la déception éprouvée par le comité consultatif à l'égard de la décision d'EMR de ne pas poursuivre davantage le rôle et les fonctions du CPCNG et de son secrétariat, en ce qui concerne sa position au sein de la Direction des levés et de la cartographie. Les membres comprennent cependant qu'en vertu du décret actuel, ils doivent accepter la décision. Le comité recommande l'examen et l'évaluation du décret étant donné l'évolution du contexte.

(c) Bibliographie de la toponymie canadienne

Au cours de 1985, le Secrétariat a poursuivi l'introduction de données pour créer une version automatisée de la "Bibliographie de la toponymie canadienne" et a atteint maintenant le point où il faut entreprendre des recherches considérables pour combler les lacunes des données et pour corriger les inscriptions antérieures. Le Manitoba et le Québec ont fait des apports sensibles à la bibliographie

but other members are urged to send in items to be listed for their jurisdictions. Mr. Lapierre had obtained funding for a graduate student to verify the Ontario references and to produce annotations in both English and French. The format used is being reviewed by ACTR members, with a view to extending the annotations to other sections of the bibliography.

et les autres membres sont incités à transmettre des données relatives à leurs domaines de compétence. M. Lapierre a obtenu des fonds pour embaucher un étudiant de deuxième ou troisième cycle qui aura pour tâche de vérifier les références ontariennes et de rédiger les notes en anglais et en français. Les membres du comité consultatif sont en train d'examiner la présentation matérielle, afin d'étendre les notes aux autres sections de la bibliographie.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NAMES FOR
UNDERSEA AND MARITIME FEATURES

S.B. MacPhee

The Advisory Committee on Names for Undersea and Maritime Features met for a full day meeting November 28, 1984 at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

1. Name, Terms of Reference, Membership

The name of the Committee and its expanded structure as endorsed by the CPCNG in Charlottetown in September 1984 were introduced this year.

The composition of the Advisory Committee is as follows:

Chairman: Dominion Hydrographer, S.B. MacPhee
Secretary: Head, CHS Nomenclature Section, T. Jolicoeur
Members: B. Bornhold, GSC, Patricia Bay
C. Chaulk, National Defence, Ottawa
G.H. Jones, Jones Frontier Advisors Ltd.,
Calgary
L. La Brie, Secretary of State, Ottawa
D. Loring, Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratory,
Dartmouth
B. Pelletier, GSC, Ottawa
A. Rayburn, Canadian Permanent Committee
on Geographical Names, EMR, Ottawa
B. Sanford, GSC, Ottawa

It was proposed to add to the Committee the expertise of Dr. Georges Drapeau, a French-Canadian geoscientist, from the Université du Québec, Rimouski.

COGLA (Canadian Oil and Gas Lands Administration), through its chairman, will be approached for a possible representative on the Advisory Committee, to replace the former DINA member.

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DES NOMS D'ENTITÉS
SOUS-MARINES ET MARITIMES

S.B. MacPhee

Le Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines et maritimes s'est réuni, une journée durant, le 28 novembre 1984, à l'Institut océanographique de Bedford, à Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse).

1. Nom, mandat et composition du Comité

Le nom du Comité et sa composition élargie, tels qu'agréés par le CPCNG, à Charlottetown, en septembre 1984, ont été formalisés cette année.

Le Comité consultatif se compose comme suit:

Président: Hydrographe fédéral, M. S.B. MacPhee
Secrétaire: Chef, Section de la nomenclature, SHC, Mme
T. Jolicoeur
Membres: M. B. Bornhold, CGC, Patricia Bay
M. C. Chaulk, Défense nationale, Ottawa
M. G.H. Jones, Jones Frontier Advisors Ltd.,
Calgary
M. L. La Brie, Secrétariat d'État, Ottawa
M. D. Loring, Laboratoire océanographique
de l'Atlantique, Dartmouth
M. B. Pelletier, CGC, Ottawa
M. A. Rayburn, CPCNG, EMR, Ottawa
M. B. Sanford, CGC, Ottawa

Il a été proposé de compléter le Comité en faisant appel à l'expertise de M. Georges Drapeau, un géoscientifique canadien-français de l'Université du Québec, à Rimouski.

Des démarches seront entreprises auprès du président de l'APGIC (Administration du pétrole et du gaz des terres du Canada) pour étudier la pertinence d'une représentation de cet organisme au Comité consultatif, en remplacement de l'ancien représentant du MAINC.

Two maritime names were on the agenda for study.

- a) **Gulf of St. Lawrence** - It was recommended that the Committee endorse the outer extent of the Gulf of St. Lawrence as approved by the 12th I.H.O. Conference in April 1982, as follows:

(CHS 4020) On the northeast: A line from Cape Bauld (51° 39'N - 55° 25'W) in Newfoundland, to the eastern extremity of Belle Isle, then to North-east Ledge (rocks at 52° 02'N - 55° 16'W), and then to the eastern extremity (52° 13'N - 55° 38'W) of Cape St. Charles in Labrador.

(CHS 4002) A line from Channel Head (47° 34'N - 59° 07'W) in Newfoundland, to Long Point (46° 51'N - 60° 18'W; formerly named Cape Egmont) on Cape Breton Island, then to Low Point (46° 16'N - 60° 08'W), and then across to Cape Canso (45° 18'N - 60° 56'W).

- b) **Labrador Sea** - For Canadian mapping and charting, the outer limit of Labrador Sea should not extend south of the Strait of Belle Isle.

A decision list will reflect the following description:

(CHS 5001) On the east: A line from Cape St. Charles (52° 13'N - 55° 37'W) in Labrador to Kap Farvel (59° 46'N - 43° 55'W) in Greenland.

The northern limit of Labrador Sea will be discussed at the next meeting.

2. Pacific Coast Names

One of the principal difficulties encountered in naming undersea elongated depressions concerns the distinction between "valley" and "trough". The semantics of these terms have been discussed at length by West Coast scientists. It is felt that all the continental shelf features off B.C. should be called "troughs". Many of them have isolated basins or lows along their lengths, making the term "valley" inappropriate. The following names were recommended for approval:

- a) **Moresby Trough** 52° 50'N - 130° 05'W (CHS 3744)

This feature is located in eastern Hecate Strait, northern Queen Charlotte Sound. It is 250 km long, up to 30 km wide, and varies between 100 to 500 metres in depth. It is named after the associated feature, Moresby Island.

- b) **Middle Trough** 51° 45'N - 139° 45'W (NRM 19318A) (not Mitchell's Trough)

This shallow trough located in north central to west Queen Charlotte Sound, between Goose Island Bank and Middle Bank, is 70 km by 20 km in extent and has depths of 200 m to 400 m. It is named as such because of its location adjacent to Middle Bank and in the middle of the three prominent troughs in Queen Charlotte Sound.

L'ordre du jour prévoyait l'examen de deux désignations maritimes.

- a) **Golfe du Saint-Laurent**: le Comité a été invité à entériner la circonscription du golfe du Saint-Laurent, approuvée par la 12^e Conférence de l'O.H.I., tenue en avril 1982, et décrite comme suit:

(SHC 4020) Au nord-est: une ligne courant du cap Bauld (51° 39'N - 55° 25'W), à Terre-Neuve, jusqu'à l'extrémité est de Belle Isle, puis, jusqu'aux rochers Northeast (52° 02'N - 55° 16'W), et enfin, jusqu'à l'extrémité est (52° 13'N - 55° 38'W) du cap St. Charles, au Labrador.

(SHC 4002) Une ligne courant depuis le cap Channel (47° 34'N - 59° 07'W), à Terre-Neuve, jusqu'à la pointe Long (46° 51'N - 60° 18'W; auparavant cap Egmont), sur l'île du Cap-Breton, puis, jusqu'à la pointe Low (46° 16'N - 60° 08'W), puis, en travers, jusqu'au cap Canso (45° 18'N - 60° 45'W).

- b) **Mer du Labrador**: pour les fins des travaux canadiens de cartographie et d'hydrographie, la circonscription de la mer du Labrador ne devrait pas s'étendre plus au sud que le détroit de Belle Isle.

La liste des décisions reflétera la description suivante:

(SHC 5001) A l'est: une ligne courant depuis le cap St. Charles (52° 13'N - 55° 37'W), au Labrador, jusqu'au Kap Farvel (59° 46'N - 43° 55'W) au Groenland.

La limite septentrionale de la mer du Labrador sera examinée lors de la prochaine réunion.

2. Toponymie de la côte du Pacifique

L'une des principales difficultés de la désignation des dépressions sous-marines allongées se situe au niveau de la distinction à établir entre "vallée" et "cuvette". Les scientifiques de la côte ouest examinent depuis longtemps la dimension sémantique de ces termes et ils estiment que toutes les formations du plateau continental baigné par les eaux côtières de la Colombie-Britannique sont en réalité des "cuvettes". Plusieurs de ces cuvettes contiennent des dépressions ou des bassins isolés, et la désignation de "vallée", dans ces cas, est peu appropriée. Les noms suivants ont été retenus et recommandés:

- a) **Moresby Trough** 52° 50'N - 130° 05'W (SHC 3744)

Cette formation est située dans la partie orientale du détroit d'Hécate, dans le nord du bassin Queen Charlotte. D'une longueur de 250 km, cette dépression a une largeur atteignant 30 km et une profondeur variant entre 100 et 500 mètres. Son nom s'inspire de la formation qui y est associée, c'est-à-dire l'île Moresby.

- b) **Middle Trough** 51° 45'N - 129° 45'W (NRM 19318A) (et non pas Mitchell's Trough)

Cette cuvette superficielle, située au centre-nord et à l'ouest du bassin Queen Charlotte, entre le banc de l'île Goose et le banc Middle, a une superficie de 70 km par 20 km, et une profondeur variant entre 200 m et 400 m. La formation doit son nom au fait qu'elle est voisine du banc Middle et qu'elle se trouve au milieu de trois cuvettes importantes du bassin Queen Charlotte.

- c) Davidson Seamount 53° 38'N - 136° 30'W (CHS 3000)
(not Peirce Seamount)

This feature is located northwest of Hodgkins and Bowie Seamounts. It has an extent of 36 km by 27 km and a minimum depth of 1250 m. The name was used as early as 1960 (Gibson, W.M., 1960, "Submarine Topography in the Gulf of Alaska", Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., vol. 71, p. 1087-1106), probably named after "Davidson", a U.S. oceanographic vessel.

- d) Sea Otter Trough 51° 19'N - 129° 00'W (NRM 19318A)
(not Goose Island Trough, nor Sea Otter Valley)

The name was approved in 1964 by the U.S. on the basis of the associated islands name, Sea Otter Group.

- e) Dixon Trough 54° 27'N - 133° 00'W (CHS 3802)
(not Dixon Valley)

This feature is a long, circular trough contained within a 300 metre isobath in western Dixon Entrance.

- f) North Bank 52° 02'N - 129° 57'W (CHS 3744)
(not Middle Bank)

The name has been in use since 1976 by the U.S. when the name was suggested for inclusion on a Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources map of the Northeast Pacific.

- g) Baker Fan 54° 35'N - 135° 00'W (GEBCC 5.03)
(altered application)

This is a feature extending from 53° 30'N to 55° 40'N and as far seaward as 137° 30'W. The name is mentioned in "The Sea", M.N. Hill (ed.), 1963, page 323.

- h) Oglala Seamount 50° 23'N - 132° 10'W (CHS 3000)

The name is shown on Chart No. 1410 of the "Bathymetric Atlas of the Northeast Pacific", U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office 1971, H.O. Publ. No. 1303.

- i) Split Seamount 47° 39'N - 129° 59'W (GEBCC 5.03)

The U.S. does not agree to the approval of this name because it does not qualify in elevation as a seamount, according to their definition of the term (more than 1,000 metres). Also, they feel that "Split" could be applied to any number of similar features in ridge areas. ACNUMF has, nevertheless, recommended the name for approval because: 1) their definition of seamount omits the height criterion and 2) the "split" nature in other ridge areas does not eliminate the use of the name. There are 23 features with the name "Middle Ground" in Canada alone, all of which exhibit some sort of "middle-ness" from which they acquired their name.

- c) Davidson Seamount 53° 38'N - 136° 30'W (SHC 3000)
(et non Peirce Seamount)

Cette formation se trouve au nord-ouest des monts marins Hodgkins et Bowie. D'une superficie de 36 km par 27 km, ce mont se trouve à une profondeur minimum de 1250 m. Ce nom a été utilisé dès 1960 (dans Gibson, W.M., 1960, "Submarine Topography in the Gulf of Alaska", Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., vol. 71, pp. 1087-1106). Ce nom a vraisemblablement été inspiré par le "Davidson", un navire océanographique américain.

- d) Sea Otter Trough 51° 19'N - 129° 00'W (NRM 19318A)
(et non Goose Island Trough, ou encore Sea Otter Valley)

Ce nom a été agréé en 1964 par les États-Unis; il est inspiré des îles qui y sont associées, c'est-à-dire les îles du groupe Sea Otter.

- e) Dixon Trough 54° 27'N - 133° 00'W (SHC 3802)
(et non Dixon Valley)

Il s'agit d'une formation ayant la forme d'une longue dépression circulaire suivant une isobathe de 300 m, dans la partie ouest de l'entrée Dixon.

- f) North Bank 52° 02'N - 129° 57'W (SHC 3744)
(et non Middle Bank)

Ce nom est utilisé par les États-Unis depuis 1976, date à laquelle fut suggérée l'inclusion de ce nom sur une carte des ressources minérales et énergétiques du Nord-Est du Pacifique, établie par le Circum-Pacific Council.

- g) Baker Fan 54° 35'N - 135° 00'W (GEBCC 5.03)
(application modifiée)

Cette formation s'étend du 53° 30'N au 55° 40'N, et, en mer, jusqu'au 137° 30'W. Ce nom figure dans l'ouvrage intitulé "The Sea", M.N. Hill (éditeur), 1963, page 323.

- h) Oglala Seamount 50° 23'N - 132° 10'W (SHC 3000)

Ce nom figure sur la carte n° 1410 de l'ouvrage intitulé "Bathymetric Atlas of the Northeast Pacific", U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office 1971, H.O. Publ. No. 1303.

- i) Split Seamount 47° 39'N - 129° 59'W (GEBCC 5.03)

Les États-Unis ne sont pas d'accord avec l'agrément de ce nom, parce que cette formation ne respecte pas le critère d'altitude applicable au mont marin, selon la définition américaine (plus de 1,000 mètres). Les Américains estiment également que la désignation "Split" pourrait être appliquée à n'importe quelle formation semblable de dorsales. Le CCNESMM a néanmoins recommandé l'agrément du nom pour les motifs suivants: 1) sa définition de mont marin ne tient pas compte du critère "hauteur" et 2) le caractère "faillé" des autres secteurs des dorsales n'empêche pas l'utilisation de cette désignation ("split"). Il existe au Canada vingt-trois formations portant le nom de "Middle Ground" et toutes comportent une caractéristique dite "médiane" étant à l'origine de leur appellation.

- j) Queen Charlotte 53° 00'N - 133° 30'W (GEBCO 5.03)
Trough

This feature is bounded by Queen Charlotte Terrace on the east, between 52° 05'N and 53° 50'N latitude. It is 300 km long, and up to 35 km wide. The maximum depth is 2850 m, bounded by a 2800 m bathymetric contour.

- k) Laskeek Bank 52° 50'N - 131° 00'W (CHS 3902)

This is a broad bank in southern Hecate Strait, immediately off Laskeek Bay and separated from Moresby Island by deep troughs. It has a least depth of 24 m, and its limits are defined by the 100 m contour. Its size is 35 km by 35 km.

3. Sable Island Area Names

A presentation was made by Mr. Alan Ruffman of Geomarine Associates Ltd. describing the seafloor adjacent to Sable Island. Surveys were made in 1982 for Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., in a search for possible pipeline routes in the Sable Island area. As a result new names were being used in internal company reports.

Name Change

- a) Kapuskasing Pass 44° 38'N - 61° 00'W (CHS 8007)
NOT Kapuskasing Saddle
NOR Northwest Channel
NOR Kapuskasing Channel

This feature separates the south end of French Bank and the northwest part of Middle Bank, and is between the 100 m contours which surround these banks.

New Names

- a) Harcourt Cameron 43° 45'N - 60° 10'W (Chart 801)
Spur
NOT East Ridge

This long feature trends more than 80 km southwest across Sable Island Bank from East Point on Sable Island.

- b) DesBarres Spur 43° 56'N - 59° 10'W (CHS 4098)

This is a flat, 42 m deep protrusion of East Bar, located southeast of Sable Island.

- c) Saint M Trough 44° 31'N - 60° 08'W (CHS 8007)
NOT Eastern Channel (Yorath, 1967)
NOR Saint M Channel

This feature lies between the southeast side of Middle Bank and the west end of Banquereau.

4. Arctic Area Names

Sverdrup Shelf, Sverdrup Slope and Sverdrup Rise bordering the Queen Elizabeth Islands in the Canadian Arctic are names that were recently approved by the ACNUMF. As the Sverdrup Islands border only a portion of the above features, the term Queen Elizabeth has been reconsidered to replace

- j) Queen Charlotte 53° 00'N - 133° 30'W (GEBCO 5.03)
Trough

Cette formation est circonscrite par la terrasse Queen Charlotte, à l'est, entre les latitudes 52° 05'N et 53° 50'N. D'une longueur de 300 km et d'une largeur atteignant 35 km, cette formation a une profondeur maximale de 2850 m et est délimitée par une courbe bathymétrique de 2800 m.

- k) Laskeek Bank 52° 50'N - 131° 00'W (SHC 3902)

Ce large banc est situé dans le sud du détroit d'Hécate, tout près de la baie Laskeek, et il est séparé de l'île Moresby par de profondes dépressions. Ce banc, qui se trouve par un moins 24 m de fond, est délimité par la courbe bathymétrique de 100 m, et il a une superficie de 35 km par 35 km.

3. Toponymie de la région de l'île de Sable

M. Alan Ruffman, de la Geomarine Associates Ltd., a présenté une description du fond marin entourant l'île de Sable. Des levés ont été effectués en 1982, pour le compte de la Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., en vue d'identifier les tracés pipeliniers possibles dans le secteur de l'île de Sable. De nouvelles désignations ont donc été utilisées dans les rapports internes de la société.

Changement de nom

- a) Kapuskasing Pass 44° 38'N - 61° 00'W (SHC 8007)
NON Kapuskasing Saddle
NI Northwest Channel
NI Kapuskasing Channel

Cette formation sépare l'extrémité sud du banc French et la partie nord-ouest du banc du Milieu, et est circonscrite par les courbes de profondeur de 100 m qui encerclent ces bancs.

Nouveaux noms

- a) Harcourt Cameron 43° 45'N - 60° 10'W (Carte 801)
Spur
ET NON East Ridge

Cette longue formation s'étend en direction sud-ouest sur plus de 80 km, par-delà le banc de l'île de Sable, depuis la pointe East de l'île de Sable.

- b) DesBarres Spur 43° 56'N - 59° 10'W (SHC 4098)

Il s'agit d'une protrusion plate d'une profondeur de 42 m, de la barre Est, située au sud-est de l'île de Sable.

- c) Saint M Trough 44° 31'N - 60° 08'W (SHC 8007)
ET NON Eastern Channel (Yorath, 1967)
NI Saint M Channel

Cette formation est située entre le côté sud-est du banc du Milieu et l'extrémité ouest de Banquereau.

4. Toponymie de la région arctique

Sverdrup Shelf, Sverdrup Slope et Sverdrup Rise en bordure des îles de la Reine-Elisabeth, dans l'Arctique canadien, étaient des désignations d'agrément récent par le CCNESMM. Comme les îles Sverdrup ne bordent qu'une partie de ces formations, la pertinence de remplacer le terme "Sverdrup"

Sverdrup. In view of this reconsideration, the following changes were recommended:

- a) Queen Elizabeth Shelf
NOT Sverdrup Shelf 80° 30'N - 100° 00'W (CHS 7000)
- b) Queen Elizabeth Slope
NOT Sverdrup Slope 80° 15'N - 106° 00'W (CHS 7000)
- c) Queen Elizabeth Rise
NOT Sverdrup Rise 82° 00'N - 110° 30'W (CHS 7000)

New Name

- a) Morris Jesup Ridge 84° 30'N - 26° 00'W (CHS 7000)

The committee will inform the Government of Denmark of its intention to apply the name Morris Jesup Ridge to the feature located approximately 35 km north of Kap Morris Jesup. The use of "ridge" conforms with features of the same type located in the vicinity.

The following names are proposed for specific undersea features occurring in the high Arctic.

- a) Lincoln Trough 81° 10'N - 65° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

This is a long, somewhat regular feature extending from Kane Bank at 79° 50'N - 71° 10'W, at a depth of approximately 180 m. It drops off continuously in a northeasterly direction toward Lincoln Sea to a maximum depth exceeding 650 m., then rises to the floor of Lincoln Sea at 82° 10'N - 60° 00'W. Numerous small depressions and elevations characterize the seafloor. The name is derived from Lincoln Sea.

- b) Kane Bank 69° 00'N - 79° 30'W (CHS 7000)

This feature is a broad platform occurring mainly in water depths between 100 m and 200 m. It occupies most of the seafloor beneath Kane Basin, from which it is named.

- c) Bache Trough 79° 20'N - 70° 00'W (CHS 7000)

Underlying the central portion of Nares Strait, this feature occurs as a long, regular trough, that extends southwesterly from Kane Bank in 170 m of water, to a point at 78° 30'N - 74° 00'W, in approximately 500 m of water, where it joins the floor of Smith Sound. The name is derived from Bache Peninsula.

- d) Humboldt Valley 79° 10'N - 70° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

Extending southwesterly from Humboldt Glacier on western Greenland, the valley depends progressively to 600 m approximately where it joins Bache Trough

par le terme "Queen Elizabeth" a été envisagée et cet examen a donné lieu aux recommandations suivantes:

- a) Queen Elizabeth Shelf
ET NON PAS Sverdrup Shelf 80° 30'N - 100° 00'W (SHC 7000)
- b) Queen Elizabeth Slope
ET NON PAS Sverdrup Slope 80° 15'N - 106° 00'W (SHC 7000)
- c) Queen Elizabeth Rise
ET NON PAS Sverdrup Rise 82° 00'N - 110° 30'W (SHC 7000)

Nouveau nom

- a) Morris Jesup Ridge 84° 30'N - 26° 00'W (SHC 7000)

Le Comité avisera le Gouvernement du Danemark de son intention d'attribuer le nom "Morris Jesup Ridge" à la formation située à peu près à 35 km au nord du Kap Morris Jesup. L'utilisation du terme "Ridge" correspond aux formations du même type situées dans le secteur.

Le Comité propose l'attribution des noms suivants à des formations sous-marines spécifiques de l'Arctique supérieur.

- a) Lincoln Trough 81° 10'N - 65° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

Il s'agit d'une longue formation assez régulière qui s'étend depuis le banc Kane, par 79° 50'N - 71° 10'W, à une profondeur d'environ 180 m. Elle plonge progressivement vers le nord-est, en direction de la mer de Lincoln, à une profondeur maximale supérieure à 650 m, avant de remonter jusqu'au fond de la mer de Lincoln, par 82° 10'N - 60° 00'W. Le fond marin est caractérisé par de nombreuses petites dépressions et élévations. Le nom de la formation est inspiré de la mer de Lincoln.

- b) Kane Bank 69° 00'N - 79° 30'W (SHC 7000)

Il s'agit d'une formation ayant la forme d'une grande plate-forme et qui se manifeste principalement à des profondeurs variant entre 100 et 200 m. Le banc occupe la majeure partie du fond marin du bassin Kane, dont il tire son nom.

- c) Bache Trough 79° 20'N - 70° 00'W (SHC 7000)

Sous-jacente à la partie centrale du détroit de Nares, cette formation se présente sous la forme d'une longue dépression régulière, qui s'étend en direction sud-ouest, depuis le banc Kane, sous 170 m d'eau, jusqu'à un point situé par 78° 30'N - 74° 00'W, par quelque 500 m de fond, où elle rejoint le fond du détroit de Smith. Ce nom est inspiré de la péninsule Bache.

- d) Humboldt Valley 79° 10'N - 70° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

Cette vallée, qui s'étend vers le sud-ouest à partir du glacier Humboldt, situé dans la partie occidentale du Groenland, descend progressivement jusqu'à une profondeur d'environ 600 m, pour rejoindre la dépression Bache, par 78° 35'N - 73° 30'W. La vallée Humboldt constitue la limite méridionale du banc

at 78° 35'N - 73° 30'W. Humboldt Valley forms the southern boundary of Kane Bank, and its axis and southern wall parallel the south coast of Kane Basin. The name is taken from Humboldt Glacier.

e) Talbot Trough 77° 30'N - 75° 00'W (CHS 7000)

This depression is about 700 m in depth and is one of the deepest features underlying Nares Strait. It lies between Alexander Sill to the north, and Carey Sill to the south. Because of its regular linear extent and its rather flat bottom, it typically resembles a trough. Somewhat funnel-shaped in plan, it is 37 km wide in the north, and about 110 - 120 km wide in the south. The name is from Talbot Inlet, a water body lying adjacent to the nearby east coast of Ellesmere Island.

f) Alexander Sill 78° 30'N - 73° 30'W (CHS 7000)

This feature is about 500 m deep and lies between Bache Trough to the north and Talbot Trough to the south. It is more than 100 m higher than Bache Trough and almost 300 m higher than Talbot Trough, and lies between Greenland and Ellesmere Island, directly beneath Smith Sound. The name is derived from Kap Alexander on the nearby western coast of Greenland.

g) Carey Sill 76° 35'N - 74° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

This feature lies at a considerably higher elevation than Talbot Trough to the north and the seafloor of Baffin Bay to the south. Its depth is about 500 m, and its east and west sides comprise walls that rise to 200 m of water depth where shelves extend off Greenland and Ellesmere Island respectively. Generally the feature trends south-easterly from Talbot Trough and approaches Carey Islands, after which it is named. Carey Sill has a width of about 46 km, and a slightly irregular course.

h) Clarence Trough 77° 20'N - 79° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

This feature is essentially a trough, as it rises rather steeply on all sides and is elongated. It extends to the east from Ellesmere Island and its course parallels the north shore of Clarence head after which it is named. The greatest depth of more than 770 m is located at the eastern end of the feature.

i) Thule Trough 77° 20'N - 70° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

This long, linear depression lying off western Greenland, has a regular gradient that is characterized by several small rises and depressions along the length of its course. On the north flank is the settlement of Thule after which the feature is named.

Kane, et son axe ainsi que sa face méridionale suivent une direction parallèle à la côte méridionale du bassin Kane. Ce nom s'inspire du glacier Humboldt.

e) Talbot Trough 77° 30'N - 75° 00'W (SHC 7000)

Cette dépression, d'une profondeur de quelque 700 m, est l'une des formations les plus profondes du détroit de Nares et elle est située entre le seuil Alexander, au nord, et le seuil Carey, au sud. En raison de son étendue linéaire régulière et de son fond relativement plat, il s'agit d'une cuvette typique. Ayant à peu près la forme d'un entonnoir, cette formation a une largeur de 37 km au nord et une largeur d'environ 100 à 120 km, au sud. Ce nom s'inspire de l'anse Talbot, voisine, sur la côte est, de l'île d'Ellesmere.

f) Alexander Sill 78° 30'N - 73° 30'W (SHC 7000)

Cette formation, qui se trouve à une profondeur d'environ 500 m, est située entre la dépression Bache, au nord, et la dépression Talbot, au sud. Ce seuil domine la dépression Bache, d'une centaine de mètres, et la dépression Talbot, de presque 300 mètres; il est situé entre le Groenland et l'île d'Ellesmere, directement sous le détroit de Smith. Ce nom s'inspire de Kap Alexander, situé tout près, sur la côte ouest du Groenland.

g) Carey Sill 76° 35'N - 74° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

Cette formation, nettement plus élevée que la dépression Talbot, au nord, et que le fond marin de la baie de Baffin, au sud, se trouve à une profondeur de quelque 500 m. Les faces est et ouest du seuil comportent des murs s'élevant à 200 m de la surface de l'eau, et de ces murs, des plateaux s'étendent depuis le Groenland et l'île d'Ellesmere, respectivement. Dans l'ensemble, la formation est orientée vers le sud-est, depuis la dépression Talbot, et s'approche de l'archipel Carey, dont son nom est inspiré. Le seuil Carey a une largeur de quelque 46 km, et suit une direction légèrement irrégulière.

h) Clarence Trough 77° 20'N - 79° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

Cette formation est essentiellement une cuvette, puisqu'elle monte plutôt abruptement, de tous les côtés, et a une forme allongée. Elle s'étend franc est, depuis l'île d'Ellesmere, et suit une direction parallèle à la rive nord de la cuvette Clarence, dont son nom est inspiré. La partie la plus profonde de la cuvette, qui se trouve à plus de 770 m, est située à l'extrémité est de la formation.

i) Thule Trough 77° 20'N - 70° 00'W (GEBCO 5.17)

Cette longue dépression linéaire, située au large de la partie occidentale du Groenland, présente une pente régulière caractérisée par plusieurs petites élévations et dépressions, tout au long de son cours. Le nom de cette formation s'inspire de l'agglomération de Thule située sur son flanc nord.

5. Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names

It was agreed to describe and research the origin of the major undersea feature names adjacent to Canada, as

5. Répertoire toponymique des formations sous-marines

Le Comité a convenu d'entreprendre la documentation et la description de l'origine des noms des principales

a specific project for 1985. About 500 names will appear with annotations in the next edition of the gazetteer.

6. ACNUMF Brochure

The existing six page "Information Sheet" has been revised by B.V. Sanford, and will now be turned over to an editor.

7. Next Meeting

The general consensus of the Committee was that future work is needed to review the validity of generic terms and definitions presently in use by the ACNUMF. A half day meeting will thus be designated in the fall of 1985 to review definitions and to make them more accurately fit the wide range of physiographic features presently on the offshore.

8. General

The Committee agreed that physiographic maps and bathymetric charts are the medium in which physiographic features on the seafloor should be displayed and made known to the Canadian public.

formations sous-marines limitrophes du Canada, à titre de projet spécifique pour 1985. La prochaine édition du répertoire comprendra quelque cinq cents noms annotés.

6. Brochure du CCNESMM

M. B.V. Sanford a révisé le texte du "Bulletin" existant, de six pages, et ce nouveau texte sera maintenant remis à un éditeur.

7. Prochaine réunion

Les membres du Comité ont reconnu la nécessité de poursuivre le travail d'examen de la validité des définitions et des termes génériques actuellement utilisés par le CCNESMM. Une réunion d'une demi-journée sera donc convoquée à l'automne de 1985 pour revoir les définitions et les affiner de façon à mieux décrire le vaste éventail de caractéristiques physiographiques propres aux formations sous-marines.

8. Généralités

Le Comité a reconnu que les cartes physiographiques et les cartes bathymétriques constituent le moyen à utiliser pour illustrer les caractéristiques physiographiques des fonds marins et les porter à la connaissance des Canadiens.



A part of National Earth Science Series map NT 12-16-B, Belcher Channel, Northwest Territories.

Note undersea features: Cameron Island Rise, Desbarats Basin, Grinnell Ridge and Berkeley Trough

Une partie de la carte NT 12-16-B de la Série nationale de la science de la terre, Belcher Channel, Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Noter les entités sous-marines: Cameron Island Rise, Desbarats Basin, Grinnell Ridge et Berkeley Trough

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE NOMENCLATURE

C.S.L. Ommanney

The Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature has met twice since September 1984: in Victoria, B.C., from March 25-27, and in Regina, September 25 and 26.

As in recent years the main focus of the committee's activities has been the glossary of physical feature generics in use in Canada. Agreement has been reached between the Secretariat and the Translation Bureau on the form of a joint publication to be printed prior to the United Nations meeting in 1987. In this special publication, each generic term, whether English or French, will be entered in alphabetical order. Some, or all, of the following information will be included - synonym, abbreviation, description, notes, equivalent in the other official language, related terms, and examples. A two-column format for each entry will provide for parallel information in both languages. The source language of the description and the notes will be clearly identified. Illustrations will be included for a certain number of terms, to the extent of 20 pages. It is envisaged that the publication will be some 250 pages long. Costs for 1000 copies to be available for distribution by the CPCGN, will be included in the Secretariat's estimates for 1986-1987.

It is extremely important that all provinces and territories be properly represented in this publication, particularly in the choice of examples and illustrations. Each CPCGN member will be contacted, requesting a check of the appropriateness of examples selected from his jurisdiction and also requesting by December 31, 1985, 10-15 illustrations of typical or unusual physical generics in current use. This is an urgent and important matter. An inadequate response may result in a publication that, in its illustrations and examples, fails to reflect properly the true diversity and uniqueness of our geographical heritage.

"Guidelines on the application of mountain names." These guidelines are along the lines of those presented previously on naming small features and commemorative naming for non-Canadians. Following their acceptance by the CPCGN, the committee would see them being incorporated in a revised edition of the "Principles and Procedures".

During the past year, the committee has been grappling with the problem of the hierarchy of mountain names, exemplified in the new physiographic map of western Canada prepared by W.H. Mathews for the Geological Survey of Canada. This topic will likely become one of the main activities of the committee, once the glossary is completed.

The committee has also tackled many individual problems. These are identified in the minutes of our meetings

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF
DE LA NOMENCLATURE GLACIOLOGIQUE ET ALPINE

C.S.L. Ommanney

Le Comité consultatif sur la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine s'est réuni deux fois depuis septembre 1984: à Victoria, C.-B., du 25 au 27 mars, et à Regina, les 25 et 26 septembre.

Poursuivant l'action entreprise ces dernières années, le Comité a surtout travaillé à l'établissement du glossaire des génériques utilisés au Canada pour désigner les éléments du relief. Le Secrétariat et le Bureau des traductions ont convenu de la forme que prendra la publication conjointe qui sera imprimée avant la réunion de l'ONU en 1987. Dans cette publication spéciale, tous les termes génériques, anglais ou français, seront inscrits par ordre alphabétique. Parmi les renseignements qui peuvent être indiqués, mentionnons: les synonymes, les abréviations, une description, des remarques, l'équivalent dans l'autre langue officielle, les termes connexes et des exemples. La présentation de chaque entrée sur deux colonnes permettra de fournir les renseignements parallèles dans les deux langues. La langue d'origine des descriptions et des remarques sera clairement précisée. Des illustrations accompagneront un certain nombre de termes, mais ne devraient pas occuper plus de 20 pages. Il est prévu que la publication comportera quelque 250 pages. Le coût des 1 000 exemplaires diffusés par le CPCNG sera imputé sur le budget des dépenses du Secrétariat visant l'année 1986-1987.

Il est extrêmement important que les provinces et les territoires occupent tous la place qui leur est due dans cette publication, en particulier en ce qui concerne le choix des exemples et des illustrations. Nous communiquerons avec tous les membres du CPCNG pour leur demander de vérifier l'à-propos des exemples qui les concernent et de fournir avant le 31 décembre 1985 de 10 à 15 illustrations de génériques d'éléments de relief typiques ou inhabituels d'usage courant. Cette question est urgente et importante, car à défaut de réponse appropriée, la publication risque de ne pas refléter correctement, par ses illustrations et ses exemples, la diversité et l'unicité de notre géographie.

Les lignes directrices pour l'application des ornymes sont conformes à celles qui ont été présentées précédemment pour désigner les petits éléments et les noms commémoratifs des étrangers. Lorsque le CPCNG les aura approuvées, le Comité envisage de les incorporer dans une édition révisée des "Principes et directives".

Au cours de l'année dernière, le Comité s'est attaqué au problème de la hiérarchisation des noms de montagnes, tel qu'il se présente dans la nouvelle carte physiographique de l'Ouest du Canada préparée par W.H. Mathews pour la Commission géologique du Canada. Lorsque le glossaire sera terminé, cette question deviendra vraisemblablement l'un des principaux objets des travaux du Comité.

Le Comité a également abordé de nombreux problèmes particuliers. Ils sont précisés dans les comptes rendus

which can be consulted by any CPCGN member who is interested. Following review of some topographic maps of mountain areas, the committee recommends, particularly to the ACGAN member representing the Surveys and Mapping Branch, that trails continue to be shown on maps, but that they only be identified by officially approved names, and also that private and commercial alpine huts be identified only by symbol and not by name.

Some concern was expressed by members that the impending move of the National Hydrology Research Institute to Saskatoon may lead to a radical reduction in the level of glaciological information available to all members, or even the complete loss of access to it. It was suggested that Dr. Drolet, as CPCGN chairman, might wish to seek assurance from Environment Canada, that this sole source of glaciological information in Canada will not be diminished to the point where CPCGN members can no longer get the information they require for serving their constituents.

It is now some 10 years since the CPCGN decided to establish the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature and gave me the responsibility of privilege of being its chairman. A short retrospective view of the advisory committee and its accomplishments has been prepared. I take this opportunity of thanking all those who have served on the committee for their hard work and commitment and single out Helen Kerfoot and her work in the Secretariat, without whom our accomplishments would have been much fewer.

In view of the continuing work on the glossary, which will be finished in March 1987, I recommend that the current membership be reappointed. Two meetings are anticipated during the coming year: one in western Canada in February or March and another prior to the 1986 CPCGN meeting in Whitehorse.

de nos réunions, que tout membre du CPCNG intéressé peut consulter. Après avoir révisé certaines cartes topographiques de zones montagneuses, le Comité recommande, en particulier au membre du CCNGA qui représente la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, de continuer d'indiquer les sentiers sur les cartes, mais de ne les identifier que par leur nom officiel et d'identifier les refuges de montagne, privés et commerciaux, par un symbole plutôt que par un nom.

Certains membres craignent que le déménagement de l'Institut national de recherche en hydrologie à Saskatoon réduise et même bloque l'accès aux renseignements glaciologiques. On a exprimé l'idée que M. Drolet, président du CPCNG, pourrait tenter d'obtenir d'Environnement Canada l'assurance que cette seule source d'information glaciologique au Canada ne subira pas de compressions telles que les membres du CPCNG ne pourront plus obtenir les renseignements nécessaires pour répondre aux demandes de leurs mandats.

Cela fait maintenant 10 ans que le CPCNG a décidé de mettre sur pied le Comité consultatif sur la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine et qu'il m'a donné la charge et le privilège de le présider. Une petite analyse rétrospective du Comité consultatif et de ses réalisations a été préparée. Je saisis cette occasion pour remercier tous les membres du Comité pour le travail ardu qu'ils ont accompli et le dévouement dont ils ont fait preuve. A ces égards, je tiens à souligner l'apport exceptionnel de Mme Helen Kerfoot pour son travail au Secrétariat, sans qui nos réalisations auraient été beaucoup moins nombreuses.

Compte tenu du fait que les travaux relatifs au glossaire se poursuivront jusqu'à la fin de mars 1987, je recommande que le mandat des membres actuels du Comité soit reconduit. Deux réunions sont prévues pour la prochaine année: une dans l'Ouest canadien en février ou en mars et une autre avant la réunion de 1986 du CPCNG, à Whitehorse.

ARCHIPEL D'HOCHELAGA

Commission de toponymie du Québec

The group of islands, centred on the islands of Montréal and Jésus, including the islets and rocks situated at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, are from now on to be officially called the Archipel d'Hochelega. This decision was made by the Commission de toponymie at its meeting on September 5, 1985.

This toponym was used in 1935 by Brother Marie-Victorin in his "Flore Laurentienne", in the following context "L'archipel d'Hochelega est un extraordinaire carrefour d'eaux courantes...". [The Archipel d'Hochelega is an extraordinary meeting place of flowing waters....] This designation, published in a scholarly work of international renown, has been used in the scientific community since that time.

Located at the foot of Mont Royal, Hochelega is the name of the fortified Amerindian village that the explorer Jacques Cartier visited, with his gentlemen and accompanying retinue, on his second voyage at the beginning of October 1535. The spelling "Hochelega", to which people have become accustomed, dates from that period. The meaning of the word remains uncertain. According to sources consulted, the word might mean "at the beaver dam", "the place where axes are made", or finally, "the place where one spends the winter".

[Translation]

L'ensemble des îles dont celles de Montréal et Jésus, îlots, écueils situés à la confluence du Saint-Laurent et de la rivière des Outaouais est désormais désigné sous le nom d'Archipel d'Hochelega. Telle est la décision prise par la Commission de toponymie à sa séance du 5 septembre dernier et qu'elle rend officielle.

Ce toponyme a été lancé pour la première fois par le frère Marie-Victorin dans sa "Flore Laurentienne", en 1935, dans le contexte suivant: "L'archipel d'Hochelega est un extraordinaire carrefour d'eaux courantes...". Cette désignation se trouve ainsi publiée dans un ouvrage savant de renommée internationale et elle a cours, dans le milieu scientifique, depuis ce temps-là.

Situé au pied du mont Royal, Hochelega est le nom du village amérindien fortifié que le découvreur Jacques Cartier a visité lors de son deuxième voyage au début d'octobre 1535 avec des gentilshommes et une partie de son équipage. La graphie Hochelega, à laquelle on est habitué, date de cette époque. Le sens de ce mot reste incertain. Il signifierait, selon les sources consultées, "à la chaussée des castors", "là où l'on fait les haches" ou enfin "là où l'on passe l'hiver".

(Extrait de: "Le toponyme", Bulletin d'information de la Commission de toponymie du Québec, Vol. 3, n° 4, janvier 1986)

WHALING-ERA TOPONYMY OF CUMBERLAND SOUND, BAFFIN ISLAND

Philip Goldring*

Geographical names around Baffin Island echo four centuries of exploration. From 1575 to 1587 English explorers William Baffin and John Davis named features after West-Country places and Elizabethan dignitaries; in 1818 Captain John Ross marked Baffin Island's northeast coast with the names of the scientific and naval élite of his time. Around Frobisher Bay, Charles F. Hall scattered the names of his wealthy New York backers in the mid-1860s. All these explorers named places after their seafaring companions. On the west coast of Baffin Island the toponymy now also includes the names of 20th-century scientist-explorers, like Hantzsch and Bray.

Within these patterns of geographical naming on Baffin Island one region shows notable differences. Cumberland Sound, was never explored or surveyed by official parties between 1587 and 1897; not surprisingly, many historically important places retain their Inuktitut names. The principal settlement, Pangnirtung, is the only one of Baffin Island's eight towns and hamlets that is known officially by a pre-contact name.

THE WHALING ERA IN SOUTHEAST BAFFIN ISLAND

Southeast Baffin Island was roughly mapped by Baffin, Davis and Ross, but was opened to more intensive European and American investigation by the whaling industry after 1824. For several decades the region was regularly visited by whaling vessels; some masters came as strangers to these waters, others were regular visitors. On the Davis Strait side of Cumberland Peninsula, geographical names shown on a straight coastline by Ross were adapted by whalers to fit the islands and deep inlets of the true coast. For Cumberland Sound, whalers' log-books and journals show that a standard toponymy was built up over two decades, using native names and the names of ships and their masters. This article probes the process by which the whalers and their successors arrived at a mutually agreed toponymy, traces the official adoption of many of the names they used, and discusses some of the problems.

Britain's Greenland whalers reached Baffin Island in 1820,¹ and encountered natives around Cape Searle in 1824.² By the mid-thirties Scottish whalers knew enough of the Inuktitut language to discuss with natives the possibility of finding new whaling grounds southwest of Exeter

Sound. In 1840 three vessels were guided into Cumberland Sound by Eencooloopik, a native who had gone to Britain with Aberdeen's Captain William Penny in the *Neptune* in 1839. The sound proved an abundant source of whales, especially in early autumn; Penny and Captain William Wareham of Hull published rival maps of the region, and the race was on.

The autumn hunt in Cumberland Sound became routine for British vessels that reached Cape Dyer with time and cargo space to spare. These visits offered few chances for social and economic exchange between natives and whalers, and after the early boldness of Penny and Wareham the upper reaches of the sound seem to have been ignored; the revised Admiralty chart of 1847 (chart 262) added nothing to the toponymy of the new "discoveries" as mapped by Wareham in 1841.

Although pelagic autumn whaling continued into the 1870s, with sporadic visits by whalers thereafter, the character of Cumberland Sound whaling had changed decisively in the early fifties. A Connecticut whaler began hunting with the British fleet in 1846, and in 1851 her master left two boats' crews to winter with the Inuit. This venture confirmed the American hope that whaling was best in the spring: at that time of year whales could be reached at the floe edge, but only by crews who were already in position near the land-fast winter ice. This experiment greatly increased the popularity of this new whaling-ground; vessels wintered over and stations were manned year-round.

Three vessels wintered in Cumberland Sound in 1853-54, and 17 ship-winterings occurred between autumn 1855 and spring 1860. The peak year was 1860-61, when at least three shore-stations were manned, and 10 vessels wintered at Kekerten Island, Nuvujen Island and 'Niantilik Harbour'.³ Some 64 more ship-winterings occurred between 1861-62 and 1871-72, with eight or nine vessels wintering in four of those eleven years. After the spring of 1872 ship-owners shifted their attention elsewhere: from two to five ships were frozen-in in Cumberland Sound each winter from 1875 to 1879, but most of the wintering vessels after 1871, and all in the eighties, were mere station schooners. They were tiny craft left in the country as a dwelling or convenient transport for the few white men who supplied important goods to the Inuit who did most of the actual whaling.

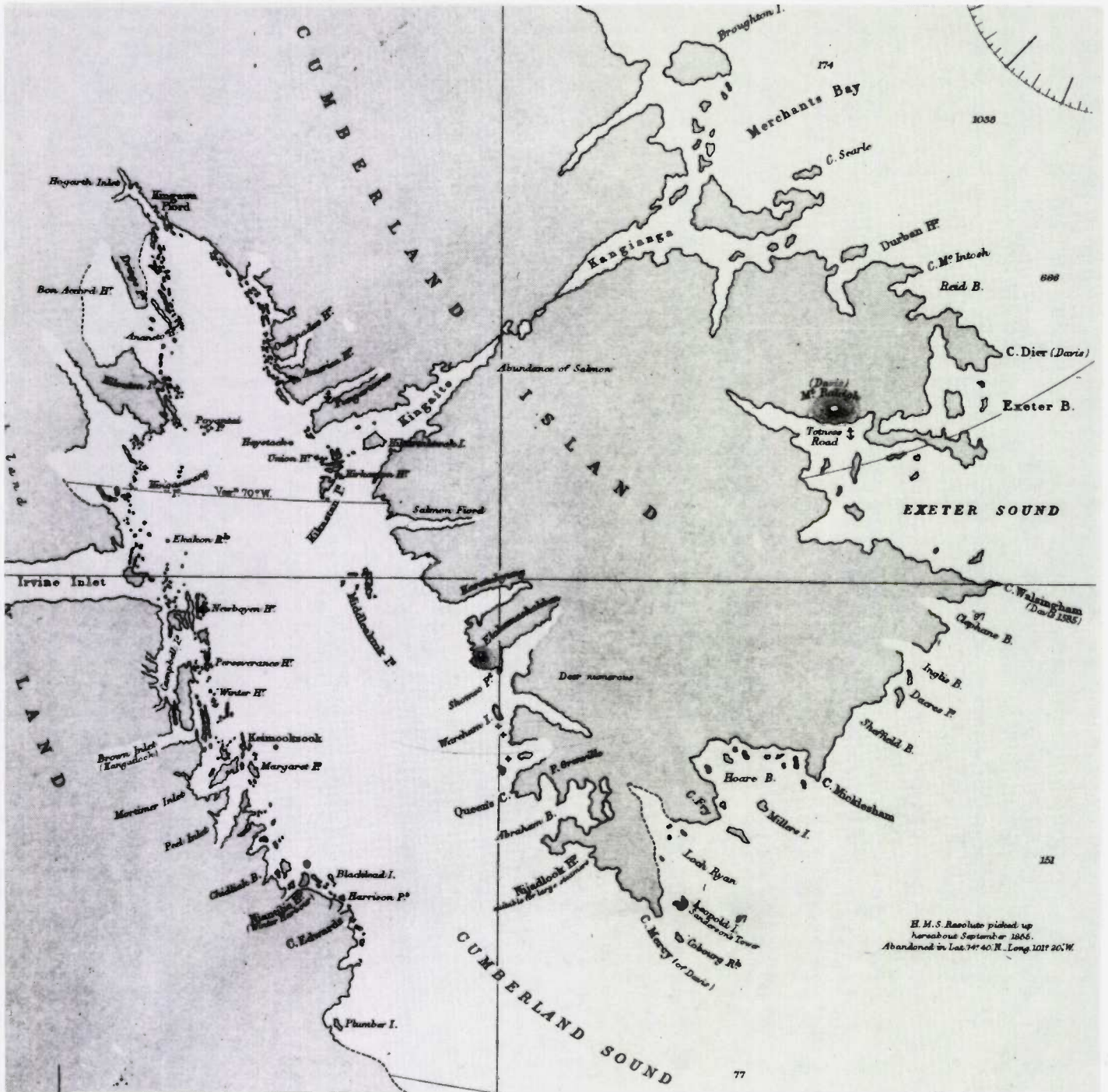
The departure of two Scottish wintering whalers in 1880 heralded the end of intensive whaling and the start of a long transition to the fur-trading economy of the 1920s. Records are incomplete but it seems that only about 40 whales, many of them immature, were taken after 1880. The Inuit

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1 Cooke, Alan, and Clive Holland (1978): *The exploration of Northern Canada; 500 to 1920: a chronology*. The Arctic History Press, Toronto, p. 145.

2 PAC: MG 24 H 69, Journal of W.E. Cass, surgeon of the whaler *Brunswick*, 12 July 1824.

3 Throughout this article unofficial geographical names are shown between single quotation marks. Contemporary inconsistencies of spelling are preserved, usually without comment.



A section of Admiralty Chart 235 "Arctic Sea; Davis Strait and Baffin Bay ..." (1877), showing Cumberland Sound

(National Map Collection, Public Archives Canada, NMC-40871)

kept the stations viable by trading sealskins with blubber attached, by taking walrus for their hides, oil and ivory, and by trading the skins of bears and, eventually, fox and

even dogs. The transition from whaling to trading saw many Inuit drawn closely into the commercial life of what were still called "whaling stations", but contact with Europeans

and Americans was now small. There were rarely more than half a dozen white men wintering in Cumberland Sound, and whalers and explorers made fewer, briefer visits than had been common in the 1850s and 1860s. An Anglican mission at Blacklead Island upheld the white presence in Cumberland Sound between 1894 and 1906. Systematic efforts to hunt bowhead whales in season continued to about 1919.

ADOPTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Official naming activity occurred in four stages. Admiralty hydrographic charts, regularly revised during the 19th century, conferred semi-official status on many feature names. (These charts, along with toponyms recorded in the British Admiralty publication, the "Arctic Pilot", are important sources of unadopted names used in this article).⁴ In the second stage, the Canadian Chief Geographer, James White, sought a more official character for many of these names when new maps of Canada were prepared in 1901. For 295 names in the District of Franklin, the Geographical Board on 12 November gave approval "provisionally... for the special purpose of the map of Canada in question."⁵ From this work came a base map for charts to accompany exploration reports by A.P. Low and J.E. Bernier; the same plates were updated for the sheet "Franklin 1911" which accompanied White's useful toponymic source, "Place names in Northern Canada". But very few of the 295 toponyms were individually adopted between 1901 and 1911, and many well-known names in Cumberland Sound still had only provisional status until the 1940s.

A third stage was reached in the late 1920s, when scientists like Lachlan Burwash and J. Dewey Soper sought official sanction for new and established names used in their reports. There was a final burst of naming activity in the 1940s, with the production of 8 miles to 1 inch and larger scale topographical maps of the Canadian Arctic. Names of features in the old whaling grounds continue to be adjusted as circumstances require, but most official decisions discussed here date from before 1950.

An unofficial survey of great importance should also be mentioned: in his field work in 1883-84, Franz Boas recorded over a thousand Inuktitut toponyms for his "Karte des Cumberland-Sundes und Der Cumberland-Halbinsel". Although Boas banished most non-native names from this map, his table of "Synonyma" provides an important concordance linking names used by whalers to the toponyms on his maps.⁶

UNOFFICIAL GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE EARLY WHALING CAPTAINS

In Baffin Bay and Davis Strait the whalers were content to use names bestowed by Baffin and Ross; the whaling skippers' interest in toponymy was almost entirely functional, and if early explorers had failed to identify a

sheltered harbour or useful watering-spot, then some serviceable name was coined. Where the Admiralty charts faltered, the whaler's imagination supplied the deficiency.

In Cumberland Sound the survival of native names for important features was due partly to the toponymic conservatism of whaling masters, partly to rivalry between the followers of Penny and Wareham, and partly to the whalers' use of Inuit pilots. The first Admiralty chart of Cumberland Sound was drawn in 1839 entirely from the reports of Inuit (including Eenoooloapik) who were interviewed further east at Durban Harbour. A meeting there aboard the Aberdeen whaler Neptune in 1839 resulted in the publication in London in February 1840 of Admiralty chart 1255, "Davis Strait; Cumberland Isle".⁷ The chart is correct in many essentials, and some geographical names supplied by the natives have been officially adopted. Reading the map clockwise from the head of the sound one encounters 'Pagneiktoko' (officially adopted as Pangnirtung Fiord in 1928), 'Kingaite' (now Kingnait Fiord), 'Meedle akuke' (Miliakdjuin Island), 'Ogdukloke' (Ujuktuk Fiord), and on the southwest side, 'Keimuksoke' (Kingniksok, an outpost camp whose name was officially adopted in 1957 and rescinded in 1971 after the camp was abandoned). The Penny-Eenoooloapik map is also remarkably accurate in showing the best places to hunt beluga and bowhead whales, fish and deer. With this chart in hand, Penny took Eenoooloapik back to Cumberland Sound in the summer of 1840.

On Penny's return to Scotland later the same year he produced a map titled "Hogarth's Sound",⁸ with the usual British collection of names for dignitaries and seafarers. Penny mapped 19 toponyms between 'Cape Enderby' (possibly Cape Murchison) and Cape Mercy (which he called 'Cape Albert'). He retained two Inuktitut names, 'Keimooksook' and 'Noodlook'. Five of his toponyms have been officially adopted: Cape Edwards, Irvine Inlet, Bon Accord Harbour, Wareham Island, and Queens Cape. Wareham Island is named for Captain William Wareham, whose vessel, the Lord Gambier, entered Cumberland Sound in company with the Bon Accord.

Wareham surveyed the sound in 1841; his map of 'Northumberland Inlet' (as he called Cumberland Sound) was published in the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society" in 1842. Wareham charted locations for 36 toponyms, mostly new, in Cumberland Sound; he included four Inuktitut names. Wareham's cartography and toponymy dominated John Arrowsmith's portrayal of these regions on general maps of northern North America, and Wareham's map was copied faithfully for the revision of Admiralty chart 262 in 1847. Six years later a new chart, 2177, was issued with no named features in the sound at all except Cumberland Sound itself, and 'Kingaite'. A new chart of this region (chart 235) was issued in 1875 showing a mixture of native and British names. The toponymy of every relevant Admiralty chart since 1892 has been based on Franz Boas's map of Cumberland Peninsula, published in 1885.

One curious feature of Cumberland Sound toponymy is the generic itself. According to the "Concise Oxford

4 Great Britain, Admiralty (1915): Arctic Pilot, Vol. III, Sailing Directions for Davis Strait.... 2nd ed., Hydrographic Department, London.

5 Geographic Board of Canada Minutes, 12 Nov. 1901, and correspondence from James White to A.H. Whitcher, 16 Sept. 1901 (CPCGN file 0041).

6 All references to Boas's work in this article are to this map or to the report with which it was published. Boas, F. (1885): "Baffin-Land" in Petermann's Mitteilungen, No. 80. Gotha.

7 The title continues, "From the Observations of Captain Penny of the Greenland Ship Neptune of Aberdeen, and from the Information of Eenoooloapeek an Intelligent Esquimaux 1839".

8 "Hogarth's Sound. From the Observations of Captain Penny of the Ship 'Bon Accord' of Aberdeen 1840", in McDonald, Alexander (1841): A Narrative of some passages in the history of Eenoooloapik.... Fraser and Co., Edinburgh.



Cumberland Sound Inuit, 1897

(Public Archives Canada, C-84689)

Dictionary" of 1964, "sound" means a strait, a "Narrow passage of water connecting two seas or sea with lake". Elizabethan navigators used such generics to express their optimism that each break in the Arctic coast might lead to China. At the beginning of the whaling era in Baffin Island waters, maps usually showed an indistinct 'Cumberland Strait'⁹ in this region, the Earl of Cumberland being the patron of John Davis who explored the "strait" in 1585 and 1587. Penny initially did not acknowledge that the gulf he had "discovered" was Cumberland 'Strait'; he called it 'Hogarth's Sound' on maps published in 1841 and c.1852,¹⁰ although he had used a correct generic in calling it 'Tenudiakbeek Gulf' in both editions of his 1840-41 map of "Cumberland Isle". Wareham in 1842 and the Admiralty in 1847-49 (chart 262) showed 'Northumberland Inlet'. Near the height of Penny's social and political influence, the Royal Geographical Society in 1856 published a map showing 'Penny Gulf or Tenu-diakbeek',¹¹ English whalers in the 1840s often simply called it 'Kimiksoke'¹² after a principal Inuit settlement and whalers' anchorage. Americans usually wrote 'Cumberland Inlet' or 'Cumberland Gulf'. This last variant endured,

9 E.g. Great Britain, Admiralty Hydrographic Department, (1820): "Chart of North Polar Regions". This strait, missing from the 1847 edition of chart 262, was re-inserted in 1849.

10 Petermann A., "Chart of Cumberland Island and Hogarth Sound according to Captain W. Penny. Drawn by Augustus Petermann"; copy in Hudson's Bay Company Archives (Provincial Archives of Manitoba): G.3/24.

11 Findlay, A., "Chart Illustrating the remarks of Mr. Findlay on the probable course pursued by Sir John Franklin's expedition...." in *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* 26 (1856), facing p. 26. This map is based on Admiralty chart 262.

12 Goodsir, R.A. (1850): *An Arctic Voyage*. John Van Voorst, London, p. 150.

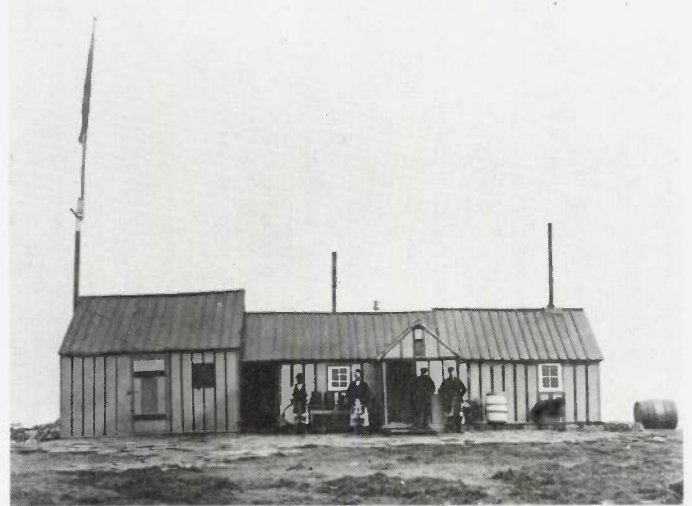
appearing on official Canadian maps and remaining current in Royal Canadian Mounted Police reports from Pangnirtung into the 1930s. The present official name seems to have been used first on Admiralty chart 2177 issued in 1853, taking "Cumberland" from Davis and "Sound" from Penny. This name was officially adopted in 1900.

'Tenudiakbeek Gulf' appeared on the Penny-Eenooloopik map of 1839, and on the Royal Geographical Society map of 1856. The same word was spelled 'Tinixjuarbing' on Franz Boas's map of 1885. Although whalers soon abandoned Cumberland Sound's native name, they were quick to learn the local feature names rather than the rival names of Penny and Wareham. The principal whaling harbour, 'Niantilik', has never received an English name (official or otherwise), and the two first station sites, Nuvujen Island and Kekerten, retain Inuktitut names.

ISLANDS AND HARBOURS OF THE WHALING ERA

Dozens of whaling logs confirm that names coined by Penny and Wareham were mostly forgotten. The rest of this article follows the coastline of Cumberland Sound clockwise from Harrison Point, discussing the places the whalers used and the locality names they borrowed or bestowed. It discusses the relation between whalers' names and the names on both the early and modern official Canadian maps, and notes how some of those names achieved official recognition in the 20th century.

The region with strong whaling associations begins at Harrison Point; this is not Penny's 'Harrison Point' of 1840, but Wareham's 'Harrison Island' of 1841. Four kilometres northwest is Blacklead Island, a station site which by 1860 was known by its present name and was used at least seasonally as a base for whaling.¹³ Eight kilometres south-



Blacklead Island whaling station, photographed by A.P. Low, 1903-4

(Public Archives Canada, PA-53629)

13 Kendall Whaling Museum: Log No. 34, *Black Eagle* (1860-61) 12 Oct. 1860.

west of Blacklead was the contact-era settlement on the island Boas mapped as 'Naujatelung'. This was often spelled as 'Niantilic' or 'Niantilik', which was how the "Arctic Pilot" referred to the adjacent "beautiful, roomy and sheltered harbour".¹⁴ From the early whaling days this name was applied to both the island and the harbour lying to the south. Protecting this anchorage on the seaward side are a number of islands whose English and native names were compiled by Boas. Two small islands within the harbour are of interest. One is 'Cemetery Island' of the whalers ('Inukd-juak', according to Boas), with its two dozen sailors' graves; nearby is a smaller island which Boas called 'Angatupassang'. This may be the 'Arctic Island' on which the American bark Antelope was wrecked in 1866¹⁵ and on which O.T. Sherman of the Florence took scientific observations in 1877. The supply vessel Heimdal was abandoned here in 1905.

'Niantilik Harbour' may confuse researchers, for it is not identical to the Niante Harbour of modern maps. Boas called this inlet 'Ingnitirbing'; the name Niante came into existence in 1943 when Dr. Diamond Jenness was invited to "improve" a set of Inuktitut names being considered for the new 1:250 000 scale map. 'Niantilik' was one of the listed names. Jenness reported that "I know of no Inuktitut meaning for this word. Why not shorten it to Niante (in memory of the familiar Italian word 'dolce far niente')." ¹⁶ And so 'Ingnitirbing' became Niante Harbour; a proposal to reopen the question in 1956 foundered on the objection that the name in local use for the inlet was "too crude to translate".¹⁷

Some 30 km north of Niante Harbour is Kingmiksok, meaning "the place that looks like a dog". Now merely the rescinded name of an abandoned outpost camp, Kingmiksok (in one of its many variant spellings) was for a time the whalers' name for all Cumberland Sound, and is still recognized by Inuit as a name for the whole of Nimigen Island. A dozen crewmen of the American whaler McLellan wintered on this island in 1851-52, starting the period of intensive over-wintering. Boas mapped the island as 'Kimmissung' but in 1945 Nimigen Island was adopted as the official name.¹⁸

The next major whaling site along the coast, 40 km north of Kingmiksok, is Nuvujen Island. This was where the McLellan's crewmen based their spring whaling, and buildings were set up on shore in 1853. Written by whalers in forms such as 'New Boyen', Nuvujen was probably Penny's 'Cape Truelove' of 1840. Nuvujen means "sticking out from the land", or "a promontory"; the island appears from the north, east and southeast as a prominent headland. On some official maps both Nuvujen and 'New Boyen' appear, some

50 km apart. The error seems first to have occurred in a late 19th-century edition of Admiralty chart 235, from which it was copied by the Geographic Board among hundreds of toponyms provisionally adopted in November, 1901.

The head of Cumberland Sound has one seemingly French name: Bon Accord Harbour. It is, however, of whaling origin. William Penny sailed into this bay in 1840 in the Aberdeen whaler Bon Accord, whose name echoed the motto on the arms of the city of Aberdeen. This was one of the few Penny names adopted by Wareham and by the Admiralty, and the name has appeared consistently on maps ever since, although it was not officially adopted until 1945.

Within 70 km of Bon Accord Harbour was a winter camp named after an individual native. This was unusual; whalers knew many of the local hunters by name, but localities were rarely called after them. Nonetheless occasional winter visits were recorded to a place called 'Molly Kater-nuna', about 60 km from Anarnittuq Island where the Florence wintered in 1877-78.¹⁹ According to the eccentric mate of the New Bedford bark Milwood in 1868, "This place is named after an old Lady by the name of Molly-Kiter (which she told me was her real Esquimaux name)".²⁰ This seaman told many improbable yarns about the woman, who reputedly maintained despotic matriarchal power over a large settlement. From George Tyson's narrative of the Florence's wintering it is clear that Molly Kater-nuna was a good seal-hunting camp in winter. The name has not been found in 20th-century lists of outpost camps; a location near the mouth of Nettilling Fiord is likely.

The head of Cumberland Sound was regularly visited by British and American ships hunting bowhead whales from about 1855 to 1880, and by beluga hunters until quite recently. The area was known generally as 'Kingua', the Inuktitut term for the head of any body of water. It appears as 'Kingoua' on the chart compiled at Durban Harbour in 1839, and variant forms such as 'Kingwar' appear in log-books. The Admiralty chart 235 mapped it as 'Kingawa' from 1875 onward. Boas, however, showed 'Kingua' as a land area and gave 'Issortukjuak' as the native name for the whalers' 'Kingua Fiord'. This body of water is now officially referred to as Clearwater Fiord.²¹ Summer whaling in the region resulted in the use of some English-language names, such as 'Look-out Island'; few, however, appeared on charts.

Southeast of Clearwater Fiord, on the north side of Cumberland Sound, Usualuk Mountain is the official name for a feature at the heart of a historic area. The feature the Inuit call Usualuk (literally "the great penis") is an isolated shaft of rock near a sheltered cove. In 1840, surgeon Jamieson of the whaler Lady Jane was buried at the foot of this rock, giving rise to 'Jamieson's Monument' or 'Jamiesons Grave' on the maps of Penny, Wareham and the Admiralty. The adjacent cove is 'America Hr.' on some editions of Admiralty chart 235, and in the form 'American Harbor' this name was in use by 1860.²² At the south end

14 Arctic Pilot, 1915 ed., p. 121. The native name refers to sea-gulls. The shift in spelling may represent a borrowing from the name of the Niantic River at New London, Connecticut, home port to many whalers.

15 New Bedford Whaling Museum, Log No. 110, Antelope (1864-66), 6 Oct. 1866.

16 Typescript copy of correspondence between F.H. Peters and D. Jenness, 29 April 1943, and D. Jenness to F.H. Peters, 17 May 1945 [1943?] (CPCGN file 26SW & 26SE). Correct spelling of the Italian phrase is "dolce far niente".

17 Correspondence from B.G. Sivertz to G. Rowley, 19 Dec. 1956 (CPCGN file 26SW & 26SE).

18 CPCGN file 26SW & 26SE, 28 August 1945. The official name does not appear in Boas's notes. (L. Müller-Wille, pers. comm.).

19 Howgate. H.W., ed. (1879) The Cruise of the Florence. J.J. Chapman, Washington, p. 85.

20 Kendall Whaling Museum, Log No. 111, Milwood (1867-68), April 1868.

21 The name 'Clear Water' appears in this area by 1866; Antelope (1864-66), 19 July 1866.

22 New Bedford Whaling Museum, Log No. 540, Daniel Webster (1860-62), 17 July and 16 Aug. 1860.

of the same peninsula is a bay named Quickstep Harbour, doubtless after a little American schooner which spent three winters in Cumberland Sound between 1866 and 1870, when she foundered in a gale off Newfoundland.

Further east lies Pangnirtung Fiord; this is 'Pangneiktoke' on the Penny-Eenooloopik maps, and 'Pungartowee' on some editions of Admiralty chart 235. Variants such as 'Pungtune' appear in whaling log-books.²³ The site of the present-day community of Pangnirtung was known from 1921-23 as 'Netchelik', the name of the Hudson's Bay Company post established there after plans fell through for a post near Nettilling ('Netchelik') Fiord. In 1923 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police established a detachment and a post office at the site, and insisted on calling it by the name Boas recorded for the entire fiord.²⁴ The HBC then agreed to change their post name to Pangnirtung.

The main whaling harbours lie in the seaward part of Cumberland Sound, and the centres of historic activity on both coasts are south of Pangnirtung. Kingnait Fiord, a favourite cruising ground for whalers, was 'Kingaite' on the Penny-Eenooloopik maps. Subsequently whalers and officialdom snubbed Penny's attempt to dub it 'Beaufort Inlet', after the Hydrographer to the Navy. Kingnait Harbour on the northern side of the fiord is 'Tornait' where William Penny wintered in 1854-55.²⁵

The mouth of Kingnait Fiord has an abundance of whaling sites, comparable only to the 'Niantilik' area. One reference point is the little island at one time known as 'Haystack'. Although it is now unnamed, its obvious shape as seen from the water or even from the air, marks the mouth of Kingnait Fiord. Northeast of 'Haystack' is Brown Harbour, so called before 1861;²⁶ it was probably named after Captain Brown of the Peterhead ship *Traveller*, which wintered in the sound in 1855-56 before being lost there in 1857.²⁷

In the mouth of Kingnait Fiord is Kekertukdjuak Island, meaning "the big island". The other islands nearby were charted in 1875 by the Admiralty hydrographers as the Kikastan Islands (chart 235). This name is doubtless a corruption of the whalers' collective term for these islands, 'the Kekertens'. The Inuktitut root word simply means "island", and in September 1945 Kikastan Islands was officially adopted in conformity with previous Admiralty usage. At the same time approval was given to the names Kekerten Island and Kekerten Harbour, important features in the southern part of the Kikastan Islands.

Despite its mediocre anchorage²⁸ Kekerten Island was the site of Penny's longest-lasting station. The island

was at one time known as 'Penny's Island' and Kekerten Harbour as 'Penny's Harbour'. Although for a time American whalers favoured this use of Penny's name,²⁹ it was hardly more durable than Wareham's term 'Greenwell Islands'. (Wareham also placed a 'Penny Island' near Bon Accord Harbour). The smaller Kikastan Islands also sheltered many vessels at the height of the whaling; two Scottish vessels named *Arctic* and *Union* were doubtless the first to winter at anchorages known as 'Arctic Harbour' and 'Union Harbour', names which appear on the 1885 Boas map despite his aversion to using whalers' names. 'Reed's Harbour' was probably another name for 'Arctic Harbour'³⁰ and 'Reed's Island' was the island Boas mapped as 'Tuapain'. Another named anchorage near Kekerten was 'Mid' or 'Middle Harbour', which from its location, may be another name for 'Union Harbour'.³¹

Beyond Kekerten and Cape Mercy on Davis Strait, few geographical features had strong whaling associations. 'Salmon Fiord' kept the whalers supplied with Arctic char as a respite from salt beef and pork; it appears on Admiralty chart 235 (as early as 1875); its Inuktitut name also refers to fish and it is this name, in the form Iqalujuaq Fiord, that was officially adopted in 1967.

Just south of Iqalujuaq Fiord is Miliakdjuin Island, two masses of rock joined by a low, grassy isthmus. Whalers usually regarded it as two islands and log-keepers had a field day with the spelling and the implied pronunciation: variants such as 'Middle Directneus', 'middledervykktrees', 'Middledirectry Islands', 'Middleduactes', and 'Midjuagin or Middle Islands' can be culled from the log-books. The island was an important base for spring whaling: tents and provisions could be set up there and be safe from sudden break-up of the floe edge, and blubber and bone could be stacked ashore to be conveniently picked up by vessels when the ice cleared. This island is the site of one of the rare English toponyms on Boas's 1885 map of Cumberland Sound; when he finally parted company with the Peterhead whaling vessel *Catherine*, he bowed to the Captain's strong wish to have the ship's name recorded on the map. The point where they separated is, accordingly, mapped as 'Farewell Catherine'.³² The use of the name did not endure.

Wareham Island was another good place to store blubber awaiting pick-up; its great height and isolated position near the mouth of Cumberland Sound made it a useful navigational reference point. Log-keepers had as much difficulty with Wareham as with any Inuit name - variants such as 'Waraus' and even 'Worm's Island' can be found. It was William Penny who named it after his contemporary, spelling it 'Warham Island'. Wareham himself called it 'Gambier Island' after his ship, the *Lord Gambier*. Its Inuktitut name is 'Milikdjuak'.

From Wareham Island to Cape Mercy few geographical features were of much importance to the whalers in the 19th

23 New Bedford Whaling Museum, Log No. 771, Antelope (1860-61), 26 July 1861.

24 Correspondence from J.D. Craig to R.L. Parsons, PAC: RG 85 vol. 572 file 567.

25 Boas, Baffin-Land, p. 34.

26 Daniel Webster (1860-62), 13 Oct. 1861.

27 University of Dundee Library, Kinnes Co. Microfilms: Lists of whaling voyages.

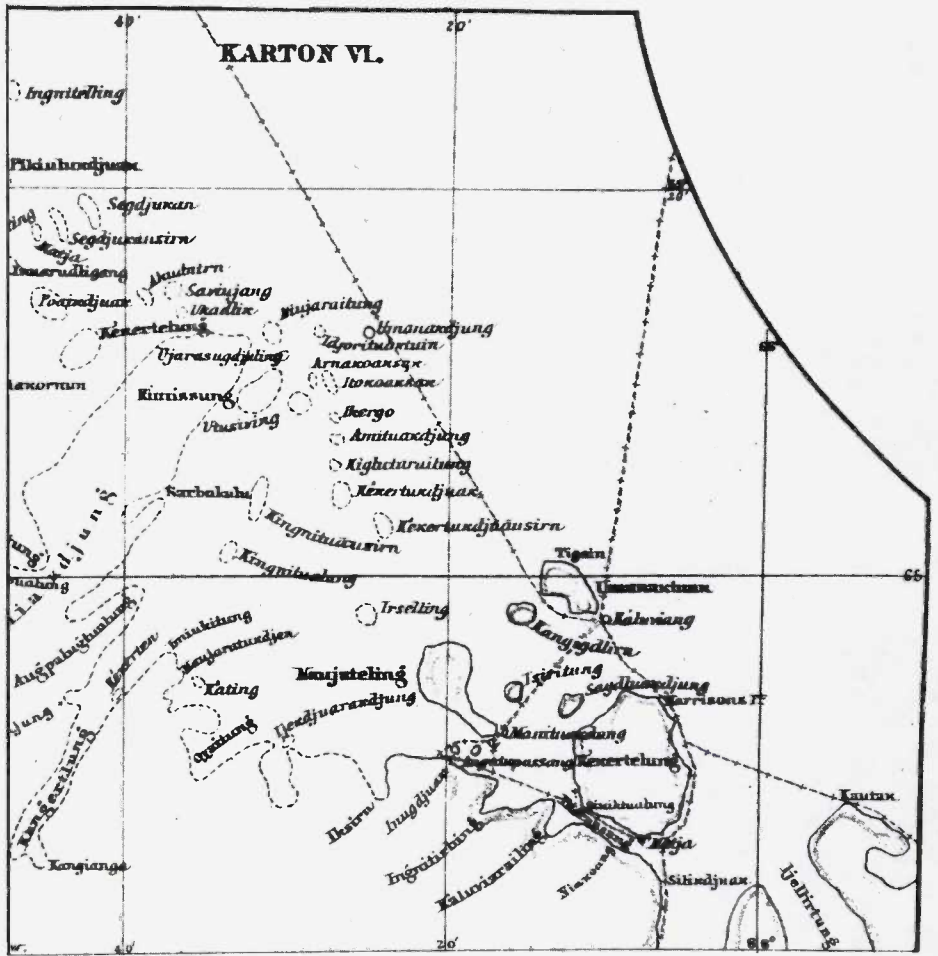
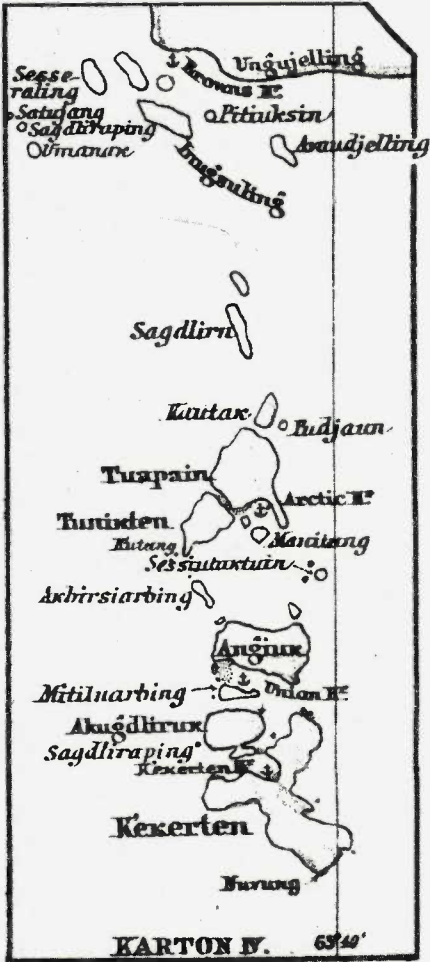
28 Arctic Pilot, (1915), p. 122; also correspondence from H.T. Munn to Secretary, 27 May 1923 (Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba: A.92/179/1).

29 New Bedford Whaling Museum, Log No. 304, Ansel Gibbs (1860-61), 1 Dec. 1860, 25 April 1861; Daniel Webster (1860-62), 25 April 1861.

30 Ansel Gibbs (1860-61), Sept. 1860 and October 1861; Daniel Webster (1860-62), July 1861.

31 Antelope (1860-61), 15 Oct. 1860; Daniel Webster (1860-62), Sept.-Nov. 1860, June 1861.

32 L. Müller-Wille, pers. comm. of material in Boas's Journal in the Library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.



Winter harbour and station sites of the whaling era, insets from Boas "Karte des Cumberland-Sundes...." (1885).

Karton IV shows the Kikastan Islands at the mouth of Kingnait Fiord. Karton VI shows, at a smaller scale, the vicinity of Umanaktuak (Blacklead Island), nearer the mouth of Cumberland Sound.

Note the anchorages marked at 'Brown's Hr.', 'Arctic Hr.', 'Union Hr.' and 'Kekerten Hr.' on Karton IV and at the southern tip of 'Naujateling' on Karton VI.

century. The name of Queens Cape dates back to Penny's map of 'Hogarth's Sound' published in 1841, while nearby Abraham Bay is recognizably the 'Abraham Hr.' of Wareham's chart of the following year. Both names were adopted in their present locations on Admiralty chart 235 in 1875. Despite these long-established names for features near the mouth of Cumberland Sound, the whales and the safest anchorages were found further up the sound; that is where the whalers' influence on toponymy is most evident.

CONCLUSION

Toponyms invented or confirmed in the whaling era and shown on present-day maps are a reminder of the interaction between Inuit and whalers, and the influence of whalers' information on the content of charts produced by

the Admiralty's Hydrographic Department. Later, Franz Boas, after wintering with whalers and Inuit, published work which also visibly influenced names on Admiralty charts. These charts, in turn, had considerable effect on Canada's official adoption of geographical names in the Arctic, especially at the beginning of the 20th century.

Not surprisingly, the places named in the whaling era were chiefly harbours, islands, fiords, and native settlements. Native names were available for many of these features and whaling masters and vessels were commemorated at others, especially harbours. The toponymy of Cumberland Sound is, therefore, comparatively free from the usual occurrence of names of explorers and dignitaries. Instead it recalls the era of intensive contact and exploitation of whales that followed the arrival of William Penny and Eenoooloopik at Kingmiksok in 1840.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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the holdings of the Kendall Whaling Museum (Sharon, Massachusetts), the Old Dartmouth Historical Society at the New Bedford Whaling Museum (New Bedford, Massachusetts). Timely advice and information were received from Professor Ludger Müller-Wille, Department of Geography, McGill University, and from the staff of the CPCGN Secretariat, Ottawa.

SOME INFLUENCES OF FLORA AND FAUNA ON THE TOPONYMS OF ATLANTIC CANADA

K. Henrik Deichmann*

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The people of Atlantic Canada have had a long and intimate association with the land and sea. This association is reflected in the rich and varied collection of place names based on, or derived from, common or colloquial names of local fauna and flora. An overview of toponyms containing these elements has been made, based on listings in recent gazetteers of the four Atlantic Provinces,¹ and results are shown in four tables.² Many of the geographical names can be found on 1:50 000 scale maps of the National Topographic System.

The great variety of faunal and floral toponyms within the region appears to have been influenced by two very significant factors: the remarkable ecological diversity within the region, and the historically weak intra-regional communication links among the settlements of distinct cultural groups. The net result has been a marked

regionalization of the toponyms which are based on biotic influences.

In some instances the regional pattern in the use of a name seems to indicate "uniqueness", while in others it reflects "representativeness". Both these tendencies can be illustrated with reference to the northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). In Nova Scotia, where the species is rare, "cedar" appears in place names in areas where scattered trees or stands survive ("uniqueness"). This contrasts with New Brunswick, where the tree is common and widespread, and the use of "cedar" in a toponym invariably refers to local situations where the species is dominant ("representativeness"). Table 1 provides details.

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1 Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (1972): Gazetteer of Canada: New Brunswick. EMR, Ottawa.

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (1973): Gazetteer of Canada: Prince Edward Island. EMR, Ottawa.

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (1983): Gazetteer of Canada: Newfoundland. EMR, Ottawa.

Province of Nova Scotia and Government of Canada (1979): Map of Nova Scotia. Province of Nova Scotia and Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

2 Figures used in these tables are not definitive, but represent a preliminary count only.



Lobster Cove Lighthouse, Gros Morne National Park, Newfoundland

(Source: Department of Development and Tourism, Newfoundland)

TABLE 1
TREE SPECIES IN PLACE NAMES OF ATLANTIC CANADA

| | N.B. | N.S. | P.E.I. | Nfld. | Comments |
|--------------------------|------|------|--------|-------|--|
| Spruce | 26 | 5 | | 21 | inc. "Sprucy" Nfld. inc. "Pruche" in N.B. |
| Balsam (Fir) | 3 | | | 3 | inc. "Sapin" N.B. inc. "Redfir", "Firbush" and "Var" in Nfld. |
| Pine/Pin (Red and White) | 23 | 25 | 1 | 17 | |
| Cedar | 17 | 3 | | | inc. "Cedar Camp" N.B. & "Cedarwood" N.S. |
| Hemlock | 5 | | | | inc. "Hemloe" N.S. |
| Larch (inc. variants) | 9 | 8 | | 7 | inc. "Juniper Stump" Nfld. |
| Birch (White) | 31 | 34 | 6 | 23 | inc. "Birchy", "Burcheon", "Burchey", mainly Nfld. |
| Yellow Birch | | | | 8 | "Wych", "Wytch", "Witch" Hazel Nfld. |
| Aspen/Poplar | 9 | 6 | 4 | 23 | inc. "Aspey"/ "Aspy" Nfld. "Popple" N.B. |
| Willow | 3 | | | | |
| Beech | 8 | 12 | 1 | | |
| Maple (mainly Sugar) | 18 | 18 | 4 | | inc. "Sugary" N.B. |
| Oak | 29 | 18 | | 2 | inc. "Oakbark" Nfld. |
| Elm | 16 | 7 | 3 | | |
| Basswood/Linden | 1 | 1 | | | "Linden" N.S. (exotic species) (possibly a trans- fer name) |
| Butternut | 1 | | | | |
| Alder | 10 | 8 | | 8 | "Alderberry", "Aldery" Nfld. |
| Cherry | 11 | 5 | 6 | | |
| Hazel (nut) | 4 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Ash | 5 | | | | |
| Acacia | | 1 | | | an exotic species |

Throughout Atlantic Canada, the names of commercially important species of flora and fauna, marine animals and larger species of terrestrial mammals tend to be used more commonly in place names than those of lesser known but more abundant species. By way of example consider, trees: spruce, pine and birch (Table 1); fish: salmon, herring and cod (Table 2), and mammals: beaver, bear and fox (Table 4).

Some species are both common and popular as name sources. A good example of this is the herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) which has at least 204 recorded applications in Newfoundland alone. In this same vein, the goose (the Canada goose *Branta canadensis*), the salmon (*Salmo salar*), and the beaver (*Castor canadensis*), all have widespread appeal in toponyms of the three larger Atlantic Provinces. The beaver, in particular, is a species which is capable of effecting significant and important landscape changes, often fairly permanent in nature. The resultant dams and impoundments have a beneficial effect on the occurrence and variety of waterbirds, and boost the population of the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

Some of the choices in floral and faunal toponyms seem to relate to regional myths and folklore. For example, a group of rocky islets about 15 km from the mainland of New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, is fittingly and simply "The Wolves"! Several sheltered bays in Newfoundland, which can become storm-tossed in different wind situations, have earned the label "Lion's Den". (There are no sea lions on the coast of Newfoundland.)³ Other names refer to the land configuration that reminds us of a particular animal, e.g., "Whales Back" in Nova Scotia, and "Moosehorn" Creek in New Brunswick. Also in New Brunswick, some gentle humour: "Otter Slide Mountain".

The Larch (*Larix laricina*) provides a good example of variation in a name across a region and is thus an indicator of the cultural mosaic in Atlantic Canada. In Newfoundland this tree is known most commonly as the "juniper". The form "juniper" also occurs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as also does "hackmatack" and "tamarack". A similar circumstance occurs with aspen/poplar (*Populus tremuloides*). Thus we find "popple" in New Brunswick, "poplar" in Prince Edward Island and the mainland portion of Nova Scotia, but "aspen" and often "aspey" occur in Cape Breton Island and "aspey" is the most usual form in Newfoundland. A similar example is found within the bird species. In England, a large duck, the common merganser (*Mergus merganser*), is sometimes called, quite fittingly, "gossander". In Newfoundland this circumpolar species becomes the "gossard", a form which also appears at least once in Nova Scotia, but which has no incidence in New Brunswick, despite the fact that the species is common there. This is another example of name drift or cline, as Newfoundland's connection with England was stronger than that of the Maritime provinces.

There are many colloquial names used in Newfoundland for the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). These include the descriptive "grip(e)" and the allied forms of "greep", "grepe" and "grebe".⁴

3 Another possible explanation is that "Lion's Den" is a transfer of a Cornish name, describing a steep-sided, bowl-shaped depression.

4 "Grebe" is in this case not to be confused with members of the family Podicipedidae. "Grebe" is used throughout most of English-speaking North America for a duck-like diving bird, a bird which although rare in Newfoundland, is called "spraw-foot" where it does occur. (Peters, H.J. and T.D. Burleigh (1981): *The birds of Newfoundland*. Department of Natural Resources, St. John's.)

Although the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) is not found in Newfoundland, many place names incorporate "deer" as a specific part of the toponym. Invariably these names refer to the only ungulate native to the island, viz., the woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*). Since the 1950s the moose has become a common ungulate throughout the wooded portion of Newfoundland, following its introduction at the turn of the century. Probably in part due to its popularity as a game species and the existence of many unnamed features, this species already appears in 17 geographical names.



Caplin Cove, Conception Bay, Newfoundland

(Source: Department of Development and Tourism, Newfoundland)

The wolf (*Canis lupus*), although never abundant, and indeed extirpated from insular Newfoundland for over half a century, has left a legacy of 32 toponyms, indicating the prominence this species once held in folklore and folk consciousness. In some cases, surviving place names of endangered or declining species may denote a range reduction. A case in point is that of the Arctic hare (*Lepus arcticus*) which prior to the introduction of the competitive snowshoe hare (*L. americanus*) in approximately 1885, enjoyed a much wider distribution than today. Place names in eastern and coastal areas of insular Newfoundland still refer to the Arctic hare; the species became extinct there, but has now been re-introduced.

From a study of names on maps, it seems that the highly visible and also more mobile species have not only a greater total number of feature names, but also a greater variety of features to which the names may be applied. One good example in Atlantic Canada is the otter (*Lutra canadensis*) which has been linked to over a dozen different generics, and appears in no less than 125 individual names. It occurs with brook, creek, river, pond, lake, narrows, marsh, gully, island, point, bay, harbour and cove. Besides these, the otter has encouraged its own generics, specifically "slide", "rub", and "trap".

COMMENTS ON PARTICULAR NAMES: FLORA

The relative importance of the different native tree species in Atlantic toponymy can be easily assessed from Table 1. White birch and its derivative forms occur in 94 place names and constitute the most popular tree name source in both Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, as well as being prominent in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

As Table 1 shows, New Brunswick displays the greatest diversity in the use of tree species in place names. The balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), in spite of being ubiquitous, appears in only a handful of place names. These include the variants "sapin" in New Brunswick, and "fimbush", "redfir" and "var" in Newfoundland. The also ubiquitous spruce shows a much higher incidence in names. Two highly visible species: maple, mainly sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and oak, mainly red oak (*Quercus rubra*), have given rise to geographical names in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia out of proportion to their true abundance. Earlier discussion in this paper indicated regional variants in names; white birch (*Betula papyrifera*) often becomes "birchy" in Newfoundland, a form which appears sparingly in Nova Scotia, but is unknown in the other two Atlantic provinces.

Flora, other than trees, have also been popular as name sources. Nova Scotia, for instance, has an amazingly high total of 91 place names incorporating cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus* and *V. macrocarpon*). In Newfoundland another cranberry, (*V. vitis-idaea*) is recognized in the Partridge-berry Hills. Other berry species occurring in a number of place names are gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.), huckleberry (*Gaylussacia* spp.), and particularly in Nova Scotia: strawberry (*Fragaria*), raspberry (*Rubus*), and blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.). Prince Edward Island has an affinity for names tied to "rose" (*Rosa* spp.), viz., Rosehill, Rose Valley, and Roseville.

COMMENTS ON PARTICULAR NAMES: FISH, HERPTILES, ARTHROPODS

Newfoundland has by far the most diverse fish-based geographical nomenclature in the Atlantic region (Table 2). The cod (*Gadus morrhua*), historically the most commercially important fish in Newfoundland, is invariably the species referred to in the numerous occurrences of Fish Point, Fish Head, etc. It is also commemorated in names of Portuguese origin: Bacalhao and Bacallieu, both of which mean "cod".

Nova Scotia and Newfoundland share caplin (*Mallotus villosus*) as a common element of place names. Gaspereau (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) is prevalent in the three Maritime provinces, particularly Nova Scotia. Moving away from boney fishes, squid (*Illex illecebrosus*) is used in Newfoundland in association with four coves, two islands, and several points, rocks and ponds. Nova Scotia holds the lead in names with clam, in most cases probably the visually obvious soft-shelled species (*Mya arenaria*). Tortoise Point in Newfoundland probably refers to the green (sea) turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), an obvious vagrant. However, "turtle" names in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are thought to refer mainly to the snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), an interesting freshwater species, and the largest native species in the Maritimes.

Amphibians have been used very little in geographical names, except in Nova Scotia, where the frog (*Rana* spp.) and the common toad (*Bufo americana*) account jointly for 18 features. In Prince Edward Island, there is a village called Crapaud, from the original Rivière aux Crapauds, which in English is the "River of Toads".⁵

With few exceptions, arthropods are generally ignored in place names. A Cricket Lake is found in Nova Scotia and

5 Rayburn, A. (1973): *Geographical names of Prince Edward Island*. Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, EMR, Ottawa.

a small outpost in Newfoundland once went by the name of Bumblebee Bight! The community is abandoned, but Bumble Bee Cove is still recorded.

TABLE 2

FISH AND OTHER MARINE ORGANISMS IN PLACE NAMES OF ATLANTIC CANADA

| | N.B. | N.S. | P.E.I. | Nfld. | Comments |
|-------------------------|------|------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Salmon | 22 | 27 | | 94 | inc. "Salmonier" ¹ Nfld. |
| Trout | 31 | 15 | 6 | 51 | inc. "Trouty" Nfld. |
| Bass (Striped) | 12 | 7 | 1 | | |
| Gaspereau (Alewife) | 12 | 12 | 2 | | |
| Herring | 8 | 4 | 1 | 37 | |
| Smelt | 3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Caplin | | 1 | | 40 | inc. "Capelin" |
| Eel | 23 | 6 | 2 | 6 | inc. "Anguille" N.B. |
| Cod/"Fish" | 2+ | | | 72 | inc. "Baccalieu", |
| Tom Cod | | | | 10 | |
| Shark | | | | 9 | |
| Sculpin | | | | 23 | |
| Clam (Several species?) | 2 | 16 | | 18 | |
| Oyster | 4 | 5 | 8 | | |
| Mussel | 1 | | | 15 | |
| Squid | | | | 13 | |
| Lobster | 3 | 3 | | 20 | |

1 "Salmonier" is a catcher of salmon.

COMMENTS ON PARTICULAR NAMES: BIRDS

The variety of avifaunal names in Atlantic Canada is extremely rich. There are over 900 place names based on bird names (Table 3). Among these are a number of unique, colloquial bird names used in Newfoundland. For example, the razorbill (*Alca torda*) becomes the "tinker", the Northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) becomes the "noddy", and the murre (*Uria* spp.) becomes the "turr". The regional nomenclature reflects these vernacular expressions.

A recent study by Brazil⁶ shows a close correlation between the present range of the bald eagle in Newfoundland, and "eagle" names, which occur mainly on the south and lower east coasts of the Island.

6 Brazil, Joseph (1983): The Eagle Watch Program in Newfoundland and Labrador. Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, St. John's.

TABLE 3

BIRD SPECIES IN PLACE NAMES OF ATLANTIC CANADA

| | N.B. | N.S. | P.E.I. | Nfld. | Comments |
|----------------------------|------|------|--------|-------|---|
| Gull ¹ | 7 | 18 | 3 | 204 | |
| Goose | 11 | 30 | 6 | 91 | |
| Duck ² | 23 | 24 | 2 | 106 | inc. "Eider", "Scoter", genus <u>Anas</u> |
| Merganser ³ | 2 | 3 | | 12 | inc. "Shellbird" N.B., & "Pieduck" Nfld. |
| Cormorant | 2 | 3 | | 84 | inc. "Shag Roost" Nfld. |
| Loon ⁴ | 5 | 16 | | 21 | inc. "Loo", "Looe" and "Wabby" Nfld. |
| Crow | 13 | 5 | | 52 | inc. "Crow Nest" Nfld. |
| Eagle | 8 | 7 | | 30 | inc. "Greep", "Gripe", "Grebe" etc. Nfld. |
| Grouse/ Ptarmigan | 2 | 5 | | 14 | "Partridge" in Nfld. is "Ptarmigan", and "Partridge" in N.B. is "Ruffed Grouse" |
| Heron ("Crane") | 5 | 6 | | 3 | |
| Puffin | | | | 5 | |
| Murre ("Turr") | 1 | | | 12 | |
| Black Guillemot ("Pigeon") | 1 | | | 60 | |
| Penguin | | | | 10 | the Great Auk (extinct) |
| Tern ("Stearin") | | | | 7 | |
| Hawk | | 4 | | 6 | inc. "Hawks Nest" (Osprey) Nfld. |
| Owl | 2 | 8 | | | |

1 Mainly Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), but possibly Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) in some cases, but not Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).

2 Use in names: Upper Duck Island Cove Brook (Nfld.), and Wood Duck Run (N.S.)

3 Thought to be mainly the Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).

4 "Wabby" refers to the Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*).

COMMENTS ON PARTICULAR NAMES: MAMMALS

Names of mammals in the place names of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, outnumber those of birds by a ratio of 4:1 and 2:1 respectively. The beaver, that symbol of unrelenting diligent labour, is the most popular mammal as a name source. It is included in over 200 approved names. The black bear (*Ursus americanus*) is not as easy to observe as the beaver, but it is suggested that any experience involving this generally fear-provoking animal will for most people be quite memorable and thus often be remembered in a name. There must be an interesting story behind the name "Bears Folly" in Newfoundland.



Owls Head on the New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy. According to local tradition, the mass of sedimentary rock bears a resemblance to an owl's head. A second explanation of the name is that the headland was so named as it is a location from which owls call.

(Source: Parks Canada, Fundy National Park)

The red fox (*Vulpes velox*) is noted in some interesting names in Newfoundland, in what seems a recognition of the different colour phases of this fur-bearing species, e.g. Yellow, Brown and Silver Fox Islands. And, then on the Avalon, there is "Foxtrap".

A species now extirpated in Atlantic Canada, the walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*), is noted as a name source in various forms in all provinces except Nova Scotia, even though it was known to occur on Sable Island. In general the names are in the vernacular, for example, Seacow Head and Seacow Pond. With the several Cow Heads, there is the problem of the correct derivation. Cow Head on the west coast of Newfoundland is a case in point. Present day residents oblige the questioner's curiosity by relating how from the water the headland is symmetrical in shape and resembles the head of a domestic cow. This observation notwithstanding, the nearby beach at Shallow Bay, is said, and does appear to be, an excellent "oogli" (walrus hauling-out place).

TABLE 4

MAMMAL SPECIES IN PLACE NAMES OF ATLANTIC CANADA

| | N.B. | N.S. | P.E.I. | Nfld. | Comments |
|---------------------------------|------|------|--------|-------|---|
| Beaver | 46 | 53 | 1 | 102 | |
| Bear (Black) | 43 | 35 | 4 | 67 | inc. "Beerberry", "Bearberry" Nfld. |
| White Bear (Polar Bear) | | | | 13 | |
| White-tailed Deer | 20 | 2 | | | |
| Caribou | 31 | 25 | | 87 | inc. "Deer" in Nfld. |
| Moose | 29 | 55 | | 17 | inc. "Moose Bear" Nfld. |
| Fox | 18 | 23 | 8 | 94 | inc. "Fox Roost" Nfld. |
| Lynx (Bobcat in N.S. and N.B.) | 3 | 3 | | 5 | |
| Hare (Arctic) | | | | 38 | inc. "Leveret"/ "Hares Nest" Nfld. |
| Hare (Snowshoe) | | 6 | | 13 | mostly as "Rabbit" |
| Otter | 36 | 22 | | 67 | |
| Mink | 11 | 9 | 1 | | non-native in Nfld. |
| Mouse (Vole) | | | | 8 | 28 |
| Muskrat ¹ (Musquash) | 17 | 6 | | 15 | |
| Squirrel | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Porcupine | 15 | 12 | | | |
| Seal (various species) | 10 | | 7 | 126 | inc. "Seals Nest" Nfld. and "Sea Dog" N.B. |
| Walrus ("Sea Cow") | 1 | | 3 | 19 | |
| Whale | 3 | | | 69 | inc. "Beluga" "Bauline" and "Baleine" Nfld. |
| Wolf | 4 | | | 32 | |
| Weasel | | | 1 | | |
| Wolverine | | | | 1 | |
| "Lion" | | | | 8 | mythological use, Nfld.; see text |

1 Interesting relation to "Musquash"; used once in Nfld., 3 times in N.S., and 16 out of 17 times in N.B.



Fox Harbour, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland

(Source: Department of Development and Tourism, Newfoundland)

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

This paper serves only to scratch the surface of the analytical possibilities of the influences of flora and fauna on the toponymy of Atlantic Canada. There are clearly many productive avenues for further research. For example, a more detailed regionalization of names could be attempted using a series of maps. Other relationships, such as those indicating pattern of preference, and those involving cultural and ethnic biases, as well as the naming process itself represent further possible extensions of the present topic. Adding other names of local flora and fauna to the body of nomenclature already extant might also be of interest to those who formulate policy on approval of names.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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★★★★★★

| SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES | 1986 | | 1986 | QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| Names Institute, Fairleigh Dickinson University | May 1-3 | Madison, N.J. | 1-3 mai | Names Institute, Fairleigh Dickinson University |
| Blue Ridge Onomastic Symposium | May 24 | Roanoke, Virginia | 24 mai | Blue Ridge Onomastic Symposium |
| Canadian Society for the Study of Names | May 29-31 | Montréal | 29-31 mai | Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms |
| Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees | Sept. 10-12 | Whitehorse | 10-12 sep. | Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs |
| Tenth Western Geographic Names Conference | Sept. | Juneau, Alaska | sep. | Tenth Western Geographic Names Conference |
| UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names | Sept. 29-Oct. 7 | Genève (Geneva) | 29 sep.-7 oct. | Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques |
| Connecticut Onomastic Symposium | October 4 | Willimantic, Connecticut | 4 octobre | Connecticut Onomastic Symposium |
| American Name Society | Dec. 27-30 | New York | 27-30 déc. | American Name Society |
| SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES | 1987 | | 1987 | QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS |
| Canadian Society for the Study of Names (ICOS XVI) | August 16-21 | Québec | 16-21 août | Société canadienne pour l'étude des noms (CISO XVI) |
| Fifth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names | August 17-31 | Montréal | 17-31 août | Cinquième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques |

CURRENT TOPONYMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS (1985)
PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE EN COURS (1985)



In CANOMA, Vol. 5, No. 2 (December 1979) we printed a list of current toponymic research projects, with brief comments on the subject matter of each. Subsequently, in December issues of CANOMA this information was updated by listing additions, amendments and completions, grouped on a regional basis. As we are attempting annually to update this inventory, we now include information supplied to us by researchers in the fall of 1985. Should you have news of toponymic projects, the CPCNG Secretariat would be glad to receive your comments. Anyone wishing to have addresses of particular researchers should also contact the Secretariat.

Dans CANOMA Vol. 5 no. 2, décembre 1979 paraît une liste de projets de recherche toponymique en cours avec un bref commentaire sur chaque projet. Dans les numéros subséquents de décembre de CANOMA cette liste a été mise à jour incluant les additions, modifications et projets achevés groupés par régions. Vu qu'à tous les ans nous essayons de mettre cet inventaire à jour, nous incluons maintenant les renseignements fournis par les chercheurs en automne 1985. Au cas où vous auriez d'autres renseignements sur des projets en cours, le Secrétariat du CPCNG serait heureux de les recevoir ainsi que vos commentaires. Qui-conque voudrait obtenir l'adresse d'auteurs de certains projets, n'a qu'à contacter le Secrétariat du CPCNG.

| <u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u> | <u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u> | <u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u> | <u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u> |
|--|---|--|---|
| ATLANTIC PROVINCES/PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE | | | |
| Barkham, Selma | St. John's | 16th Century contributions of Spanish Basques to geographic knowledge and toponymy of Eastern Canada | - 1985 |
| Carter, Floreen | Oakville, Ont. | Place names of Newfoundland | 1989 |
| Daigle, Jean | Moncton | La toponymie française de l'Acadie | continuing/indé- fini |
| DeGrâce, Eloi | Caraquet, N.-B. | Noms de lieux du Nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick | continuing/indé- fini |
| Deichmann, Henrik | Glovertown, Nfld. | Influence of flora and fauna on the toponymy of Atlantic Canada | 1985-86 |
| Handcock, W.G. | St. John's | Newfoundland generic terminology | 1984 - |
| | | Sandwich Bay Area, Labrador: toponymic fieldwork | 1985-86 |
| | | Toponymy of Terra Nova National Park | 1985-86 |
| Huddlestone, David | Rocky Harbour, Nfld. | Toponymy of Gros Morne National Park | 1985 |
| Penney, Gerald | St. John's | Micmac place names in Central and Southern Newfoundland | continuing/indé- fini |
| Thomas, Gerald | St. John's | Noms de lieux et de lieux-dits associés aux Franco-Terreneuviens de la presqu'île de Port-au-Port | continuing/indé- fini |
| Valiquette, Pierre | Kouchibougam, N.-B. | Noms géographiques dans le parc national de Kouchibougam | continuing/indé- fini |

| <u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u> | <u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u> | <u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u> | <u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u> |
|--|---|--|---|
| QUEBEC/QUÉBEC | | | |
| Avataq Cultural Institute/Müller-Wille, Ludger | Inukjuak/ Montréal | Répertoire toponymique inuit de la région Kativik | - 1985 |
| Blais, Suzelle | Québec | La toponymie du Saint-Laurent après 1760 | continuing/indéfini |
| Boileau, Gilles | Québec | La toponymie des régions de Laurentides et de Lanaudière | 1985 |
| Commission de toponymie | Québec | La toponymie: des Algonquins des Cris des Montagnais | 1985 |
| Courville, Serge Beaudin, François Fortin, Jacques | Québec | Les seigneuries du Québec | - 1986 |
| Désy, Claude | Québec | Semantic coding of Inuit toponyms in the Inukjuak regions | - 1986 |
| Dugas, Jean-Yves | Québec | Les gentilés anglais du Québec | continuing/indéfini |
| | | Additions au Répertoire de gentilés (noms des habitants) du Québec | continuing/indéfini |
| | | Le blason populaire au Québec | 1985 |
| | | Modalités de dénomination de l'espace québécois | 1985 |
| | | Bibliographie commentée relative aux gentilés du Québec et du Canada | continuing/indéfini |
| | | Méthode de codification sémantique de la toponymie | 1985 |
| Filion, Mario | Chambly | Découverte de la toponymie de la Vallée-du-Richelieu | - 1985 |
| Grenier, Fernand | Québec | La toponymie de la Beauce | 1985 |
| Hamelin, Louis-Edmond | Québec | Concepts du rang au Québec | - 1986 |
| | | Vocabulaire géographique dans l'Est du Canada | continuing/indéfini |
| Hardy, René | Québec | La toponymie de la Mauricie | 1985 |
| La Brie, Léo | Hull | Les systèmes thématiques de l'odonymie hulloise | 1985 |
| | | L'influence de l'anglais dans les génériques implantés au Québec | continuing/indéfini |
| Michaud, Martyne | Québec | La toponymie des Attikameks | 1986 |
| Paré, Pierre | Québec | La toponymie des Abénaquis | 1985 |
| | | La toponymie des Naskapis | 1986 |
| Poirier, Jean | Québec | Chroniques toponymiques | continuing/indéfini |
| | | Histoire de la toponymie au Québec | - 1986 |

| <u>RESEARCHER(S) / RECHERCHISTE(S)</u> | <u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u> | <u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u> | <u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u> |
|--|---|---|---|
| Richard, Marc | Québec | Guide toponymique des entités adminis- tratives | 1986 |
| ONTARIO | | | |
| Barr, Elinor | Thunder Bay | Place names in Pukaskwa National Park | - 1985 |
| | | Place names along the Canadian Northern Railway from Thunder Bay to Rainy River, Northwestern Ontario | 1986 |
| Haig, Robert | Ottawa | Street names of Ottawa | - 1986 |
| Kraemer, James E. | Ottawa | A postal history of the settlements in various Ontario counties | |
| | | a) Bruce | - 1986 |
| | | b) Grey | - 1987 |
| | | c) Wellington | - 1988 |
| | | d) Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Dufferin | 1989 - |
| Lapierre, André | Ottawa | Dictionnaire des noms de lieux fran- çais en Ontario | continuing/indé- fini |
| Morley, W.F.E. | Kingston | Kingston street names | - 1985 |
| Noble, Graham J. | Kingston | Historical directory of Ontario commu- nities based on post office names since 1789 | continuing/indé- fini |
| Noble, Graham J. Addington, Charles | Kingston/ London | Complete revision of Campbell's "Canada Post Offices 1755-1895" | continuing/indé- fini |
| Scollie, F.B. | Ottawa | Thunder Bay place names | continuing/indé- fini |

PRAIRIE PROVINCES/LES PRAIRIES

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|
| Freeman, Randolph | Edmonton | Geographical naming in Western British North America: 1780-1820 | published/publié 1985 |
| | | Naming of mountains by the 1927 Ostheimer Expedition to the Canadian Rockies | - 1985 |

| <u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u> | <u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RE- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u> | <u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u> | <u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PREVU</u> |
|---|---|--|---|
| Geographical Names | Edmonton | Place names of Southeastern Alberta | 1985 |
| | | Place names of Alberta's mountains and foothills | 1986 |
| | | Place names of Central Alberta | 1987 |
| | | Place names of Northern Alberta | 1988 |
| | | Toponymic Tour Brochures for the David Thompson Highway and the Crow's-nest Pass | continuing/indéfini |
| Holm, Gerald | Winnipeg | Names of Riding Mountain National Park | 1985 |
| Holm, Gerald Mercredi, Jack | Winnipeg | Place names of Manitoba | continuing/indéfini |
| Smyth, David | Ottawa | Fur trade place names of the Yellow-head Pass | 1985-86 |
| Topping, W.E. | Vancouver | Location and origin of past and present post offices | |
| | | a) Alberta | - 1985 |
| | | b) Saskatchewan | - 1987 |
| | | c) Manitoba | - 1988 |

BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| Akrigg, Helen B. | Vancouver | "British Columbia place names" | - 1986 |
| Carter, Floreen | Oakville, Ont. | Place names of British Columbia | continuing/indéfini |
| Harris, Robert C. | West Vancouver | Past and present French-Canadian names in British Columbia | continuing/indéfini |
| Lean, L.P. | Merritt | Origins of past and present names of physical features within the Nicola River drainage basin | continuing/indéfini |
| Lockner, Bradley and Cole, Douglas | Ottawa/ Burnaby | British Columbia/Yukon journals of George Mercer Dawson | |
| | | Vol. 1 Vol. 2 | - 1985 - 1986 |
| Patenaude, Branwen C. | Quesnel | Cariboo roadhouses, Port Douglas to Barkerville, 1858-1921 | - 1986 |
| Pensioners project | Quesnel | 300 histories of Quesnel region pioneer families | 1985 |

| <u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u> | <u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u> | <u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u> | <u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u> |
|---|---|--|---|
| Rozen, David L. | Vancouver | Ethnogeographical studies in south-western British Columbia, including Indian place and territorial names in Halkomelem, Straits Salish and southern Nootka language areas | continuing/indéfini |
| Swanson, James | McBride | Geographical names in the Robson Valley | continuing/indéfini |
| Taylor, Hugh | Smithers | Tahltan Indian names of British Columbia | continuing/indéfini |
| Woodsworth, Glenn | Vancouver | Geographical names of the Coast Mountains | continuing/indéfini |

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY/
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST ET TERRITOIRE DU YUKON

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|
| Angnarlik, Allan/ Nunatsiaq Toponymy Centre | Pangnirtung | Inuit toponymic survey of Cumberland Sound | 1985-86 |
| Finley, Kerry J. | Sidney, B.C. | Inuit and British toponymy of Baffin Island | continuing/indéfini |
| Goldring, Philip | Ottawa/Hull | Whaling history and post-contact human history of Cumberland Sound and Cumberland Peninsula (Auyittuq National Park Reserve) | 1984-86 |
| Lockner, Bradley and Cole, Douglas | Oshawa/ Burnaby | British Columbia/Yukon journals of George Mercer Dawson Vol. 1 Vol. 2 | - 1985 - 1986 |
| Kerfoot, Helen | Ottawa | Geographical names of Northwest Territories and Yukon; miscellaneous | continuing/indéfini |
| MacDonald, Agnes B. Workman, Margaret (Yukon Native Language Centre) | Whitehorse | Athapaskan place names of Aishihik, Kloo Lake and Kluane regions | continuing/indéfini |
| Mason, Christine | Montréal | Geographical perception and information in Inuit toponyms in Pangnirtung Fiord | - 1985 |
| Müller-Wille, Ludger and Weber, Lina/ Indigenous Names Surveys | | Inuit toponymy of southern Baffin Island/Analysis and verification of Inuit names collected by Franz Boas | |
| O'Reilly, Kevin | Ottawa | N.W.T. Postmarks (1905 onwards) - location of post offices, origins of names | 1985 |

| <u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u> | <u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE</u> | <u>PROJECT/ PROJET</u> | <u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u> |
|---|---|--|---|
| Tlen, Daniel | Whitehorse | Southern Tutchonee place names on the Dalton Trail | continuing/indéfini |
| | | Kaska-Dena place names in the southeast Yukon | continuing/indéfini |
| Topping, W.E. | Vancouver | Location and origin of past and present post offices NWT and Yukon | - 1989 |

CANADA - GENERAL/CANADA DANS SON ENSEMBLE
MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| Baudouin, Louise | Hull | Glossaire bilingue des génériques toponymiques en usage au Canada | 1985-86 |
| Colombo, John Robert | Toronto | Place naming in fantasy literature | 1984 - |
| Dilley, Robert S. | Thunder Bay | Teaching exercises using geographical names | continuing/indéfini |
| Hamilton, W.B. | Sackville, N.B. | Comparison of Canadian and Australian place naming | continuing/indéfini |
| La Brie, Léo | Hull | Les génériques employés en toponymie des entités sous-marines | continuing/indéfini |
| | | Problèmes de correspondance entre les génériques de l'anglais et du français | continuing/indéfini |
| Lapierre, André | Ottawa | "The names of French Canada; an anthology of French-Canadian onomastic writings" | 1983-86 |
| | | French place names in North America | continuing/indéfini |
| Morissonneau, Christian | Montréal | Toponymie française et récits de voyages en Amérique du Nord | continuing/indéfini |
| Nogrady, Michael | Ottawa | Dictionary of surnames in Canada, derived from Hungarian toponyms | continuing/indéfini |
| O'Brien, Kathleen | Ottawa | Geographical names reflecting authors, fictitious characters and places | continuing/indéfini |
| | | Artists and art in geographical names | continuing/indéfini |
| Rayburn, Alan | Ottawa | History of geographical naming in Canada | continuing/indéfini |
| Steckley, John | Toronto | Translating Iroquoian place and tribal names of the 17th century | continuing/indéfini |