Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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CANOMA

Vol. 12 No. 2 December/décembre 1986

Canada

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques

COVER/COUVERTURE:

Port Robinson, Welland Canal / Port Robinson, canal Welland
in / dans
Picturesque Canada, Vol. I, Toronto, 1882, p. 389

(Public Archives Canada / Archives publiques Canada, C-83044)

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Catalogue No. M85-12/12-2

Nº de catalogue M85-12/12-2

ISSN 0319-5228

ISSN 0319-5228

CANOMA

Vol. 12 No. 2 December/décembre 1986

News and views concerning Canadian toponymy compiled by the Secretariat of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

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

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

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

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SYMPOSIUM

OTTAWA

MAY 7-9, 1986

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names sponsored a symposium on native geographical names in Ottawa, May 7-9, 1986. The symposium provided an opportunity for fruitful discussions among over 80 participants, including representatives from Australia, Greenland and the United States. From the workshops several recommendations put forward lead to the endorsement of 27 resolutions; three additional resolutions were discussed at the symposium, but did not receive the approval of the participants.

The resolutions were considered by members of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names at its plenary session in October 1986. During 1987 the resolutions will be more widely distributed by the toponymic authorities and resubmitted to the CPCGN for possible adoption, at the next plenary session in October 1987.

PREAMBLE

The geographical names of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are an important and integral part of Canada's cultural heritage. The aboriginal peoples have inalienable rights regarding the perpetuation and use of their geographical names, which are preserved mainly in the oral tradition of the elders, the wise bearers of cultural knowledge and customs of their respective communities.

The collection of native geographical names should be accelerated throughout Canada and systematic and spatial coverage of cultural and linguistic areas of the indigenous peoples should be ensured. Indeed, there is an expressed need to record native geographical names and associated information efficiently and accurately as soon as possible.

The collecting and recording of native geographical names require specialized knowledge and involve complex procedures. In fact, previous and current research in the field varies as to quality and completeness, and many questions still remain unanswered, as, for example,

RÉSOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES AU COLLOQUE SUR LES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES AUTOCHTONES

À OTTAWA

DU 7 AU 9 MAI 1986

Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques a organisé un colloque sur les noms de lieux autochtones, qui s'est tenu à Ottawa, du 7 au 9 mai 1986. Au-delà de 80 participants, dont des représentants de l'Australie, du Groenland et des États-Unis, ont ainsi eu l'occasion de prendre part à des discussions fertiles. Un grand nombre de résolutions ont été proposées à la suite des ateliers; les participants en ont retenu 27; trois autres résolutions n'ont pas été approuvées par les participants.

A la séance plénière d'octobre 1986, les membres du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques ont étudié les résolutions. Au cours de 1987, les compétences en toponymie verront à ce que les résolutions connaissent une plus grande diffusion. Ensuite, elles seront soumises de nouveau au Comité pour adoption possible à la prochaine session plénière d'octobre 1987.

PRÉAMBULE

Les noms géographiques des populations aborigènes du Canada font partie intégrante de l'héritage culturel du Canada et y tiennent une place importante. Nous devons respecter le droit inaliénable des autochtones à perpétuer et à utiliser leurs propres noms de lieux, préservés pour une bonne part dans la tradition orale transmise par les anciens, les sages dépositaires du legs culturel et des coutumes de leurs communautés.

Il est souhaitable d'accélérer l'inventaire des noms géographiques autochtones à la grandeur du Canada, en couvrant systématiquement toutes les aires culturelles et linguistiques des peuples aborigènes. Le besoin géographique a effectivement été exprimé d'enregistrer les noms géographiques autochtones et l'information qui s'y rattache de façon efficace, avec exactitude et dans le plus bref délai.

L'inventaire et l'enregistrement de ces toponymes réclament des connaissances spécialisées et font intervenir des mécanismes complexes. En fait, les recherches antérieures et en cours dans ce domaine n'ont pas toutes le même degré de qualité ni la même profondeur, et il

the spelling of native geographical names. As well, it is important to harmonize the objectives of standardizing native geographical names while at the same time maintaining respect for the special characteristics of the native languages as reflected in the writing of their toponyms.

For these reasons, there has been a need for some time to have an open dialogue by the federal, provincial and territorial governments with the native peoples with regard to the treatment of native geographical names.

RESOLUTIONS

Be it resolved:

COLLECTING NATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

1. That a document explaining clearly the steps of collecting, processing, endorsing, notifying and ultimately approving native geographical names be produced by the appropriate toponymic authorities, and be widely distributed among the native communities.

2. That an instruction manual for the field collecting, recording and office treatment of native geographical names be prepared as a cooperative effort between appropriate federal, provincial and territorial agencies and organizations, native groups and institutions, and experts.

3. That the manual include instructions on the following topics:

   a) protocol in approaching native groups and informants;

   b) knowledge and experience required by field investigators;

   c) supplies and equipment;

   d) area to be covered;

   e) kinds of information to be collected;

   f) selection of informants;

   g) methods of enquiry, recording and checking;

   h) funding of field investigations.

4. That this manual be made available in the languages of the indigenous peoples concerned.

reste à résoudre de nombreuses questions, comme celle de l'orthographe des noms géographiques autochtones. En outre, il est important d'établir un juste équilibre entre la normalisation des noms géographiques autochtones et le souci de traduire dans l'écriture des toponymes les particularités des langues autochtones.

Jaani Annanack providing place names at Kangiqsualujjuaq, Quebec / Jaani Annanack fournissant des toponymes à Kangiqsualujjuaq, Québec

Depuis un certain nombre d'années, donc, se manifestait le besoin d'un dialogue franc et ouvert entre les gouvernements fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux d'une part, et les communautés aborigènes d'autre part, au sujet du traitement des noms géographiques autochtones.

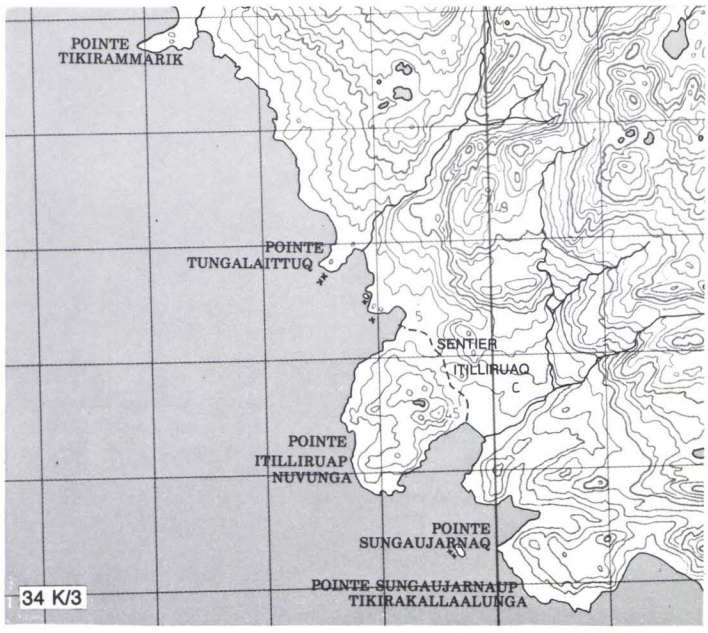
RÉSOLUTIONS

Il est résolu:

INVENTAIRE DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES AUTOCHTONES

1. Qu'un document expliquant clairement les étapes de l'inventaire, du traitement, de l'officialisation, de la diffusion et, éventuellement, de l'approbation des noms géographiques autochtones soit produit par des autorités toponymiques compétentes et largement diffusé parmi les communautés aborigènes.

2. Qu'un manuel d'instructions relatif à l'inventaire sur le terrain, à l'enregistrement et au traitement administratif des noms géographiques autochtones soit produit, en collaboration, par des organismes fédéraux,



Shores of Hudson Bay, southeast of Inukjuak, Quebec / La côte de la baie d'Hudson, au sud-est d'Inukjuak, Québec

5. That local surveys already performed be recognized and integrated into other authorized surveys.

6. That an inventory of field surveys undertaken be compiled by the appropriate toponymic authorities.

7. That the training of native persons to undertake toponymic surveys be encouraged, and organized to include instruction in linguistic, geographical and historical aspects of toponymic inventories.

8. That, whenever possible, field workers receive instruction in available standardized or adopted orthographies, and use these writing systems.

9. That field workers submit collections of toponyms to the appropriate native authorities for endorsement, prior to submission to provincial or territorial geographical names authorities.

10. That provincial and territorial geographical names authorities agree to cooperate in respect to toponymic surveys, if native cultural areas overlap such jurisdictions.

11. That toponymic research include the provision for surveys in settlements and, as far as possible, also in the field and in archives.

12. That, following field surveys in native communities, prompt follow-up and feedback to the communities be encouraged.

WRITING NATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

13. That the specific writing characteristics of native

provinciaux et territoriaux compétents, des groupes et établissements aborigènes et des spécialistes.

3. Que ce manuel donne notamment des instructions sur:

   a) la façon d'entrer en contact avec des groupes autochtones et des informateurs;

   b) les connaissances et l'expérience exigées des enquêteurs;

   c) les fournitures et le matériel à utiliser;

   d) la région à couvrir;

   e) les types d'information à recueillir;

   f) la sélection des informateurs;

   g) les méthodes d'enquête, d'enregistrement et de vérification;

   h) le financement des enquêtes sur le terrain.

4. Que ce manuel soit produit également dans la langue des communautés autochtones intéressées.

5. Que les enquêtes toponymiques déjà exécutées soient reconnues et intégrées à d'autres inventaires autorisés.

6. Qu'une liste des enquêtes menées sur le terrain soit établie par les autorités toponymiques compétentes.

7. Que soit encouragée la formation d'autochtones dans le domaine des enquêtes toponymiques, et que cette formation couvre notamment les aspects linguistique, géographique et historique des inventaires toponymiques.

8. Que, dans la mesure du possible, les enquêteurs reçoivent des instructions au sujet des systèmes d'écriture normalisés ou adoptés, s'il y a lieu.

9. Que les enquêteurs fassent approuver leurs recueils de toponymes par les autorités autochtones compétentes, avant de les soumettre à des organismes toponymiques provinciaux ou territoriaux.

10. Que les organismes toponymiques provinciaux et territoriaux s'entendent pour collaborer, lorsque des inventaires toponymiques sont exécutés dans des aires culturelles autochtones qui chevauchent des frontières provinciales ou territoriales.

11. Que la recherche toponymique comporte des enquêtes auprès des communautés et, autant que possible, aussi sur le terrain et des recherches dans les archives.

12. Que tout soit mis en oeuvre pour faire connaître le plus rapidement possible aux communautés autochtones les résultats et les suites des enquêtes menées sur le terrain.

ÉCRITURE DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES AUTOCHTONES

13. Que les particularités des langues autochtones se

languages be reflected in the orthography of geographical names.

14. That, as part of the handling of native toponyms, generic terms may be translated and geographical names may be otherwise shortened, only if the meaning of such toponyms is in no way modified or affected.

15. That the appropriate toponymic authorities study the question of the status that might be given to variant forms or to other unofficial names which are in parallel use with official names.

16. That the toponymic authorities encourage the preparation of information for the general public on the history, origin and meaning of native toponyms.

17. That, with respect to native geographical names, documentation be prepared to explain the writing systems and pronunciation of native languages.

18. That the CPCGN stimulate and encourage the provincial and territorial authorities to compile regional maps to show toponyms known to native groups in their own languages.

19. That, after such regional maps are compiled, appropriate authorities and institutions assemble this material and propose to the appropriate authorities the production of a map of Canada in the native languages.

FUNDING

20. That the toponymic authorities prepare a list of potential sources of funding for native toponymic research projects.

21. That the toponymic authorities support researchers working on native geographical name projects in applying for funds for the following purposes:

    a) development of technical tools adapted to toponymy research;

    b) research fellowships at academic institutions (e.g. universities, institutes), and at acquisition institutions (e.g. libraries, archives, museums);

    c) writing fellowships for researchers;

    d) funding for publishing programmes to produce primary resources, research studies and popular works.

PROSPECTS

22. That each of the authorities at the federal, provincial and territorial levels make known by appropriate

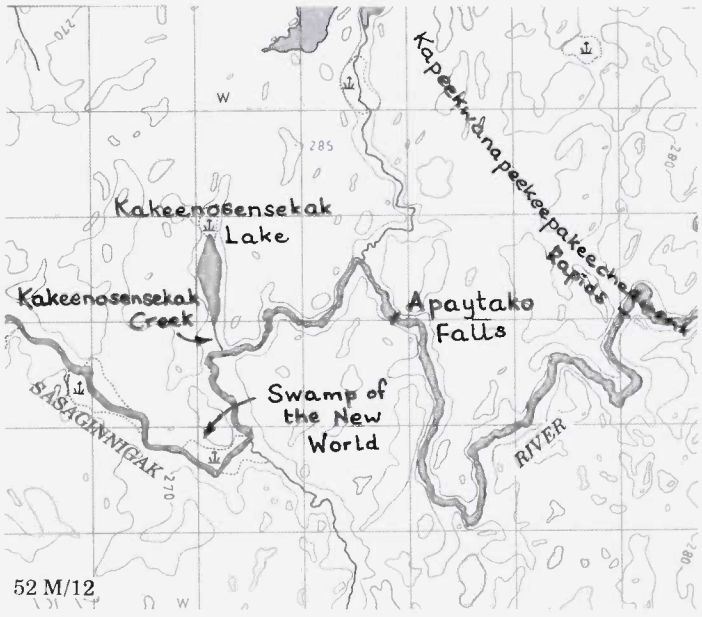
reflètent dans l'orthographe des noms de lieux autochtones.

14. Que, dans le traitement des noms de lieux autochtones, les termes génériques ne puissent être traduits, et les noms géographiques autrement abrégés, que dans les cas où le sens du toponyme n'est aucunement modifié ni affecté.

15. Que soit étudiée par les autorités toponymiques compétentes la question du statut qu'il y a lieu de reconnaître aux autres formes ou aux autres toponymes non officiels qui sont utilisés parallèlement aux noms officiels pour désigner les mêmes lieux.

16. Que les autorités toponymiques encouragent la diffusion d'information au grand public sur l'histoire, l'origine et la signification des noms autochtones.

17. Que, soit rédigé un document qui explique les systèmes d'écriture et la prononciation des langues autochtones.



Updated base map (52 M/12), Sasaginnigak River, Manitoba / Mise à jour toponymique, région de Sasaginnigak River, Manitoba, feuillet 52 M/12

18. Que le CPCNG stimule et encourage les organismes toponymiques provinciaux et territoriaux à dresser des cartes régionales sur lesquelles les toponymes connus d'une communauté autochtone donnée figurent dans la langue de cette communauté.

19. Que les autorités et établissements compétents rassemblent ces cartes régionales déjà compilées et proposent aux organismes responsables la production d'une carte du Canada dans les langues autochtones.

FINANCEMENT

20. Que les autorités toponymiques dressent la liste des

means to senior government authorities supporting them and to other government departments, the approved resolutions of the symposium.

Sachs Harbour, Banks Island, N.W.T., as seen from the air / Sachs Harbour, Île Banks, T.N.-O., vue des airs

Population 1981 : 101. Local name / nom usuel: Ikaahuk

23. That ongoing formal relations be established between the provincial and territorial names authorities on the one hand, and the native communities, groups and authorities on the other, on the subject of developing inventories of native geographical names, with the necessary procedures to be put in place as soon as possible.

24. That representation of aboriginal peoples, including their national organizations, be encouraged on provincial and territorial geographical names boards and national committees.

25. That federal, provincial and territorial names authorities be encouraged to hold further symposia with the native peoples of Canada on particular regions, or on more specific themes, including writing systems of native toponymy.

26. That, at each annual meeting of the CPCGN, the agenda include a specific item on the state of native toponymy and on the implementation of the approved resolutions in each jurisdiction.

27. That the CPCGN and its members undertake, in association with the competent authorities in the United States and Greenland, and, where appropriate, in other countries and regions, the exchange of information on practices, policies and activities associated with native geographical names.

sources de financement possibles pour des recherches toponymiques en milieu autochtone.

21. Que les organismes toponymiques aident des chercheurs ayant des projets toponymiques autochtones à obtenir:

    a) des fonds pour mettre au point des outils techniques adaptés à la recherche toponymique;

    b) des bourses de recherches auprès des établissements d'enseignement (comme les universités et les instituts) et des établissements de conservation (comme les bibliothèques, les archives et les musées);

    c) des bourses de rédaction de rapports de recherches;

    d) des fonds pour l'édition de matériel didactique élémentaire, de résultats de recherches et d'ouvrages de vulgarisation.

ATTENTES

22. Que chaque organisme fédéral, provincial et territorial fasse connaître par les moyens appropriés aux autorités gouvernementales dont il dépend, et avec lesquelles il agit, le compte rendu de l'atelier et les conclusions et recommandations auxquelles il a conduit.

23. Que des rapports suivis et structurés s'établissent entre les autorités toponymiques provinciales ou territoriales et les communautés, groupes ou autorités autochtones, au sujet de l'avancement des inventaires de noms géographiques autochtones.

24. Que soit encouragée la représentation des autochtones, y compris leurs organisations nationales, sur les commissions toponymiques provinciales et territoriales et les comités nationaux.

25. Que les autorités toponymiques fédérales, provinciales et territoriales tiennent d'autres colloques avec les communautés autochtones du Canada sur des régions particulières ou des thèmes plus spécifiques, notamment les systèmes d'écriture des noms de lieux autochtones.

26. Qu'à chaque réunion annuelle du CPCNG, apparaisse à l'ordre du jour un point spécifique sur l'état de la toponymie autochtone dans chacune des juridications, et que rapport soit fait sur l'état de la mise en oeuvre des recommandations adoptées.

27. Que le CPCNG et ses membres entretiennent avec les autorités compétentes des États-Unis et du Groenland et, le cas échéant, d'autres pays ou régions, un échange d'information sur la problématique, les politiques et les activités se rapportant aux noms géographiques autochtones.

RESPONSE BY QUEBEC TO THE SYMPOSIUM RESOLUTIONS

Comments by the Commission de toponymie du Québec on the application of each of the symposium resolutions appeared in "Le toponyme", Vol. 4, No. 4, November 1986, p. 1-3. (Preliminary translation)

1. The Commission de toponymie (CTQ) has included information on collecting and handling native names in Le toponyme, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Nov. 1986), p. 3.

2,3,4. In May 1986, the Commission de toponymie published a book entitled Méthodologie des inventaires toponymiques that applies, with appropriate changes, to the native environment. The Commission is willing to collaborate in the preparation of a manual more specifically adapted to the collecting of native toponyms. This work could be carried out in cooperation with other provinces and with the Secretariat of the CPCGN.

5. The Commission de toponymie takes into account existing field study reports where they are available and are of a sufficiently high standard.

6. Since 1977, the Commission has carried out 52 surveys among 37 Amerindian and Inuit groups or communities. A list of such surveys is kept up to date by the Commission.

7. When awarding contracts, the Commission insists that all workers receive adequate training. Some contract workers have been trained at Université Laval in Amerindian techno-linguistics, including certain aspects of toponymy.

8. This resolution could be applied once writing systems have been approved by the appropriate authorities. Since March 1979, when a workshop on the writing of Amerindian place names was held in Québec, the CTQ has encouraged the adoption of standardized systems for writing place names.

9. This resolution agrees with the policy that the CTQ has followed for several years. The band councils are expected to approve the lists of toponyms before the information is processed.

10. Quebec will take the appropriate steps during the processing of field study reports from such areas.

RÉPONSE DU QUÉBEC AUX RÉSOLUTIONS DU COLLOQUE

Les réalisations de la Commission de toponymie du Québec se rapportant à chacune des résolutions du colloque furent inscrites dans "Le toponyme", vol. 4, n^{o} 4, novembre 1986, p. 1-3.

1. La Commission de toponymie du Québec a inclus l'information sur l'inventaire et le traitement des noms autochtones dans Le toponyme, vol. 4, n^{o} 4, (nov. 1986), p. 3.

2,3,4. La Commission de toponymie a publié, en mai 1986, un ouvrage intitulé Méthodologie des inventaires toponymiques qui s'applique, mutatis mutandis, au milieu autochtone. Elle est prête à collaborer à la préparation d'un outil spécifique encore mieux adapté à la collecte des toponymes autochtones. Cette entreprise pourrait se réaliser en collaboration avec d'autres provinces et le Secrétariat du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.

5. La Commission de toponymie tient toujours compte des inventaires déjà réalisés en autant qu'ils sont disponibles et que leur contenu présente un degré de normalisation adéquat.

6. Depuis 1977, la Commission a réalisé 52 enquêtes auprès de 37 localités ou groupes amérindiens et inuit. Une telle liste est tenue à jour par la Commission.

7. La Commission insiste, lors de l'attribution de contrats, pour que le personnel engagé ait déjà une formation adéquate. Certains contractuels de la CTQ ont même reçu une formation en techno-linguistique amérindienne à l'Université Laval au cours de laquelle l'aspect toponymique était abordé.

8. Cette résolution pourra être appliquée lorsqu'il y aura des systèmes approuvés par les autorités concernées. La CTQ encourageait déjà, lors de l'Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens qu'il a tenu à Québec, en mars 1979, l'adoption de systèmes d'écriture normalisés.

9. Cette résolution rencontre la politique suivie depuis plusieurs années par la CTQ. Celle-ci demande déjà l'approbation du contenu des inventaires par les Conseils de bande avant de procéder au traitement des données.

10. Le Québec prendra les mesures appropriées lors du dépouillement des inventaires effectués dans ces secteurs.

11. As far as the Commission de toponymie is concerned, surveys undertaken in communities form the basis for information-gathering. Due to lack of funding, these surveys are rarely undertaken in remote areas (hunting or trapping areas). However, because of the knowledge that native people have of their environment, the approach used generally guarantees satisfactory results. Archival research has already been carried out on selected themes.

12. The Commission regularly sends to band councils lists of approved native toponyms, along with their geographical coordinates. On request, the Commission will also supply ozalid copies of maps showing these names.

13. The Commission approves toponyms in the form endorsed by band councils.

14. The Commission is making an effort to address this recommendation, but several technical problems still have to be solved.

15. The Commission is now studying procedures for approving certain names, which are used along with official names, but without giving them official status. This complex question is also being addressed by other Canadian provinces. This does not challenge the principle of univocity (one place, one official name), recognized by the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, and to which the CTQ adheres.

16,17. The CTQ has started to publish toponymic reports, relating to different native groups and including available information on writing systems.

18. In Quebec, this topic relates to that of parallel forms which the Commission is now studying (see comments on Resolution 15). The CTQ has already published a map of Montagnais toponyms in the Mingan Archipelago and is considering publishing one for each native group.

19. This resolution falls within the responsibilities of the CPCGN.

20,21. The CTQ will continue to study each application received and to provide support in relation to need.

22. The CTQ has taken action on this resolution.

23. The CTQ is proceeding in an ad hoc fashion to establish close relationships with native communities. It regularly publishes information in its bulletin, Le toponyme.

24. One member of the CTQ is an Amerindian.

25. The CTQ organized its first workshop in 1979. During the CPCGN symposium held in May 1986, pro-

11. Pour la Commission de toponymie, les enquêtes auprès des communautés sont à la base de la cueillette d'information. Faute de fonds, les inventaires ne peuvent pratiquement jamais être menés sur les lieux mêmes (territoires de chasse ou de trappe). Cependant, la méthode employée, grâce à la connaissance qu'ont les autochtones de leur milieu, garantit en général des résultats satisfaisants. Des recherches ont déjà été menées dans des dépôts d'archives sur des thèmes spécifiques.

12. La Commission fait parvenir régulièrement aux Conseils de bande la liste des toponymes autochtones qu'elle a approuvés en précisant leur localisation par coordonnées géographiques. Elle peut aussi, sur demande, fournir des copies diazo de cartes sur lesquelles ont été reportés ces noms.

13. La Commission approuve les toponymes selon les formes qui ont été entérinées par les Conseils de bande.

14. La Commission de toponymie essaie de tenir compte de cette recommandation mais plusieurs problèmes techniques restent encore à résoudre.

15. La Commission se penche actuellement sur l'étude de procédures permettant d'approuver certains noms, parallèlement aux noms officiels, sans pour autant leur conférer un caractère officiel. Il s'agit d'une question complexe qu'étudient également d'autres provinces canadiennes. Cet examen ne remet pas en cause le principe de l'univocité (un lieu, un nom officiel) reconnu par les Conférences des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques et auquel tient la CTQ.

16,17. La CTQ a commencé à publier des dossiers toponymiques par nation, qui comprendront des données disponibles sur les systèmes d'écriture.

18. Ce dossier est lié, au Québec, à celui des formes parallèles sur lequel la Commission se penche actuellement (voir note à la résolution 15). La CTQ a déjà publié une carte des toponymes montagnais de l'archipel de Mingan et envisage d'en publier aussi une par nation.

19. Cette résolution relève de la compétence du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.

20,21. La CTQ, comme elle l'a fait par le passé, examinera chacun des dossiers qui lui seront acheminés pour, le cas échéant, apporter les appuis appropriés.

22. La CTQ a donné suite à cette résolution.

23. La CTQ procède de façon ad hoc à l'établissement de rapports suivis avec les communautés autochtones. Aussi elle publie régulièrement de l'information par le biais de son bulletin Le toponyme.

24. Un des membres de la CTQ provient du milieu autochtone.

25. Un premier atelier a été organisé par la CTQ, en 1979. Le colloque de mai 1986 du CPCNG a permis

gress was made on certain points. The CTQ is open to proposals for similar meetings.

26. The CTQ reiterated its support of this resolution during the CPCGN's last annual meeting, in October 1986.

27. In September 1986, the President of the CTQ attended a meeting of the Latin America Division of the United Nations Group of Experts; this meeting, held in Mexico, involved a useful exchange of information on native toponymy. A meeting on native toponymy is anticipated with the toponymic authorities of the United States.

de faire avancer le débat sur certains points. La CTQ est ouverte à tout autre projet de rencontre. Des documents de travail existent déjà pouvant servir de base à de telles rencontres.

26. La CTQ a réitéré son appui à cette résolution lors de la dernière réunion du CPCNG (octobre 1986).

27. Le président de la CTQ a participé en septembre dernier, au Mexique, à une réunion du groupe d'experts latino-américains des Nations Unies et la question de la toponymie autochtone a été l'objet d'échanges fructueux. Une rencontre avec les autorités toponymiques des États-Unis est prévue, rencontre qui abordera la question de la toponymie autochtone.

★★★★★★

XVIe CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES ONOMASTIQUES
XVIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ONOMASTIC SCIENCES

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Information/renseignements: CISO - ICOS 1987
Pavillon des Sciences de l'éducation
Bureau 1554, Université Laval, Québec, G1K 7P4

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Theme/thème: "PROPER NAMES AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES"
"LE NOM PROPRE AU CARREFOUR DES ÉTUDES HUMAINES ET DES SCIENCES SOCIALES"

Sub-themes/ sous-thèmes:

1. Past and Present Trends in Naming/Tendances passées et présentes en matière de dénomination
2. Relationships between toponymy and anthroponymy/Rapports entre toponymie et anthroponymie
3. Spontaneous naming and Onomastic Standardization/Dénominations spontanées et normalisation onomastique
4. Naming the Unknown: Wilderness, the North, New Frontiers/Nommer l'inconnu: les régions sauvages, le Nord, les nouveaux territoires
5. Proper Names and Common Nouns: Interaction and Interdependence/Le nom propre et le nom commun: rapports réciproques

** Guest Speakers / Conférenciers invités **
** Toponymic Excursions / Excursions toponymiques **
** Joint Session with UN participants / Séance conjointe avec les participants aux Nations Unies **
** Reception, banquet / Coquetel, banquet **

NAMES ALONG THE WELLAND CANALS

John N. Jackson*

The name **Welland Canal** is curious, if not misleading. Most canals, at home and abroad, are named after places: for example, the Beauharnois, Bobcaygeon, Burlington Bay, Cornwall, Lachine and Sault Ste. Marie Canals. Not so the Welland Canal which is named after the Welland River, itself named in 1792 (after the river of the same name in Lincolnshire, England) by John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

The original concept for the construction of the Welland Canal was to use the middle reach of the Welland River as part of the canal and as a source of water for the northern section. However, these plans failed to materialize because the necessary cut for the canal south of the Niagara Escarpment could not be excavated to the required depth, and the alternative of a Feeder Canal was required. Even so, the name "Welland" survives for the canal, and thereby provides the ever-present reminder of these original intentions.

Two different circumstances led to the concept of a canal. The first was that the natural outlet from the upper Great Lakes from Lake Erie via the Niagara River to Lake Ontario was quite impassable to all vessels because of its rapids, falls and gorges; yet here lay a prime route for water entry into the continental interior. The second was that William Hamilton Merritt, owner of a grist mill on Twelve Mile Creek at current Welland Vale in St. Catharines, found that the creek's water supply was to limited during the summer months. In 1818, he conceived the idea of obtaining an extra supply of water by diverting the Welland River across the Niagara Escarpment into Twelve Mile Creek and past his mill.[1] This concept developed from a hydraulic canal into a canal for boats; after a series of studies, the Welland Canal Company was formed in 1824 to achieve the goal of a canal connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.[2]

A SEQUENCE OF CANAL SYSTEMS

The Welland Canal opened in 1829, but as considerable re-routing and reconstruction have taken place subsequently, it is usual to refer to the First Welland Canal, completed in 1829; the Second Welland Canal, completed in 1845; the Third Welland Canal, completed in 1887; and the Fourth Welland Canal (the present Welland Ship Canal), completed in 1932. A short account of the canal system in evolution will introduce the many place names associated with this sequence of waterways across the Niagara Peninsula of southern Ontario.

The First Welland Canal left Lake Ontario through the natural harbour of Port Dalhousie, followed Twelve Mile Creek to St. Catharines, then Dick's Creek to the foot of the Niagara Escarpment. The differences in elevation across the Ontario Plain and then the steep slopes of the escarpment necessitated the construction of a series of locks, most notably between Merritton and Thorold. From there the canal was cut through undulating terrain to Port Robinson on the Welland River. It then followed the lower reach of this river downstream to Chippawa, and the Niagara River upstream to Buffalo and Fort Erie.

Vessels were towed through the canal by horses and oxen, using a towpath located on the west bank. Towpath Road in Thorold provides the reminder of this early canal feature. Water supply for the canal was obtained from the Feeder Canal, which cut across the Wainfleet Marsh from the Grand River to Port Robinson.

"Thorold, on Old Welland Canal" in Picturesque Canada, Vol. I, Toronto, 1882, p. 381

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* John N. Jackson, Professor of Applied Geography, Brock University, St. Catharines, and President of the Welland Canals Foundation.

1 Merritt, J.P. (1875): Biography of the Hon. W.H. Merritt, M.P. E.S. Leavenworth, St. Catharines, p. 42-43. Jedediah (J.P.) is W.H.M.'s son.

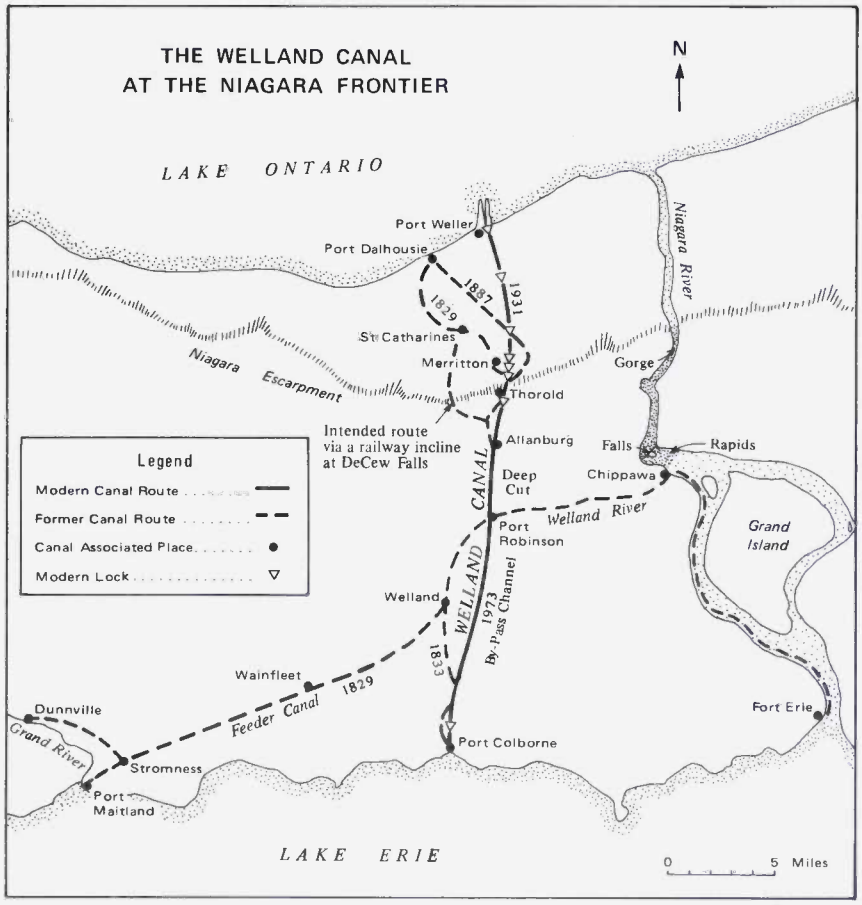
2 Aitken, Hugh G.J. (1954): The Welland Canal Company: a study in Canadian enterprise. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

This feeder crossed the Welland River by an aqueduct, close to what is now the downtown area of modern Welland.

The initial canal was extended south from Port Robinson, using first the route of the Feeder Canal through Welland, then a channel cut south to Lake Erie at Port Colborne. Opened in 1833, it provided a direct water route between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. These works which together created the First Welland Canal were undertaken through the initiative of William Hamilton Merritt, aptly now described as the Father of Canadian transportation.

and elsewhere the former canal route was widened and deepened.

Iron steamers with propellers were replacing the wooden sailing vessels, and tugs were succeeding the animal power that had hauled ships through the canal. The growing number of vessels and their larger size led to the second major reconstruction, namely the completion of the Third Welland Canal. A new direct route was followed from the old canal's northern entrance at Port Dalhousie to the crest of the Niagara Escarpment, by-



The Welland Canals past and present

The canal was purchased by the government of the new United Province of Canada in 1841, and work began on a Second Welland Canal under these auspices in 1842. Its northern length, with larger and fewer stone locks replacing the earlier wooden structures, was an enlarged version of its predecessor. It followed almost the same route, though a dam across Twelve Mile Creek controlled the entrance to Lake Ontario and created an upper and a lower harbour at Port Dalhousie. To the south, the aqueduct at Welland was replaced by a stone structure,

passing the contemporary centres on the canal - St. Catharines, Merritton and Thorold. To the south, the channel, although straightened and shortened, still passed through Allanburg, Port Robinson, Welland and Port Colborne.

The Fourth Welland Canal involved a new artificial harbour on Lake Ontario at Port Weller, and a channel which followed the valley of Ten Mile Creek to the Niagara

Escarpment, where the Flight Locks, a triple series of interconnected double locks, were constructed.[3] Beyond, the canal was straightened and unnecessary curves were eliminated. The Welland River was taken under the deepened canal by a syphon culvert; previously, it had crossed the canal by aqueduct, but the increased canal depth vitiated this possibility.

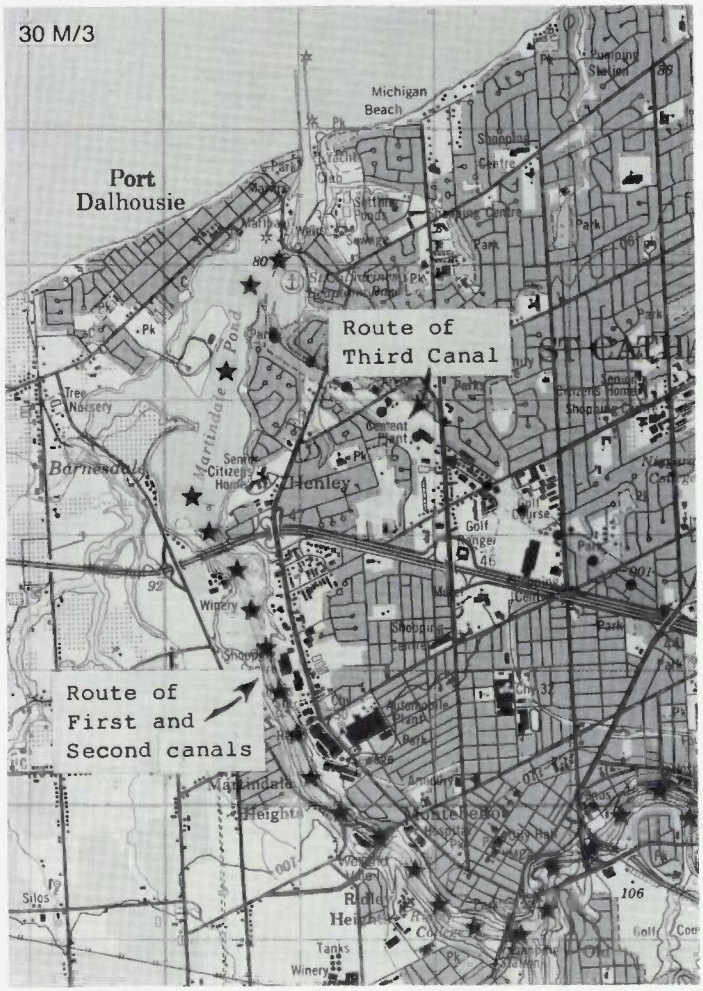
The Fourth Canal ran through the centre of Welland, until a by-pass was opened in 1973. This removed Welland from the canal, leaving Port Colborne as the only major initial centre on the line of the canal. The other nodes once on the canal still survive as important components of the regional landscape. Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Merritton and Thorold, as well as Welland, no longer have the Welland Canal and its shipping on their front doorsteps. In this respect their centres are relic features, and their names still indicate their former canal associations.

ENGINEERING NAMES

A canal usually follows a modified river channel, or is a man-made cut across the landscape. The only stretch of the Welland Canal to have been a canalized river is the northern length of the First and Second Canals. Between St. Catharines and Lake Ontario, the early canals followed the incised valley of Twelve Mile Creek, a river so named because its mouth lies twelve miles west of the Niagara River, and a tributary valley known as Dick's Creek, east and south of present downtown St. Catharines to the base of the Niagara Escarpment. In these valleys locks were built, river meanders were shortened, and low areas were excavated to provide docks, wharfing and ship repair facilities. Dick's Creek, known also as Captain Dick's Creek, is named after Richard Pierepoint, an early black settler living on its banks.

Cuts made for the canal include the Deep Cut between Allanburg and Port Robinson, where the route of the First Canal was cut deeply into morainic deposits. Here the intention had been to excavate to the depth of the Welland River, but no excavating machinery existed. The muscles of men and animals were insufficient to undertake the required work, and landslides resulted when the spoil heaped on the side banks was saturated by rain. The canal was, therefore, constructed at a higher level than anticipated through the Deep Cut, and water was obtained from an alternative source, the Grand River.

When locks are constructed on a river or a cut, the lock gates and the accompanying weir control the water level of the reach above. A pond, or basin of water, may build up behind the regulating weir or lock. Two such ponds exist on the Welland Canal, the more important being Martindale Pond, the inner upper harbour at Port Dalhousie, formed behind the dam constructed near the harbour entrance for the Second Welland Canal. Here, the world-famous Royal Canadian Henley Regatta is held annually. "Martindale" refers to John Martindale, who owned land on the townline between Louth and Grantham townships. He subscribed to canal shares, and owned a tavern in Port Dalhousie. The second pond is Marlatts Pond, south of Thorold, close to the crest of the Niagara Escarpment. George Marlatt owned 200 acres of land in Thorold Township. He opposed the construction of the canal as it would flood his land and, in his view, create stagnant water and disease.



Edition 6 (1984) of NTS sheet 30 M/3, showing Port Dalhousie and the route of the First and Second canals through Martindale Pond, and along Twelve Mile Creek and Dick's Creek. The line of the Third Welland Canal can be seen running southeast from Martindale Pond.

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3 Cowan, P.J. (1935): The Welland Ship Canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, 1913-1932, Department of Parkways and Canals, Ottawa. This book is a reprint of articles describing the construction of the Fourth Canal, which had appeared in Engineering, London, 1929-31;

Burtniak, John and Wesley B. Turner (Eds.) (1979): The Welland Canals: Proceedings of the First Annual Niagara Peninsula History Conference. Brock University, St. Catharines; and

Jackson, John N. and Fred A. Addis (1982): The Welland Canals: a comprehensive guide. Welland Canals Foundation, St. Catharines.

Ramey's Bend, where earlier canals made a sharp turn north of Port Colborne, was straightened when the Welland Canal By-Pass on the Fourth Canal was completed in 1973. The abandoned length of canal is used for ice fishing in winter, and has also attracted a company which breaks up outmoded vessels and seeks to salvage their parts. The Ramey family, early settlers from Pennsylvania, held a land grant and owned a mill in the vicinity.

The Feeder Canal was so named because it supplied the First Welland Canal with water from the Grand River at Dunnville. It crossed the Wainfleet Marsh to Port Robinson, and there supplied the canal with water. It also became part of the canal route from Port Robinson to Welland when the canal was extended to Port Colborne in 1833. The Feeder Canal then supplied water, in both north and south directions from the canal summit at Welland. It performed this function for the main line canal until 1881, when the canal's depth was increased to obtain water directly from Lake Erie. The Feeder Canal was abandoned for water supply purposes but retained a small navigational role for several years. The name now usually refers to the length from Dunnville to Welland, which also functioned as a canal link between the Welland Canal and the short-lived Grand River canal system. The village of Junction, or Welland Junction, arose south of Welland where the Feeder Canal met the main canal.

The Feeder Canal crossed the Welland River by a wooden aqueduct. This project and nearby excavation of the channel spawned a settlement of labourers. Originally known as The Aqueduct, the community changed its name to Merrittsville in 1842, and then to Welland in 1858.

Another canal term is the Welland Canal By-Pass, a new section of the Fourth Canal which was constructed around Welland to avoid a winding and narrow course through this urban environment. Since this new route was opened in 1973, the former channel has been developed as a recreational waterway, with various boating and sporting events and landscaped banks. This re-use of a water asset contrasts with the commercial nature of the current Welland Canal, and with the general neglect of the abandoned canal routes elsewhere in the Niagara Peninsula.

LOCKS, RACEWAYS, TUNNELS, BRIDGES AND PORTS

In addition to their importance as canal engineering features, locks, bridges and ports are significant focal points of land development. Individually and collectively, in conjunction with water power and the trading capacity of the canal, they have nurtured a series of canal-oriented communities. Like beads along a string, they cross the Niagara Peninsula, creating a corridor of urban development which now comprises the four adjacent cities of St. Catharines, Thorold, Welland and Port Colborne. These administrative units each embrace earlier canal nodes, for example, Port Dalhousie and Merritton in St. Catharines, Allanburg and Port Robinson in Thorold, and Welland and Welland Junction in Welland.

Lift locks, which enable boats to pass from one canal level to another and divide the canal into a series of steps, have been reduced in number from forty on the First Canal to seven on the modern system. In addition, a guard lock at the Port Colborne entrance compensates for varying levels in Lake Erie. Together with gates on an earlier channel, it regulates the level of water in the canal. Locks on former and present canals are numbered sequentially from north to south. Thus Lock 1 of the present canal is on Lakeshore Road, St. Catharines, and Lock 2 is on Carlton Street in the same city. These lock names enter the community conscience; for example, the viewing areas of the modern canal are at Lock 3 in St. Catharines and Lock 8 in Port Colborne, and Lock 7 Motel overlooks the canal in Thorold. Port Dalhousie, Thorold, Welland and Port Colborne each have a Lock Street.

Race Street, along the canal banks east of downtown St. Catharines, provides the reminder of a significant canal attribute. The difference in water levels at the locks on the first two canals was about 8 feet. As at this period water power was used ubiquitously to drive machinery, the water was diverted from the canal around the locks into hydraulic races or raceways. The most important of such endeavours took water from the canal near Merritton and fed it along the top of the eastern bank to St. Catharines, where parallel hydraulic raceways were constructed following the contours of the bank below the village. This power advantage permitted the rapid transition of St. Catharines from a local agricultural centre to a major industrial town soon after the advent of the First Canal in 1829. When this hydraulic system was drained, Race Street was constructed along the route of the former hydraulic channel.

Railways, with heavier loads, introduced stronger iron and then steel bridges, with powered opening spans to permit the passage of canal vessels. With priority being afforded to water rather than land traffic, and as highway traffic volumes have increased, major road routes cross the modern canal by high level bridges, as at St. Catharines where the multi-lane Queen Elizabeth Way is taken over the canal by the Homer Skyway or Garden City Skyway. Homer, a pioneer name, is an extension of the Greek tradition used in place names, such as Rome, Utica and Syracuse in western New York State. The village of Homer was nearly obliterated by the Fourth Canal, and later by the Skyway. The Garden City, a pleasant and picturesque alternative name for St. Catharines, indicates the considerable heritage of nurseries, farms and market gardens that existed within and around the city in the late nineteenth century. Recent urban expansion has caused considerable attrition of this resource base, and the epithet is now less used.

More recently tunnels have been constructed under the canal. The Thorold Tunnel, opened in 1968, displaced two highway lift bridges. When the Welland Canal By-Pass opened in 1973, rail bridges over the former channel were replaced by the Main Street Tunnel and the Townline Tunnel. The latter, which has sections for both railway and highway traffic, applies to the road which was the former boundary between Crowland and Humberstone townships.

Road and rail bridges built across the canal by canal engineers as part of the construction process, tend to have dual names: the name of the street or railway crossing the canal, and the name given by the canal engineers. Twenty movable bridges were constructed over

the Fourth Canal. As with the locks, these were numbered sequentially from north to south. Bridge 1 is at Lock 1 on Lakeshore Road in St. Catharines, and Bridge 21 is at Clarence Street in Port Colborne. Why twenty-one numbered bridges when only twenty were constructed? The numbers were assigned at an early stage of the construction work, prior to World War I. Bridge 2, in what is now east St. Catharines, was never constructed, but is included in the numbered sequence.

As new bridges were added across the canal, the suffix "A" was added: for example, Bridge 3A at Lock 2 on Carlton Street in St. Catharines, Bridge 4A which is the garden City Skyway, and Bridge 19A which is on Highway 3 in Port Colborne and opened in 1981 to by-pass the guard lock. A bridge at one or other end of this lock is now always open, allowing traffic on a heavy tourist route to move freely.

Tunnels are not included in this numbered sequence, because their structures do not interfere with vessel movements on the canal. For the same reason there is no number for the high-level **Burgoyne Bridge** which has crossed the channel of the Second Canal in St. Catharines since World War I, to connect the downtown area to the main-line Canadian National railway station. W.B. Burgoyne, a St. Catharines businessman who owned the local newspaper, strongly advocated the construction of the bridge.

The landscape of numbered bridges is complicated further by the fact that certain bridges (for example Bridges 7, 8 and 9) have been taken out of service and removed. Others, no longer required for canal purposes, remain in use as highway or rail crossings over the former channel, for instance in the centre of Welland where former canal bridges continue to span the abandoned channel. In a fixed position, they no longer provide points of road traffic delay. Thirteen movable highway or railway bridges now cross the canal. As three are "A" additions, only ten are survivors from the original construction works. Bridges 6, 10 and 20 are railway bridges.

The "port" prefix to a place name is used at former customs points of entry to the canal system, where there were harbours for receiving or unloading cargoes, and where the canal connected with other navigational waterways. **Port Dalhousie** and **Port Colborne** are the ports of entry to the Welland Canal from Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Port Colborne remains active, whereas Port Dalhousie, the port for the first three canals, has been displaced by **Port Weller** on the Fourth Canal. **Port Robinson** is located where locks connected with the lower Welland River for access to the Niagara River at Chippawa, **Port Davidson** was at the upper limit of navigation where the Welland River was dredged west of Welland to permit barge traffic, and **Port Maitland** is at the mouth of the Grand River where there was access to the Feeder Canal from Lake Erie.

PLACE NAMES ALONG THE CANAL

The important centres of urban development along the canal were named after dignitaries who helped support the canal venture. **Allanburg** is named after William Allan, President of the Bank of Upper Canada and Vice-President of the Welland Canal Company; the "-burg" suffix may indicate the name is still found in this village. **Dunnville** memorializes the Hon. John Henry Dunn, a President of the Canal Company and a major shareholder. **Port Colborne** provides a reminder of Sir John Colborne, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1828 to 1836. **Port Maitland** is named in honour of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1818 to 1828. **Port Dalhousie** recalls Sir George Ramsay, the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, and Governor-in-Chief of Canada from 1819 to 1828. **Port Robinson** is named after the Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada from 1829 to 1862 and a Director of the Welland Canal Company. The British upper class, which became the "Family Compact" or aristocracy of Upper Canada, is certainly well represented by place names across the Niagara Peninsula along the line of the First Canal.

Northern entrance to the present Welland Canal at Port Weller. Lock 1, Bridge 1 and Port Weller Dry Dock are shown in the foreground

(Photo: J.N. Jackson)

William Hamilton Merritt, founder and promoter of the canal, bestowed these place names. Merritt himself was remembered in **Merrittsville**, the name which replaced "The Aqueduct" in 1842, but which in turn was changed to Welland in 1858. **Merritton**, on the Second Welland Canal and currently a suburb and ward in the City of St. Catharines, is now the only direct reminder in terms of canal place names of Merritt's capable business leadership. However, his name also survives in the **Merrittville Highway**, the road from St. Catharines to Welland past Brock University. Streets named for Merritt are to be found in each of the cities along the canal. **Merritt Trail** follows the length of the canal from Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne, and hopefully will be the forerunner of a parkway system of comparable character to the Niagara River Parkway.

Interestingly enough, Merritt's home town of

William Hamilton Merritt (1793-1862). Frontispiece in Merritt, J.P. Biography of the Hon. W.H. Merritt, M.P., St. Catharines, 1875

St. Catharines pre-dates the canal, a fact reflected in its earlier pioneer name given for the wife of Robert Hamilton, a major landowner on Twelve Mile Creek (where the village was to develop) and donor of the site for the first church and school in the community.

Other pioneer names along the canal system include **DeCew Falls**, named after John DeCew who assisted Merritt in his initial survey of the canal and in its subsequent promotion. However, the route past his mill where a railway incline was intended, was discarded in favour of a route with locks via Thorold. Thorold is also a name older than the canal. **Thorold Township**, established in 1788, was named after Sir John Thorold, the British M.P. for Lincolnshire in England. **Petersburgh**, named after Peter Neff, became **Stonebridge** (named for its bridge over a creek flowing to Lake Erie) and now a part of Port Colborne.

Self-explanatory is **Gravelly Bay**, the canal terminus on Lake Erie from 1833 onwards, and renamed Port Colborne when the canal works were complete. **Port Weller**, the artificial harbour at the entrance to the modern canal, was named after J.L. Weller, who was Superintending Engineer of the Ship Canal project from 1907 to 1912, then Engineer-in-Charge from 1913 to 1917.

* * * * *

Today's geographical names along the Welland Canal bring to mind various aspects of the canal's history - canal engineers, people like Merritt and his contemporaries, builders of the First Canal; landowners along the route; and canal features, such as bridges and locks. Together these names provide a distinctive toponymy to this part of the Niagara Peninsula.

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SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1987		1987	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
American Name Society, Annual Meeting	May 8-10	Dallas	8-10 mai	American Name Society, Annual Meeting
Canadian Society for the Study of Names (ICOS XVI)	August 16-22	Québec	16-22 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
Eleventh Western Geographic Names Conference	Sept. 17-19	Reno, Nevada	17-19 sep.	Eleventh Western Geographic Names Conference
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees	Sept. 30 - Oct. 2	Saint John, N.B./N.-B.	30 sep. - 2 oct.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
American Name Society Section, Midwest Modern Language Association	Nov. 12-14	Columbus, Ohio	12-14 nov.	American Name Society Section, Midwest Modern Language Association
American Name Society, Modern Language Association	December	San Francisco	décembre	American Name Society, Modern Language Association

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

ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN OTTAWA, OCTOBER 31, 1986
RÉUNION ANNUELLE TENUE À OTTAWA, LE 31 OCTOBRE 1986

Members and observers/membres et observateurs

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

Front row (left to right)/première ranger (gauche à droite): M.R. Munro, R. Freeman (Northwest Territories/Territoires du Nord-Ouest), H. Dorion (Quebec/Québec), A. Rayburn (Executive Secretary/Secrétaire exécutif), J.-P. Drolet (Chairman/Président), E. Karamitsanis, D.T. Carney (D.N.D./D.D.N.), G.F. Holm (Manitoba)

Second row (left to right)/deuxième ranger (gauche à droite): E. Whalley, B. Kidd (Public Archives/Archives publiques), E. Barr, G. Handcock, K. O'Brien, T. Jolicoeur (Hydrographic Service/Service hydrographique), W.C. Wonders (Chairman, Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research/Président, Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique), A. Landry (Bureau of Translations/Bureau des traductions), H. Whalen (Newfoundland/Terre-Neuve), R. Leduc, C. Audet, J. Poirier, P. Goldring, M. Sutherland (Environment Canada, Parks/Environnement Canada, Parcs)

Third row (left to right)/troisième ranger (gauche à droite): D.B. Boylan (Prince Edward Island/Île-du-Prince-Édouard), H. Kerfoot, A. Lapierre, S.B. Panting (Ontario), F.H.A. Campbell (Surveys and Mapping Branch, É.M.R./Direction des levés et de la cartographie, É.M.R.), M. Smart, C.S.L. Ommanney (Chairman, Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature/Président, Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine), F. Pannekoek (Alberta), D.E. Culham (I.A.N.D./A.I.D.N.), N. Lemieux, D. Tremblay, L. Sebert

THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS WERE PRESENTED AT THE 25TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES HELD IN OTTAWA, OCTOBER 31, 1986

LES RAPPORTS SUIVANTS DES COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS ONT ÉTÉ PRÉSENTÉS À LA VINGT-CINQUIÈME RÉUNION ANNUELLE DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES TENUE À OTTAWA, LE 31 OCTOBRE 1986

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

S.B. MacPhee

The Advisory Committee met in Ottawa on February 11, 1986.

1. Members 1986-1987

The Committee is composed of the following members:

Chairman: S.B. MacPhee, Dominion Hydrographer, CHS

Members: R.D. Macdonald, Pacific Geoscience Centre, Patricia Bay
C. Chaulk, National Defence, Ottawa
G. Jones, Jones Frontier Advisors Ltd., Calgary
A. Rayburn, CPCGN Secretariat, Ottawa
B. Sanford, GSC, Ottawa
B. Pelletier, GSC, Ottawa
D. Loring, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth
R. Freeman, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife
L. La Brie, Secretary of State, Ottawa
G. Drapeau, Université du Québec, Rimouski

Secretary: T. Jolicoeur, CHS, Ottawa

2. Generic terms

Following a recommendation made at a previous meeting to review the validity of certain generic terms and definitions presently in use by the ACNUMF, three terms were scrutinized at the meeting: **trough**, **valley** and **marginal trough**. The following definitions were accepted by all the members:

a) **Trough** - An elongated depression of the seafloor characteristically flat-bottomed and steep-sided and normally shallower than a trench. A trough is not normally characterized by a continuous longitudinal gradient.

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

S.B. MacPhee

Le Comité consultatif s'est réuni le 11 février 1986 à Ottawa.

1. Membres en 1986-1987

Le Comité comprend les membres suivants:

Président: S.B. MacPhee, hydrographe fédéral, SHC

Membres: R.D. Macdonald, Centre géoscientifique du Pacifique, Patricia Bay
C. Chaulk, Défense nationale, Ottawa
G. Jones, Jones Frontier Advisors Ltd., Calgary
A. Rayburn, Secrétariat du CPCNG, Ottawa
B. Sanford, CGC, Ottawa
B. Pelletier, CGC, Ottawa
D. Loring, Institut océanographique de Bedford, Dartmouth
R. Freeman, Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Yellowknife
L. La Brie, Secrétariat d'État, Ottawa
G. Drapeau, Université du Québec, Rimouski

Secrétaire: T. Jolicoeur, SHC, Ottawa

2. Termes génériques

Par suite d'une recommandation faite lors d'une réunion précédente en vue de vérifier la validité de certains termes et définitions génériques utilisés par le CCNESMM, trois termes ont été examinés lors de la réunion: **cuvette**, **vallée** et **cuvette marginale**. Les définitions suivantes ont été acceptées par tous les membres:

a) **Cuvette** - Dépression de forme allongée, à fond plat et à flancs escarpés, généralement moins profonde qu'une fosse. Une cuvette ne présente habituellement pas de pente longitudinale continue.

b) Valley or Sea Valley - A relatively shallow, wide depression, the bottom of which has usually a continuous gradient. (This term is generally not used for features that have canyon-like characteristics for a significant portion of their extent. It commonly is applied to features with a fluvial, estuarine or suspension current origin, some of which may be "drowned" features related to earlier lower sea levels.)

c) Marginal Trough - A distinctive depression occurring on some continental shelves extending parallel to the coast and characteristically separating a relatively narrow inner shelf from a broader outer shelf, which may be cut by transverse depressions. (Marginal troughs may be located near an abrupt and often faulted junction of harder, older such units with softer, younger ones, and may have been accentuated by glacial deepening action. Marginal troughs should not be confused with "marginal trenches" or "deeps" which are essentially deeper features of orogenic origin fronting island arcs or major mountain ranges especially along subduction zones.)

3. Nares Strait names

A second reading of the names in Nares Strait, originally submitted by B. Pelletier on November 28, 1984, were recommended for approval:

a)	Lincoln Valley	81° 10'N - 65° 00'W
b)	Kane Bank	79° 35'N - 69° 00'W
c)	Bache Trough	79° 30'N - 72° 00'W
d)	Humboldt Valley	79° 10'N - 70° 00'W
e)	Alexander Sill	78° 40'N - 78° 00'W
f)	Talbot Trough	77° 30'N - 75° 00'W
g)	Carey Sill	76° 35'N - 74° 00'W
h)	Thule Valley	77° 10'N - 70° 00'W
i)	Clarence Trough	77° 20'N - 79° 00'W

4. Gulf of St. Lawrence names (Northern Portion)

Three prominent undersea physiographic features in the northern Gulf of St. Lawrence were officially named:

a)	Dorsale Mécatina	50° 40'N - 58° 20'W
b)	Banc d'Anticosti	49° 33'N - 63° 10'W
c)	Dorsale Mingan	50° 10'N - 64° 00'W

5. Gulf of Maine names

At the time of the Gulf of Maine boundary issue two years ago, External Affairs was in need of a translation of documents into French. L. La Brie researched the names in that area, and his research led him to introduce at the meeting, the French forms of seven names. They were recommended for approval as listed:

b) Vallée - Dépression relativement large et peu profonde dont le thalweg présente habituellement une pente continue. (Ce terme n'est généralement pas utilisé pour des formes du relief ayant les caractéristiques d'un canyon sur une longueur importante de leur parcours. On s'en sert souvent pour des formes du relief qui ont une origine fluviale ou estuarienne ou qui résultent de courants en suspension, et certaines de ces formes peuvent avoir été immergées par suite de l'élévation du niveau de la mer.

c) Cuvette marginale - Dépression distincte sur certaines plate-formes continentales, s'étendant parallèle à la côte et séparée par une plate-forme relativement étroite d'un côté et une autre plus grande de l'autre côté. Cette dernière peut être incisée en travers par d'autres dépressions. (Les cuvettes marginales peuvent se trouver à proximité de la jonction abrupte et souvent faillée de roches dures et vieilles avec des roches jeunes et tendres et peuvent avoir été accentuées par l'action des glaciers. Elles ne doivent pas être confondues avec les "fosses marginales" qui sont des structures orogéniques essentiellement plus profondes se trouvant devant des arcs insulaires ou d'importantes chaînes de montagnes, surtout le long de zones de subduction.)

3. Noms du détroit de Nares

On recommande l'approbation d'une liste de noms du détroit de Nares soumis initialement par B. Pelletier le 28 novembre 1984:

a)	Lincoln Valley	81° 10'N - 65° 00'W
b)	Kane Bank	79° 35'N - 69° 00'W
c)	Bache Trough	79° 30'N - 72° 00'W
d)	Humboldt Valley	79° 10'N - 70° 00'W
e)	Alexander Sill	78° 40'N - 78° 00'W
f)	Talbot Trough	77° 30'N - 75° 00'W
g)	Carey Sill	76° 35'N - 74° 00'W
h)	Thule Valley	77° 10'N - 70° 00'W
i)	Clarence Trough	77° 20'N - 79° 00'W

4. Noms du golfe du Saint-Laurent (secteur Nord)

Trois structures physiographiques sous-marines importantes du Nord du golfe du Saint-Laurent ont été nommées officiellement de la façon suivante:

a)	Dorsale Mécatina	50° 40'N - 58° 20'W
b)	Banc d'Anticosti	49° 33'N - 63° 10'W
c)	Dorsale Mingan	50° 10'N - 64° 00'W

5. Noms du golfe du Maine

Il y a deux ans, au moment du différend frontalier dans le golfe du Maine, les Affaires extérieures ont dû faire traduire certains documents en français. L. La Brie a fait des recherches sur les noms de cette région et a soumis la version française de sept noms lors de la réunion. Voici la liste qui a été recommandée pour approbation:

a)	Banc de Georges (not Banc Georges)	41° 45'N - 67° 00'W
b)	Bassin de Georges	42° 08'N - 59° 12'W
c)	Le Goulet (not Le Gully)	44° 08'N - 59° 12'W
d)	Chenal Nord-Est (not Chenal Northeast)	42° 10'N - 65° 50'W
e)	Chaîne de monts de la Nouvelle-Angleterre (not Chaîne de monts New England)	38° 00'N - 61° 00'W
f)	Plate-forme Néo-Écossaise (not Plate-forme Scotian)	44° 00'N - 62° 30'W
g)	Grand Banc	45° 25'N - 51° 25'W

6. Research

It was suggested that all undersea feature names on the eastern coast, south of the Strait of Belle Isle, be investigated in search of alternative official language versions of already approved names. L. La Brie will study the names of Bathymetric Charts 801 and 802.

The Chairman and members expressed the importance of having some historical research done in areas of interest to the Committee in order to compile a list of names that could be used as a source of new names for undersea features.

The descriptions and origins of a further 417 bathymetric feature names were entered into the computer system.

7. Fifth United Nations Conference

Mr. S. MacPhee assured the Chairman of the CPCGN of his full support for the Conference. He has invited any member of ACNUMF to prepare a paper clearly defining the necessity of clear and unambiguous geographical names for bathymetric charts.

8. Name change

Harcourt Cameron Spur (Sable Island Bank area); Mr. Alan Ruffman of Geomarine Associates Ltd. objected to the generic term "spur" for this feature. He says it is a ridge in its morphological form, 70 to 80 km long, and also in its genesis. The Committee reconsidered the November 28, 1984, decision in the light of Mr. Ruffman's comments and changed the name to Harcourt Cameron Ridge.

9. New name

Morris Jesup Ridge, 84° 30'N - 26° 00'W, (northern Greenland) will be accepted for approval in October 1986 whether or not a response is received from the authorities of Denmark or Greenland.

10. Index

It was recommended that the minutes of past meetings of the Advisory Committee be gathered and that an index of its major decisions and discussions be prepared. This project is well under way.

a)	Banc de Georges (et non pas Banc Georges)	41° 45'N - 67° 00'W
b)	Bassin de Georges	42° 08'N - 59° 12'W
c)	Le Goulet (et non Le Gully)	44° 08'N - 59° 12'W
d)	Chenal Nord-Est (et non pas Chenal Northeast)	42° 10'N - 65° 50'W
e)	Chaîne de monts de la Nouvelle-Angleterre (et non pas Chaîne de monts New England)	38° 00'N - 61° 00'W
f)	Plate-forme Néo-Écossaise (et non pas Plate-forme, Scotian)	44° 00'N - 62° 30'W
g)	Grand Banc	45° 25'N - 51° 25'W

6. Recherche

On suggère que tous les noms de structures sous-marines de la côte Est au sud du détroit de Belle Isle soient examinés afin de trouver des versions dans l'autre langue officielle pour les noms déjà approuvés. L. La Brie étudiera les noms des régions des cartes bathymétriques 801 et 802.

Le président et les membres signalent également combien il est important d'effectuer certaines recherches historiques dans les domaines qui intéressent le Comité afin de compiler une liste de noms qui pourraient servir pour désigner des structures sous-marines dans l'avenir.

La description et l'origine de 417 autres noms de structures sous-marines ont été entrés dans le système informatique.

7. Cinquième conférence des Nations-Unies

M. S. MacPhee a donné son plein appui au président du CPCNG concernant la conférence. Il invite tous les membres du CCNESMM à préparer un document définissant clairement la nécessité d'établir des noms géographiques clairs et non ambigus pour les cartes bathymétriques.

8. Changement de nom

Harcourt Cameron Spur (région du banc de l'île de Sable): M. Alan Ruffman de Geomarine Associates Ltd. s'est opposé à l'utilisation du terme générique "spur" pour cette structure. Il dit qu'il s'agit d'une dorsale de 70 à 80 kilomètres de long, non seulement du point de vue morphologique, mais aussi du point de vue de l'orogénèse. Le Comité a réexaminé la décision prise le 28 novembre 1984 à la lumière des observations de M. Ruffman et a changé le nom pour Harcourt Cameron Ridge.

9. Nouveau nom

Le nom de Morris Jesup Ridge, 84° 30'N - 26° 00'W au Nord du Groenland, sera approuvé en octobre 1986 même si nous ne recevons pas de réponse des autorités du Danemark ou du Groenland.

10. Index

Le comité recommande de rassembler les comptes rendus des dernières réunions du Comité consultatif et de préparer un index des principales décisions qui ont été prises et des discussions qui ont eu lieu. Le projet va bon train.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TOPONYMY RESEARCH

W.C. Wonders

The Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research met in Ottawa on October 30. The topics addressed are highlighted here.

1. Membership

The membership of the committee now totals 11. Representatives are included from the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Western Provinces (2), Yukon/Northwest Territories, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Public Archives, the French and English academic communities and the CPCGN Secretariat.

Chairman:	W.C. Wonders	Edmonton
Members:	W.G. Handcock	St. John's
	J. Poirier	Québec
	M. Smart	Toronto
	G.F. Holm	Winnipeg
	E. Karamitsanis	Edmonton
	R. Freeman	Yellowknife
	M. Munro	Ottawa
	B. Kidd	Ottawa
	A. Lapierre	Ottawa
	A. Rayburn	Ottawa
Secretary:	H. Kerfoot	Ottawa

2. Native Geographical Names Symposium

The Committee organized the Native Geographical Names Symposium in Ottawa in May, 1986. Over 80 participants from across Canada, from the United States, Australia and Greenland attended the 3-day session, chaired by Dr. J.-P. Drolet. At the ACTR meeting held on October 30, the Committee recommended that the resolutions of the symposium be adopted in principle, with implementation of resolutions by appropriate toponymic authorities, as finances permit. The Committee had discussed many of the individual resolutions, and recommended to the CPCGN the following action for 1987:[1]

1 *The CPCGN members at the plenary session on October 31, 1986, wished to see the resolutions circulated in CANOMA, but were not prepared to adopt them until the 1987 meeting, after feed-back has been received. As a result, only item (2) of the ACTR proposals was accepted for the coming year.*

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE

W.C. Wonders

Le Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique a tenu une réunion à Ottawa le 30 octobre. Il a accordé son attention aux questions suivantes.

1. Composition

Le comité se compose actuellement de 11 membres qui représentent les provinces de l'Atlantique, le Québec, l'Ontario, les provinces de l'ouest (2), le Yukon, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, les Archives publiques, les universités d'expressions française et anglaise et le Secrétariat du CPCNG.

Président:	W.C. Wonders	Edmonton
Membres:	W.G. Handcock	St. John's
	J. Poirier	Québec
	M. Smart	Toronto
	G.F. Holm	Winnipeg
	E. Karamitsanis	Edmonton
	R. Freeman	Yellowknife
	M. Munro	Ottawa
	B. Kidd	Ottawa
	A. Lapierre	Ottawa
	A. Rayburn	Ottawa
Secrétaire:	H. Kerfoot	Ottawa

2. Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones

Le comité a organisé le Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones qui a eu lieu à Ottawa en mai 1986 sous la présidence de M. J.-P. Drolet. D'une durée de trois jours, la rencontre a attiré plus de 80 participants provenant d'un bout à l'autre du Canada, des États-Unis, de l'Australia et du Groenland. A sa réunion du 30 octobre, le comité a recommandé que les résolutions du colloque soient adoptées en principe et que les autorités toponymiques se chargent de les appliquer dans la mesure où leurs ressources financières le leur permettront. Le comité avait débattu de nombreuses résolutions et recommandé au CPCNG[1] de prendre les mesures suivantes

1 *Au cours d'une séance plénière, le 31 octobre 1986, les membres du CPCNG ont exprimé de désir que les résolutions soient diffusées par le CANOMA, mais ils ne pourront les adopter qu'à la réunion de 1987, c'est-à-dire une fois qu'ils auront reçu les observations de tous les intéressés. Seul l'article (2) des propositions du CCRT a été accepté pour l'année qui débute.*

(1) That the CPCGN Secretariat prepare an instruction manual in time for distribution at the 1987 U.N. Conference. Based on material supplied by CPCGN members, this should contain two sections:

(a) general procedures for handling geographical names; and

(b) particular procedures for dealing with native names in different jurisdictions.

This handbook should be prepared in English and French, and as soon as possible be extended to major native languages.

(2) That with each annual report to the CPCGN a statement should be made by members on native toponymy and the progress being made in each jurisdiction towards implementing the approved resolutions. Information should be reported by members each April, so that this may be tabulated for the CPCGN annual meeting.

3. "Alternate" geographical names

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario presented working papers to the ACTR on the question of "alternate" names. Stemming from the multicultural nature of many parts of Canada, more than one name may be in local use for a single geographical entity. Although recognizing one official name, as recommended by the United Nations, various provinces are striving to find a suitable way to respect local usage in a language differing from that of the official name. The ACTR recommended that a workshop for CPCGN members to develop suitable concepts and procedures for "alternate names" be held in Ottawa in May, 1987.

4. Bibliography of Canadian toponymy

During the year, input into the automated bibliography file was continued by the Secretariat, despite reduction in available staff time. Recent contributions were welcomed from Newfoundland and Northwest Territories. All other, preferably annotated, entries which members can submit will be added to the records.

5. The Order-in-Council for the CPCGN and the administrative position of the CPCGN Secretariat in Energy, Mines and Resources

Dr. Wonders and members of the ACTR expressed concern that no progress was being made to revise the 1969 Order-in-Council concerning the CPCGN. Although this subject has been discussed for at least three years and is reflected in the minutes of annual meetings, no action has yet been taken. This subject is now seen to be more

pour 1987:

(1) Que le Secrétariat du CPCNG prépare un manuel en prévision de la Conférence des Nations Unies de 1987, fondé sur la documentation fournie à cette fin par le CPCNG et comportant deux sections, consacrées aux points suivants:

(a) les procédures générales à respecter lors du traitement des noms géographiques, et

(b) les procédures distinctes à respecter lors du traitement des noms autochtones dans les diverses zones de compétence territoriale.

Que ce manuel soit disponible en français et en anglais et que les principales langues autochtones y soient incluses le plus rapidement possible.

(2) Que les membres joignent chaque année au rapport annuel destiné au CPCNG un exposé sur la toponymie autochtone et sur ce qu'il en est de la mise en oeuvre des résolutions approuvées dans chaque zone de compétence territoriale; et que les membres fournissent leurs renseignements au plus tard en avril pour qu'ils puissent être utilisés au cours de la réunion annuelle du CPCNG.

3. Noms géographiques équivalents

Les représentants du Québec et de l'Ontario ont présenté, au CCRT, des documents de travail consacrés à la question des "noms équivalents". Compte tenu du caractère pluriculturel de bon nombre des régions du Canada, il se peut, en effet, que la même entité géographique soit désignée par plus d'un nom à certains endroits. Bien qu'elles adoptent un seul nom officiel selon la recommandation des Nations Unies, diverses provinces s'efforcent de respecter les désignations coutumières locales différentes du nom officiel. Le CCRT a recommandé que les membres du CPCNG se réunissent en atelier à Ottawa, en mai 1987, afin d'élaborer des principes et des procédures qui conviendraient au traitement des "noms équivalents".

4. Bibliographie de la toponymie canadienne

Au cours de l'année, le Secrétariat a continué à enrichir le fichier bibliographique automatisé, bien que ses ressources humaines aient été réduites. Des intrants de Terre-Neuve et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont été accueillis avec plaisir récemment. Tous les autres termes, de préférence annotés, que les autres membres pourront soumettre seront enregistrés.

5. Décret relatif au CPCNG - Situation administrative du Secrétariat du CPCNG au sein d'Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

M. Wonders et d'autres membres du CCRT s'inquiètent de ce que l'on n'ait pas encore modifié le décret de 1969 concernant le CPCNG. La question est débattue depuis au moins trois ans, tel qu'en témoignent les procès-

urgent, with the imminent retirement of the Chairman, the Executive Secretary and staff members of Toponymy Section/CPCGN Secretariat. A recommendation was again made for a review of the Order-in-Council, during 1986-87, using the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board as a possible model.

6. XVIth International Congress on Onomastic Sciences

ICOS will meet for the first time in Canada, August 16-22, 1987, in Québec. The conference theme is "Proper Names at the Crossroads of the Humanities and Social Sciences". Sub-themes are: "Past and present trends in naming"; "Relationships between toponymy and anthroponymy"; "Spontaneous naming and onomastic standardization"; "Naming the unknown: wilderness, the North, new frontiers"; and "Proper names and common nouns: interaction and interdependence". On August 22, a joint session will be held at ICOS in Québec with participants attending the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in Montréal.

7. Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

The ACTR recommended that the federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources be invited to attend the opening ceremonies of the UN meeting to be held in Montréal, August 17-31, 1987.

8. Publication of the new CPCGN "Principles and Procedures"

The Committee started a review of the revised principles and procedures. Members have proposed various alterations to the text.

9. Participation at meetings

It was noted with regret that British Columbia was represented neither at the Native Geographical Names Symposium nor at discussions of the CPCGN and its advisory committees in Ottawa in October 1986.

verbaux, mais rien n'a encore été fait. Le départ imminent du Président, du Chef du Secrétariat et d'autres membres de la Section de la toponymie et du Secrétariat du CPCNG, qui prennent leur retraite, souligne désormais l'urgence des changements voulus. Une nouvelle recommandation a donc été formulée pour que le décret soit modifié en 1986-1987, de manière à modeler l'organisme sur la Commission canadienne des sites et monuments historiques, dans la mesure du possible.

6. XVIe Congrès international des sciences onomastiques

Le CISO aura lieu au Canada pour la première fois du 16 au 22 août 1987, à Québec. "Le nom propre au carrefour des études humaines et des sciences sociales" est le thème du Congrès. On y abordera les points suivants: les tendances passées et présentes en matière de dénomination, les rapports entres toponymie et anthroponymie, dénominations spontanées et normalisation onomastique; nommer l'inconnu: les régions sauvages, le Nord, les nouveaux territoires, ainsi que le nom propre et le nom commun: rapports réciproques. Une séance plénière conjointe aura lieu à Québec, le 22 août, en compagnie de participants à la cinquième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, qui se déroulera à Montréal.

7. Cinquième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques

Le CCRT a recommandé d'inviter le ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources aux cérémonies d'ouverture de la Conférence des Nations Unies, qui se déroulera à Montréal du 17 au 31 août 1987.

8. Publication de la nouvelle version des "Principes et procédures" du CPCNG

Le Comité a commencé à examiner la nouvelle version des principes et des procédures. Les membres ont proposé diverses modifications au texte.

9. Participation à des assemblées

Les membres regrettent que la Colombie-Britannique n'ait été représentée ni au Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones ni aux débats que le CPCNG et ses comités consultatifs ont tenus à Ottawa en octobre 1986.

★★★

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

CINQUIÈME CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES
SUR LA NORMALISATION DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

To be held at/aura lieu à: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)/
Organisation de l'Aviation civile internationale
(OACI), 1000, rue Sherbrooke ouest, Montréal

August 17-31, 1987 17-31 août 1987

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE NOMENCLATURE

C.S.L. Ommanney

Two meetings of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature (ACGAN) were held in 1986.

1. The 14th meeting took place in Vancouver in February, and was chaired jointly by Alan Rayburn and Glenn Woodsworth, as I was unable to attend. The major agenda item was a review of the manuscript of the "Glossary of Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names": the format, type style, publication details, and content of the introductory material were discussed. Each entry was given a final review, and corrected and edited where necessary. The balance of the meeting was devoted to resolving problems of particular name decisions in various jurisdictions, to reviewing the report on the committee's work over the last 10 years, and to considering possible future directions of the committee's efforts.

2. The 15th meeting was held on October 29, to take advantage of the presence of several CPCGN members in Ottawa. Unfortunately, British Columbia was once again not represented. This meeting was the last opportunity for members to make changes to the glossary entries. I am pleased to report that, due to the hard work of Helen Kerfoot and the CPCGN Secretariat, and of Louise Baudouin-Tardif, Normand Lemieux and the staff of the Translation Bureau, Secretary of State, the final manuscript will be going for typesetting in November. This will ensure that the generics glossary will be printed in time for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names meeting in 1987. As I indicated previously, it will be published jointly by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Secretary of State, in the Translation Bureau's Terminology Series. The Preface and Foreword, provided by Jean-Paul Drolet and Alain Landry respectively, clearly state our expectation that this will be a very useful document for toponymists as well as translators and terminologists.

In addition to the glossary work, the committee has continued to review names in connection with both new submissions and name lists for new maps. For example, a new map of part of the St. Elias Mountains shows that the divide of the Seward Glacier and the Columbus Glacier has migrated westwards towards the United States, thus changing the cartographic delineation of the glacier and the application of its name. The fact that glacio-

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA NOMENCLATURE GLACIOLOGIQUE ET ALPINE

C.S.L. Ommanney

Le Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine (CCNGA) s'est réuni deux fois en 1986.

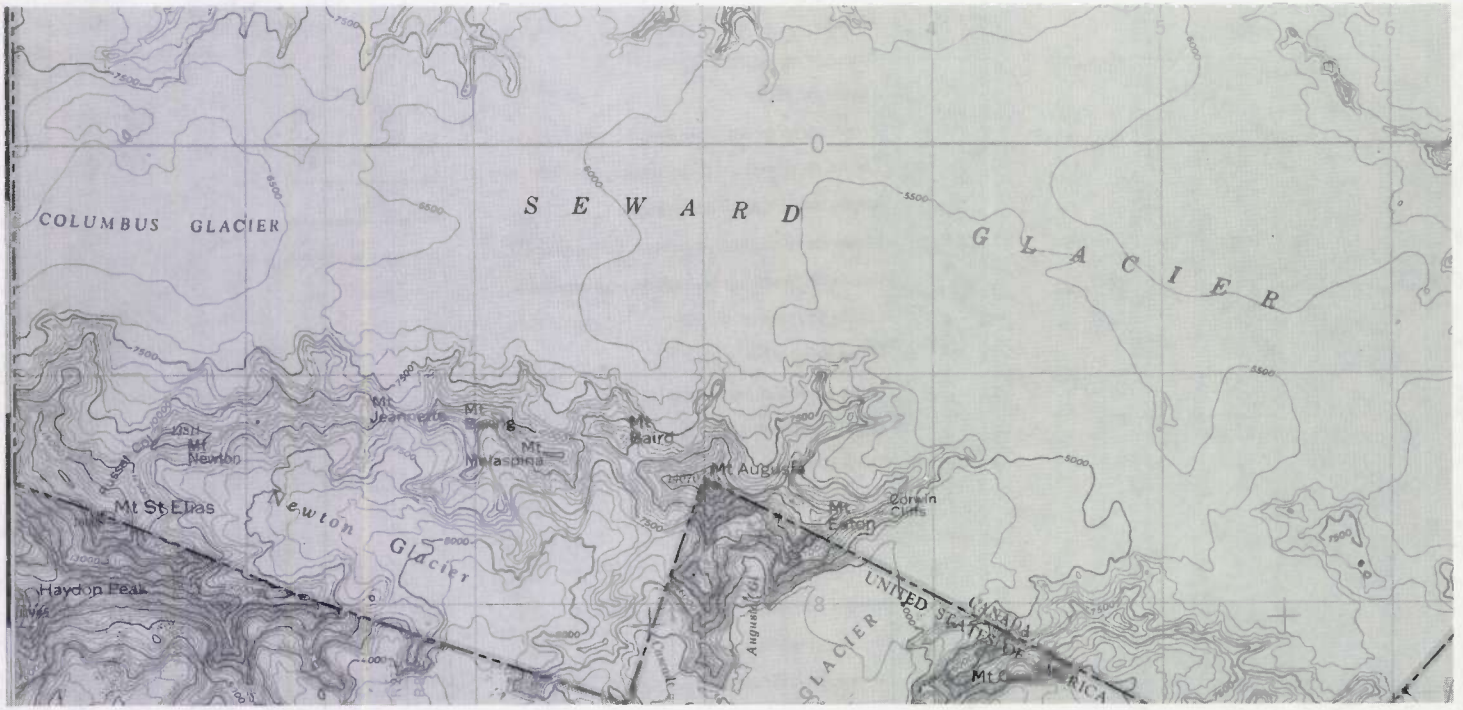
1. La 14e réunion, qui a eu lieu à Vancouver en février, a été dirigée conjointement par Alan Rayburn et Glenn Woodsworth, car je n'ai pas pu y assister. Le point principal à l'ordre du jour a été l'examen du manuscrit du "Glossaire des génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada": on y a discuté la présentation matérielle, le type de caractère, les détails de publication et la matière des pages d'introduction. Chaque rubrique a été examinée et au besoin, corrigée. Le reste de la réunion a été consacrée à la résolution des problèmes associés aux décisions sur les noms dans diverses compétences, à l'examen du rapport sur le travail du Comité au cours des dix dernières années, et à l'examen de l'orientation future des travaux du Comité.

2. Nous avons tenu la 15e réunion le 29 octobre afin de profiter de la présence, à Ottawa, de plusieurs membres du CPCNG. Malheureusement, une fois de plus la Colombie-Britannique n'y était pas représentée. Cette réunion a été la dernière occasion pour les membres de modifier les rubriques du glossaire. J'ai le plaisir de signaler que, grâce au travail acharné de Helen Kerfoot et du Secrétariat du CPCNG, et de Louise Baudouin-Tardif, de Normand Lemieux et de l'effectif du Bureau des traductions du Secrétariat d'État, le manuscrit définitif sera envoyé à la composition en novembre. Le glossaire des génériques sera donc imprimé à temps pour la réunion de la cinquième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques qui aura lieu en 1987. Comme je l'ai indiqué précédemment, le glossaire sera publié conjointement par le ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources et par le Secrétariat d'État, dans la série les Cahiers de la terminologie du Bureau des traductions. La préface et l'avant-propos ont été rédigés par Jean-Paul Drolet et Alain Landry, respectivement. Ce document sera vraisemblablement très utile tant pour les toponymistes, que pour les traducteurs et les terminologues.

Le Comité a également continué de réviser les noms proposés et les listes de noms pour les nouvelles cartes. Par exemple, une nouvelle carte d'une partie des monts St. Elias montre que la ligne de partage séparant le glacier Seward et le glacier Columbus s'est déplacée vers l'ouest, en direction des États-Unis; la délimitation

logical features are in a continous state of flux represents a challenge for toponymist and cartographer alike.

cartographique du glacier et l'application de son nom ont donc changé. Le fait pour les détails glaciologiques d'être dans un état de flux constant présente un défi pour les toponymistes et les cartographes.



Glaciers and peaks near the Yukon Territory/Alaska border, including Columbus Glacier and Seward Glacier as portrayed on N.T.S. map 115 B & C (Edition 2, 1967) / Glaciers et pics près de la frontière Yukon-Alaska comprenant "Columbus Glacier" et "Seward Glacier" tels que montrés sur le feuillet 115 B & C, Édition 2, 1967, S.N.R.C.

With the glossary text finalized, the committee will now be turning to other matters. As one of the CPCGN advisory bodies, the ACGAN welcomes input on significant glaciological or alpine nomenclature problems which it should be addressing.

One question proposed several times in the past is that of mountain hierarchies. This subject was looked at briefly in the context of a names review for a new physiographic map of the Cordillera produced for the Geological Survey by Professor W. Mathews. However, the established nomenclature of this region makes it extremely difficult to create or impose a suitable hierarchical structure of generics. This process may be easier for the mountains of the eastern Arctic, where names for the different mountain levels have yet to be established and approved.

A full meeting of the ACGAN is planned for February 1987 in the West; at that time all outstanding business matters will be dealt with, proposals for future work reviewed and a detailed action plan drawn up for presentation at the next CPCGN meeting.

Maintenant que la dernière main a été mise au texte du glossaire, le Comité pourra attaquer d'autres questions. À titre d'organisme consultatif du CPCNG, le CCNGA accueille toute contribution aux grands problèmes de nomenclature glaciologique ou alpine dont il doit s'occuper.

Une question a déjà été posée à plusieurs reprises porte sur la hiérarchisation des noms de montagnes. Ce sujet a été étudié brièvement dans le cadre d'un examen des noms proposés pour une nouvelle carte physiographique de la Cordillère préparée par le professeur W. Mathews pour la Commission géologique. Cependant, la nomenclature étant déjà établie dans cette région, il est très difficile de créer ou d'imposer une structure hiérarchique appropriée de génériques. Ce processus sera peut-être plus facile dans le cas des montagnes de l'est de l'Arctique, car les noms des diverses montagnes n'y ont pas encore été établis ni approuvés.

La prochaine réunion plénière du CCNGA devrait avoir lieu en février 1987 dans l'ouest du pays; on y traitera toutes les questions en suspens, on y examinera les travaux proposés et l'on y établira un plan d'action détaillé qui sera présenté au cours de la prochaine réunion du CPCNG.

Committee members		1986-87	Membres du Comité		1986-87
Chairman:	C.S.L. Ommanney	Saskatoon	Président:	C.S.L. Ommanney	Saskatoon
Members:	D.F. Pearson	Victoria	Membres:	D.F. Pearson	Victoria
	M. Dorsey	Edmonton		M. Dorsey	Edmonton
	D. Perry	Whitehorse		D. Perry	Whitehorse
	R. Freeman	Yellowknife		R. Freeman	Yellowknife
	H. Whalen	St. John's		H. Whalen	St. John's
	M. Sutherland	Ottawa		M. Sutherland	Ottawa
	G. Woodsworth	Vancouver		G. Woodsworth	Vancouver
	M.H. Stewart	Banff		M.H. Stewart	Banff
	E. Whalley	Ottawa		E. Whalley	Ottawa
	A. Rayburn	Ottawa		A. Rayburn	Ottawa
Secretary:	H. Kerfoot	Ottawa	Secrétaire:	H. Kerfoot	Ottawa

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE NOMENCLATURE: A TEN-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE VIEW

Establishment

The Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature (ACGAN) had its origins in the early 1970s when a number of problems had been raised relating to (a) the improper identification of permanent ice features on topographical maps; and (b) inconsistencies in the use of glaciological and alpine terminology. In April 1975 Simon Ommanney, Maryalice Stewart, the President of the Alpine Club of Canada and the CPCGN members for Alberta, British Columbia, and Indian and Northern Affairs (then representing the two Territories), received an invitation from Dr. Drolet to establish an advisory committee. The membership, which included the Executive Secretary, was appointed to serve a two-year term, with provision for reappointment. The Head of Toponymy Research in Surveys and Mapping, EMR, was designated as the rapporteur, but as a result of organizational changes was later replaced by the Senior Liaison Officer of the CPCGN Secretariat. All jurisdictions for which appointments

LE COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA NOMENCLATURE GLACIOLOGIQUE ET ALPINE: UNE RÉTROSPECTIVE DÉCENNALE

Établissement

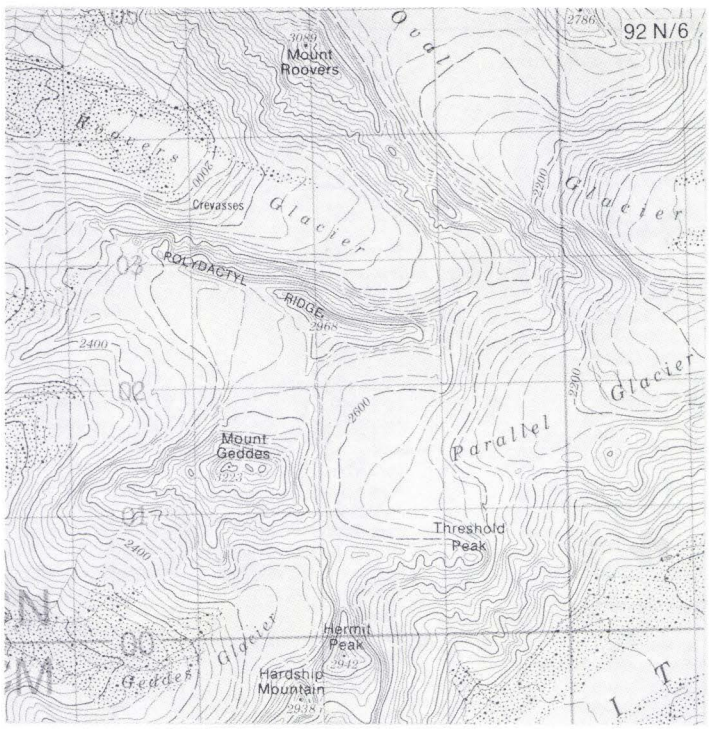
Le Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine (CCNGA) remonte au début des années 70 lorsqu'un certain nombre de problèmes ont été soulevés relativement à (a) la mauvaise identification des entités glaciaires permanentes sur les cartes topographiques et (b) certaines incohérences dans l'emploi de la terminologie glaciologique et alpine. En avril 1975, Simon Ommanney, Maryalice Stewart, le président du Alpine Club of Canada et les membres du CPCNG pour l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique, et les Affaires indiennes et du Nord (qui représentaient alors les deux Territoires), ont reçu une invitation de M. Jean-Paul Drolet pour former un comité consultatif. L'équipe, qui comprenait le secrétaire exécutif, a reçu un mandat biennal comportant une clause de prolongation. Le chef de la recherche toponymique à la direction des Levés et de la Cartographie, ÉMR, a été désigné comme rapporteur, mais par suite de changements dans l'organisation, il s'est vu remplacé par la

were made in 1975 continue to be represented on ACGAN. Additions to the committee have been representatives for Topographical Survey (1977), Geological Survey (1979), Newfoundland (1979), Parks Canada (1979), Translation Bureau (1983), and the two Territories in place of Indian and Northern Affairs (1985).

Terms of reference and range of activities

The ACGAN was at first established without formal terms of reference. It considered its duties to cover the screening of glaciological and alpine name proposals, the review of principles and procedures relevant to this area, the establishment of a bank of named glaciological features, the development of supplementary guidelines for identifying unnamed peaks and glaciers, the organization of a glossary of alpine terminology, and the review of new glaciological and alpine names. Following its second meeting in April 1976, formal terms of reference for ACGAN were approved by the CPCGN (Appendix 1).

1. Considerable work has been undertaken to deal with many specific delineation and application problems. Among those of special concern have been **Wilson Icefield** (1978-1980), **Vista Creek** (1978) and features in the **Mount Waddington** area (1980).



Glaciers on the flanks of Mount Geddes and Polydactyl Ridge, Mount Waddington area, British Columbia / Glaciers sur les versants de Mount Geddes et Polydactyl Ridge, région de Mount Waddington, Colombie-Britannique

2. From initial drafts by Don Pearson the British Columbia member, ACGAN produced **Guidelines for**

suite par l'Agent principal de liaison du secrétariat du CPCNG. Toutes les juridictions pour lesquelles les nominations ont été faites en 1975 continuent d'être représentées au CCNGA. Certaines additions sont venues compléter le comité et on y trouve aujourd'hui des représentants de la Division topographique (1977), de la Commission géologique (1979), de Terre-Neuve (1979), de Parcs Canada (1979), du Bureau des Traductions (1983), et des deux Territoires au lieu des Affaires indiennes et du Nord (1985).

Mandat et champ d'activités

Le CCNGA a d'abord été établi sans mandat précis. Il considérait qu'il était de son devoir d'examiner les propositions de noms glaciologiques et alpins, d'étudier les principes et la procédure s'appliquant à ce domaine, l'établissement d'une banque d'entités glaciologiques nommées, la préparation de lignes directrices supplémentaires visant l'identification des pics et glaciers sans nom, l'organisation d'un glossaire de terminologie alpine et la revue des nouveaux noms glaciologiques et alpins. A la suite de sa deuxième réunion tenue en avril 1976, le CCNGA a reçu un mandat précis qui a été approuvé par le CPCNG (Annexe 1).

1. D'importants travaux ont été entrepris pour traiter des nombreux problèmes particuliers de délimitation et d'application. Parmi ceux-ci, on peut mentionner tout particulièrement **"Wilson Icefield"** (1978-1980), **"Vista Creek"** (1978) et certains éléments de la zone du **"Mount Waddington"** (1980).

2. A partir de projets de textes originaux soumis par Don Pearson (le représentant de la Colombie-Britannique), le CCNGA a produit des lignes directrices pour l'application de noms aux glaciers existants (1978), des lignes directrices pour le traitement officiel des noms d'entités mineures (1982) et des lignes directrices pour l'application des oronymes (1985). Toutes ces lignes ont été approuvées par le CPCNG.

3. Le CCNGA a élaboré des lignes directrices pour commémorer le souvenir des non-canadiens et les a présentées au CPCNG en 1982. Celui-ci les a confirmées en 1983.

4. Après un immense travail préparatoire de Simon Ommanney et de Marie Dorsey, le CPCNG a commencé à établir un glossaire complet des génériques anglais en usage au Canada, qui est déjà très avancé. Des travaux ont été faits conjointement avec le Bureau des Traductions qui s'est chargé de préparer un document analogue portant sur les génériques français. Un glossaire illustré portant sur les génériques en usage au Canada sera publié conjointement par le CPCNG et le Bureau des Traductions au cours de l'exercice financier 1986-87.

5. Une liaison régulière a été établie entre la Division des neiges et des glaces (aujourd'hui la Section des glaciers de la Division des eaux de surface) à Environnement Canada et les compilateurs de cartes de la Division topographique pour assurer l'identification correcte des entités et pour favoriser par le fait même l'usage correct de la terminologie glaciologique dans les désignations employées sur les cartes.

Existing Glacier Names Application (1978), Guidelines for the Official Treatment of the Names of Minor Features (1982) and Guidelines for the Application of Mountain Names (1985). All have been endorsed by the CPCGN.

3. Guidelines for Commemorating Non-Canadians were developed by ACGAN, presented to the CPCGN in 1982 and confirmed by the CPCGN in 1983.

4. Following substantial preparatory work by Simon Ommanney and Marie Dorsey, considerable progress has been made in putting together a comprehensive glossary of English generic terminology in use in Canada. Work has been coordinated with Translation Bureau for the preparation of similar material on French generics. An illustrated glossary on generics in use in Canada will be jointly published by the CPCGN and Translation Bureau during fiscal year 1986-87.

5. Regular liaison has been established between the Snow and Ice Division (now the Glacier Section of the Surface Water Division) of Environment Canada and the map compilers in the Topographical Survey Division to ensure proper identification of features and to encourage as well the proper use of glaciological terminology in labels on maps.

6. Members of ACGAN have been able to offer their expertise to improve accuracy of information before particular maps have been published. Excellent examples are the Mount Waddington and Columbia Icefield 1:50 000 maps (1980). In 1985 Maryalice Stewart developed a detailed account of cartographic and toponymic errors on the current edition of the Banff 1:50 000 map sheet.

7. Advance notices of topographical mapping revisions are now made available to the chairman and appropriate committee members, so that their input may be obtained prior to compilation.

8. Better communications have been established with the editors of alpine journals, members of mountaineering clubs and individual alpinists on the principles of naming and on the need to have names properly endorsed by the authorities before use in literature and on maps.

9. Three mountain naming articles by committee members have been published in the Canadian Alpine Journal: Glenn Woodsworth (vol. 63, 1980); Lyle Hammond (vol. 64, 1981); and Don Pearson (vol. 66, 1983).

10. A report series, Named Glaciers in Canada, consisting of some 25-30 volumes, has been prepared by the Glacier Section of Environment Canada to provide basic data and delineations for major ice features in Canada, and to facilitate the work of ACGAN and CPCGN members.

6. Certains membres du CCNGA ont été en mesure d'offrir leur expertise pour améliorer la précision des informations avant que certaines cartes ne soient publiées. En guise d'exemples, on peut mentionner les cartes "Mount Waddington" et "Columbia Icefield" à l'échelle de 1/50 000 (1980). En 1985, Maryalice Stewart a préparé un relevé détaillé des erreurs cartographiques et toponymiques qui se trouvaient sur l'édition en service de la carte de Banff à 1/50 000.

7. Des avis préalables de révision des cartes topographiques sont maintenant donnés au président et à certains membres du Comité de manière à ce que leurs commentaires puissent être faits avant la compilation.

8. De meilleures communications se sont établies entre les rédacteurs de revues alpines, les membres des clubs d'alpinisme et certains alpinistes indépendants en ce qui concerne les principes de désignation et concernant le besoin de faire approuver les noms par les autorités avant leur emploi dans la documentation et sur les cartes.

9. Trois articles portant sur la désignation des montagnes ont été préparés par des membres du Comité et ont été publiés dans le Canadian Alpine Journal: Glenn Woodsworth (vol. 63, 1980), Lyle Hammond (vol. 64, 1981) et Don Pearson (vol. 66, 1983).

Delineation of glaciers on eastern Ellesmere Island (Environment Canada) / Délimitation des glaciers, partie est de l'île d'Ellesmere, Environnement Canada

10. Une série de rapports intitulée Named Glaciers in Canada, réunissant environ 25-30 volumes, a été préparée par la Section des glaciers (Environnement Canada) afin de fournir des données élémentaires

11. It is now established as a standard procedure that a glacial feature be clearly delineated by the Glacier Section (Environment Canada) prior to approval of an official name.

* * * * * *

et des délimitations pour les principales entités glaciaires du Canada et pour faciliter les travaux des membres du CCNGA et du CPCNG.

11. Il est désormais établi que la procédure normale pour délimiter clairement une entité glaciaire relève de la Section des glaciers (Environnement Canada) et que cette démarche doit être faite avant l'approbation d'un nom officiel.

APPENDIX 1

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE NOMENCLATURE

Terms of Reference

The aims and functions of the Advisory Committee are:

1. Provision of Expertise

   TO: serve the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) through the provision of specialized information and expertise on alpine and glaciological nomenclature;

   BY: participating in the processing procedure for proposals of names for mountains, glaciers and associated features.

2. Definition of Terms

   TO: clarify alpine and glaciological nomenclature;

   BY: preparing and maintaining a glossary of alpine and glaciological terms.

3. Application of Terms

   TO: encourage a more rigorous and accurate application of alpine and glaciological terminology;

   BY: preparing guidelines for the use of those who wish to submit names for alpine and glaciological features and to identify them cartographically, focussing the general principles of the CPCGN on the particular problems of duplication, association, and delineation related to these features as well as the problem arising from the ephemeral nature of glaciers.

ANNEXE 1

COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA NOMENCLATURE GLACIOLOGIQUE ET ALPINE

Mandat

Les buts et fonctions du Comité consultatif sont les suivants:

1. Rôle d'expert

   POUR: desservir le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (CPCNG) en lui fournissant des informations et une expertise spécialisée sur la nomenclature alpine et glaciologique;

   EN: participant au processus de proposition de noms pour les montagnes, les glaciers et les entités assimilables.

2. Définition des termes

   POUR: clarifier la nomenclature alpine et glaciologique;

   EN: préparant et en tenant à jour un glossaire des termes alpins et glaciologiques.

3. Application des termes

   POUR: favoriser une application plus rigoureuse et plus précise de la terminologie alpine et glaciologique;

   EN: préparant des lignes directrices à l'intention de ceux qui désirent soumettre des noms pour des entités alpines et glaciologiques et pour les identifier sur les cartes, en s'attachant plus particulièrement à faire respecter les principes généraux du CPCNG relativement aux problèmes particuliers de dédoublement, d'association et de délimitation liés à ces entités de même qu'aux problèmes découlant du caractère éphémère des glaciers.

4. Dissemination of Information

TO: diffuse information on named alpine and glaciological features, and to encourage interest in glacier and mountain nomenclature and proper naming procedure;

BY: preparing specialized lists and gazetteers; providing for participation by interested members of the public when required; and publicizing the work of the Advisory Committee.

5. Consolidation of Resources

TO: take an active role in the naming of alpine and glaciological features and to encourage the use of specialized resources of the members of the Advisory Committee in research;

BY: preparing lists of features and reference sources, and collecting location information.

6. Mapping Usage

TO: encourage precise usage of alpine and glaciological nomenclature and feature delineation in the preparation of maps;

BY: meeting with organizations, representatives, and individual cartographers to offer advice and to present specific examples of problems.

ENDORSED BY THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WINNIPEG, 4 OCTOBER 1976.

★★★

4. Diffusion des informations

POUR: répandre les informations portant sur les entités alpines et glaciologiques déjà nommées et pour susciter de l'intérêt pour la nomenclature des glaciers et des montagnes ainsi que le respect de la procédure prévue pour la désignation des entités;

EN: préparant des listes et des répertoires spécialisés; en s'assurant la participation de personnes intéressées dans le public, s'il y a lieu, et en faisant connaître les travaux du Comité consultatif.

5. Consolidation des ressources

POUR: jouer un rôle actif dans la désignation des entités alpines et glaciologiques et pour favoriser l'emploi des ressources spécialisées qui existent chez les membres du Comité consultatif en matière de recherche;

EN: préparant des listes d'entités et de documents de référence ainsi qu'en collectionnant les informations qui existent sur la localisation des entités.

6. Usage cartographique

POUR: favoriser l'usage précis de la nomenclature alpine et glaciologique et la délimitation des entités dans la préparation des cartes;

EN: rencontrant divers organismes, représentants et cartographes indépendants pour offrir des conseils et pour soumettre des exemples précis de problèmes particuliers.

APPROUVÉ PAR LE COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES, WINNIPEG, LE 4 OCTOBRE 1976.

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IQALUIT

Northwest Territories

IQALUIT

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

As of January 1, 1987 the Municipality of Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., will officially change its name to Iqaluit.

This decision follows a poll in the community and an official decision of the Executive Council of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

A compter du 1er janvier 1987, la municipalité de Frobisher Bay, T.N.-O., prendra officiellement le nom de Iqaluit.

Cette décision fait suite à un sondage d'opinion dans la communauté et à une résolution du Conseil exécutif du Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

MANITOBA GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Gerald F. Holm*

INTRODUCTION

The Province of Manitoba has developed a toponymic data base which supports its geographical referencing system and includes all Manitoba names officially approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN).

Initially introduced to provide a computer listing of geographical nomenclature, the data base has gradually developed into a toponymic information system. Although the files cannot be compared, edited and manipulated simultaneously, the data base is proving most adequate until such time as the provincial Surveys and Mapping Branch purchases a data base management system. The current computer-based records were developed over a number of years, taking advantage of new technology and equipment utilized in the Branch for survey and mapping purposes.

BACKGROUND

During the early 1970s there was growing need for a complete and current computer-generated list of Manitoba geographical names. We were looking for a listing which could be provided to government departments and mapping agencies outside Winnipeg, and which could be updated annually. This listing could then be used in preference to the "Gazetteer of Canada - Manitoba" (1968) and its many supplements.

A basic record of geographical names, quality-checked and key-punched for computer management, was in the planning stages in 1972, as shown in a letter written by A.C. Roberts, then the Manitoba member on the CPCGN.[1]

> "I am definitely going ahead with my plan to place the normal gazetteer information plus the 1:50 000 N.T.S. map sheet number for each name on punch cards, with the purpose of printing the total file from time to time for our use and limited circulation to key groups such as Highways, Parks, Municipal Affairs, etc.
>
> "I am finding the biggest problem is to check all my files as to record accuracy prior to placing on punch cards. I anticipate that this will take at least six months and depending on current work, perhaps longer, for the one man presently employed."

On December 13, 1972, he said in his letter to Don Pearson, the CPCGN member for British Columbia:

> "Our Surveys computer programmer has already developed one or two programs which will enable us to identify all geographical names within certain areas, to withdraw the numbers of lakes or any other separate data within geographical areas...." He added, "... our system is not complete at the present time and we are still to some extent feeling our way."

Six months later the Branch was well on its way to automating its geographical names records.

THE AUTOMATION PROCESS BEGINS

The standard Manitoba name card records, numbering approximately 7500, had been maintained diligently for several years. In July, 1973, a special "Gazetteer of Manitoba" 80-column Hollerith card was approved for use and 40 000 were purchased at a cost of $2.00/1 000. The major reason for choosing the computer-card medium was the lack of an in-house computer system to edit and store data.

Three copies of each card were completed - two for office reference use, the third reserved for computer application. For new decisions a fourth card was made for use in the preparation of supplementary lists. By 1980 an additional 60 000 cards had been purchased.

For several reasons the actual cost of converting to a semi-automated system was quite minimal: existing secretarial staff was utilized to enter the data on the Hollerith cards using in-house key-punch machines; system utilities (editing and system sort) were used to reduce software costs; and the data-checking

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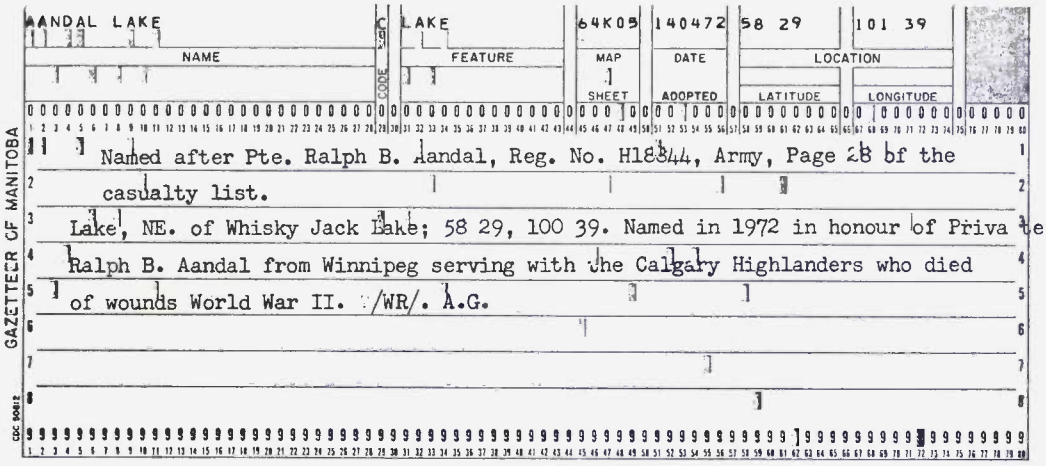
* Gerald F. Holm, Provincial Toponymist, Manitoba Geographical Names Program, Winnipeg.

1. Correspondence from A.C. Roberts to W.H. Schwartz, Saskatchewan member on the CPCGN, 14 November, 1972.



80-column Hollerith card, key-punched for "Aandal Lake" record. Origin information has been added for office use

routine was adapted from a similar program used to check input data on survey stations for another data base.

The use of the leased computer facility, later located in the Branch, was confined to four areas: off-site data storage on magnetic tape; data checking and reformatting; high-volume printing; and experimental interactive use.

PRODUCTION OF THE "ANNUAL DIRECTORY - MANITOBA GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES"

The major use of the computer for in-Branch toponymic application was for production of the "Annual Directory - Manitoba Geographical Names". Several stages of reformatting and editing of data were needed for this publication.

Data were read through a computer program which reformatted the order of the approval date from day-month-year to year-month-day. This completed, the records were stored in an on-line disk file. At this point, the data-checking routine was called upon to perform extensive error checking of the input data. Any errors were corrected using an interactive editing program (a time-sharing system utility).

Next, the entire file was sorted and scanned for unique records. (As cards existed in both an alphabetical listing and a map sheet listing no name record should have been unique.) After editing, an alphabetical sequence check and a map sheet sequence check were made.

When the data file was "error free" it was written to tape for storage, and then submitted to a printing routine which formatted the output for printing.

NAME	CODE	FEATURE	MAP SHEET	DATE ADOPTED	POSITION LAT.	POSITION LONG.
AANDAL LAKE	C	LAKE	64 K/ 5	14/ 4/72	58 29	101 39
ABBOVILLE	R	SETTLEMENT	62 I/13	1933	50 46	97 58
ABEL LAKE	C	LAKE	64 K/15	26/ 4/72	58 59	100 39
ABGRALL LAKE	C	LAKE	64 K/14	26/ 4/72	58 57	101 07
ABIGAIL LAKE	C	LAKE	64 H/ 5	21/ 6/63	57 57	96 50
ABLESON LAKE		LAKE	62 N/ 6	7/ 4/49	51 20	101 13
ABRAHAM POINT		POINT	62 L/ 9	6/10/49	50 35	96 14
ABRAM LAKE	C	LAKE	64 F/14	7/ 6/61	57 55	101 08
ABREY LAKE		LAKE	64 C/ 3	7/ 5/53	56 06	101 18
ACE LAKE		LAKE	64 C/14	6/ 5/47	56 46	101 04
ACKERMAN LAKE	C	LAKE	64 N/12	26/ 4/72	59 39	101 49
ACKLAND LAKE	C	LAKE	64 K/13	26/ 4/72	58 55	101 57
ACORN	R	LOCALITY	62 F/ 9		49 36	100 06
ADAIR LAKE	C	LAKE	64 O/ 2	7/ 6/61	59 04	98 18

"Annual Directory - Manitoba Geographical Names", first edition, 1974. Sample of alphabetical listing

NAME	CODE	FEATURE	MAP SHEET	DATE ADOPTED	POSITION LAT.	POSITION LONG.
		MAP SHEET 52 E				
BIRCH POINT		POINT	52 E/ 3	16/ 5/67	49 10	95 14
BUFFALO BAY		BAY	52 E/ 3	1933	49 07	95 12
BUFFALO POINT		I. R. 36	52 E/ 3	5/ 8/30	49 02	95 15
BUFFALO POINT		POINT	52 E/ 3	1933	49 00	95 14
MIDDLEBRO		VILLAGE	52 E/ 3	1933	49 01	95 26
MOOSE LAKE		LAKE	52 E/ 3	1947	49 12	95 19
REED RIVER		I. R. 36A	52 E/ 3	3/ 1/31	49 08	95 17
REED RIVER		RIVER	52 E/ 3	1947	49 08	95 16
STONY CREEK		CREEK	52 E/ 3	1947	49 15	95 09
WOODS, LAKE OF THE		LAKE	52 E/ 3	1933	49 00	95 09
BADGER		SETTLEMENT	52 E/ 4	1933	49 11	95 58
HICKEY		RY. PT.	52 E/ 4	16/ 5/67	49 02	95 31
MOODIE		RY. PT.	52 E/ 4	1933	49 09	95 53
PINE CREEK		CREEK	52 E/ 4	1947	49 00	95 56
PINEY		L. G. D.	52 E/ 4	28/12/44	49 15	96 00
PINEY		VILLAGE	52 E/ 4	1933	49 04	95 59
SOUTH JUNCTION		VILLAGE	52 E/ 4	1933	49 03	95 46

"Annual Directory - Manitoba Geographical Names", first edition, 1974. Sample listing by map sheet number

Before deletion of the on-line disk file a final step was added to facilitate the use of the data with experimental interactive programs and to minimize the cost of data storage. The map sheet data cards and all control cards were deleted from the file and remaining alpha-sequenced data were compressed into records 58 characters long and stored in a new on-line file, at the maximum density possible on the storage disk. This file was sorted by feature type, retaining the alphabetic sequence within each category, and remained on leased storage at a cost of approximately $25.00 per month.

The experimental interactive routine extracted data by feature name and placed it in a temporary file. The operator then had options of displaying the data on an interactive device or routing it to a high-speed printer. If necessary, the temporary file could be made permanent for further processing.

All computer programs were written in the PL/I programming language, except the printing routine which was written in FORTRAN.

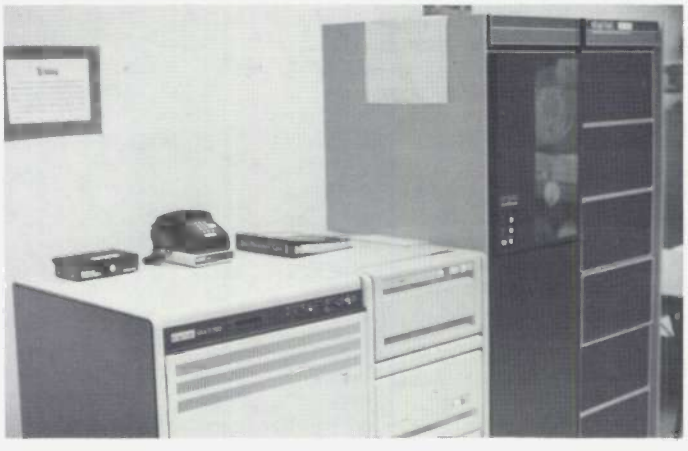
THE CURRENT DATA SYSTEM (1983 TO PRESENT)

The Surveys and Mapping Branch VAX 11/750 computer system as purchased in 1983 was minimally configured, due to funding restrictions. Its original configuration consisted of 2 Mb (megabytes) of main memory, 118 Mb of formatted disk storage (half of which was dedicated to the operating system), a 10 Mb mountable disk pack, and 9 terminals.

In addition, a DEC TE16 800/1600 bpi (bites per inch) tape drive, and Gradicon digitizing station were migrated to the VAX system from a stand-alone data capture system based on a DEC PDP 11/34A. In late 1983, as staff familiarity with the system increased, an additional terminal interface board was acquired, and the number of terminals was expanded to 19. Additional users, however, degraded the system response time, so during 1984, the main memory was increased to 5 Mb.

Also at this time, to facilitate the printing of software documentation, reports and letters, an additional line printer which had a near-letter quality mode was added. The next major item which the system required was additional disk storage to support a user community which had grown to about 50 users (with an average of 10 to 12 on the system at any one time).

In 1985, a Fujitsu M2298 disk drive with a formatted capacity of 571 Mb was added, although to facilitate backup of this device which has only a 45 ips (inches per second) 1600 bpi tape drive, only half of the space was released to the user community. Also in 1985 a Wild TA2 plotting table and associated software were acquired; this further increased the load on the system. During



VAX 11/750 computer with disk drive, tape drive and expansion cabinet. Surveys and Mapping Branch, Manitoba

(Photo: G.F. Holm)

1986, two monochrome graphics terminals have been added, the main memory has been increased to 8 Mb and an additional terminal interface board has been ordered.

With regard to software, the operating system is currently a VMS 4.4 with an RSX-11 AME (Applications Migration Executive) and a FORTRAN compiler. Other software consists of user application programs (including those used with the plotting table) and an editor, spelling checker, tape manipulation programs, utilities, etc. acquired through the DEC Users Society, "DECUS".

Printers: C.ITOH dot line printer on left and Digital LXY11 printer on right. Surveys and Mapping Branch, Manitoba

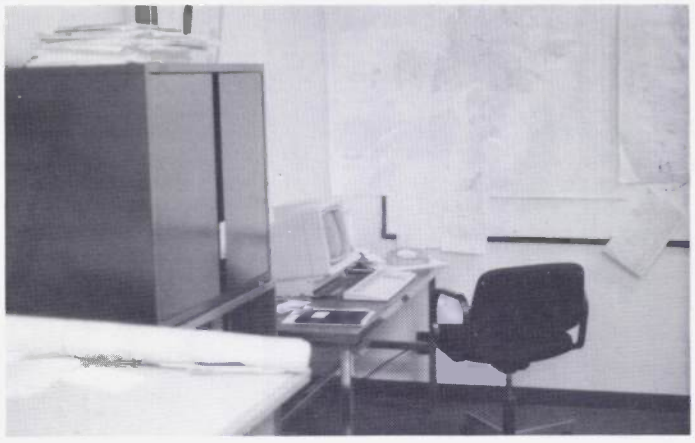
(Photo: G.F. Holm)

Plans for additional computer equipment within the Branch are on-going. For more than a year the Branch has had a turn-key satellite image data processing system operating independently of the main computer system. This fiscal year's plan include the acquisition of a digital mapping system, most likely supported on a DEC MicroVAX II with a network link to the main VAX 11/750 system; additional terminals; and a high density tape drive to be used for backup, so that additional disk storage can be made available to the user community. Future developments may include the expansion of the satellite image data processing system and integration of this facility with the other equipment in the Branch.

INTER-CITY DATA LINK (FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL)

In April 1985, preliminary plans were made for an inter-city data link with the National Toponymic Data Base (NTDB) in Ottawa. In May 1985, during the Second Symposium on the Automation of Geographical Names, in Ottawa, the first call up of a provincial names data base was made. Manitoba's files were accessed and their functions demonstrated.

Just over a year later, in May 1986, during a visit to Winnipeg by Alan Rayburn and Helen Kerfoot, the National Toponymic Data Base was accessed and read,



Work area with Vision 2000+ terminal
Manitoba Geographical Names Program

(Photo: G.F. Holm)

and the required data were received and printed for our records. Several searches have subsequently been made of geographical name records in the NTDB.

Access from Ottawa to the Manitoba system became operational in August, 1986; the usefulness of on-line access to the provincial data base, and future transmission of data between the provincial and national systems will be investigated.

A TYPICAL GEOGRAPHICAL NAME RECORD

The main data file is an alphabetical list of the geographical feature names, their dates of approval, National Topographic System map sheet number and co-ordinate values. This file is currently in the form of a VAX text library with individual modules for each letter of the alphabet. Each module is updated as new feature names are added, changed or deleted.

Data fields

A name record contains the following data fields:[2]

(a) Record Column 1: FLAG field --

Flag Code -- "C" for a Casualty name,
"D" for a Deleted name,
"R" for a Rescinded name,

A blank in this field indicates that none of these characteristics is applicable.

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2 Historical origin and related information are stored as text records in a separate file.

(b) Record Column 3-15: FEATURE field -- One of 91 currently defined feature types (generics).

(c) Record Column 17-21: MAP SHEET field -- A 1:50,000 National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet number corresponding with the coordinates of the feature.

(d) Record Column 23-28: DATE ADOPTED field -- The date the feature was adopted (YYMMDD). Note (i) blanks in this field should NOT be converted into zeros, (ii) earlier records have been converted from DDMMYY format.

(e) Record Column 30-47: COORDINATE field
30-31 -- Latitude degrees (49 to 60)
33-34 -- Latitude minutes (00 to 59)
36-37 -- Latitude seconds (00 to 59)
39-41 -- Longitude degrees (088 to 102)
43-44 -- Longitude minutes (00 to 59)
46-47 -- Longitude seconds (00 to 59)

(f) Record Column 49-132: NAME field -- the full geographical name.

(d) The DATE ADOPTED field is used to extract subsets based on the length of time a name has been approved.

(e) The COORDINATE field is used to extract names of features whose coordinates lie within a specified rectangular grid.

(f) The NAME field is used to extract subsets of geographical name records from an alphabetical listing.

MOVING TOWARDS A DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Digitizing coordinate values

In 1982/83, for new name decisions, Manitoba began recording the feature coordinates to the nearest second, using manual methods. During the spring of 1986 a digitizing system was developed when the geographical names data were being used as a prototype for feasibility studies on a data base management system, proposed for purchase early in the 1987/88 fiscal year.

C O D E	TYPE OF FEATURE	MAP SHEET	DATE ADOPTED	LAT.	LONG.	OFFICIAL NAME
C	Creek	54B05	640511	56 22	91 33	Adie Creek
C	Lake	64I02	570502	58 12	96 40	Allan Lake
C	Creek	64I07	570502	58 30	96 33	Archer Creek
C	Lake	64I04	570502	58 06	97 48	Ashley Lake
C	Point	63B10	701026	52 40	98 45	Ashmall Point
C	Lake	64J14	570502	58 54	99 14	Bain Lake
C	Lake	64N13	720426	59 53	101 46	Bettess Lake
C	Lake	64I13	740612	58 56	97 43	Betts Lake
C	River	64A16	630108	56 54	96 20	Bieber River
C	Island	64C08	790529	56 24	100 16	Bissett Island
C	Lake	64I03	570502	58 04	97 16	Blyth Lake
C	Lake	64N13	720426	59 52	101 51	Brandson Lake
C	Lake	64B09	621219	56 33	98 10	Broughton Lake

Sample showing record fields (a) to (f), from a printout of Manitoba geographical features named after World War II fatal casualties in the Royal Canadian Navy

Functions of data fields

(a) The FLAG field is usually searched to create lists of features named after war casualties or to find a cross reference for deleted or rescinded names.

(b) The FEATURE field is used to extract subsets of information, such as all names for populated places, sloughs, bluffs, etc.

(c) The MAP SHEET field is used to extract names of all features lying within a particular map sheet area.

To manage data in such a system it is imperative that in one field a unique identifier should exist for each record. In the Manitoba toponymic data only the geographical coordinate field was suitable. However, it was soon discovered that some 200 features did not have unique coordinates. For example, Falcon Creek, Falcon Beach, Falcon Lake (Community), all lie on 52 E/11, and had coordinates 49^{o} 41' - 95^{o} 19'. By introducing seconds into every record it proved possible to make the coordinate field of each record unique, and therefore each geographical name distinct.

Instead of the old manual approach the digitizing table was utilized to obtain coordinate values in degrees, minutes and seconds. Once the system was operational,

approximately 14 000 feature coordinates were digitized by a summer student over an eight week period.

Useful/desirable functions of a data base management system

(a) Fast menu-type access for responding to telephone requests for data.

(b) Verification that new data entered meets predetermined formatting specifications.

(c) User-written report generating procedures for producing/formatting lists of commonly requested information. (e.g. casualty name lists, populated places, parks, Indian Reserves, etc.).

(d) Statistical information on content of the data base and the relationship of various data fields (e.g. counts of items in a particular feature field; percentages of data with specified coding in the feature field, flag field or date adopted field; number of occurrences of a certain type of feature per map sheet; etc.).

(e) A future link to digital mapping for automated name placement.

(f) Immediate access to origin data pertinent to each name record.

(g) Ability to display type characteristics which can be used for report generation (e.g. bold, italic and/or underlined text on the current printer).

Desirable search modes

(a) Capability to search for the overlap[3] records (names of rivers, creeks, etc.) which fall across the boundary of an area defined by specific coordinates values.

(b) Capability to search areas defined by polygons more complex than the current rectangular grid areas.

INTO THE FUTURE

Manitoba's Geographical Names Program has made considerable progress since the first computer cards were key-punched. Surveys and Mapping Branch will continue to improve its ability to meet the needs of government departments and the public in the provision of efficient toponymic services.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I acknowledge and appreciate the assistance of Dave Sinnott, of the Branch's Computer Services and Data Management Section, for his contributions to this paper.

3 Overlap records. Most large lakes and rivers are shown on several 1:50 000 scale map sheets, yet have only one set of designated coordinates. In a listing of names for a specific map sheet, two types of records will be included: those with coordinate values, and those without. The latter are referred to as "overlap records", as their coordinates lie on another map sheet. For example, on a list of names for map sheet 63 N/13, Churchill River will appear without coordinates (i.e. as an overlap name) because its designated coordinates lie on 54 L/16.

★★★★★★★★★

RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN TOPONYMY
RÉCENTES PUBLICATIONS TRAITANT DE TOPONYMIE

Akrigg, G.P.V. and Helen B. (1986): British Columbia place names. Sono Nis Press, Victoria, B.C. 346 p. $16.50 paperback/livre de proche; $24.95 hardcover/relié.

Carter, Floreen (1986): Ghost and post offices of Ontario. Personal Impressions Publishing, Oakville. 1050 p. $100.

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1985): Vocabulaire de terminologie géographique. Édition provisoire, Québec, 47 p. gratuit/free.

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1986): Itinéraire toponymique de la Mauricie à l'Outaouais. Études et recherches toponymiques, 11, Québec. 172 p. 15,95 $.

Hudon, Hélène (1986): Méthodologie des inventaires toponymiques. Dossiers toponymiques, 16, Commission de toponymie du Québec, 33 p. free/gratuit.

Landelius, Otto Robert (1985): Swedish place-names in North America. Southern Illinois Press, Carbondale, Illinois. 372 p. $24.95 (US).

450 ans de noms de lieux français en Amérique du Nord. Allocutions et conférences prononcées lors du premier congrès international sur la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord, tenu à Québec, du 11 au 15 juillet, 1985. Gouvernement du Québec, Québec, 1986, 555 p. 29,95 $.

CURRENT TOPONYMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS (1986)
PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE EN COURS (1986)

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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 has been 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 1986. Should you have news of toponymic projects, the CPCGN 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 1986. 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. Quiconque voudrait obtenir l'adresse d'auteurs de certains projets, n'a qu'à contacter le Secrétariat du CPCNG.

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
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	continuing/indéfini
Beach, Harry	Kouchibouguac, N.B.	Place names in Kouchibouguac National Park	continuing/indéfini
Carter, Floreen	Oakville, Ont.	Ghost and post offices of Newfoundland	1988
DeGrâce, Eloi	Caraquet, N.-B.	Noms de lieux du Nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick	continuing/indéfini
Deichmann, Henrik	Glovertown, Nfld.	Influence of flora and fauna on the toponymy of Atlantic Canada	continuing/indéfini
Giffin, Judith H.	Halifax, N.S.	Place names connected with the diary (1887-1895) of James Patrick Dillon, Keeper of the White Head Light, N.S., from 1867 to ca. 1897	- 1987
Gillespie, Laurence	Winnipeg	Icelandic place names in Nova Scotia	continuing/indéfini
Handcock, W.G.	St. John's	Bibliography of Newfoundland toponymy	1986 -
		Labrador: toponymic fieldwork	continuing/indéfini

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Handcock, W.G.	St. John's	Toponymy of Terra Nova National Park	1985-87
La Brie, Léo	Hull	Équivalents français des toponymes de la côte est	1987
Mailhot, J.	Montréal	Labrador: Montagnais-Naskapi toponymy	continuing/indéfini
Penney, Gerald	St. John's	Micmac place names in Central and Southern Newfoundland	continuing/indéfini
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/indéfini

QUEBEC/QUÉBEC

Avataq Cultural Institute/Müller-Wille, Ludger	Inukjuak/ Montréal	Répertoire toponymique inuit de la région Kativik	- 1987
Bélanger, Alain	Montréal	La toponymie dans les procès de la Cour d'Appel du Québec (1880-1920)	1986
Bélanger, Yves	Québec	Toponymie des phénomènes d'intérêt spéléologique au Québec	1986
Boileau, Gilles	Saint-Eustache	Analyse historique de 300 odonymes de la M.R.C. de Deux-Montagnes et élaboration d'un diaporama	1986
Bonnelly, Christian	Québec	Synthèse des règles d'écriture toponymiques	1986
Commission de toponymie	Québec	Itinéraire toponymique de la Mauricie à l'Outaouais	1986
		Répertoire toponymique du Québec	1987
		La toponymie des Algonquins	1988
Courville, Serge Fortin, Jacques Labrecque, Serge	Québec	Les seigneuries du Québec	1987
Désy, Claude	Québec	Évaluation perceptuelle comparée du matériel odonymique dans deux secteurs urbains: Saint-Sauveur (Québec)/Saint-Louis-de-France (Sainte-Foy)	1986
Désy, Claude	Montréal	Comparaison des noms de rues de deux secteurs urbains de la Communauté urbaine de Québec: Saint-Sauveur et Saint-Louis-de-France	- 1987

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Dubois, Jean-Marie	Saint-Élie-d'Orford	Toponymie détaillée du littoral d'une petite section de la côte sud de l'île d'Anticosti	1987
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Les gentilés anglais du Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Littérature et toponymie québécoise	1987
		Additions au Répertoire de gentilés (noms des habitants) du Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Deuxième édition du Répertoire des gentilés	1987
		Le genre des hydronymes québécois	1987
		Méthode de codification sémantique de la toponymie	1987
		Bibliographie commentée relative aux gentilés du Québec et du Canada	continuing/indéfini
		Hagiotoponymie au Québec	continuing/indéfini
Fortin, Jacques	Québec	Inventaire des noms de paroisses religieuses	1987
Graves, Betty-Lou	Québec	Inventaire et analyse terminologique comparée des génériques odonymiques anglais	1986
Grenier, Fernand	Québec	La toponymie de la Beauce	1987
Hamelin, Louis-Edmond	Québec	Vocabulaire géographique dans l'Est du Canada	continuing/indéfini
Karowski, Margaret Ann	Beebe	Toponymie du comté de Stanstead	1986
Labrecque, Paul	Québec	Toponymie des cartes de Bellin (1738-1764) et de l'atlas de Murray (1760-1762)	1986
La Brie, Léo	Hull	Les systèmes thématiques de l'odonymie hulloise	1987
		L'influence de l'anglais dans les génériques implantés au Québec	continuing/indéfini
Michaud, Martyne	Québec	La toponymie des Attikameks	1987
Paré, Pierre	Québec	La toponymie des Naskapis	1987
Parent, André	Québec	Complément d'étude sur les toponymes en usage dans le parc de la Jacques-Cartier	1986
Parent, Lucie	Montréal	Odonymie de l'espace urbain: le cas italien	1986
Poirier, Jean	Québec	Chroniques toponymiques	contining/indéfini

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Poirier, Jean	Québec	Histoire de la toponymie au Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Noms de lieux du Québec inscrits sur les cartes à très petites échelles	1987
		Dictionnaire des noms de lieux du Québec	1990
Poitras-Dugas, Louise	Rimouski	Les odonymes de la M.R.C. de Rimouski-Neigette	1986
Richard, Marc	Québec	Guide toponymique des entités administratives	1987
		Guide odonymique	1987
		De la dénomination de lieux à la localisation de noms. Considérations sur la création de toponymes	1987
Tremblay, Jean-René	Québec	Impact sociologique de l'utilisation de génériques odonymiques problématiques sur le territoire de la Communauté urbaine de Québec	1986
Turcotte, Roselyne	Québec	Métaphorisation, démétaphorisation, remétaphorisation en toponymie québécoise	1986

ONTARIO

Avery, Katherine A.	Nestor Falls	Indian place names in the area of Lake of the Woods	1986
Barr, Elinor	Thunder Bay	Place names of Northwestern Ontario connected with: - White Otter Castle - Silver Islet - CN and CP railways - Pukaskwa National Park	continuing/indéfini
		Swedish place names of Northwestern Ontario	1987
Carter, Floreen	Oakville	Ghost and post offices of Ontario	published/publié 1986

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Kraemer, James E.	Ottawa	A postal history of the settlements in various Ontario counties	
		a) Bruce	- 1987
		b) Grey	- 1988
		c) Wellington, Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Dufferin	1989 -
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	Dictionnaire des noms de lieux français en Ontario	continuing/indéfini
Morley, William F.E.	Kingston	Kingston street names	continuing/indéfini
Noble, Graham J.	Kingston	Historical directory of Ontario communities based on post office names since 1789	continuing/indéfini
Noble, Graham J. Addington, Charles	Kingston/ London	Complete revision of Campbell's "Canada Post Offices 1755-1895"	continuing/indéfini
Scollie, F.B.	Ottawa	Thunder Bay place names	continuing/indéfini
Smith, Donald B.	Calgary	Mississauga (Ojibwa) place names on the north shore of Lake Ontario	published/publié 1986
Thousand Islands Area Residents' Association (Anne Mackintosh)	Lansdowne, Ont.	Map of local and historic names of the Thousand Islands	- 1987

PRAIRIE PROVINCES/LES PRAIRIES

Holm, Gerald Mercredi, Jack	Winnipeg	Place names of Manitoba	continuing/indéfini
Karamitsanis, Effie	Edmonton	Vol. I - Place names of Alberta's mountains and foothills	1987
		Vol. II - Place names of Southeastern Alberta	1989
		Vol. III - Place names of Central Alberta	continuing/indéfini
		Vol. IV - Place names of Northern Alberta	continuing/indéfini
		Toponymic Tour Brochures for the David Thompson Highway and the Crowsnest Pass	1987

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
Léonard, Carol	Regina	Répertoire des toponymes français de la Saskatchewan (de la première moitié du dix-huitième siècle à aujourd'hui)	continuing/indéfini
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	Location and origin of past and present post offices	continuing/indéfini

BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Akrigg, G.P.V. and Helen B.	Vancouver	"British Columbia place names"	published/publié 1986
		Toponymy of British Columbia	continuing/indéfini
Behn, R. Walde, K.	Fort St. John	Indian names in Northeastern B.C.	1986 -
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
Patenaude, Branwen C.	Quesnel	Roadhouses on goldrush trails, 1858-1921	- 1987
Rozen, David L.	Vancouver	Ethnogeographical studies in southwestern British Columbia, including Indian place and territorial names in Halkomelem, Straits Salish and southern Nootka language areas	continuing/indéfini
Shuk, H.	Tatla Lake	Geographical names of the western Chilcotin	1986 -
South Peace Historical Society	Dawson Creek	War casualty names applied to geographical features of the Peace River area	1987
Swanson, James	McBride	Geographical names in the Robson Valley	continuing/indéfini
Woodsworth, Glenn	Vancouver	Geographical names of the Coast Mountains	continuing/indéfini

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST ET TERRITOIRE DU YUKON			
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	- 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
Moore, Pat	Ross River, Y.T.	Kaska-Dene place names	1986-87
Müller-Wille, Ludger Churchill, Susan	Montréal	Inuit toponymy of northern Baffin Island	1987
O'Reilly, Kevin	Ottawa	N.W.T. postmarks (1905 onwards) - location of post offices, origins of names	1986
Tlen, Daniel	Whitehorse	Southern Tutchone place names on the Dalton Trail	1984
		Kaska-Dene place names in the south-east Yukon	1985
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	Location and origin of past and present post offices NWT and Yukon	continuing/indéfini
CANADA - GENERAL/CANADA DANS SON ENSEMBLE MISCELLANEOUS/DIVERS			
Baudouin-Tardif, Louise	Hull	Génériques toponymiques en usage au Canada	1985-87
Campbell, David	Ottawa	Features named after early collectors of the National Museum	continuing/indéfini

RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)	LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉSIDENCE DE RECHERCHISTE	PROJECT/ PROJET	APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU
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	"Anthologie des études onomastiques au Canada français"	1986-88
		French place names in North America	continuing/indéfini
Lewis, G. Malcolm	Sheffield, U.K.	Re-interpretation of the La Vérendrye composite (Indian) map of 1728-29	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
Ommanney, C.S.L.	Saskatoon	Canadian glacier names	continuing/indéfini
Rayburn, Alan	Ottawa	History of geographical naming in Canada	continuing/indéfini
		"Names and Places" in **Canadian Geographic**	1983 -
Rudnyckyj, J.B.	Ottawa	Toponymy "Staliniana"	1987
Smith, Donald B.	Calgary	World War I and II commemorative names in the Canadian Rockies	continuing/indéfini
Steckley, John	Toronto	Translating Iroquoian place and tribal names of the 17th century	continuing/indéfini

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