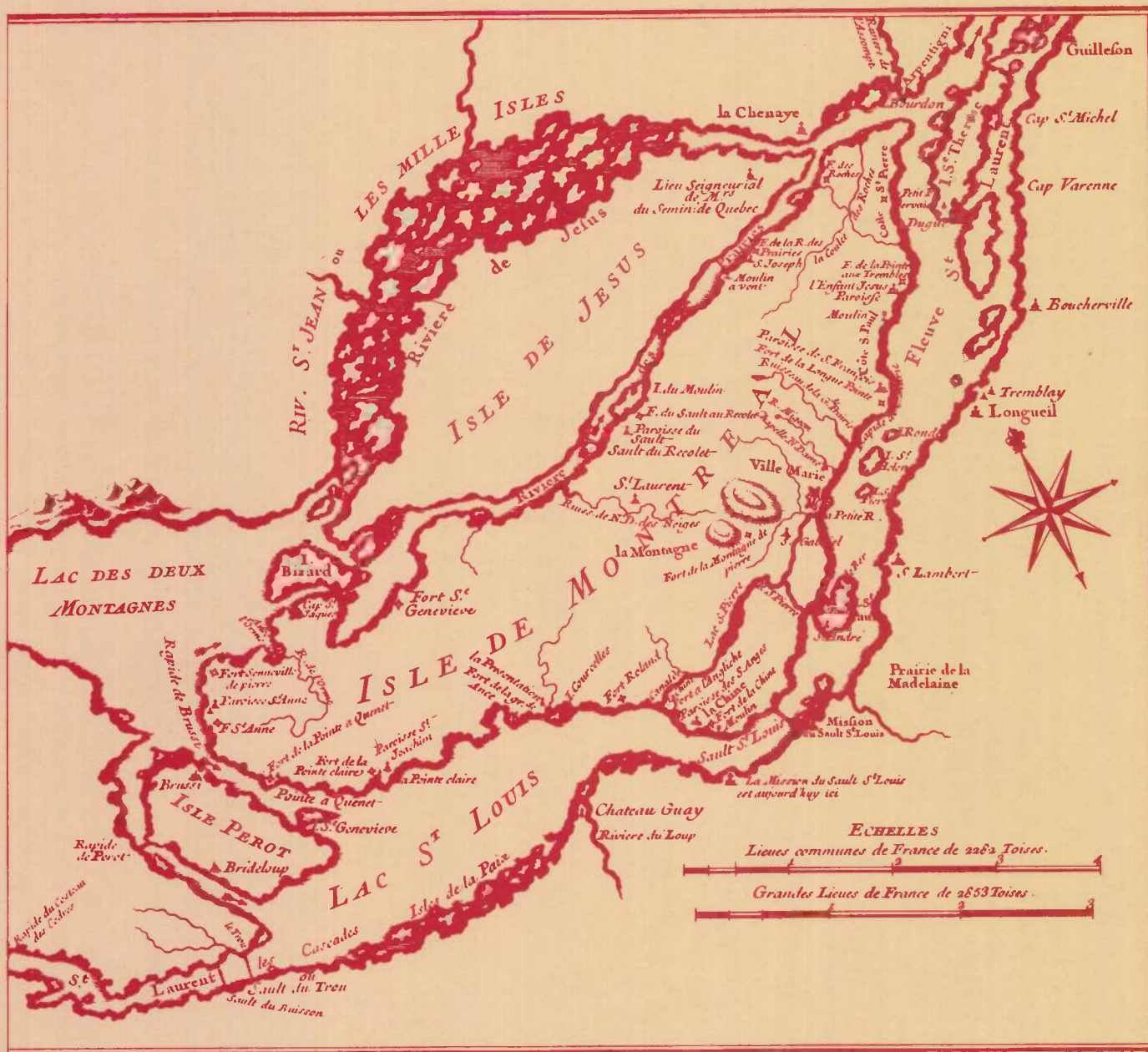




CANOMA

Vol. 13 No. 1

July/juillet 1987



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CANOMA

Vol. 13 No. 1

July/juillet 1987

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

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES



CINQUIÈME CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES
SUR LA NORMALISATION DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

AUGUST - 1987 - AOÛT

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DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADIAN TOPONYMY
FAITS SAILLANTS DE LA TOPONYMIE AU CANADA
1982-1987*

Jean-Paul Drolet**

CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names was established in 1897 to standardize geographical names in Canada, and to advise federal departments and agencies on geographical names and their spelling, use, origin and map application. The Committee has continued to develop policies, principles and procedures pertaining to the linguistic and cartographic treatment of names and generic terminology.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Since 1982 the Committee membership has increased from 20 to 23. Added to the one member for each of the provinces (ten), the eight members representing federal departments involved in surveying, mapping, translation and archives, and the two chairpersons of advisory committees, are: one member for the Geological Survey of Canada; and, one member each for the two northern territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories).

MEETINGS

The Committee holds a plenary session once each year, usually in September or October. Since 1982 its meetings have been held in Québec, Ottawa, Charlottetown, Regina, and again in Ottawa. The 1987 meeting, to be hosted by New Brunswick, will be held on October 2 in the historic Atlantic seaport of Saint John.



JEAN-PAUL DROLET

COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques fut établi en 1897 afin de normaliser les noms géographiques au Canada et de conseiller les organismes et ministères fédéraux sur l'origine, l'orthographe et l'utilisation des noms géographiques. Il a continué à élaborer des politiques, des principes et des méthodes relativement au traitement linguistique et cartographique des noms et des génériques.

COMPOSITION DU COMITÉ

Depuis 1982, le nombre de membres est passé de 20 à 23. Les représentants de la Commission géologique du Canada, du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest se sont joints aux représentants des dix provinces, aux huit représentants des ministères fédéraux s'occupant des levés, de la cartographie, de la traduction et des archives ainsi qu'aux présidents de deux comités consultatifs.

RÉUNIONS

Le Comité se réunit en séance plénière une fois l'an, généralement en septembre ou en octobre. Depuis 1982, ses réunions ont successivement eu lieu à Québec, à Ottawa, à Charlottetown, à Regina et, de nouveau, à Ottawa. En 1987, la réunion se tiendra le 2 octobre dans le port historique de l'Atlantique, à Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick).

* Report for presentation on behalf of Canada at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Montréal, August 18-31, 1987.

** Dr. J.-P. Drolet, Chairman, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

* Rapport qui sera présenté au nom du Canada à la Cinquième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, Montréal, du 18 au 31 août 1987.

** M. J.-P. Drolet, Président, Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.

During the past five years, the Committee has organized seminars and workshops on international trans-boundary names (1984), the automation of geographical names (1985), the treatment of native names (1986) and the handling of parallel (alternate) geographical names (1987).

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

In 1984 the Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names was renamed the Advisory Committee on the Names for Undersea and Maritime Features. Its terms of reference were rewritten to include the review of names of major offshore surface water features. On behalf of the Committee, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, which provides the secretariat for the Advisory Committee, produced the "Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names" in 1983. Also in 1983 the same department published an information bulletin on the naming of bathymetric features.

The Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research, with 11 members, has actively promoted the organizing of a number of seminars and workshops on a variety of toponymic topics. Especially important was the convening of a symposium in May 1986 on the subject of national standards and guidelines for the treatment of geographical names of native origin. It developed recommendations for the content and production of the "Gazetteer of Canada" series; these have been largely implemented.

In recent years, the members of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature have devoted much of their time to the definitions of generic terminology in use in Canada. In cooperation with the Translation Bureau, which compiled the French-language definitions, the Advisory Committee members put together the definitions of almost 500 English-language generic terms in use in Canada. The Advisory Committee has continued its work on delineating named permanent ice features on maps and in determining and outlining on maps the hierarchy of named mountain features, especially in the Canadian Cordillera.



POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

In 1983 a policy for the use of the official languages in Canadian geographical names in Federal Government publications was issued by the Official Languages Branch of Treasury Board. Subsequently, in 1984, the Translation Bureau of the Secretary of State Department issued similar guidelines to its translators and interpreters.

One of the main activities of the Committee has been the establishment of principles and procedures for geographical naming in Canada. Over the years, a number of different booklets were made available on the practices that should be followed in the treatment of both established names and of new names. This year, a

Au cours des cinq dernières années, le Comité a organisé des colloques et des ateliers sur les noms transfrontaliers internationaux (1984), l'automatisation des noms géographiques (1985), le traitement des noms autochtones (1986) et le traitement des noms géographiques parallèles (1987).

COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS

En 1984, le Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines est devenu le Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines et maritimes. Son mandat a été révisé afin d'y inclure l'examen des noms des principales entités émergées. En 1983, le ministère des Pêches et des Océans, qui fournit au Comité consultatif les services de secrétariat dont il a besoin, a produit le "Répertoire des noms d'entités sous-marines", au nom du Comité. En 1983 également, ce ministère a publié un bulletin d'information sur la façon de nommer les entités bathymétriques.

Le Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique, qui se compose de 11 membres, a activement favorisé l'organisation de plusieurs colloques et ateliers ayant trait à différentes questions toponymiques. Un symposium tenu en mai 1986 a revêtu une importance toute particulière. Il portait sur les normes et les lignes directrices canadiennes en matière de traitement des noms géographiques d'origine autochtone. Les recommandations qui y ont été formulées relativement au contenu et à la production du "Répertoire géographique du Canada" ont été largement mises en oeuvre.

Au cours des dernières années, les membres du Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine ont consacré la majeure partie de leur temps à la définition des génériques en usage au Canada. En collaboration avec le Bureau des traductions, qui a établi les définitions françaises, les membres de ce comité ont rassemblé les définitions de presque 500 génériques anglais en usage au Canada. Enfin, ce comité a poursuivi la délimitation, sur les cartes, des entités nommées qui sont gelées en permanence ainsi que la détermination et la représentation cartographique de l'importance des entités montagneuses nommées, particulièrement dans la partie canadienne de la Cordillère.

POLITIQUES ET LIGNES DIRECTRICES

En 1983, la Direction des langues officielles du Conseil du Trésor a rendu public une politique qui régit l'utilisation des langues officielles dans les noms géographiques canadiens apparaissant dans les publications du gouvernement du Canada. Puis, en 1984, le Bureau des traductions du Secrétariat d'État a donné des lignes directrices à ce sujet à ses traducteurs et interprètes.

L'établissement de principes et de directives s'appliquant à la dénomination des entités géographiques au Canada a constitué l'une des principales activités du Comité. Au fil des ans, plusieurs brochures différentes ont été distribuées relativement aux méthodes à suivre dans le cadre du traitement des noms déjà établis et des nouveaux. Une nouvelle brochure a été produite cette année afin d'aider les représentants du gouvernement, les cartographes, les explorateurs, les alpinistes et

new booklet has been produced to guide government officials, mapmakers, explorers and mountain climbers, and the general public on the processes to follow in both using names and in giving new names. In a country where considerable new naming is still continuing apace, it is necessary to maintain adequate guidelines on how this naming activity must be done properly, keeping in mind the country's linguistic, historical and multicultural character.

Discussions were held in 1982 and 1983 about the treatment of names of features that were either so small that they had little local significance or that they could not be identified on the largest scales of maps available. It was decided that, except where local and historic usage dictates, the official approval of names of minor features should be guided by the relative significance of the feature, its usage, and the scale of mapping available. Otherwise, they should be noted as "names of record".

Guidelines for the application of mountain names were formulated by the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature, and accepted by the Permanent Committee in 1985. These have been included in the new "Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming".

Questions have arisen in Canada about the handling of Canadian names in languages other than French or English; guidelines are being developed for adoption by the Committee.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1984 the Committee published the resolutions of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and the papers presented by Canada at the conference in the publication entitled "Geographical Names and the United Nations, 1982". Copies of this publication were widely circulated to names specialists and mapping officials in Canada and abroad.

The Secretariat of the Committee has continued to produce the twice-yearly journal *CANOMA*. Since its inception in 1975, *CANOMA* has become a valuable vehicle in which to publicize the development of policies and practices in Canadian toponymy, and to communicate information about the origin and use of geographical names. It is distributed without charge to selected names specialists, mapping offices, libraries and others involved in establishing names policies both in Canada and in countries abroad.

In 1982 the "Gazetteer of Canada", produced for the Committee by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, received the endorsement of the Committee members as a valuable tool in the provision of official geographical names. In the past five years new volumes have been produced for Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and a new volume for Ontario will be brought out in early 1988. Since 1983, the new volumes have included superseded names as well as the official approved names.

A very useful publication is the new "Glossary of Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names". This bilingual volume, produced jointly by the Committee and

le grand public à utiliser les noms et à en attribuer de nouveaux. Dans un pays où un nombre considérable de nouveaux noms est encore établi, il est nécessaire de maintenir des lignes directrices sur la façon de nommer les entités, tout en tenant compte des particularités linguistiques, de l'histoire et du multiculturalisme du Canada.

Des discussions ont eu lieu en 1982 et en 1983 au sujet du traitement des noms des entités qui, en raison de leurs dimensions réduites, présentaient peu d'intérêt dans la région où elles étaient situées ou ne pouvaient être représentées sur les cartes à très grandes échelles. On a décidé que, sauf dans les cas où l'usage local et l'histoire l'exigent, l'approbation officielle des noms d'entités mineures devrait être fondée sur l'importance relative de l'entité, son utilisation et l'échelle des cartes. Lorsqu'il en va autrement, les noms de ces entités devraient être inscrits comme "noms d'archives".

Des lignes directrices s'appliquant à l'utilisation des noms de montagnes ont été formulées par le Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine, et acceptées par le Comité permanent en 1985. Elles apparaissent dans la nouvelle édition de la publication intitulée "Principes et directives pour la dénomination des lieux".

Des questions ont été soulevées au Canada au sujet du traitement des noms canadiens dans des langues autres que le français ou l'anglais. A cet égard, on élabore actuellement des lignes directrices, que le Comité sera appelé à entériner.

PUBLICATIONS

En 1984, le Comité a publié les résolutions prises au cours de la quatrième édition de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des désignations géographiques et les documents présentés par le Canada à l'occasion de la Conférence, dans le livre intitulé "Les noms géographiques et les Nations Unies, 1982". De nombreux exemplaires de ce livre ont été distribués aux toponymistes et aux autorités cartographiques au Canada et à l'étranger.

Le secrétariat du Comité a continué à produire annuellement deux numéros de la revue *CANOMA*. Depuis sa création en 1975, *CANOMA* s'est avérée utile pour faire connaître les principes directeurs et les méthodes de la toponymie au Canada et communiquer des renseignements sur l'origine et l'utilisation des noms géographiques. *CANOMA* est distribuée gratuitement à une sélection de toponymistes, d'entreprises de cartographie, de bibliothèques et d'autres groupes oeuvrant à l'établissement d'une politique des noms géographiques au Canada et dans d'autres pays.

En 1982, le "Répertoire géographique du Canada", qui est produit pour le compte du Comité par la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, a été reconnu par les membres du Comité comme étant un précieux moyen de faire connaître les noms géographiques officiels. Les répertoires de la Saskatchewan et de la Colombie-Britannique ont été renouvelés au cours des cinq dernières années et une nouvelle édition du répertoire de l'Ontario sera publiée au début de 1988. Les répertoires produits depuis 1983 renferment les noms périmés en plus des noms officiels

the Translation Bureau of the Secretary of State, provides the definitions of 492 English terms and 148 French generic terms. Each entry includes the following: brief definition, notes, equivalent generic term in the other official language, related terms and selected examples from various parts of Canada.

A new brochure on the "Gazetteer of Canada" series was produced in 1986, and widely distributed. Its main function is to encourage libraries and other institutions to bring their collection of the volumes of the series up to date so that the public and other users can obtain the most reliable information on official geographical names in Canada.



CONCLUSION

The evolution of toponymic practices and programmes in Canada has been dramatic in the past quarter century. In 1965, the first year I presided at an annual meeting of the Committee, much of the toponymic activity was centrally based in Ottawa, with the provinces (except Quebec) and the territories relying extensively on the direction and support of the Federal Government. The proceedings of the Committee that year were only 16 pages in length. By contrast, the proceedings of the 1985 annual meeting ran for 108 pages, and included extensive reports by almost all the federal, provincial and territorial jurisdictions, as well as reports by the advisory committees, a large number of appendices on such subjects as the role, mandate and responsibility of the Permanent Committee, the treatment of transboundary names, and activity plans for the Committee's Secretariat and the Surveys and Mapping Branch's Toponymy Section.

At the present time, much of the activity relating to toponymic investigation, field work and related activities is decentralized in the provinces, with the Committee maintaining a coordinating role, mostly in the convening of seminars and workshops, and in circulating information about naming practices and policies both within Canada and abroad.

Canada has contributed substantially to the development of toponymic policies and procedures at the international level by its solid participation at the various conferences of the United Nations and meetings of the Group of Experts. At the same time, Canada has learned considerably by its participation at United Nations meetings, and has made efforts to implement the appropriate resolutions of the four conferences, both at the national and the regional levels.

approuvés.

Parmi les publications très utiles, il convient d'en mentionner une nouvelle, soit le "Glossaire des génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada". Ce livre bilingue, qui a été produit conjointement par le Comité et le Bureau des traductions du Secrétariat d'État, fournit les définitions de 492 termes anglais et de 148 génériques français. Chaque entrée est suivie, entre autres, d'une brève définition, de notes, du générique correspondant dans l'autre langue officielle, de termes connexes et d'exemples choisis dans différentes parties du Canada.

Une nouvelle brochure produite en 1986 au sujet du "Répertoire géographique du Canada" a été largement distribuée. Son principal objectif est d'encourager les bibliothèques et d'autres établissements à mettre à jour leur exemplaire du répertoire, de sorte que le public et d'autres utilisateurs puissent obtenir les renseignements les plus sûrs qui soient dans le domaine des noms géographiques officiels au Canada.

CONCLUSION

Les méthodes et les programmes toponymiques ont considérablement évolué au Canada au cours des vingt-cinq dernières années. J'ai présidé pour la première fois la réunion annuelle du Comité en 1965. Une grande partie de l'activité en toponymie était à ce moment-là concentrée à Ottawa, et les provinces (à l'exception du Québec) et les territoires comptaient beaucoup sur le gouvernement du Canada pour leur fournir aide et orientation. Les délibérations du Comité n'ont fait, cette année-là, que 16 pages. Par contre, celles de 1985 ont rempli 108 pages et elles étaient accompagnées de rapports détaillés de presque toutes les autorités fédérales, provinciales et territoriales, de rapports des comités consultatifs ainsi que de nombreuses annexes touchant, entre autres, le rôle, le mandat et les responsabilités du Comité permanent, le traitement des noms transfrontaliers et les plans d'activités pour le secrétariat du Comité et la section de toponymie de la Direction des levés et de la cartographie.

A l'heure actuelle, une grande partie des tâches ayant trait aux recherches toponymiques, aux travaux de terrain et aux activités connexes est confiée aux provinces, donc décentralisée. Le Comité, lui, continue à s'occuper de coordination, surtout en matière d'organisation de colloques et d'ateliers et de diffusion de renseignements au sujet des principes directeurs et des méthodes régissant le choix des noms géographiques au Canada et à l'étranger.

Le Canada a largement contribué à l'établissement de méthodes et de directives toponymiques au niveau international en participant activement aux diverses conférences des Nations Unies et aux réunions du groupe d'experts. Par ailleurs, les Canadiens ont beaucoup appris en participant aux réunions des Nations Unies et ils ont pris des mesures afin de mettre en oeuvre, à l'échelle nationale et régionale, les résolutions qui les concernaient parmi toutes celles qui avaient été prises au cours des autres conférences.

PLACE NAMES IN THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

Anne Mackintosh*

The 1000 Islands Area Residents' Association (TIARA) is just concluding a project on which it has been working for more than a year: publishing a map indicating all the names, past and present, by which the various Canadian Thousand Islands have been known. Many maps show names for the larger islands, but this map will also include the names of the smaller ones. Obviously, on the map itself there will only be room for one name per island, but the index to accompany the map (or maps - there will be a set of three, covering the St. Lawrence River from Gananoque down to Butternut Bay) will indicate as many "alternative" names as possible: lesser-known names, local names, or names no longer in use, but found on old maps or referred to in old newspapers, tourist guides and books.

TIARA is a non-profit residents' association which will sell the map as a fund-raising project. The work of collecting the names and as much as possible of the production of the map is being done by volunteers, in order to keep costs to a minimum. To ascertain the names, researchers consulted correspondence and government maps and files. They also contacted present land owners and local people who had spent most of their lives living and working among the islands. The files of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names provided much valuable information, as did those of the Geographic Names Section of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

It was quickly found that many islands had been known by several names. Names of the larger, better-known islands are in most cases well-documented, as they appear on navigation charts of the Thousand Islands. The interesting part of the research was unearthing names for the smaller islands, often through interviews with the old-timers, affectionately known as "river-rats": fishing guides, those who deliver the island mail, or who have acted as caretakers for island cottages, or permanent residents of Gananoque (the largest town in the area) who have spent much time fishing, duck-hunting or just boating on the St. Lawrence River.

The islands were first surveyed shortly after the conclusion of the War of 1812, when they had been the scene of some action. Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen, a surveyor, was entrusted with this surveying task by the British government. Many of the names which he bestowed on the islands at that time, in various ways commemorated the war.

Several groups of islands bear the names of gunboats which took part. The boats themselves had been given names drawn from various sources, not always suitable for subsequent use as island names. So arose the incongruity of peaceful summer retreats on islands with names like "Bloodletter", "Deathdealer" and "Belabourer". Some of the boat names were of a more elegant nature, however, having been drawn from mythology, ("Psyche" and "Endymion"), or paying tribute to royalty ("Prince Regent" and "Princess Charlotte"). Further downstream, islands are named for boats with such exotic out-of-place names as Cleopatra and Dromedary. Another group, consisting of smaller islands, commemorates the less glamorous smaller vessels: Barge Island, Dinghy Island, the Gig Islands and The Punts.

Owen named another group of islands in tribute to some of the officers involved in the war, and their names, such as Bouchier, Mulcaster, Hickey, Downie and Hambly, are given to islands in the group known as The Navy Islands.

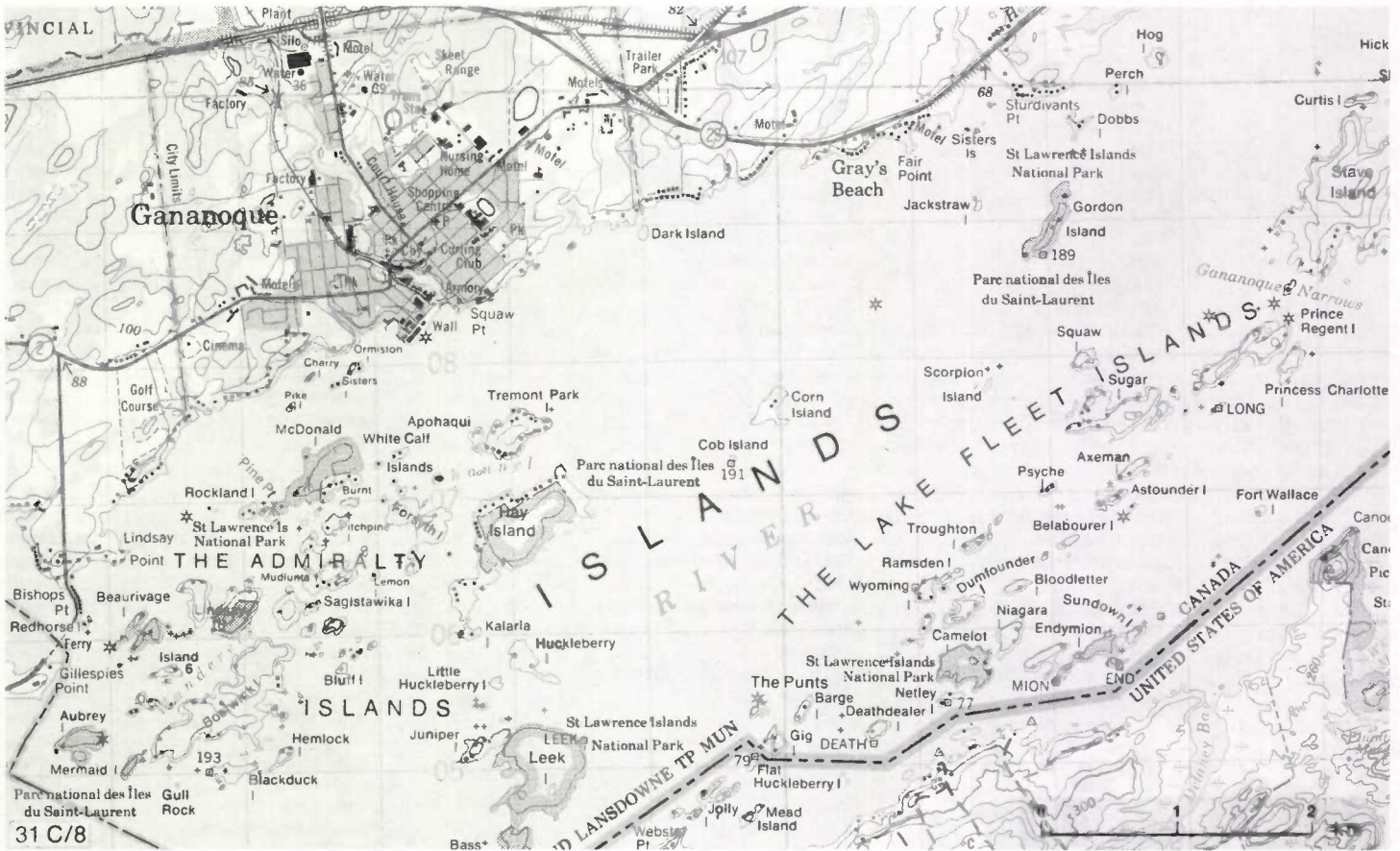
In 1874, another survey performed by Charles Unwin was more detailed. He not only recorded the names given by Owen, but he also numbered the smaller, unnamed islands, even those so tiny they barely support vegetation.

Since the War of 1812, people have settled, cut timber, farmed and camped on the islands. These activities are reflected in many of the unofficial, locally used names still given to some of them. There are five Hog Islands and a Sheep Island. Logging is probably responsible for the name "Cut Island" (now officially Lindsay Island), Cordwood Island and possibly the two Burnt Islands. Turnip Island and Potato Island¹ are close together.

Towards the end of the 19th century the islands became fashionable as summer retreats for those with the means to travel to the St. Lawrence River from distant cities and to build elegant cottages on them. It was

1 This island was given a more elegant name, "Chingua-cousie", by a subsequent owner, but this still is not used by some of the local residents. Researchers were told the story of the owner trying to explain on the telephone to a local repairman where she was. She staunchly insisted on using her version of the name (Chingua-cousie) meeting with complete incomprehension from the repairman. Finally, she had to relent: "Oh, all right: Potato!" and the light dawned.

* Anne Mackintosh, Secretary, Thousand Islands Area Residents' Association, Lansdowne, Ontario.



Part of the Thousand Islands near Gananoque, as shown on NTS map 31 C/8

at this time that more romantic, fanciful names began to appear, reflecting the era and the tastes of the city-dwellers who gave their beloved islands names such as Idylwyld, Iwo Eden, Eaglescrag, Ethereal Island, Sylvan Isle, La Vignette and Kalaria.

Many turned to Indian sources (authentic or otherwise) for names: Sagastaweka, Chinguacousie, Manitouana, Madawaska, and Apohaqui. Whimsical names such as Serendipity, Stonestrow and Potential also have a distinct "city-dweller" ring to them.

Meanwhile, some islands were becoming known by more ordinary descriptive names. The actual look of the islands is recorded in names such as Round, Flat, High, Slim and Little. Vegetation is a popular source of names: there are five islands called Blueberry, and four called Huckleberry. There are four Pine Islands and two Pitchpines. There are islands called Grass, Lone Tree, Twin Pines, and Nine Pine. More whimsical names in this "visual" category are Just Room Enough (once known as Dot Island and now known as Lone Tree) and Out of Sight. The latter island is now known as "Fishdam Island". This is really a collection of several tiny islands connected by bridges, with one bridge actually being a cottage over the water. A previous owner apparently

used to catch fish through a hole in his living room floor!

The tiny size of many islands inspired their names. Besides "Just Room Enough", there are also Tom Thumb, Pin Point, One Tree, Wen and Flea Bite.

Some islands became known for their owners, and their names often persist long after the islands have changed hands. Many well-known families of the islands and of the mainland communities are recorded in island names such as Britton's (now Mudlunta), Wrights, Belfies, Benson, Senecal, Poole, Garrett, Darlings, Miller and Collacutt.² Many of these families are still in the area. Some island names ended with an apostrophe "s" indicating ownership, others did not. The whole question of punctuation was vague. Researchers found local people thoughtfully rolling around the names trying to decide: "Hale Island?...Hale's Island?...oh, I don't know!" These little inconsistencies of punctuation simply underline

2 The Collacutt family once owned a bus line (subsequently brought by Voyageur) linking Kingston to Gananoque.

the fact that the names have grown from the spoken word, not from the precise pen of a professional cartographer.



Fidler's Elbow, a channel beside Wood Island, southeast of Ivy Lea. Photo by J. Esson, 1880

(Public Archives Canada, C-3885)

Sometimes the reference to ownership is more oblique. Field and Stream Island, near the village of Ivy Lea, was named for a former American owner who edited a magazine of the same name. Doctor Island, a little further downstream, was named in the nineteenth century for a Dr. Cornwall of Rockport.

In some cases, the name of the cottage became transferred to the island itself. Examples of this are Jackstraw Lodge (not to be confused with Jackstraw Island, some distance away), and Opawaka Lodge. The latter island has a number of names: Dashwood, Pine and the currently used name, Himes, after an owner.

Islands were often named in a whimsical connection to a nearby island. So there is Cob next to Corn, Belittler next to Belabourer, Pine Cone next to Pine, Baby Tar and Tar Baby next to Tar, and a huge host of "Little" islands: Little Grenadier, Little Hay, Little Chimney, Little White Calf, Little Astounder and Little Lindsay, to name only a few.

Snippets of folk history also appear in the island names. An old name for Collier Island was "Nigger Island". The story is that the body of a black man trying to escape the United States by the "underground railway" was found washed up here.

Another example of an island's colourful past is found in the name of Watch Island, which lies in a narrow channel between the mainland and Hill Island, from where there is an easy crossing to Wellesley Island on the American side. In the late 1800s, horse smugglers apparently used this route to cross over with their booty. The story is that government officials stationed a man on Watch Island to try and catch them. The cove nearby on the mainland is called Horsethief Bay.

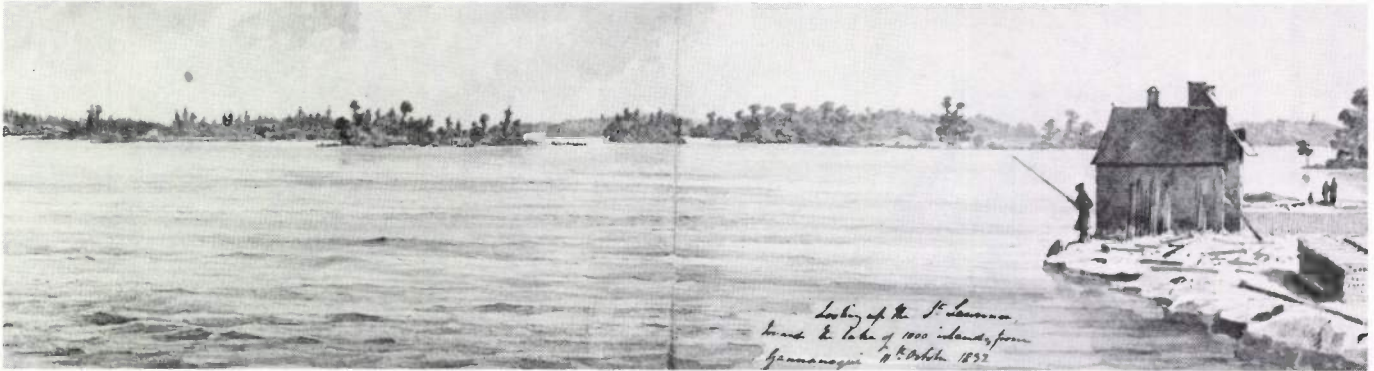
Most names of the smaller islands have never been recorded on maps, but have been passed on by word of mouth. Inevitably mistakes and confusion creep in over the years. The "local" name for an island can often become attached to another island close by. For a while both identifications are used by different people, but gradually the name may become attached only to the "wrong" island.

There are several instances of this in the part of the St. Lawrence just downstream from Grenadier. Perhaps these islands are more easily confused because they are smaller and flatter than those further upstream and have less dramatic distinguishing features. On old charts, one finds Corn Island near to the larger Broughton Island. Over the years, the name "Corn" became attached to Broughton. When this transfer was complete, and firmly established in people's minds, the "old" Corn Island became known as Little Corn Island, and by then the name Broughton had disappeared.

A similar element of confusion occurs with two islands officially called Griswold Island and Gull Island. The official government charts firmly name the lower island as "Griswold", but for many years local people have called it "Gull". What the charts refer to as "Gull Island", however, it considered by local people simply as part of a collection of rocks and shoals known as the Lower Corn Islands Shoals.

Sorting out the various "layers" of names has been a fascinating but often exasperating exercise. It is a process well known to professional cartographers and keepers of official records, but new to the volunteers of TIARA, who were determined that their forthcoming map should be as accurate as possible. The researchers are realizing what has always been apparent to cartographers: that even while they are conducting their research, meticulously recording their findings on index cards and computer disks, the names are continuing to change. New owners take over and invent a new name for their island. An old river-rat dies, and with him the memory of his grandfather's life as keeper of a lighthouse which now no longer exists. Old names, their significance forgotten, fall out of use.

The TIARA map may indeed be an incomplete record, but it will at least be a step in gathering and documenting some of the names by which residents know or used to know the islands, islets and rocks of the Thousand Islands.



"Looking up the St. Lawrence towards the Lake of 1000 Islands, from Gananoque, 11th October 1832." Sepia over pencil, by Henry Byam Martin.

(Public Archives Canada, C-115043)



Part of Sheet III of British Admiralty Chart 338, "Lake Ontario to Gallop Rapids" (1863), from surveys by W.F. Owen

(Public Archives Canada, NMC-20141)

LE BLASON POPULAIRE AU QUÉBEC, UN PHÉNOMÈNE RÉVOLU?

Jean-Yves Dugas*

Ceci est la conclusion de l'article publié dans CANOMA vol. 10 no. 2, décembre 1984 et vol. 11 no. 2, décembre 1985. L'auteur donne une liste des blasons populaires, leur répartition thématique et une bibliographie.

LISTE DES BLASONS POPULAIRE COLLECTIFS DU QUÉBEC

La liste des blasons populaires qui suit ne prétend pas être exhaustive, mais représente le corpus entier des occurrences que nous avons recueillies au cours des quatre dernières années. Même si une dénomination identique s'appliquait à plusieurs localités, chacune a donné lieu à une entrée distincte et les statistiques en annexe tiennent compte de cette modalité. Il en va ainsi des variantes formelles comme Tireurs/Tireux, Mangeurs/Mangeux ou encore nominales comme Tireurs/Garrocheux, Roches/Cailloux, ...

L'écriture des blasons populaires n'étant pas à notre connaissance régie par aucune règle particulière, nous avons opté pour les particularités suivantes: chaque constituant du blason débute par une majuscule à l'exception des particules de liaison; le trait d'union demeure réservé aux formes qui en comportent déjà un en langue générale (Tire-Bouchons) ou dont les éléments constitutifs

paraissent devoir en requérir un (Pisse-Boute; Tapeux-de-Terre) ou encore ceux dans la composition duquel entre le terme Saint (Saint-Angélalais de Sainte-Angèle-de-Mérici). Chaque forme est accompagnée du nom du lieu visé, précédé de la particule "de"; dans certains cas une précision localisatrice figure, entre parenthèses, afin d'éliminer toute confusion possible avec d'autres lieux homonymes.

Étant donné que les blasons sont systématiquement usités au pluriel et comme ils dénomment plusieurs personnes, toutes les formes portent le signe de la pluralité. Dans quelques cas, il nous est apparu que le blason ne pouvait être mis au pluriel logiquement (Pas Pire de Sorel, Pisse-Boute de Pointe-au-Pic), quoique cette option peut se révéler discutable.

La structure de même que la teneur des formes relevées ont été strictement respectées, nos seules interventions se limitant à la majuscule ou à la minuscule et au trait d'union afin d'assurer une certaine uniformité.

* * * * *

- A -

- Abitibagnes d'Abitibi
- Acadiens de Saint-Edmond (Matapédia)
- Agneaux de Québec
- Allemands de Saint-Gabriel-Lallemant
- Anglais de Baie-du-Mouton
- Anglais de Harrington-Harbour
- Anglais d'Ulverton
- Anguilles de Charlevoix
- Anguilles de la Petite-Rivière (-Saint-François)

- Arriérés de Sainte-Philomène (devenue la ville de Mercier)
- Arriérés de Saint-Isidore (Laprairie)
- Assommeurs de Cap-Blanc (Québec)

- B -

- Baise-la-Piastre de Saint-Vallier
- Baloneyes de l'Abitibi
- Bâlus du Bas-Canada (Cap-Chat)
- Barachois de Fatima (Iles-de-la-Madeleine)
- Barbets de Sainte-Barbe
- Barbotes de Beauharnois
- Barbotes de Sorel
- Barbottes de Châteauguay
- Barbottes de l'île Saint-Ignace (Sorel)

- Barbottes de Maskinongé
- Barlettes de l'Isle-Verte
- Baronnes de Huntingdon
- Barreaux de Saint-Ludger
- Bas-Blancs de Saint-Lazare (Vaudreuil)
- Bas de Soie de Griffintown (Montréal)
- Bassinets de Bassin
- Batailleurs de Lanoraie
- Batteurs de Curés de Saint-Ignace
- Beignets de Sainte-Rose
- Béliers des Éboulements
- Belles Amours de L'Islet
- Biberons de Saint-Philippe
- Bleuets à Grands Catons de Tourville
- Bleuets de Notre-Dame-du-Lac
- Bleuets de Rivière-du-Loup
- Bleuets de Sainte-Agnès

* Jean-Yves Dugas, Responsable du Service de la recherche, Commission de toponymie du Québec.

Bleuets de Sainte-Rose-du-Dégelis
Bleuets du Lac-Saint-Jean
Bleuets du Saguenay
Boeufs de Saint-Louis-de-Kent
Boîtes à Lunch de Beaupré
Boîtes à Lunch de Saint-Siméon
Bottes à Douille de Saint-Paul
(Joliette)
Bottes à Douille de Saint-Philippe-de-
Néri
Bottes à Douille de Saint-Roch-des-
Aulnaies
Bottes Rouges de Saint-Fidèle
Boucanés de la Côte-du-Sud
Bouts d'Line de Maria
Branchus du rang La Branche (Saint-
Isidore, Laprairie)
Bras de Fer de Saint-Michel
(Bellechasse)
Brise-Culottes de Saint-Jean-de-la-
Lande
Brise-Culottes de Saint-Pacôme
Bûcherons de Saint-Alexis-des-Monts

- C -

Cacaouises de Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon
Cabèches de Caplan
Cadenas de Saint-Jean-Port-Joli
Calumets de la Côte-du-Sud
Calumets de Saint-Michel (Bellechasse)
Canards de Rivière-aux-Canards
(Charlevoix)
Canneux de Saint-Patrice
Cap à Gnaces de Cap-Saint-Ignace
Caplans de Rivière-Ouelle
Caplans de Saint-Irénée
Caplans de Tadoussac
Capots Bleus de Montréal
Caramels de Mont-Carmel
Casques de Cuir de Saint-François-
de-Montmagny
Casques de Fer de Berthier-en-Bas
Casquettes Carrées de Saint-Alexandre
Casses de Saint-Cyrille
Casseurs de Gueules du Mile-End
Castors de Courville
Cayens de Bonaventure
Cayens de la Baie-des-Chaleurs
Cayens de Havre-Saint-Pierre
Chain Saws de Saint-Pamphile
Chapeaux de Paille de Saint-Marcel
Chats Bottés de Saint-Athanase
Chaussons de Lévis
Chaussons de Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet
Chaussons de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines
Chaussons de Saint-Hilarion
Chemin Neufs de Saint-Joachim-de-
Tourelle
Chevreuils de l'île d'Anticosti
Chiards Blancs de L'Islet
Chiards Blancs de Saint-Adalbert
Chiens de Baie-Sainte-Catherine
Chiens de la Côte-de-Beaupré
Chouayens de Lorette
Chouayens de Saint-Émile

Chutons de Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan
Cinquièmes de Saint-Eugène
Cinq-Six Maisons de Saint-Siméon
(Charlevoix)
Citrouilles de Saint-Édouard
(Napierville)
Clanches de Montmagny
Cobetts de Saint-Louis
Cogs d'Inde de La Malbaie
Colons d'en Haut de Saint-Pamphile
Cordonnais de Sainte-Julienne
Coriaces de Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce
Cossins de Champneuf
Côteaux de Saint-Lin
Cotons de Framboise de La Rédemption
Cotons de Rhubarbe de Saint-Philémon
Cous Longs de Saint-Raphaël
Crampeurs d'Ile-du-Moine
Crédits Fonciers de Sully
Cretons de Lauzon

- D -

Danseurs Rapides de Rapide-Danseur
Dindes de La Malbaie
Dindes de Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet
Dos Blancs de Pointe-Lévy
Dos Blancs de Saint-Denis
Dos Blancs de Saint-Laurent
Dos Blancs de Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies
Draveurs de Saint-Constant
Durs à Cuire de Cap-Blanc

- E -

Échalottes de Giffard

Éléphants Blancs de Mirabel

- F -

Faces de Plâtre de Saint-Omer
Fioles de Sainte-Thérèse (Beauport)
Flaquetounes de Sainte-Perpétue
Forts Piques de Nazareth
Foulons de Saint-François
Fraisiers de l'Anse-aux-Fraises
Francines de Champlain
Procs d'Étoffe de Notre-Dame-
Auxiliatrice-de-Buckland

- G -

Galets de Melocheville
Galettes de Château-Richer
Galettes de Saint-Grégoire (Beauport)
Galettes de Saint-Tite-des-Caps
Gantés de Saint-Isidore (Laprairie)
Garrocheurs de Roches de Cap-des-
Rosiers
Garrocheux de Roches de Saint-
André (Argenteuil)
Garrocheux de Roches de Sainte-
Famille
Gars de Ham de Notre-Dame-de-Ham
Gars du Poste de Hunterstown
Gasaces de la Moyenne-Côte-Nord
Gasponiens du Bassin (Percé)
Gens de la Grande Rivière de Sainte-
Catherine (Laprairie)
Gens de la Michon (Saguenay)
Gens des Carreaux de Saint-Antoine
Gens du Chie Fin de Nantes



Village de Lorette, par W.H. Bartlett, dans Willis, N.P. Canadian Scenery, Vol. I, London, 1840, p. 102

(Archives publiques Canada, C-2331)

Gens du Poste de Pointe-Parent
Gigueux de Nouvelle
Gins de Sainte-Euphémie
Gobelets de Saint-Philippe
Grands Capots de Saint-Denis
Grands Pieds de Maillard (Charlevoix)
Grenouilles de Berthier
Grippe-Sous de Baie-Saint-Paul
Gros Casques de Yamaska
Gros Jarrets de Brownsburg
Grosses Têtes de Havre-aux-Maisons
Grosses Têtes de Saint-Urbain
Guanisses d'Aguanish

- H -

Harengs de Saint-Nicolas
Huileux de Saint-Ludger
Hurlots de Trois-Rivières

- J -

Jambes de Bottes Rouges de Saint-Fidèle
Jarrets Noirs de Beauce
Jarrets Noirs de Saint-Simon
J'en-Peux-Pus de Saint-Eugène
Jérusalems du Troisième Rang (Saint-Nicolas)

- K -

Ki-Kits de Montmagny

- L -

Laits Caillés de la Côte-du-Sud
Lamèches de Bécancour
Laqués de Saint-Gabriel-de-Kamouraska
Laqués de Saint-Gabriel-Lallemant
Lièvres de Saint-Pamphile
Loches de Trois-Saumons
Loups de Baie-Saint-Paul
Loups de Batiscan
Loups de Champlain
Loups de Lotbinière
Loups de Montréal

- M -

Macanas de Nouvelle
Macaquins de Natashquan
Mâcheux de Gomme de Hull
Madelinais des Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Madelineurs des Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Magoas de Yamachiche
Maillets de Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur
Maillets de Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies
Mangeurs de Beans de Ville-Marie
Mangeurs de Crêpes de l'île d'Orléans
Mangeurs de Jam de Ville-Marie
Mangeurs de Mélasse de Béarn
Mangeurs de Mélasse de Montebello

Mangeurs de Poisson de Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel
Mangeurs de Sea-Pie de Montebello
Mangeurs de Soupe aux Pois de Papineauville
Mangeurs de Tartes de Papineauville
Mangeux de Goélands de Percé
Mangeux de Montebeluets de Montebello
Mangeux de Soupe de Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire
Mangeux d'Oseille de Beaumont
Mangeux de Peppermint de Saint-Michel (Bellechasse)
Margos de Bonaventure
Marloins du Canton de Marlow
Marsouins de l'île aux Coudres
Marsouins de Rivière-Ouelle
Martiens de Sainte-Martine
Mascoutins de Saint-Marcel (Richelieu)
Mathieus de Saint-Mathieu (Laprairie)
Maudits Indulgences de Saint-Fulgence
Maudits Scotchs de Sainte-Agnès
Méchants des Méchins
Médailles de Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré
Mi-Clos de Lévy
Mille-Vaches de Saint-Paul-du-Nord
Mistooks de Saint-Coeur-de-Marie
Monstres de Pohénégamook
Montagnards de Montcalm
Morues de Kénogami

Mouskas de Kamouraska
Moutons de Québec
Moutons des Éboulements
Muds du Lac Mud (Belleterre)
Mustaux de Saint-Coeur-de-Marie

- N -

Nombrils Jaunes de Saint-Louis-du-Mile-End (Montréal)

- O -

Oignons de Beauport
Oiseaux Rouges de Saint-Sauveur (Québec)
Okatons d'Oka
Orangistes de Shawville
Oreilles de Christ de l'Abitibi
Oseilles de Beaumont
Ours de Saint-Ambroise

- P -

Papes de Saint-François
Pas Bons de Montmagny
Pas de Tabac de Saint-Bruno



Partie de Charlevoix montrant Baie-Saint-Paul, Les Éboulements et île aux Coudres

Paspébiacs de Baie-Johan-Beetz
Paspébiacs de Rivière-au-Tonnerre
Paspéias de Paspébiac
Pas Pire de Montmagny
Pas Pire de Sorel
Patates de Saint-Michel (Napierville)
Patriotes de Saint-Eustache
Pattes de Table de Saint-Damien
Pépianes de Saint-Simon (Bagot)
Petites Bottes Noires de Saint-Denis (Kamouraska)
Petits Chapeaux de Paille de Saint-Philémon
Petits Rubbers de Kamouraska
Petons de Lac-à-la-Croix
Pichenottes de Saint-Marcellin
Pieds Noirs du Mile-End (Montréal)
Pieds Plats de Saint-Hermas
Pieds Plats de Saint-Narcisse (ChAMPLAIN)
Pigeons de Saint-Michel (Napierville)
Pipes de Plâtre de Saint-Éloi
Pipianes de Paspébiac
Pipons de Saint-Henri-de-Taillon
Pisse-Boute de Pointe-au-Pic
Pistolettes de Trois-Pistoles
Poireaux de l'île d'Orléans
Poissons de Maskinongé
Poissons de Sainte-Germaine-du-Lac
Poulets de Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet
Poumons du Cap de Gentilly
Prétentieux de Saint-Rémi (Napierville)

- Q -

Quétains du Marché de Saint-Hyacinthe
Quêteux de Saint-Gervais
Quêteux de Sainte-Julienne

Quêteux de Saint-Raphaël
Quêteux de Saint-Roch
Queues Plates du rang des Castors de Sainte-Émèlie

- R -

Radis de Charlesbourg
Rapidons de Bécancour
Raquettes de Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rive
Rasoirs de Saint-Rosaire
Rats de l'île de Grâce
Rédempteurs de La Rédemption
Renards de Gentilly
Renards de la Côte-Nord
Renards de Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets
Renards des Escoumins
Rentiers de Lachenaie
Rongeurs de Balustrades de Carleton
Rouines de Rouyn
Roule-Billots de Saint-Pacôme
Rubbers de Saint-Isidore (Laprairie)
Rubbers Courts de Saint-Méthode (Lac-Saint-Jean)

- S -

Sacreurs de Saint-Romuald
Sagards de Saint-Fidèle
Saint-Angélalais de Sainte-Angèle-de-Mérici
Sainte-Émilie pas d'Énergie de Sainte-Émèlie-de-l'Énergie
Saint-Beignets de Saint-Benoît (Mirabel)
Saint-Igans de la Beauce
Saint-Joachim-les-Meu!-Meu! de Saint-Joachim-de-Courval

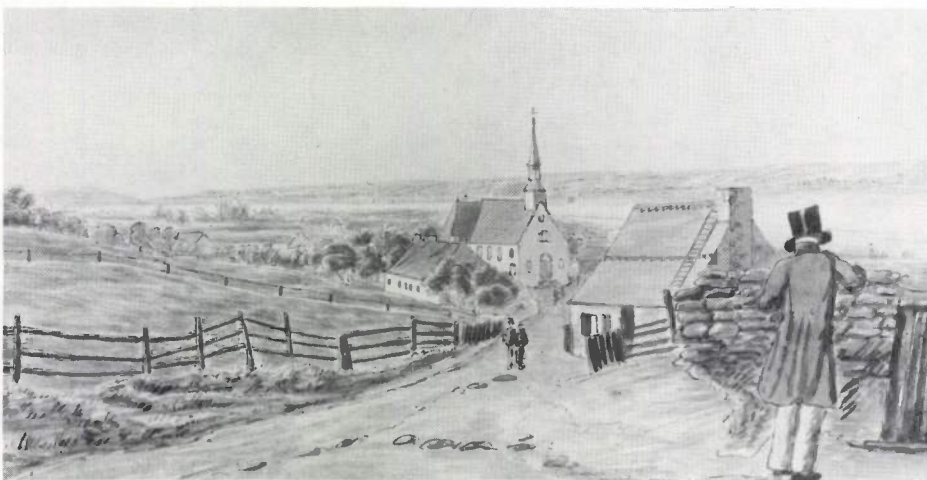
Saint-Rénaques de Saint-Rédempteur (Vaudreuil)
Saint-Rostauds de Saint-Gabriel (Rimouski)
Saint-Sirops de Saint-Cyrille-de-Lessard
Sapins de la Baie de Saint-Félicien
Sarrazins de Saint-Lazare
Sardines de Kamouraska
Sauceuses de Saint-Paul-de-la-Croix
Sauceux de Saint-Paul (Témiscouata)
Sauceux du Lac-Saint-Jean
Sauvages de Lachute
Sauvages de Cap-Blanc (Québec)
Savannahs de Saint-Bernard (Dorchester)
Savanons de Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle
Siciliens de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield
Singapours de Saint-Pierre-de-Montmagny
Slaillons d'Alma
Snobs de Roberval
Sorcières de l'île d'Orléans
Spirits de Blanc-Sablon
Suce-la-Piastre de Saint-Vallier (Bellechasse)
Suisse de L'Ange-Gardien
Sullivit de Sully

- T -

Talons Jaunes de Port-Daniel
Tannants de la Baie de Saint-Félicien
Tapeux-de-Terre de Saint-Marcel (L'Islet)
Tapinois de Sainte-Anne-du-Lac
Terre-Neuviens de Baie-du-Mouton
Terre-Neuviens de Harrington-Harbour
Têtes Carrées de Petit-Bois (Baieville)
Têtes d'Anguille de Petite-Rivière
Têtes de Morne de Moyenne-Côte-Nord
Tire-Bouchons de Sorel
Tire-la-Langue de Saint-Jean-de-la-Lande (Beauce)
Tireurs de Roches de Chicoutimi-Nord
Tireurs de Roches de Sainte-Euphémie
Tireux de Cailloux de Cap-Blanc (Québec)
Tireux de Roches de Cap-Blanc (Québec)
Tireux de Roches de Coleraine
Tireux de Roches de Saint-Siméon (Bonaventure)
Toasts Brûlés de Montmorency
Toasts de Château-Richer
Toasts de Lauzon
Tobins de Petite-Rivière-Trois-Pistoles
Tourégués de Saint-Joachim-de-Tourelle
Tueurs de Rivière-du-Loup
Tuyaux de Saint-Eugène (L'Islet)

- U -

Uses de Mont-Saint-Pierre



L'Ange-Gardien, et sur l'autre rive du fleuve Saint-Laurent, l'île d'Orléans, Bas-Canada, 1829. Aquarelle, plume et encre, par James Pattison Cockburn

(Archives publiques Canada, C-40014)

- V -

Vaillants de Cap-Saint-Ignace
 Ventres Bleus de l'Île-Verte
 Ventres Bleus du Lac-Saint-Jean
 Ventres Jaunes de Ripon

Ventres Verts de Ripon
 Verts Bois de Saint-Alexandre-de-
 Kamouraska
 Vestes de Cuir de Buckland
 Vestes d'Étoffe d'Armagh
 Vide-Poches de La Durantaye

Vide-Poches de Yamachiche

- W -

Wabays de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield
 Wawarons de Châteauguay

* * * * *

Répartition thématique des blasons populaires québécois: distribution procentuelle
selon les thèmes généraux et les sous-thèmes

<u>Thème et sous-thème</u>	<u>Nombre de blasons</u>	<u>%</u>
(1) Animaux	59	16,90
(a) Faune terrestre	32	9,16
(b) Faune aquatique	27	7,74
(2) Nourriture	55	15,76
(a) Aliments en général	28	8,03
(b) Fruits	13	3,73
(c) Légumes	7	2,00
(d) Notations liées à la nourriture	7	2,00
(3) Vêtements	31	8,89
(a) Chaussures et bas	16	4,58
(b) Paletots	6	1,72
(c) Coiffures	5	1,44
(d) Autres	4	1,15
(4) Homme*	130	37,25
(ai) Partie du corps	23	6,59
(aii) Force physique	18	5,16
(bi) Défauts	20	5,74
(bii) Qualités	5	1,44
(ci) Travail	8	2,29
(cii) Condition sociale	6	1,72
(ciii) Divertissement	5	1,42
(d) Religion et au-delà	9	2,57
(ei) Jeux de mots toponymiques	31	8,88
(eii) Jeux de mots anthroponymiques	3	0,86
(eiii) Scatologie	2	0,57
(5) Ethnie et topographie	38	10,88
(a) Topographie	20	5,74
(b) Ethnie	18	5,15
(6) Varia	36	10,32
(a) Tabac	6	1,72
(b) Origine inconnue	30	8,59
Total	349	100,00

* En ce cas, un ensemble de caractéristiques variées ont été réunies.

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SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1987		1987	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Canadian Society for the Study of Names (ICOS XVI)	August 16-22	Québec	16-22 août	Société canadienne d'onomastique (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	November 12-14	Columbus, Ohio	12-14 novembre	American Name Society Section, Midwest Modern Language Association
American Name Society, Modern Language Association	December 27-30	San Francisco	27-30 décembre	American Name Society, Modern Language Association

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1988		1988	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	June	Windsor, Ontario	juin	Société canadienne d'onomastique
American Name Society, Annual Meeting	October 14-16	Chicago	14-16 octobre	American Name Society, Annual Meeting

MANITOBA NAMES: KALLIECAHOOLIE LAKE AND GRIFFITHS HILL

Gerald F. Holm*

Through newspaper articles and other media items the public has gained an increased awareness and interest in the historical significance of Manitoba's place names. In response to stories on name origins, many Manitobans through their personal knowledge have provided substantial colourful background material on names.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the contributions of Manitobans who have offered information to supplement the records of the Manitoba Geographical Names Program (MGNP).

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

I wish to share with readers how we came to record the origins of the names Kalliecahoolie Lake and Griffiths Hill.

KALLIECAHOOLIE LAKE

A colleague in the Manitoba Department of Energy and Mines came across J.H. Morgan's article "Finding the Lake of the Dying Bullfrog".¹ Mr. Morgan, then engaged by the Geological Survey of Canada, discusses the 1935 mapping of the Gods Lake area using micrometer and compass.

1 The Northern Miner, November 17, 1986, p. 4.



Kalliecahoolie Lake, southwest of Gods Lake

His origin of the name Kalliecahoolie Lake is recorded in the article -

"When we completed surveying each lake, we applied a name where we found one

"The largest lake, about five by eight miles, had no name that we could find.

"While plotting the survey of this lake one evening, Mel asked for a name. Ted² was cooking dinner at the campfire and singing a song about something like 'Carry me back to my little grass shack in Kalliecahoo Hawaii'.

"We suggested 'Kalliecahoolie' as a name to commemorate Ted's vocal abilities, to say nothing of his cooking, (the song spells it Kaelakekua).

"Late in the fall we met the Air Force crew that was photographing the area, and passed on any names we had.

"They were not supposed to use Indian names, but Kalliecahoolie sounded unique, so they placed it on their map.

"Four years later, I was visiting the God's Lake³ gold mine. One evening in the beer parlor a chap was showing us a copy of the newly issued 4-mile topographic map of the area.

"He was a linguist and was translating the Indian names for we unilingual folk, e.g. Aswapiswanan is the Cree word for 'Swan'. He translated Kalliecahoolie as 'Lake of the Dying Bullfrog'"

Mr. Morgan, a consulting geologist from Montréal, has provided an insight into the origin of a name that previously carried no explanation in the toponymic records. Had my colleague not recognized the significance of Mr. Morgan's column to our Manitoba records, "Kalliecahoolie Lake" might not have been investigated for years to come.

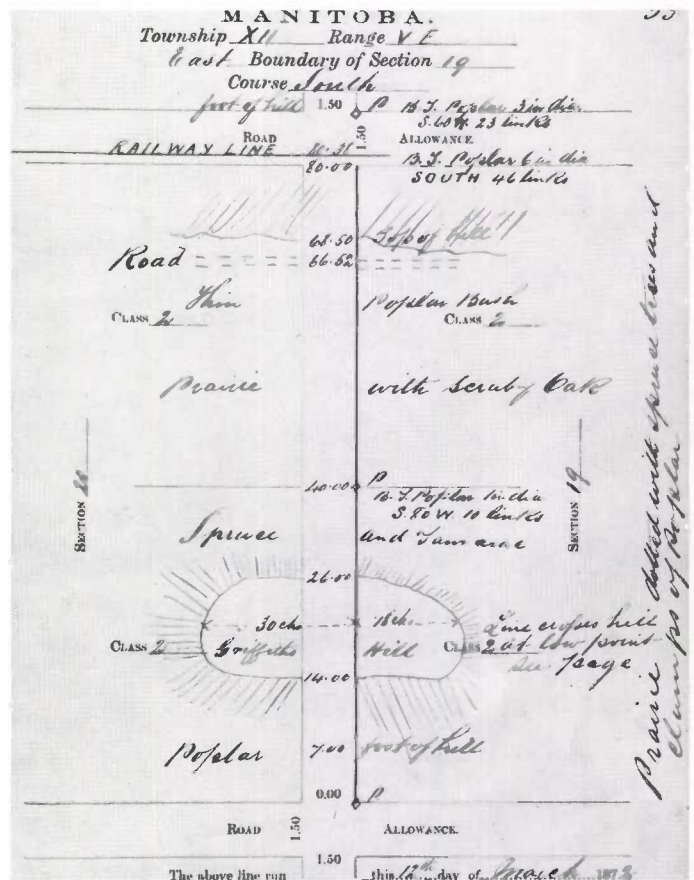
GRIFFITHS HILL

In November 1985, the Manitoba Geographical Names Program received a request from Ken Schykulski a Park Planner with Manitoba Natural Resources, for information on a name for the highest hill within Birds Hill Provincial Park, south of Lake Winnipeg.

"The hill is in sections 19 and 20 of Township 12, Range 5 E, 50° 01' N - 96° 58' W. It has been called Lime Hill (after the nearby lime kiln) for many years but there are indications of it being called Griffiths Hill at some time. If you could shed some light on this it would be appreciated.

MGNP records contained little information, but we were able to advise that the 1872 township diagram for Township 12, Range 5 East of the Principal Meridian and the survey field notes of David Sadler, D.L.S. recorded the name Griffiths Hill. The township diagram and field notes show that this name was in use at the time of the survey which was undertaken between January 2nd and March 22nd, 1872. The current township diagram (dated 1910) shows no name, and Crown Lands records do not indicate a landowner in the immediate vicinity by the name of Griffiths.

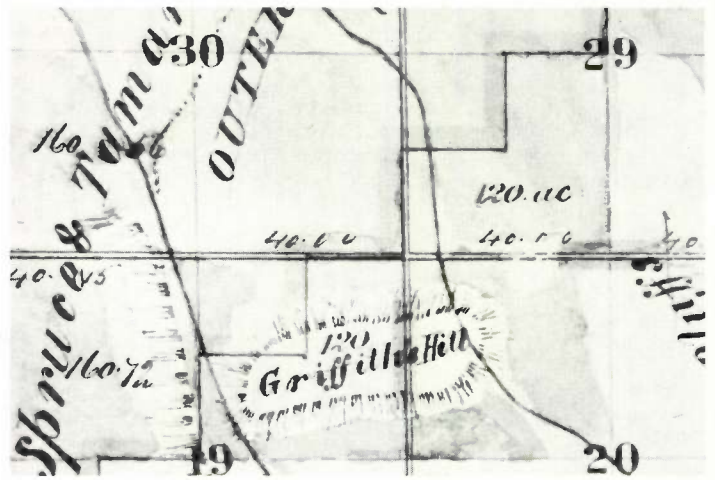
In April 1986, after reviewing the research material, Ken Schykulski requested the approval of Griffiths Hill for this feature in Birds Hill Provincial Park.



Griffiths Hill, as portrayed in the survey field notes of David Sadler

(Manitoba Archives Map Collection)

2 Sub-party members Mel Bartley and Ted Burke-Gaffney.
 3 The official name is Gods Lake.



Details of parts of sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 from the 1873 township diagram, showing "Griffith's Hill"

we had provided new names approved in 1986; comments on Griffiths Hill made it clear to readers that we were not aware of its origin.

Following her reading of the January 18th article, Mrs. Mabel Hykaway of Winnipeg wrote to the MGNP about Griffiths Hill.

"There may be a possibility that this location received its name from a Griffith Daniel, who bought a piece of land from the Hudson's Bay Company, on his retirement to the Red River Colony in 1831. I have no information about the exact location of his land, but it may have been in that general area. The 'Daniel' families were associated with St. Andrew's Church (and St. Peter's) for several generations, also, the Municipality of St. Clements. Griffith Daniel was buried at St. Andrews 7 May 1869, said to have been 86 years old.

"The land may have remained with one of his younger sons, Philip, who was buried 1 June 1888, also at St. Andrews. When he died he had a very young son and two daughters who do not seem to have remained there. The 1870 Census lists the mother of Philip, Madeleine (McKay) Daniel, as in the same household, which leads me to believe that they were in the original place....

"The identity of the Daniels may be of some interest. There were three sons of a Jenkin Daniel, Welsh, who was a long-time employee of HBC at Fort Albany and on that river. His sons, John, Griffith and Jacob also became employees, and all three finally

Northwest part of "Township XII, Range V, E. of Principal Meridian" as shown on the 1873 township diagram drafted from David Sadler's field notes

(Manitoba Archives Map Collection)

He reported having discussed the name with the Visitor Services personnel and the Park Ranger at Birds Hill who agreed that Griffiths Hill would be preferable to Lime Hill or Pine Ridge, to which only occasional references had been found. As Griffiths Hill shows up on the 1872 survey plan it predates the other names.

Neither Lands Branch records nor historian Norman Gorman were able to provide further information on any settler by the name of Griffiths. However, Tim Ross, the province's Cartographic Archivist, noted that the original township diagram shows an apostrophe in the name, whereas page 55 of Field Note Book No. 216 of Dominion Land Surveyor David Sadler does not.

On July 9th 1986, Griffiths Hill not Griffith's Hill was approved, although its true origin was still illusive and was likely to remain so.

Early in 1987, the Winnipeg Free Press ran a feature article on Manitoba geographical names for which

arrived in the River colony between 1831-1841. Some of their sons and grandsons were also employed by HBC but became scattered to different posts throughout the Northwest.

Mrs. Hykaway's supposition is supported by provincial archival records.⁴

"Griffith Daniel purchased Hudson's Bay Company lots 67 and 483 in 1833. This is recorded in Register B (Hudson's Bay Co. Archives, catalogue no. E 6/2) These lots were transferred to Edward Daniel (presumably a brother or son) on 3 March, 1862, and later to Philip Daniel at some point in the early 1870's. Lots 67 and 483 were almost directly opposite each other on the west and east sides of the Red River, respectively.

"When the Dominion Lands surveyors resurveyed the parish lots in the mid-1870's HBC lots 67 and 483 were re-numbered as St. Andrews river lots 72 and 202, respectively. The actual lot lines were not changed....

"Thus, while Griffith Daniel's property was not directly linked with the hill, he was certainly living nearby, was a member of a prominent local family and had settled in the area quite early. I therefore think it conceivable that the hill could have been popularly named for him. Presumably when David Sadler surveyed T12, R5E in early 1872, he picked up this local, popular place name and plotted it without documenting its derivation."

Tim Ross also commented on the Griffiths/Griffith's spelling in Sadler's survey.

"The problem arose, I believe, because the field book uses 'Griffiths', while the original township plan uses the possessive form. This inconsistency should not have happened, since Sadler prepared both documents himself. Upon a re-examination of the later derivative cadastral plan, I now believe that its 'Griffiths' label initially was 'Griffith', with an 's' (no apostrophe) apparently having been added later by someone else using a different ink.

"This confusion between Griffith and Griffiths goes right back to Red River Settlement days. In our Red River Settlement Papers (MG2 A6), which are a collection of letters and miscellaneous semi-official documents, there are seven references to Griffith Daniel (pp. 37, 42, 52, 61, 68, 70 and 73). Of the seven, two, (pp. 37 and 52), refer to him as 'Griffith'. The document on page 70 is a copy of a letter written by him, containing his proxy signature, which reads 'Griffith Daniel' (no 's').

"Therefore, since 'Griffith' appears to have been his actual name, then the possessive form 'Griffith's' would seem to me to be the proper spelling to use...."

The official name, Griffiths Hill, will be retained without the apostrophe, as shown in the original survey notes and in keeping with Manitoba's practice of omitting the apostrophe in geographical names.

CONCLUSION

These examples give readers an insight into chance occurrences which have provided a variety of origin data for the names of Manitoba's geographical features. Kalliecahoolie Lake and Griffiths Hill now take their place alongside such names as Flin Flon, Dropmore and Mystery Lake as Manitoba toponyms with human interest. The provincial toponymic program is fortunate to have the support of the news media, government personnel and the public in enhancing the material in our name records.

4 Correspondence Tim Ross to Gerry Holm, February 5, 1987.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN TOPONYMY RÉCENTES PUBLICATIONS TRAITANT DE TOPONYMIE

Holterman, Jack (1985): Place names of Glacier/Waterton National Parks. Glacier Natural History Association, West Glacier, Montana. 169 p. \$4.95 US.

Tom, Gertie (1987): Ekeyi: Gyò Cho Chù - My Country: Big Salmon River. Yukon Native Language Centre, Whitehorse. 84 p. \$12.50 + \$2.50 postage.

NEWFOUNDLAND NAME-LORE*

Bishop M.F. Howley

Articles by Bishop Michael Francis Howley first appeared in "The Newfoundland Quarterly" in October 1901. Before his death in 1914 forty-one articles on the history of Newfoundland place names had been printed. In CANOMA, Vol. 9, No. 2 (December 1983) we mentioned Howley's involvement with the "Nomenclature Board" of Newfoundland and reprinted extracts of material dealing with the names "Newfoundland" and "Labrador". In this issue we reprint material on "Belle Isle", "Bell Island", and various features along coast of the Northern Peninsula.

[ARTICLE 4]

BELLE ISLE AND BELL ISLAND

Commencing ... at the most Northerly portion of Newfoundland, before taking any of the names on the main land, we have to consider the large and important island of BELLE ISLE, situated just outside the Straits, to which also it gives the name. It is about fifteen miles from the most northerly point of Newfoundland, and about the same distance from the mainland of Labrador. It is of world-wide fame, as marking the entrance to the northern outlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the point of objective of all vessels coming by that route from Europe to Quebec and Montreal, and of departure for those bound "homeward".... The name of this island was given by the Bretons, but, strange to say, by a mistake.... It has been already shown that the Bretons, as indeed all exploring nations, were accustomed to give to the new places discovered by them the names of places near their own homes, to which they may have had some resemblance.... Readers will find, off the coast of Britany, two small islands lying north and south from each other and named respectively Belle Isle and Isle de Groix. On first discovering the coast of Newfoundland they found two small islands off the coast bearing relatively the same position towards each other.... For this, or for some other resemblance or reminiscence they named these islands BELLE ISLE and ISLE DE GROIX.... These islands retain their names to the present day, except that the fishermen have corrupted the name Groix into Gray Island....¹ The other island which the Bretons

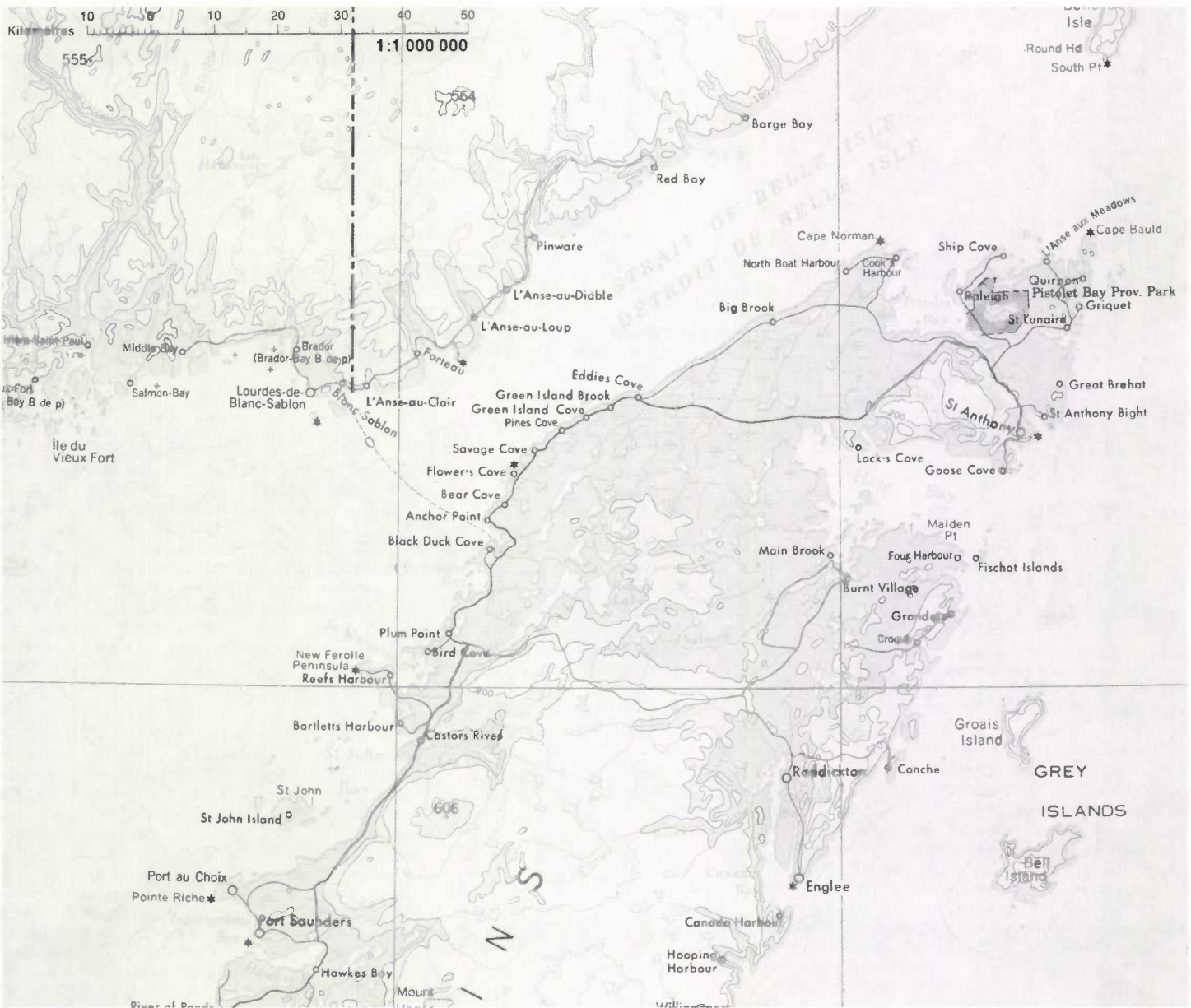
called simply Belle Isle, our fishermen call Belle Isle South.[#] The reason is that the name of Belle Isle was, at a later period, transferred to a different island, an island altogether unknown to the Bretons, and unnamed by them, but which has entirely usurped the name, and is at the present day the only Belle Isle known to the world. For although the name still appears on the maps, for the more southerly of the group above mentioned, and although the fishermen sometimes call it ... "Bell Isle South", yet it is gradually losing that name, and the group consisting of the two islands, and the smaller Isle Rouge,[#] nearer in shore, is called simply "The Gray Islands".[#]

... The Bretons carried on a great fishery in early days in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the entrance to this was by the Straits, now known as the Straits of Belle Isle, but then only known as "The Bay", "The Grand Bay", or the "Gulf of Chateaux". We have also seen that the objective point made by all these navigators was the Isle des Oiseaux--the Bird Islands or Funks. Thence they steered northwardly for the entrance to the Gulf of Chateaux. On their way they met these two islands (Belle Isle and Groix Isle), and hence these islands were given as a good land-mark in making their way to the entrance to the Straits. After a while, becoming more accustomed to the route and more adventurous, instead of making for Bonavista and the Bird Islands, they steered directly for the Straits, and then finding another Island nearer to the mouth of the Straits it became gradually known as Belle Isle, in other words the name was transferred to it by mistake. Lest it may be thought that this is a mere flight of imagination, I shall be able to show that in Cartier's time (1534) there was no knowledge of our present Belle Isle. But the group of the "Gray Islands" is called by him the "two Belle Isles" -- "Les deux Belles Isles".

* Extracts from Bishop Howley's articles (4,5,6) that first appeared in "The Newfoundland Quarterly", 1901-1914, and were reprinted in the 1930s.

1 The spelling of several names has changed since Howley's articles were written. Some names in the text are marked # and a list of their current official names is given in sequential order as an appendix to these extracts. [Editor]

Jacques Cartier on his first voyage, 1534 made land on May 10th at Bonavista Cape. He went into the Harbor of Catalina (St. Katherine's) on account of meeting ice to the northward. He remained there ten days and set sail again on the 21st, and arrived at Carpoon on the 27th. He gives no account of the voyage during these six days. But while lying in the Harbor of Carpoon, and



Strait of Belle Isle, and part of the Northern Peninsula, as shown on IMW sheet NM 21/22 (1969)

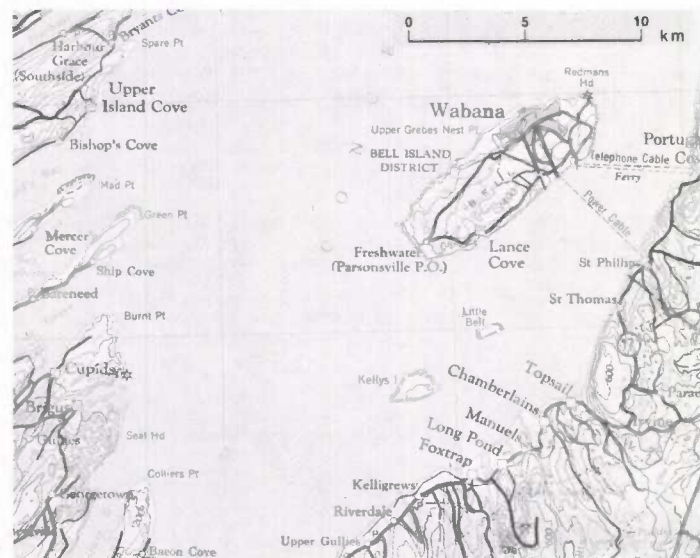
making up his log, he goes back a little over the ground (or water) traveled. He says that "from the top of Cape de Grat, which is one of the highest points of land, one can easily see the two Belle Isles, which are near Cape Rogue; from which to C. Degrat there are twenty-five leagues (about seventy-five miles). From this description it is clear that Cartier is not speaking of the island which we now call Belle Isle, but the Groaix or Gray Islands and ... of the island now called Belle Isle....

BELLE ISLAND

The similarity of sound has unfortunately caused this name to be confounded with Belle Isle, and it appears in this form on many modern maps, and it must be allowed that the custom had come into general use of calling it "Belle Isle"....

The name is derived from a magnificent natural phenomenon on the western end of the Island, an immense

rock in the form of an inverted Bell.... The sides, like the sides of the rest of the island, are not only perpendicular, but slightly concave, being eaten away towards the bottom by the waves. This it is that gives the "bell-cast" appearance to this mass of rock. About a quarter of a mile distant there is a smaller piece of the island, pinnacle shaped, separated in a similar manner. This is called by the people "The Clapper", and the cove near it, "Clapper Cove". A large piece of the Island at the extreme north-eastern end is undergoing the same process of erosion. It forms at present a peninsula, but doubtless in the course of time will become a new bell. It is quite probable that at one time the group - Kelly's Island, Little Bell Island, and Great Bell Islands - all formed but one island, as the geological formation and character of the strata are similar in each....



Part of Conception Bay, showing Bell Island, Kellys Island and Little Bell Island as portrayed on NTS map 1N (1971)

The name is spelt Bell Island in all the ancient maps; and there can be no doubt that the origin of it is the pure Saxon word Bell, and not the Frenche Belle. It is a pity then for many reasons that they should be confounded, and that this fine old English name should be lost. I notice lately that the Nova Scotia Steel Company have given the name of Wabana to their mine. This is a very pretty and euphonious name, being the Micmac word for "Furthest East", but it seems to me that an inclination is shown to attempt to fix this name on the whole island....

[ARTICLE 5]

Hitherto I have written concerning the names of the seas, land, islands, straits, etc., existing in the neighborhood of Newfoundland. I will now commence to consider the names of the capes, bays, islands, harbors, rivers, etc., of the country itself. Commencing at the most northerly point of the island we have CAPE NORMAN,

as it is called on modern maps. This is a well known cape, forming the southern point of the entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle. It is really the most northerly point of the main land of Newfoundland, being in latitude 51° 38'N....

This part of Newfoundland was one of the first places known to the earliest navigators, and some of the names, retained to the present day, were given by the Breton fishermen about the beginning of the XVI century, in other words, very soon after the discovery of Newfoundland by Cabot. Jacques Cartier, in the years 1534 and 1535, passed along this coast, and entered the Strait of Belle Isle. Some places he named, some others he mentioned as having already at that early period fixed and well known names. Of the names mentioned by Cartier, some remain until the present day; some have disappeared; and others have since been added.

The names mentioned by Cartier which still survive are Cape de Grat, (pronounced Degrah). Cape Rouge (a little further south). The two Belles Isles (now called commonly by our fishermen the Grey Islands). Kirpon or Carpoon, called by Cartier Rapont.

Among the names given by Cartier, but since lost or changed, is the Island of St. Katherine, now called Schooner Island.

To return to Cape Norman, I was at first inclined to believe that the name is modern and might have been called after the family of that name, some of whom still live at Flower's Cove; but I find the name as Cape Normand on French maps as old as 1744. We must therefore conclude that the name was given by some of the hardy fishermen from Normandy, who frequented those parts. On a map dated 1713, and given in Prowse's History,² p. 250, this cape is marked C. Dordois.

SCHOONER ISLAND

I consider this island to be the one which Cartier named Isle Sainte Katherine -- St. Katherine's Island. How the Island of St. Katherine lost that beautiful name, and assumed the name of Schooner Island, it would be difficult to say, but I think it arises from a slight confusion. I find to the S. Westward of Cape Normand a point and harbor called, in English, Boat Harbor or Boat Port; in French, variously as, Havre Goelette (Schooner Harbor) and Havre de la Chaloupe (Boat Cove). The Chaloupe is a large clumsy sort of boat heavier than a punt, but not quite so large as a jack or skiff. They were much in vogue with the French fishermen, but are being gradually ousted by the more convenient and manageable dory (called by the French waree). Near this harbor is a small peninsula from which the harbor takes its name. The land shows the form of a boat or barge, one point of which is called Prone de la Chaloupe (bow, or prow of the boat), and the other, Poupe de la Chaloupe, (poop or stern of the boat). Many coves on the west shore

2 Prowse, D.W. (1895): A history of Newfoundland from the English, Colonial and Foreign Records, Macmillan & Co., London.

are shown by this name, corrupted by our people into Shallop Cove. I find on the Labrador coast, directly opposite this ... on some old maps, a cove named Barge Cove, between Chateau and Red Bay. It is not at all unlikely that in early days these two coves may have been the termini of a ferry across the Straits.

ST. KATHERINE'S

Cartier on his first voyage, 1534, touched the Newfoundland coast at Catalina which he calls St. Katherine's, but he did not give it that name. He found it already so-called, "we entered a harbor named Sainte Katharine". But in speaking of this island at Cape Normand he distinctly says: "I named this island Saint Katherine's". M. D'Avezac, in his Introduction to the "Voyages of Cartier", suggests that this (Katherine) may have been the name of one of Cartier's ships. I may also remark that it was the name of his wife - Catherine des Granches. But I prefer to attribute the selection of the name to higher motives. It is evident from every line of Cartier's simple and unaffected narrative that he was, like Columbus, Whitbourne, Champlain, and all the early navigators, a man of a deep religious bent of mind, and particularly fond of naming places after the Saints. Now he left St. Malo on the 20th of April, and would have been just ten days at sea, and about half way across the Atlantic when the festival day of St. Katherine of Siena occurred (30th April). We may well believe that in performing his devotions on that day he may have made a vow or promise to call the first port he should enter by her name. But by a stranger coincidence it happened that the first port he entered was already called by that name! So he was obliged to select another place, and hence chose this Island in the important position of the entrance to the Great Bay or Gulf....

PISTOLET BAY also appears on those early maps of 1744 and 1784. It was probably called from some incident concerning a pistol. It is worthy of note that in earlier maps, 1713, this Bay is called La Baie de la Ste Croix and on an Italian map (no date) Santa Croce - Holy Cross Bay - and again Bay du Mouc which is evidently a corruption. The eastern head of Pistolet Bay is CAPE ONION. This is rather a remarkable name, and is also evidently a corruption; on the old maps, of 1744, etc., it is named as Cap d'Ognon. On the map of 1713 there appears in this neighborhood a Cape Donganen. One of these names is evidently a corruption of the other, but which is the original it would be difficult to say. We now come to the GREAT AND LITTLE ISLES SACREES.[#] These islands are noted by Cartier, but not named. The name, however, is very ancient. It is, in fact, a generic name given by French sailors as a token of reproach on account of the places being dangerous from reefs or shoals. It is equivalent to our English "cursed", and is to be found in many parts of our coast, as for instance a headland between Burin and St. Lawrence called by our fishermen Sawker.

On the west side of Kirpon Island,[#] and forming the harbor is a small island, named in the Sailing Directions as Jacques Cartier Island.[#] It is the only reminiscence of the voyages of that great navigator which remains on the coast of Newfoundland....

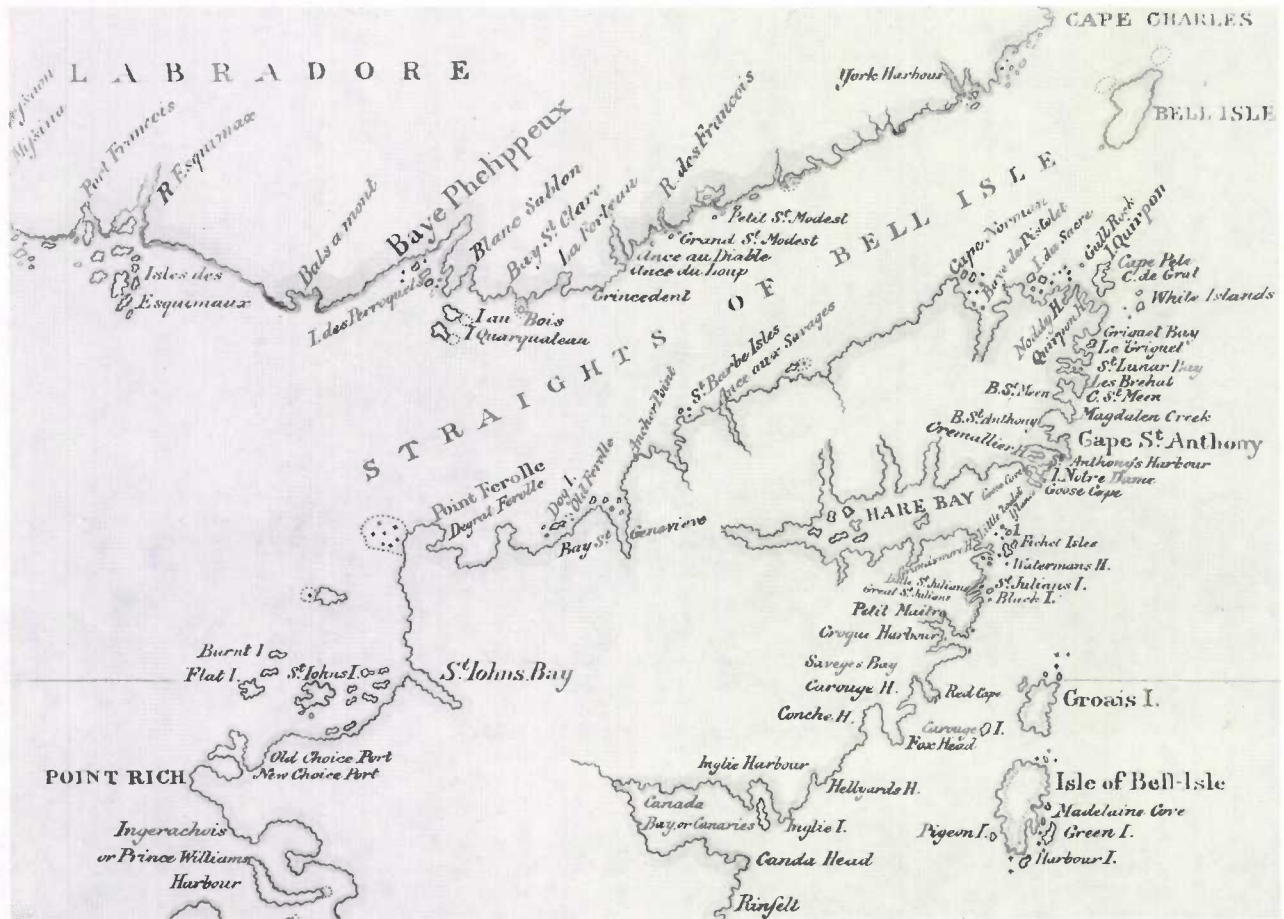
[ARTICLE 6]

KIRPON[#] is the name of an island and a harbor. The island is the eastern point of the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Its most northern point - Cape Bauld - is, as before stated, just 45" (forty-five seconds) further north than Cape Normand. But this latter cape, being on the main land, must be considered as the most northerly point of Newfoundland. On the west side of Kirpon Island is the harbour of the same name. This name is pronounced by our fishermen Carpoon.... It is variously spelt on different maps as Quirpont, Carpunt, Kirpon, Carpoon, etc. Jacques Cartier mentions it in 1534, under the name of Rapont. This is only a rough sailor's way of spelling Harpon, in English harpoon, which means, as is well known, a sort of javelin or grappling hook used for catching whales, etc. The corruption of Carpoon arises from an error of cartographers, namely, the omission of a point, or full stop. Thus the full name is Cape Harpoon, or Arpoon. This is shortened into C. Arpoon. Another map-maker omits the point and it becomes C Arpoon, and finally, run into one word becomes Carpoon or Carpon.

We have several examples of this genesis or evolution of names on our shore, as Carenas for C. Arenas, Carouge for C. Rouge, Codroy for C. de Roy. The contrary error is some times made of separating one word into two, as for instance C. Ramiellere for Cremaillere. The name Harpoon would seem to point to the fact of a whale fishery being carried on here in these early days, as would also the several coves and harbours named from the whale as Bauline (Baleine) and Baleine Rock in Griquet Harbor. Prowse tells us in his history (p. 20) that "the more daring spirits, chiefly the Biscayans, chased the seal and the walrus in the Gulf and followed the more dangerous trade of the whale fishery", and at p. 43 he tells us that "the Biscayans were expert harpooners. It is quite probable, then, that this cape and island and harbour derived their name from some incident in connection with the whale fishery. But it is not impossible that it may be derived from a different source. The name Carpon is a Breton family name, and a Mons. Carpon Chirurgien (surgeon) made a voyage to Newfoundland, an account of which was published at Caen (see Bibliotheque Universelle, Paris, 1857).

The cape at the northern extremity of this island, which I presume to have been originally C. Arpon, is now called CAPE BAULD. There is no appearance of this name, as far as I know, on any map prior to those of Captain Cook, 1784. And I presume that the name is only a French attempt to spell the English word, Bold Cape, for so they would pronounce the word Bauld, not as we do - Balled, or Bawld. The name of Bold Cape was very appropriately given it, as appears from the Sailing Directions: "Cape Bauld ... is rocky - and steep to - and may be approached with safety". That is exactly what sailors mean by "bold".

About the middle of Kirpon Island, on the east side, is CAPE DEGRAT.[#] This is a very important and remarkable head-land. The Island of Kirpon, forms the south-east point of the entrance to the Straits of Bell Isle. It is large, high and barren, and Cape Degrat, in the centre of the island, is visible in clear weather about 30 miles, being upwards of 500 feet high" - (Sailing Directions).... It is the landmark for all vessels making the Straits, and the Gulf from the eastwards.... Besides



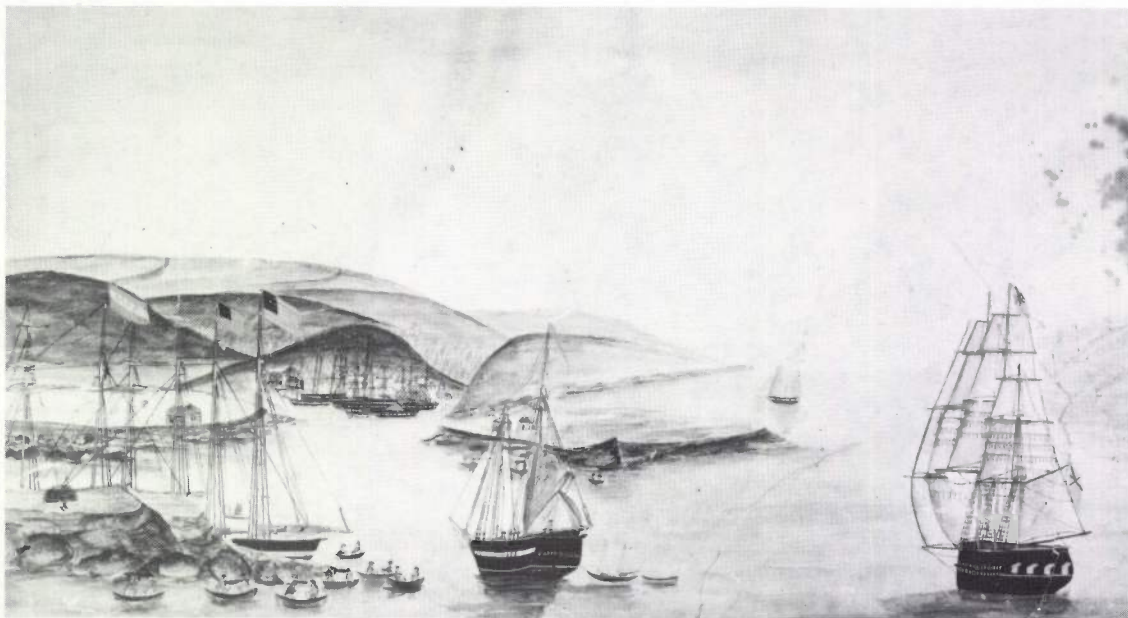
Part of "A sketch of the Island of Newfoundland - done from the latest observations, by James Cook 1763"

the geographical importance of the name, by which it is known to all foreign going seamen and navigators, it is also most interesting in its etymological origin. The name is derived from a French term signifying a special manner of carrying on the codfishery. *Pecher en degreat* means to fish while coasting along from harbour to harbour, stopping only where the fish is found, and as long as it is plentiful. When it becomes scarce the anchor is weighed and the ship moves on - just as an angler whipping the pools of a stream. Hence the meaning of the term - "*au gre du vent, ou de la maree*" - at the pleasure (pronounced by the fishermen "*grah*") of the wind or tide. While fishing in this manner, the "*voyage*" is made on board, that is to say the fish is headed, split, salted in bulk, and afterwards when a cargo is secured it is brought to land to be cured. This method of fishing is used in contradistinction to what is called the *peche sedentaire* or fixed fishery. In this latter mode of fishery the ships came to a certain harbour where they are moored and stripped for the season (*monilles*). The men live ashore in "*rooms*" (*habitations*). The fishery is made in dories or *batteaux*. All the splitting, etc., is done ashore. These methods of fishery are of historical

interest, being mentioned in the Treaties; hence the names recalling them should be preserved.... This name *Degrat*, appears in a corrupt form in the *Grates Cove*, near *Baccalieu*.

Near the south-eastern end of the Island of Kirpon there is a head marked on some modern maps as *GALLEY HEAD*.# This is a corruption of the French word *Galet* (pronounced *Gallay*), which means a beach-stone. The name is given to many places, as for instance Harbour *Galet* in Bay D'Espair. About 2 1/4 miles off this head is a group of well known and remarkable islands known as the *WHITE ISLANDS*. This name figures on all the oldest maps in Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese. They are no doubt named from their appearance, being probably composed of quartz or white marble, which is of very frequent occurrence on these islands and which gives the name to our great northern bay, namely, *White Bay*.

There are several very fine harbours on this northern peninsula of Newfoundland, the first of which coming southward, and the most northerly harbour on the main land, is *GRIQUET HARBOUR*. I have not been able to



A view of the Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland, circa 1810,
from a watercolour by William Colbey

(Public Archives Canada, C-40352)

trace the origin of this name. It appears to be French, and yet the French cartographers seem to be uncertain about it, as I find it variously spelt Griget, Triguet, etc. There is a large island in this harbour named on the French maps Isle Chameau: on the English, Camel Island. It is called from a remarkable hill, which rises to a height of 305 feet, and resembles a camel's hump. Another island from its conformation is named Four Ears Island: a sort of double Hasures. The next harbour, coming south, is ST. LUNAIRE. This is a pretty name, and was a favourite with the Breton fishermen. St. Lunaire is the patron of a parish in the Diocese of Rennes, a flourishing seaport town with a famous beach near St. Brieuc. The name was given by Jacques Cartier to a bay at the western end of Prince Edward Island near Mirimachi. Coming southward from St. Lunaire we meet the HARBOUR OF BREHAT,[#] with the dangerous shoals bearing the same name about a mile and a half from the shore. This is the name of an island and shoal off the coast of Brittany, and not far from St. Malo. Although Cartier does not mention these names in his log, yet it seems almost certain that he must have named them. We come next to the Cape and HARBOUR OF ST. MENN,[#] or Men, or Mein. This is also a Breton name, being the name of a small town near St. Malo, with a Seminary and Abbey, St. Men was an Irish Saint, who, like many other missionaries from "The Isle of Saints", preached the Gospel and founded churches and schools in many parts of Europe. The proper spelling of the name is Meen, and it is pronounced by the Bretons Mahn, broad, like aun in the English word haunt. The Province and River Maine, in France, are derived from the same name. It is to be found in various parts of Newfoundland under different corrupt forms. Thus Ming's

Bight, celebrated for its gold deposits. Also, Harbour Maine, the capital of the Electoral District in Conception Bay. This latter harbour is distinctly called Harbour Men by Abbé Baudouin, as far back as 1696. The festival of the Saint occurs on January 15th....

The next name, still proceeding southwards, is ST. ANTHONY. Jacques Cartier gave this name to a harbour on Labrador a little west of Blanc Sablon, as he was in the harbour on the festival day of the Saint (Anthony of Padua), 13th June, 1534. The name afterwards was transferred to this harbour on the northeast coast of Newfoundland. The next harbour is LA CREMAILLIRE,[#] a name which to our ears has a very pleasing sound, though to a Frenchman's it conveys the very prosaic and homely meaning of a "pot-hook". The name may have its origin in the formation of the harbour, or perhaps in the memory of some festive gathering of the rough old Breton fishermen, as the expression "pendre la cremailiere" - (to hang the pot-hook) means to give a house-warming!

DELGADO, found on all the old maps, is a Portuguese or Spanish word, meaning thin, narrow, delicate - and in a generic way - a strait or narrow passage. On very early maps it is applied to the Straits of Belle Isle, as it were "The Straits" par-excellence. The name is found on Portuguese maps for a cape off the east coast of Africa, as it were the Cape of the Strait (i.e. the Channel of Mozambique). Also in the Azores in the islands of Flores and St. Miguel, where it is applied to a sort of a bridge or quay called the "Ponta Delgado".

- APPENDIX -

Name used by <u>Howley</u>	Current official <u>name</u>	Latitude/ <u>Longitude</u>
Isle de Groix } Gray Island }	Groais Island	50° 57' - 55° 36'
Belle Isle } Belle Isle South }	Bell Island	50° 45' - 55° 35'
Isle Rouge	Rouge Island	50° 54' - 55° 46'
The Gray Islands	Grey Islands	50° 50' - 55° 35'
Great and Little Isles Sacrees	{ Great Sacred Island Little Sacred Island	51° 38' - 55° 35' 51° 38' - 55° 33'
Kirpon Island	Quirpon Island	51° 37' - 55° 26'
Jacques Cartier Island	Nobles Island (but Jacques Cartier Road ..	51° 36' - 55° 28' 51° 35' - 55° 27')
Kirpon } Carpoon, etc. }	Quirpon	51° 35' - 55° 26'
Cape Degrat	Cape Dégrat	51° 37' - 55° 25'
Galley Head	Ron Galets Head	
Harbour of Brehat	{ Little Brehat Bay Great Brehat Bay	51° 27' - 55° 29' 51° 25' - 55° 30'
Harbour of St. Meen, Men, or } Mein }	St. Anthony Bight	51° 22' - 55° 33'
La Cremaillire	Crémaillère Harbour	51° 20' - 55° 37'

[This material was reproduced from the 1930 reprints of Howley's articles; spelling variations occurring in the text have been retained. Editor]

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XVI^e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES ONOMASTIQUES
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7TH ANNUAL
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 "OUR LANGUAGES: OUR SURVIVAL"

SEPTIÈME CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE DU
 NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES ISSUES
 INSTITUTE (NALI)
 "NOS LANGUES: NOTRE SURVIE"



In May 1987, NALI '87 was convened in Saskatoon to examine indigenous language concerns, exchange ideas and provide direction for continued development and research on indigenous languages. Over 500 participants from Canada and the United States attended presentations and workshops over a four-day period.

At the CPCNG Annual Meeting in October 1986, members recommended that the resolutions developed at the Native Geographical Names Symposium (1986) should be widely circulated for comment before being resubmitted for possible CPCNG approval. As a result, the resolutions and preamble were distributed in handouts to all NALI participants, who as a group showed keen concern for the preservation of language and curriculum development.

During the conference, Henri Dorion (President, Commission de toponymie du Québec) and Helen Kerfoot (CPCNG Secretariat) ran a small workshop session for those wishing to discuss concepts of native geographical names. All present at the conference had the opportunity to view a selection of National Topographic System maps which showed native names approved for various features in Canada, and to obtain copies of CANOMA articles and other information on native names.

* * * * *

SOME WORKSHOP TOPICS / QUELQUES SUJETS DE DISCUSSION

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| * Language and cultural survival: a myriad of choices | * Native geographical names: their official recognition | * Syllabics computerization: issues and answers |
| * Mohawk language immersion program | * Chipewyan orthography | * Algonquian languages workshop |
| * North American Indian language loss since the 1950's | * Place names in indigenous language research and teaching | * Choosing an orthography for Dakota: language, culture and history |
| * Spirituality of Native Americans - language implications | * Orthographic and syntactic rules of the Siouan dialects | * Aboriginal language development in the Northwest Territories |

Cette année, la conférence du NALI a eu lieu à Saskatoon en mai. Elle avait pour but d'examiner des questions propres aux langues autochtones, de permettre l'échange d'idées et de trouver une orientation à la recherche-développement suivie portant sur les langues autochtones. Plus de 500 participants venus du Canada et des États-Unis ont assisté à des présentations et à des ateliers pendant quatre jours.

Au cours de la réunion annuelle du CPCNG en octobre 1986, les membres ont recommandé que les résolutions proposées à l'occasion du Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones (1986) soient soumises aux commentaires de nombreuses personnes avant d'être présentées de nouveau au CPCNG, qui est chargé de les entériner, s'il y a lieu. Par conséquent, les résolutions et le préambule ont été distribués sous forme de tirés à part à tous les participants à la conférence du NALI, qui ont en général montré un vif intérêt pour la préservation de la langue et l'élaboration de programmes d'études.

Au cours de la conférence, Henri Dorion (président, Commission de toponymie du Québec) et Helen Kerfoot (Secrétariat du CPCNG) ont offert un court atelier à ceux qui voulaient discuter des différents aspects des noms géographiques autochtones. Tous ceux qui sont allés à la conférence ont eu l'occasion d'examiner une sélection de cartes du Système national de référence cartographique renfermant des noms autochtones approuvés pour différents éléments au Canada et de se procurer des copies d'articles publiés dans CANOMA ainsi que d'autres renseignements sur les noms autochtones.

"FAMILIES" IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Kathleen O'Brien*

Various interesting groups with a family theme appear in Canada's geographical names. Today's versions of "family" may be the nuclear family of father, mother, and children, or any of the many variations, such as mother and child, father and child, husband and wife, and so on. Several examples, illustrating "families" in geographical names applied to landscape features in British Columbia, have been selected.

The first examples of family names come from literature. Two of Shakespeare's famous lovers, Romeo Montague and Juliet Capulet, have been immortalized by features named Mount Romeo, Montague Creek, Mount Juliet, and Capulet Creek, all near Kelsey Bay, Vancouver Island.

The bible's most famous couple and two of their three children were the inspiration for several geographical names. Inland from Kelsey Bay, Mount Adam, Adam River, Eve River, Mount Cain, Cain Creek, Mount Abel, and Abel Creek are named for this family. The nearby features - Mount Eden, Genesis Mountain, Temptation Creek, and Serpent Creek - allude to the rest of the "first" family's story.

Mythology is another source of "family" names. British Columbia has a wealth of geographical features named after mythological people, gods, and animals. Daedalus and Icarus are the father and son who, to escape the Labyrinth on Crete, put on wings made of wax and feathers to fly away. Unfortunately, Icarus disobeyed his father, as children tend to do. He flew too near the sun, which promptly melted the wax on his wings and he fell into the sea. Daedalus Mountain, Icarus Glacier and Icarus Mountain located near the coast southeast of Bella Coola recall this famous father and son. Other coastal features commemorate them: Daedalus Passage and Icarus Point are named after ships (HMS Daedalus and HMS Icarus) which in turn were named after this same mythological pair. Near China Creek, on Vancouver Island, is Father and Son Lake. Which father and son are commemorated is not known, but the name appears on the 1895 China Creek Mining Map and is still used locally.

Mount Jupiter, Leda Peak, Castor Peak, and Pollux Peak, southwest of Golden, represent a mythological but bigamous family. The goddess Juno was Jupiter's wife, but he was always involved with other women whenever her back was turned. Leda was one of those women. The Gemini, Castor and Pollux, were the children of Leda and Jupiter.

Mount Orpheus and Mount Eurydice remind us of the possible disaster of looking back. After Eurydice had died and gone to the underworld, Orpheus, although still alive, followed her. With his music he so charmed Hades (or his wife, Persephone) that he was allowed to have his wife returned on one condition. He could not look back at Eurydice until he had reached the upper world. In his eagerness to see Eurydice, he forgot his promise and lost her forever.

The animal world provides several examples of families. Southeast of Bella Coola, Polar Bear Peak and Polar Bear Lake are associated features. And just as in real life, the cub (Cub Peak) lags behind. Three Bears Mountain, northeast of Vancouver, is named after a mother bear and her two cubs who were seen near the base of this mountain. It has no relation to Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

Billygoat Creek and Nannygoat Creek, northeast of Stewart, and Billygoat Bay, Billygoat Lake, and



Mountains of Vancouver Island, showing features associated with Adam, Eve, Abel and Cain; Romeo and Juliet

* Kathleen O'Brien, CPCGN Secretariat, EMR.

Nannygoat Creek, northeast of Vancouver, represent another husband-and-wife combination. No "kid" feature is close enough to make a larger family group.

From the animal world, we move to geographical features named after human families. They are regal or common, titled or untitled. The Royal Group, in the Rocky Mountains, is a cluster of mountains and a creek named after the family of King George V and Queen Mary. Mount King George and Mount Queen Mary are there, and so is Queen Mary Creek. Their children are remembered by Mount Princess Mary; Mount Prince Edward (the Prince of Wales); Mount Prince Albert (second son); Mount Prince Henry (third son); Mount Prince George (fourth son); and last, but not least, Mount Prince John (fifth son).

A group of newly-approved names, west of Lillooet, will appear on future editions of NTS map 92 J/16.

Appa Glacier, Kwtamts Peak, Sem'am Peak, Sisqa Peak, and Syaqtza Skuza Peak are Lil'wat Indian names meaning: "little boy, husband, wife, uncle", and "daughter (or female child)", respectively.

Individual features are named for various family members: cousins, child, brothers, sisters, big sisters, and little sisters. There are even peaks named The Orphans. Grandmothers and grandfathers are not yet represented; however, you will find Old Woman Lake and Old Man Lake.

These examples drawn from literature, the Bible, mythology, nature, and personal names illustrate that the family continues to "live" on the British Columbia landscape.

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Yukon

YUKON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES BOARD

The new Yukon Geographical Names Board held its first meeting in Whitehorse on May 25 and 26, 1987. Responsibility for Yukon toponymic decisions was assumed by the Yukon Government recently, after negotiations with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Members of the Board are:

- . Albert James, Vice-Chairman, Council for Yukon Indians
- . Linda Johnson, President, Yukon Historical and Museums Association
- . Gordon McIntyre, retired Civil Servant
- . Miriam McTiernan, Director, Yukon Libraries and Archives
- . John Ritter, Director, Yukon Native Language Centre

Louise Profeit-LeBlanc of the Yukon Heritage Branch will fulfill the functions of a Secretariat for the Board.

Initial business of the Board included developing terms of reference, reviewing name proposals for several Yukon features, and discussions with Helen Kerfoot of the CPCGN Secretariat.



Yukon Geographical Names Board

(Left to right): Miriam McTiernan, Gordon McIntyre, Linda Johnson, Louise Profeit-LeBlanc, John Ritter
Absent: Albert James

ÎLES DE LA MADELEINE: GATEWAY TO A CONTINENT

Translated, with minor modifications and slight abridgement from "La porte d'entrée d'un continent: les îles de la Madeleine", p. 391 to p. 401 of the publication of the Commission de toponymie du Québec: "Itinéraire toponymique du Saint-Laurent, ses rives et ses îles", Études et recherches toponymiques 9, Québec, 1984.

Traduction comprenant quelques modifications et abrégement mineur de "La porte d'entrée d'un continent: les îles de la Madeleine", pp. 391-401 de la publication de la Commission de toponymie: "Itinéraire toponymique du Saint-Laurent, ses rives et ses îles", Études et recherches toponymiques 9, Québec, 1984.

The Îles de la Madeleine in the Gulf of St. Lawrence constitute the easternmost inhabited area of Quebec. These islands were visited by Jacques Cartier in 1534, but frequented long before that by European fishermen and by Indians of the neighbouring coast (the Micmacs referred to the islands as "Menquith"). In 1653, the islands were granted in seigniorship to Nicolas Denys, commander of Acadia, and noted for his fishing enterprises. One of the obligations imposed on him by the grant was to establish a permanent colony on the islands - a task he neglected in favour of exercising his trading and fishing privileges in the Gulf. The first actual settlement began only with the dispersion of the Acadians by the British around the middle of the 18th century. Prior to that, the islands were used only as land bases for European fishing and sealing expeditions along the Canadian coast.

From 1763 to 1774, the islands belonged to Great Britain, which administered them through the government of Newfoundland. But with the Quebec Act of 1774, jurisdiction over the islands passed to Lower Canada. In 1867, they were officially made part of Quebec by the British North America Act. A variety of influences are, therefore, apparent in the toponyms of the area, even though they are largely of Acadian origin.

The history of the settlement of the Îles de la Madeleine is summarized by Noël Falaise in a 1959 article published in "Mélanges géographiques canadiens offerts à Raoul Blanchard".... The first pioneers carved out vast holdings of 200 to 300 acres (90 to 135 hectares), cultivating a portion, but leaving the larger part as forest and pasture. They settled along the shore, in coves where ships could find safe harbour. These harbours were close enough together to create a small centre of population, contrasting with the uninhabited inland areas. As population grew, however, the holdings were soon broken up. It became customary for children to build homes close to their parents, right along the shore, so preserving what little forest there was inland. This continued parcelling out of the land over the generations may have humanized the landscape and contributed to its charm,

but it also resulted in a chaotic land-tenure pattern, of which present-day cadastral maps show traces.

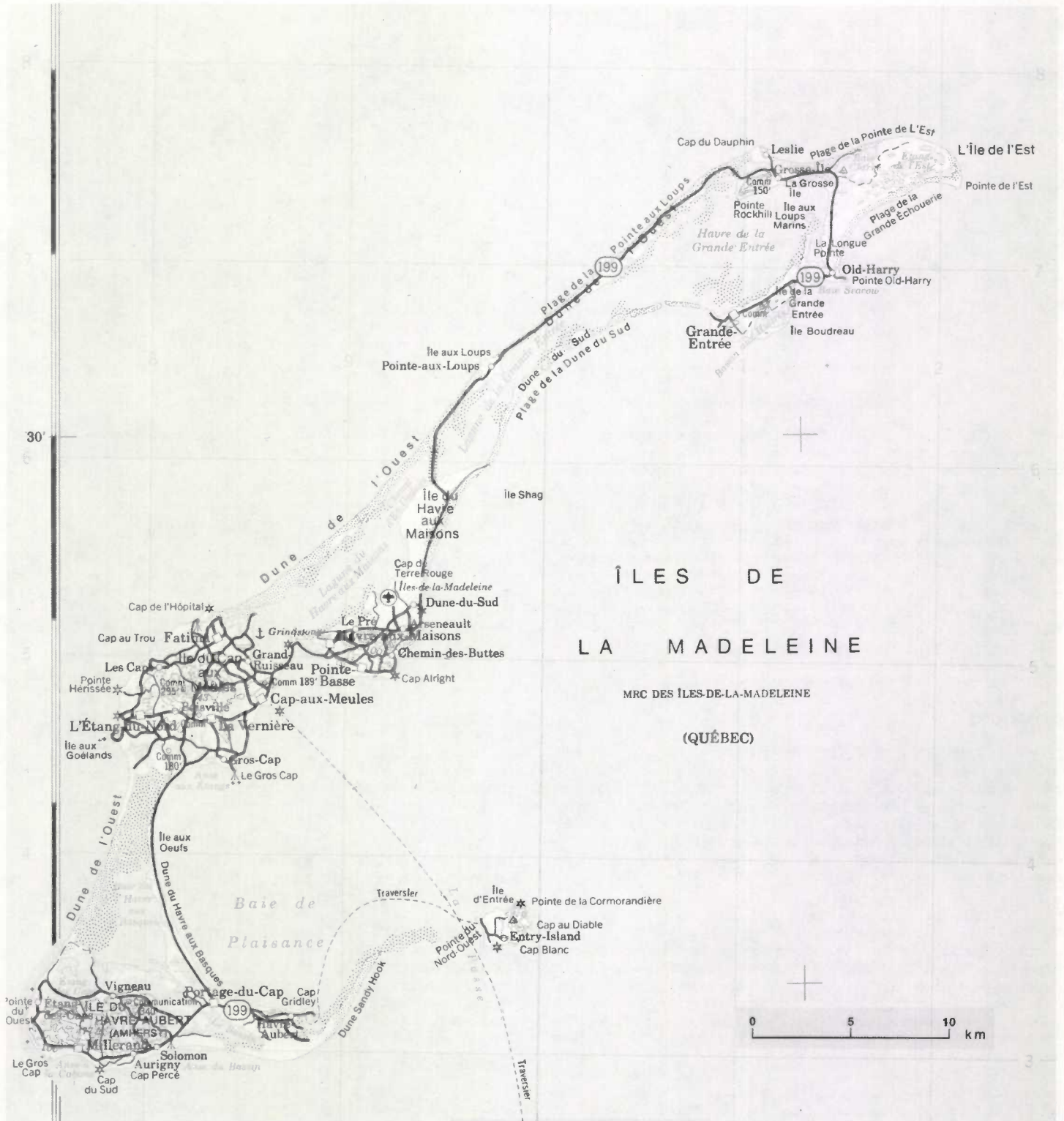
At the end of the 18th century, when Isaac Coffin was granted title to the islands, the situation changed. Despised by the islanders, whom he deprived of their rights to full ownership of the land, he began to distribute strictly geometric plots, so that the scattered holdings of the early days gave way to neat rows of homes such as can still be seen today on the Île du Cap aux Meules. Note that we are talking here about the interior of the islands, where the Catholic Church was organizing new parishes.

At around this same time, the first contingents of English-speaking immigrants arrived. By the end of the 19th century, the islands had nearly 6000 inhabitants, supporting themselves partly by fishing and sealing, and partly by farming. The process of land subdivision began again, until the inland areas of the islands were broken up like those along the shore.

* * * * *

The Îles de la Madeleine are an island group lying nearly 300 km southeast of the Gaspé peninsula, in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The group comprises slightly more than twelve islands of varying sizes, running along a southwest-northeast axis. This part of the Gulf was frequented by the Micmac Indians as far back as the early 16th century, and probably well before. For them it was a vast fishing ground, and a hunting ground for marine mammals, such as walrus and seals. In addition to the one of "Menquith", we have records of two other Micmac names for the islands: "Mengesénog" and "Menagoesénog". The latter appears on a 1929 map by W.F. Ganong.

The first definite evidence of European presence on the islands comes from Jacques Cartier's visit in 1534. On 25 June of that year, he gave the name "isles de Margaulx" to the present-day Rocher aux Oiseaux, and named what is now Île Brion as "l'île de Bryon" in honour of his protector, admiral of France Philippe de Chabot,



Îles de la Madeleine,
as shown on NTS map 11 N & M (1983)

seigneur de Brion. Cartier sailed on to what was presumably either Île du Havre Aubert or Le Corps Mort, which he called "Allezay". In 1536 Cartier named these islands "Les Araynes", from the Latin *arena*, meaning "sand".

Over the next fifty years, the name Les Araynes was forgotten. The French fishermen renamed the islands "Les Ramées", meaning "the branches", probably a reference to the pattern made by the narrow sand dunes that interconnect most of the islands in the group. In 1609, Marc Lescarbot identified the southeasterly islands of this group as "Îles Colombaires, alias Îles Ramées", and the southernmost one as "Île d'Allezay". In 1626, Champlain was still referring to these islands as "Les Ramées", but on his 1629 map the words "La Madeleine" appear, with no further explanation, opposite the Île du Havre Aubert. This was the first time that this toponym was applied to these islands, and it has continued in use to the present day.

Some authors have thought that the islands were named after Madeleine Fontaine, wife of François Doublet, an apothecary from Honfleur, to whom the Company of New France granted the islands in seigniorship on 19 January 1663. But this theory is disproven by maps dated 1632, 1643, 1656, and 1660, on which the toponyms "La Madeleine", "La Magdelene", and "Îles la Madeleine" identify part of the island group. In his "Histoire populaire des îles de la Madeleine" (1980) Jean-Claude De l'Orme notes that the early inhabitants of the islands pronounced the name as "Les Îles à Madeleine" - the grammatical construction implying that the islands belonged to a woman of that name. Thus the true origin of the name of these islands remains unknown. It should be noted that the toponym Îles-de-la-Madeleine also refers to a municipalité régionale de comté (county regional municipality) established on 11 March 1981.

* * * * *

The remainder of this article constitutes a toponymic tour of the Îles de la Madeleine. Starting at Cap-aux-Meules, the major port, the tour at first proceeds northward to Île de la Grande Entrée. The toponyms south from Cap-aux-Meules are then examined.

* * * * *

Île du Cap aux Meules

Île du Cap aux Meules lies west of Île du Havre aux Maisons and north of Île du Havre Aubert. It is the largest and most densely settled of the islands - half the population of the Îles de la Madeleine lives there. There are three main centres of population: Fatima (established 1959), Cap-aux-Meules (1950), and L'Étang-du-Nord (1875). Cap-aux-Meules is the only deep-water port in the islands, and thus the receiving point for goods from the mainland.

At one time this island was known as "Île de l'Étang du Nord", because the town of L'Étang-du-Nord, with its larger, better-sheltered harbour, was the main centre on the island. Another variant is "Îles aux Meules". In French, "meules" can mean either "grindstones" or "haycocks". The name "Grindstone Island" was in fact

used by the English and appears on marine charts - some say because the island was thought to be shaped like a grindstone. Others argue that the name comes from the haycocks that cover the island's headlands at haying time. On the Îles de la Madeleine, hay is stored in the fields in large haycocks covered with wooden roofs. The roofs are mounted on four poles in such a way that they drop down as the hay is used, and thus keep the remainder from blowing away. These square structures, known as "baragues", are found mainly on the Île du Cap aux Meules and the Île du Havre Aubert, but also on the Île du Havre aux Maisons. Pierre-Georges Roy offers yet another theory about the name of this island; he says it refers to two hills that, from a distance, resemble a pair of haycocks.

Île du Havre aux Maisons

Across a narrow strait from Île du Cap aux Meules lies Île du Havre aux Maisons. In a pastoral setting among green hills, the scattered houses and winding roads of this island still reflect the traditional image of the Îles de la Madeleine. The island extends out into two long, thin stretches of sand, the Dune du Sud and the Plage de la Pointe au Loup. The latter is famous for its "coques", a type of edible shellfish.

John Mason Clarke claims that the name "Alright", which was once applied to this island, is a term used by sailors. Other authors use different spellings of the same name, "Allright" and "All Right". According to Robert Douglas (1922), the name "Alright" at first referred to the cape called "Allwright" on the Holland map of 1765. Bayfield was the first to apply the name to the island. On the Bouchette map of 1815, the island is called "Saunders Island", after Sir Charles Saunders, the admiral who commanded the English fleet at the taking of Québec in 1759.

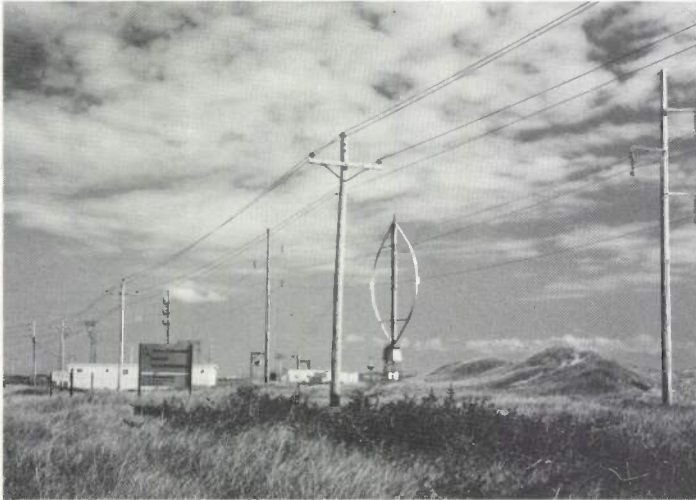
According to Joseph-Octave Plessis, archbishop of Quebec in the early 19th century, neither Île du Havre aux Maisons nor L'Étang-du-Nord were inhabited when he visited the islands in 1811.

Île du Havre aux Maisons, with its chain of inland hills and its cape (still known as "Alright"), is one of the most picturesque in the Madeleine group. Its population is of Acadian origin. In 1875, the island was designated a municipality under the name Havre-aux-Maisons.

The Collines Pelées are a group of small hills ("collines") on the southeast side of Île du Havre aux Maisons. Douglas refers to them as the "Buttes Pelées". The highest of these hills has an elevation of 110 metres above sea level. The term "pelées" may be translated as "stripped" in English, and according to Suzelle Blais refers to a place devoid of vegetation. Rastoul and Rousseau state that the hills were given this name because of their advanced state of deforestation.

The name Le Buttereau du Nègre once referred to a small sand hillock ("buttereau") southwest of the Île aux Loups. Douglas reports the legend that a negro was found dead on the shore, and buried in the sand. Subsequently his body was uncovered by heavy winds. He was reburied, and again the wind unburied him. Then he was reburied faced downwards. "At last", Douglas writes,

"the grass started to grow on his grave and he was never seen any more".



Wind generator on the Dune du Sud between Île du Havre aux Maisons and Ile aux Loups

(H. Kerfoot)

Île aux Loups

Île aux Loups is a small island north of Île du Havre aux Maisons. It takes the form of a bulge in the long, narrow Dune du Nord, and measures only slightly more than a kilometre at its widest. The highest point on the island lies only 24 m above sea level. Part of the island is bordered with cliffs of red sandstone, the material that constitutes its rock substratum.

Only a few families make their homes on the island. They are of Acadian origin, and depend entirely on fishing for their living. The island's name does not refer to wolves (French: loups) but rather to the seals (French: loups marins) that used to frequent it. The same specific is used with reference to a point (Pointe aux Loups) and a beach (Plage de la Pointe aux Loups). The island has also been known in English as "Wolfe Island" and "Wolf Island".

La Grosse Île

The island of La Grosse Île consists of two masses of rock that slope gently down to the Baie de la Grosse Île. The inhabitants of the communities of Grosse-Île and Leslie are descended from Scots who began to settle here at the end of the 18th century. Like other residents of the Îles de la Madeleine, they make their living from fishing, supplemented by small-scale farming wherever the soil permits. There is also a salt mine operating on this island. On a clear day, from La Grosse Île you can see Île Brion in the distance.

The name Grosse Île has been used for this island since 1837. The island is identified as "Grand Île" on D'Anville's 1780 map, and as "Grande Îsle" on a French map of 1765.

Cap du Dauphin is the northwest tip of La Grosse Île. This cape was named by Cartier on 26 June 1534. He wrote, "A quatre lieues de ladite ille, il luy a ung beau cap que nomames cap du Dauphin ..." (English: A few leagues from this island, there is a beautiful cape, which we named Cap du Dauphin ...). Joseph-Camille Pouliot writes that Cartier chose this name to honour the Dauphin, eldest son of King Francis I of France. The specific Dauphin is also applied to a group of rocks lying a short distance from this cape.

The name Leslie is used for a post office, a community, and a cove. The post office was established around 1870. According to Douglas, it was named after Robert Jamieson Leslie (circa 1862-1905), who was Liberal member of the Quebec legislative assembly for the riding of Îles-de-la-Madeleine in 1904. Leslie died in the wreck of the *Lunenburg* on 5 December 1905. As applied to the cove, the name Leslie commemorates not Robert Leslie, but William Leslie, who established a fishing industry at this site around 1875.

Île de l'Est

Île de l'Est is the easternmost island in the Madeleine group, and Cap Nord-Est, at its northern extreme, is the last outcrop of rock, rising above the sea and sand to an elevation of 61 m. The sand and marshes of this island contrast with the varied green hues of the salt meadows and barrens, and the colonies of fir and spruce.



Plage de la Dune du Sud

(Commission de toponymie du Québec, C80.299. 13A (35))



Harbour at Leslie, La Grosse Île

(H. Kerfoot)

The inhabitants of Île de l'Est, like those of Île d'Entrée and La Grosse Île, are of Scottish descent. According to a 1978 survey, the official French toponym is in use. The English variant is "East Island".

Bordering Île de l'Est to the south is the Plage de la Grande Échouerie. "Échouerie" means "landing place", and in the 17th and 18th centuries, herds of walrus would come onto land at this site, only to be slaughtered by hunters. Recently, a national wildlife preserve has been established on the island. Myriad species of shorebirds and migratory birds come here to nest during the summer.

Plage de la Grande Échouerie is a beach, but the specific of this toponym is also applied to a fishing ground, a point on Île du Cap aux Meules, and a stretch of coastline (La Grande Échouerie). There is also a locality called L'Échouerie on Île du Havre aux Maisons. This name recalls the site on the Îles de la Madeleine where walrus would come up on land. Lieutenant Haldimand describes the walrus hunt and defines the échouerie as a place where walrus were captured.

Rocher aux Oiseaux

This rock formation, with its steep cliffs, lies 30 km northeast of the northeastern tip of Île de l'Est. It is 710 m long, 250 m wide, 30 m high on the southern side, and 38 m high on the northern. It consists of two immense blocks of red sandstone, whose colours contrast strangely with the blue of the sea and the white of the waves. The smaller of the rocks is a wide, irregularly shaped peak inhabited by thousands of birds (French: oiseaux). The larger is like an almost inaccessible citadel.

Rocher aux Oiseaux was discovered by Cartier

on 25 June 1534. He named it "isles de Margaulx" because of the myriad gannets (French: margaux), great auks, and razor-billed auks he found there. Just north of Rocher aux Oiseaux is a smaller rock that is, in fact, known as Rocher aux Margaux.

Some variant names for Rocher aux Oiseaux are "Bird Rocks" and "Great Bird". When a survey was done in 1978, Rocher aux Oiseaux was still being used locally.

Île Brion

Île Brion lies 16.6 km north of La Grosse Île, and is the largest of the "lost" islands lying offshore of the Madeleine group. It is almost completely flat, and slopes gently toward the south. It has red and grey sandstone cliffs, which rise no higher than 66 m above the sea. Its soil is fertile, and its pastureland is famous. It is the only island of the group that is still wooded. Some English-speaking families lived on the island during the 19th century, but today it is no longer inhabited.

This island was discovered by Cartier on 25 June 1534. He named it in honour of admiral of France Philippe de Chabot, seigneur de Brion, who was sponsoring Cartier's expedition to Canada.

Île de la Grande Entrée

South of Île de l'Est lies Île de la Grande Entrée, which is known as the "other end" of the islands. It is composed mainly of red sandstone. Irregular in shape, it is both the longest and the narrowest of the islands. A sand spit connects it to Île Boudreau.

In 1798, George III of England officially granted the Îles de la Madeleine in perpetuity to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and this island became known as "Coffin Island". Sir Isaac was not very popular with the islands' inhabitants, because as soon as he took title, he deprived them of their ancestral property rights and made them his tenants. The resulting conflict went on for decades, and it was not until 1895 that Quebec passed an act allowing the islanders to buy back their land. Thus the feudal system on the islands came to an end.

Île de la Grande Entrée has also been known as "Île Royale". The toponym Grande-Entrée identifies a former municipality that has been annexed to Havre-aux-Maisons.

The specific Old Harry identifies a locality, a headland, and a bay, all located on Île de la Grande Entrée. The name first appears on the Holland and DesBarres charts of 1765 and 1778. The headland, now known as Pointe Old Harry, is identified as "Old Harry Head" on Bayfield's 1837 map. The name comes from that of Harry Clarke, a Scot who for a long time was the only resident of this site.

Cap Piailleur lies south of Pointe Old Harry on Île de la Grande Entrée. Douglas reports this toponym as appearing on a cadastral plan of 1890. He says that

the specific, which means "bawling", alludes to the noise made by the sea as it rushes into an immense hole nearby, called "le trou du piaillard".

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From Île du Cap aux Meules the tour now covers the southern half of the islands, heading first toward Fatima and L'Étang-du-Nord, then on to the Île du Havre Aubert.

* * * * *

Île du Cap aux Meules

The toponym *Le Barachois* identifies a pond located at the northeastern tip of Île du Cap aux Meules, inside the lagoon known as *Lagune du Havre aux Maisons*. A "barachois" is a shore formation consisting of a pond inside a bar of sand or gravel.

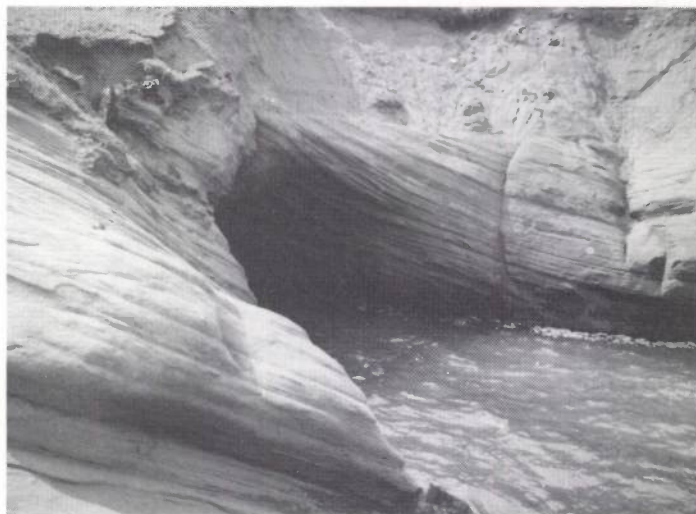
Cap de l'Hôpital is located at the northern end of Île du Cap aux Meules. Cartier named this feature "cap saint Pierre" on 29 June 1534. He wrote: "Le premier cap fut nommé le cap saint Pierre par ce que le jour dudit saint y arivames."¹ Rastoul reports on oral tradition that a shipwrecked crew was cared for here by an islander. The specific "Hôpital" (English: hospital) appears on maps as early as 1837, and also applies to a cove, a pond, and a beach.

The toponym *L'Étang-du-Nord* identifies a municipality that is located in the southern part of Île du Cap aux Meules and was established on 1 January 1875. The Catholic parish of *Saint-Pierre-de-L'Étang-du-Nord* was established even earlier, on 26 April 1848. The municipality's name comes from that of a pond, *Étang du Nord*, which lies just south of the cove known as *Anse de l'Étang du Nord*.

The *Récif du Cheval Blanc* is a white reef located 10 km west of *L'Étang-du-Nord*. Its shape resembles a horse lying down, whence its name, which means "white horse reef". Douglas reports that the name *Cheval Blanc* was used for this reef on the *Taché* map of 1870.

La Vernière is a locality within the municipality of *L'Étang-du-Nord*. The name originally identified a post office established on Île du Cap aux Meules on 1 October 1899. The word "vernrière" means a place where speckled alder (*Alnus rugosa*) grows. Brother Marie-Victorin describes this plant as a shrub that can reach heights of 6 m and grows mainly in the maritime regions of Quebec.

Oral tradition has it that the name *Cap Chat*, which means "cat cape", alludes to the large numbers of domestic cats abandoned to their fate here. The nocturnal cries of these animals caused the cape to be considered for many years as a place of evil. De l'Orme



"Le trou du piaillard" at Old Harry

(Commission de toponymie du Québec, C80.290.23A (35))

reports another form of the name: "Cap Chatte".

Butte du Vent is a hill on the Île du Cap aux Meules. Although its elevation is only 166 m above sea level, it is a major feature on this monotonously flat island. This toponym is in use by the islanders for the highest hill in the Îles de la Madeleine.

La Martinique is a toponym applied to a beach, a point, a channel, and a resort area, all located on the same bay, *Baie de Plaisance*. The toponym was likely taken from that of the Caribbean island. The name "Île Martinique" was added to the 1686 De Meulles map by Franquelin.

Baie de Plaisance appears on a map made by surveyor and cartographer Samuel Holland in 1765, and has been used for this bay ever since. *Baie de Plaisance* is bounded by two beaches (*Plage de la Martinique* and *Plage du Havre Aubert*) on the west, Île du Cap aux Meules on the north, and Île du Havre Aubert on the south. Documents consulted give no information on the origin of this name.

The name Île aux Oeufs means "egg island", but the feature in question is actually just a continuous sandbar. The name comes from the myriad tern eggs found here in spring. According to Douglas, the terns' nests used to cover the sandbar from one end to the other. The name first appeared on the Holland map of 1765 in its English form "Egg Island".

Baie du Havre aux Basques is a lagoon bounded by the *Dune de l'Ouest* to the west, Île du Cap aux Meules to the north, Île aux Oeufs to the east, and Île du Havre Aubert to the south. Richard Hakluyt reports that it was frequented by Basque fishermen. Two other names that have been applied to this feature are "Halabolina" (Hakluyt, 1597) and "Hayword" (DesBarres, 1778). In 1765, Samuel

1 Translation: "We named the first cape cap saint Pierre because we reached it on St Peter's feast day."

Holland used the name "Basques Harbour" on his map of the islands.

Le Corps Mort

Le Corps Mort is an islet lying 14.4 km west of Île du Havre Aubert, used as a base by fishermen. Cartier named this formation "Île Allezay" on 28 June 1534. The name Le Corps Mort means "the dead body", which is what this rock formation resembles in profile. Indeed, De l'Orme wrote that from a certain distance, the islet looks like a dead man laid out for burial. Names used for this feature on maps of the French and English periods include "Le Corps Mort", "Deadman's Island", and "Dead Bodys" (Bowen map, 1752). On some early 20th-century maps, the name "île du Mort" is used.

Île du Havre Aubert

Île du Havre Aubert is located at the south-eastern end of the Îles de la Madeleine. It is approximately 17.6 km long from east to west, and its width varies from 0.8 to 6.4 km. It is also the most important island in the group, and is the centre of a large-scale cod, herring, and mackerel fishery.

Roberval is said to have stayed on the island in 1542 and to have named it "Havre au Ber" (English: cradle harbour) in honour of his mistress's baby. This form of the name is apparently the oldest. But "Aubert" might also be taken from the name of some less celebrated figure in the history of the islands or the Gulf, such as Thomas Aubert, who ventured into the area in 1508, or Aubert de la Chesnaye, who, from the city of Québec in 1720, promoted the Comte de Saint-Pierre's business enterprise.

Some have claimed, however, that it was Samuel de Champlain himself who named this harbour in 1626. Another possibility is that the name was given by François Doublet, who became seigneur of the islands in 1663 and who had an Aubert branch in his family tree. Still another is that the name was originally written "havre aux bers", meaning the harbour where boats were hauled out of the water and placed on wooden frameworks, known as "bers" in French (English: cradles). The true origin of this name thus remains a mystery.

In the 18th century, this island was named "Amherst Island", after General Sir Jeffery Amherst (1717-1797), who played a major role in the Seven Years' War. He captured Louisbourg in 1758 and Fort Ticonderoga in 1759. In 1760, he marched on Montréal and forced the city to surrender, thus completing the conquest of New France.

Havre-Aubert was established as a municipality on 1 January 1875, and in 1959, its name was changed to Bassin. On 1 January 1951, the municipality of Havre-Aubert-Est was established, and its name was changed to Havre-Aubert on 5 December 1964. In 1971, the two municipalities were combined into one under the name Île-du-Havre-Aubert.

The toponym La Montagne means "the mountain",

and describes the chain of hills running east to west in the centre of Île du Havre Aubert.

According to Rastoul and Rousseau, Lac Solitaire (English: Solitary Lake) was so named because it is one of the only bodies of fresh water on the Îles de la Madeleine. It is located behind a hill, the Butte à Isaac, at the crossroads of chemin Lapierre and chemin des Petits-Bois.

Anse à la Cabane is a bay located between Le Gros Cap and Cap du Sud. Douglas says that the name refers to a Micmac fisherman's cabin that was the first house on Île du Havre Aubert. The name appears on Bayfield's 1837 map. A related toponym is L'Anse-à-la-Cabane, a locality east of the bay itself.

The name Aurigny identifies a locality within the municipality of Île-du-Havre-Aubert. According to Douglas, the name originally designated a post office established on 15 September 1896 near the pond now officially named Le Bassin. "Aurigny" is the French name for one of the Channel Islands known in English as "Alderney".

The name Solomon appeared when post offices were being established on Île du Havre Aubert at the start of the 20th century. According to Douglas, the name was originally that of a doctor who, at that time, practised medicine on the islands.

Le Bassin is a pond located on Île du Havre Aubert south of the Baie de Plaisance, between the Plage du Havre and the Dune du Bassin. The name "The Basin" was used by Bayfield in 1837, but Samuel Holland called the pond "Brant Pool" on his 1765 map. The specific of this toponym is also applied to a cove, a bay, a dune, a locality, and a small pond east of Le Bassin, known as Le Petit Bassin. The male and female inhabitants of this area are known as Bassiniers and Bassinières, respectively.



Shoreline near Étang de l'Ouest, Île du Havre Aubert

(H. Kerfoot)

Collines de la Demoiselle refers to three hills located between the Anse au Plâtre and the Anse Painchaud on Île du Havre Aubert. They are often referred to simply

as "Les Demoiselles" (English: the young ladies). These hills have been almost invariably identified by this specific for quite some time: Samuel Holland's 1765 map shows them as "Mt. Pleasant", a misspelling of "Pleasant", but "Demoiselle" is the name used by Bayfield in 1837.

De l'Orme offers several theories about the origins of this name. He says some fishermen believe that when Cartier's sailors saw the hills, they thought they looked like their girlfriends ("nos jolies demoiselles") left behind in Brittany. Another theory comes from the recollections of a local fisherman. He says that when the first ships entered the Baie de Plaisance, the combined effect of sun and fog made these hills look like three young girls kneeling. The most likely explanation, however, is that the hills were named by Breton fishermen who used "demoiselle" as a generic term for small hills. This theory receives support from Suzelle Blais' definition of a "demoiselle" as "a rocky eminence etched by erosion".

Cap Gridley is a cape lying north of Pointe aux Poux on the Île du Havre Aubert. The name "Cape Gridley" appears on an Admiralty chart of 1838. As Douglas relates: "In 1762 Captain Richard Gridley (1710-1796), who had served with distinction under General William Shirley (1694-1771) at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745 'asked confirmation of a grant of the islands of Madelaine, where he alleged he had made an establishment ...' on Île du Havre Aubert.

The name Pointe aux Poux refers to the tip of the headland to the east of the harbour named Havre Aubert. The name is a reference to the sand fleas which De l'Orme and Ovila Leblanc say were abundant at this location.

Dune Sandy Hook is the eastern tip of Île du Havre Aubert. The name "Sandy Hook" appears on Holland's map of 1765. The channel between Île du Havre Aubert and Île d'Entrée is known as "La Passe".

Île d'Entrée

The name of this island is no doubt attributable to its position at the southeastern entrance to the Îles de la Madeleine. The island is a vari-coloured cone that rises out of the water and seems to be straight ahead wherever on the islands one may be. The highest hill, the Butte de l'Île, has an elevation of 174 m. It occupies the eastern central portion of the island, near the village.

Of the inhabited islands of the Îles de la Madeleine, Île d'Entrée is the only one not connected to the others. Almost all the residents (approximately 100) live in the southern part of the island. They are mainly of Scottish origin, and most of them are descended from sailors who were shipwrecked on the islands during the 18th and 19th centuries. Like the other islanders, they live mainly by lobster trapping, sealing, and small-scale farming. The island was declared a municipalité de village (village municipality) with the name Île-d'Entrée on 1 January 1965. The only known variant of the name of this island is the English form "Entry Island".

The Rochers Andromache lie east of Île d'Entrée, and were given their name by Admiral Bayfield. Douglas states that this was to commemorate the British naval

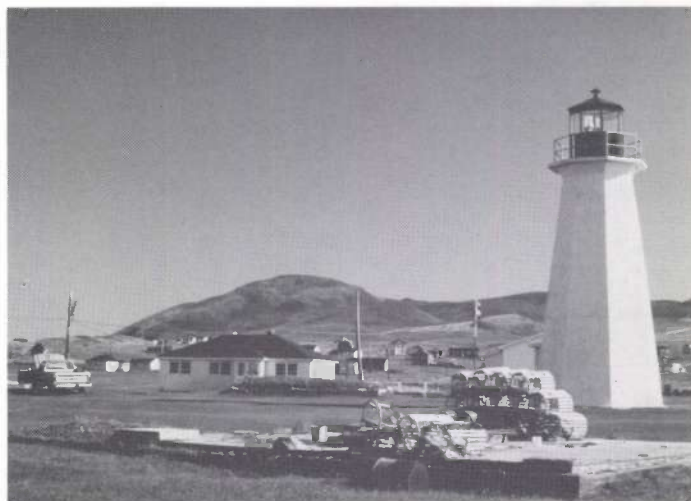
vessel *Andromache*, which was shipwrecked on these rocks in 1839. The names "Roches Andromaches" and "Andromache Rocks" appear on some documents.

La Cormorandière is a rock at the northeast tip of the Île d'Entrée. This name, which refers to the cormorants that frequented the area, appears on an 1890 cadastral plan of the islands. It also identifies a point where a lighthouse has been built.

* * * * *

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Île d'Entrée

(H. Kerfoot)

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