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CANOMA

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

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J. HUGH O'DONNELL

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW

CPCGN CHAIRMAN

We are pleased to welcome as the new Chairman of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, J. Hugh O'Donnell, who in June 1987 accepted the newly created position of Assistant Deputy Minister, Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector in Energy, Mines and Resources.

Mr. O'Donnell was born in Montréal and received his B.A.S.c. in Geodetic Sciences at Laval University. He started his professional career in charge of control surveys with Survair Limited in Ottawa in 1969, but in 1970 joined the Surveys and Mapping Branch of EMR where he held various positions, including Assistant Director, Topographical Surveys.

Between 1979 and 1982, Mr. O'Donnell worked in the private sector for the firm of consulting engineers, surveyors and planners - Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan (MMM) in Don Mills. In 1982, he resigned to accept the position of Director of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, and Surveyor General of Ontario. During the period 1982-85, Mr. O'Donnell was particularly involved in the funding of digital mapping projects and in remote sensing developments. As Surveyor General, he was an ex-officio member of the Ontario Geographic Names Board, giving his full support to the provincial toponymic programme. He was also the Ontario member on the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, and participated in the CPCGN annual meeting in Ottawa in 1983.

In 1985, Mr. O'Donnell returned to Marshall Macklin Monaghan as a Vice President and Director, and President of two MMM subsidiaries with corporate responsibility for all the firm's surveying and mapping activities.

Now that Hugh O'Donnell is an ADM of Energy, Mines and Resources, we are happy to have him back with the CPCGN in his new role as Chairman, and look forward to benefitting from his expertise as he guides the Committee in the years ahead.



J. Hugh O'Donnell

J. HUGH O'DONNELL

NOUVEAU PRÉSIDENT

DU CPCNG

Nous sommes heureux d'accueillir le nouveau président du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, M. J. Hugh O'Donnell, qui, depuis juin 1987, assume les fonctions de sous-ministre adjoint du Secteur des levés, de la cartographie et de la télédétection, poste créé récemment au sein du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

Né à Montréal, M. O'Donnell est titulaire d'un baccalauréat en sciences géodésiques de l'Université Laval. Il commence sa carrière professionnelle en 1969, en tant que responsable des levés de contrôle chez Survair Limitée, à Ottawa. En 1970, il se joint à la Direction des levés et de la cartographie d'EMR où il occupe divers postes, dont celui de directeur adjoint des Levés topographiques.

De 1979 à 1982, M. O'Donnell retourne au secteur privé, où il travaille pour le compte de la société d'ingénieurs, d'arpenteurs et de planificateurs experts-conseils Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan (MMM), à Don Mills. Il quitte cette entreprise en 1982 pour accéder aux postes de directeur de la Direction de l'arpentage et de la cartographie du ministère des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario et d'arpenteur général du gouvernement de cette province. De 1982 à 1985, M. O'Donnell se consacre surtout au financement de projets de cartographie numérique et d'innovations en télédétection. En tant qu'arpenteur général, il est nommé membre d'office de la Commission de toponymie de l'Ontario et appuie fermement le programme de toponymie de la province. Il représente aussi l'Ontario au sein du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, participant d'ailleurs à sa réunion annuelle de 1983, tenue à Ottawa.

En 1985, M. O'Donnell renoue avec Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan en tant que vice-président, directeur et président de deux de ses filiales. Il y est responsable de tous les projets de levés et de cartographie.

Nous sommes heureux du retour de Hugh O'Donnell, devenu sous-ministre adjoint d'Énergie, Mines et Ressources, au sein du Comité dont il sera maintenant président. Sa vaste expérience nous sera sûrement profitable au cours des années à venir.

JEAN-PAUL DROLET:

AN APPRECIATION OF THE CPCGN CHAIRMAN, 1964-1988

Alan Rayburn*

On March 31, Dr. Jean-Paul Drolet completed 23 years as Chairman of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, the last 4 3/4 years on the special invitation of the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. The position ideally suited Dr. Drolet's outgoing, worldly, inquisitive nature; it also embodied his intense love for Canada's multicultural mosaic and his deep concern for the country's history, geography and languages, as revealed through its toponymy. Dr. Drolet is an accomplished chairman, who is at his best when drawing together divergent views and opinions, and developing common ground between factions.

Dr. Drolet was the first assistant deputy minister in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, joining the department in 1964 after a successful career as a mining engineer with Quebec Cartier Mining. That year, the Committee's Order in Council was rewritten to designate an assistant deputy minister as the Committee's chairman. Having had experience in naming the streets of Port-Cartier, Dr. Drolet took on his new duties with relish.

Between 1965 and 1987, Dr. Drolet never missed any of the annual meetings of the CPCGN. In 1973, he even hurried back from Tokyo to Canada to chair the CPCGN meeting in Yellowknife. The following year, I succeeded Gordon Delaney as the Executive Secretary, and Dr. Drolet and I began a good working relationship, which would span the next 14 years. For each annual and special meeting, we worked together on the final preparation of the agenda and notes. In the years leading up to the Fifth United Nations Conference in Montréal last August, Dr. Drolet had more time available, so that he could himself initiate and prepare most of the correspondence and background papers relating to the conference. His ability to write and present material in English and French is superb.

Dr. Drolet never claimed an expert knowledge of toponymy, but with wit and adroitness he exhibited a mastery of political give-and-take, when he participated in the five United Nations conferences from 1967 to 1987.

* Alan Rayburn, formerly Executive Secretary of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names; presently research consultant in Nepean, Ontario.



Jean-Paul Drolet, as President of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Montréal, August 1987

He frequently expressed considerable pride in Canada's role at the conferences and the meetings of the Group of Experts, and was especially delighted with the success of the conference held in Montréal.

As a communicator, Dr. Drolet has few peers. He takes special delight in producing reports, not only in toponymy, but also in his chosen profession of mining

engineering. He encouraged the publication of the reports presented by Canada at each of the United Nations conferences, and initiated the idea of publishing a twice-yearly journal on news and views relating to Canada's toponymy. The first edition of this publication CANOMA was put together in 1975; we are now into volume 14 of the journal, which is distributed across Canada, and to various other parts of the world.

I learned early never to try to predict Dr. Drolet's reactions in any particular situation. In the belief that he loved a good party, I proposed a well stocked suite at the 1974 annual meeting held in his native city of Québec, so that he could entertain CPCGN members and their guests. He would have none of it!

Dr. Drolet has expressed displeasure with the ultra nationalism of some French Canadians, preferring to look upon himself as a Canadian and to speak on behalf of Canada as a whole. However, he has an immense pride in his French-Canadian roots and in the history and culture of his people. Dr. Drolet does not hesitate to admonish English Canadians for their lack of "joie de vivre", and their apparent failure to protect themselves from being overwhelmed by the "manifest destiny" of "America" and American culture.

The rapier-sharp wit and provocative ideas of Jacques Ferron and the Rhinoceros Party were especially appealing to Dr. Drolet, who proudly held a membership in

the party. He proposed many of the cleverly insane platform proposals. It might have been his idea to catch fish in the Ottawa River, then to squeeze out the mercury from them for insertion into thermometers in a plant in Gatineau. It may have also been his idea to rearrange Canada's physical geography so that we could coast from coast to coast. Even if it was not his original idea, he enjoyed regaling any assembled audience with this story and many like it.

Dr. Drolet's love of good art is legendary. His wife, Françoise, is one of Canada's foremost enamalists; in fact, he was introduced to her through the beautiful enamel plates she had made. The superb artistic taste of these two people is revealed in their love of exquisite paintings, their appreciation of intricate Inuit carvings and their interest in the evocative shapes of natural concretions. Dr. Drolet values excellence in such things as cars, furnishings and clothing, as well as food, wine, art, theatre, and crafts.

Dr. Drolet is certainly an individual 'once met, never forgotten'. Undoubtedly his imprint on the fabric and function of the CPCGN will long be remembered, and his contributions inevitably missed. As he completes his three score years and ten this July, I would like to express the gratitude of all associated with the Committee over the past 23 years, and wish him and Mrs. Drolet many happy years ahead.

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES		1988	1988	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Twelfth Western Geographic Names Conference	Sept. 7-10	Seattle	7-10 sept.	Twelfth Western Geographic Names Conference
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees	Sept. 21-23	Yellowknife	21-23 sept.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
American Name Society, North Central Names Society	Oct. 14-16	Chicago	14-16 oct.	American Name Society, North Central Names Society
American Name Society, Modern Language Association	Dec. 27-30	New Orleans	27-30 déc.	American Name Society, Modern Language Association
SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES		1989	1989	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names	May 17-26	Genève (Geneva)	17-26 mai	Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	June 1-3	Québec	1-3 juin	Société canadienne d'onomastique

ALAN RAYBURN RETIRES FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE

At the end of December 1987, Alan Rayburn retired from the public service of Canada, having completed 30 years in the department of Energy, Mines and Resources (formerly Mines and Technical Surveys). He served as the Executive Secretary of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for 14 years.

Alan's love for toponymy goes back to his school days in Orangeville, Ontario. Later, when he studied for his master's degree in geography at the University of Kentucky, he was inspired by Dr. Tom Field to commit himself to the study of toponymy, if not as a career, at least as an avocation.

The first job Alan had with the former Geographical Branch was the verification of 8 000 names of populated places on four plates of the 1957 **Atlas of Canada**. Then in 1959 he was loaned to the Photographic Survey Corporation to help with a comprehensive resources survey of Ceylon, now known as Sri Lanka. While there, he met his future wife, Mary (Broc), whom married in Armagh, Northern Ireland, in September 1960.

In 1961, Dr. Norman Nicholson was instrumental in renaming the Canadian Board on Geographical Names as the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and he announced that a professional staff would be engaged to undertake toponymic research. Briefly, in 1962, Alan worked with the staff of the Committee, but it was not until 1964 that the Toponymy Division was created, with Keith Fraser as its chief and Alan as the head of toponymic research.

In 1964, Alan undertook a toponymic survey of Renfrew County, west of Ottawa. As a result of this study, he determined that some 20% of the names on the 1:50 000 topographical maps were erroneous in usage, spelling, application or terminology, and that features named on the maps represented less than half of those which had names in local use. Subsequently, **Geographical Names of Renfrew County** was published in 1967, as Geographical Paper No. 40.

Art Wightman, New Brunswick's member on the CPCGN in the 1960s, requested a comprehensive survey of the province's names. As a result, Alan spent 24 months from 1967 to 1969 investigating all names shown on topographical maps, and collecting other names not so far recorded. On completion of the field work, he found about 1 500 of the 7 500 approved names to be incorrect, and added approximately 8 000 new names which became accepted as part of the stock of the province's official toponymy. Subsequently, a similar study was undertaken



Alan Rayburn working with Max de Henseler* during the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in Montréal, August 1987

(*Executive Secretary of the Conference)

in Prince Edward Island, and the first volume of the Toponymy Study series was published in 1973 on the names of P.E.I. This was followed in 1975 by the volume **Geographical Names of New Brunswick**.

In 1968, the Toponymy Division and the staff supporting the CPCGN were transferred to the Surveys and Mapping Branch, and Gordon Delaney was appointed chief of the division. Alan succeeded Gordon in 1973. Five years later the CPCGN Secretariat was separated from the division, with Alan as the Executive Secretary, reporting to Dr. J.-P. Drolet, the Chairman of the CPCGN.

During Alan's term as Executive Secretary, he was instrumental in establishing a number of policies relating to the language treatment of names and terminology, to gazetteer production and native names. In 1975, Alan initiated the publication of **CANOMA**, a semi-annual journal to disseminate information on Canada's names policies and practices. Over the years Alan has published about 60 papers and articles on a variety of toponymic topics. In 1983, he was invited by the editor of **Canadian Geographic** to contribute a regular column on places and names, and, to date, he has written some 30 articles.

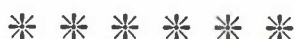
In 1974, Alan took over the responsibilities of secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, which, in 1977, he was instrumental in having renamed as the Canadian Society for the Study of Names. He served as president of the Society from 1979 to 1982. In 1985, Alan was the president of the American Name Society.

Alan participated actively as a Canadian representative to the United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names and to the United

Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, serving as rapporteur from 1977 to 1987.

Alan plans to continue to take part in the meetings of the Canadian and American names societies, and to write his names column for the Canadian Geographic.

We wish him well in his retirement, and look forward to seeing him on his visits to EMR to undertake research in the CPCGN records!



**CPCGN: CHANGES IN PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES /
CPCNG: CHANGEMENTS AU NIVEAU DES REPRÉSENTANTS PROVINCIAUX**

British Columbia

In April 1987, Mr. Gary Sawayama took over as the CPCGN member for the province of British Columbia. Mr. Sawayama, now Director of the Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, joined the provincial government in 1981 after a number of years with Land Information and Registration Services in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Donald F. Pearson, who retired this year, was B.C.'s representative on the CPCGN for 16 years, and was also an active participant on the ACGAN. We send him all good wishes in his retirement.

Quebec

Mr. Rémi Mayrand has been named President of the Commission de toponymie du Québec and will take over these duties on August 1, 1988. Mr. Mayrand, a lawyer by profession, has worked with the Quebec Parole Board since 1980, at first as advisor and responsible for research, then since January 1987 as Vice President.

Mr. Mayrand succeeds Mr. Henri Dorion, well-known geographer, who was President of the Commission de toponymie from 1977 to 1980, and again from 1985 until August 1, 1988. Mr. Dorion has become Director of Research and Conservation at the Musée de la civilisation du Québec. However, Mr. Dorion remains as President of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

Colombie-Britannique

En avril 1987, monsieur Gary Sawayama est devenu le nouveau représentant de la province de la Colombie-Britannique au sein du CPCNG. Monsieur Sawayama, directeur actuel de la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, s'est joint au gouvernement provincial en 1981 après avoir oeuvré un nombre d'années aux Services du cadastre et de l'information foncière de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Monsieur Donald Pearson a été le représentant de la Colombie-Britannique au sein du CPCNG pendant 16 ans et a aussi participé activement au CCNGA. Nous lui souhaitons nos meilleurs voeux de retraite.

Québec

Monsieur Rémi Mayrand a été nommé président de la Commission de toponymie du Québec et entrera en fonction le 1^{er} août 1988. Monsieur Mayrand, avocat de formation, oeuvrait à la Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles depuis 1980, d'abord comme conseiller et responsable de la recherche, puis, depuis janvier 1987, à titre de vice-président.

Monsieur Rémi Mayrand succède à monsieur Henri Dorion, géographe renommé, qui fut président de la Commission de toponymie, dans un premier mandat, de 1977 à 1980, puis, dans un deuxième mandat, de 1985 jusqu'au 1^{er} août 1988. Monsieur Dorion devient directeur de la recherche et de la conservation au Musée de la civilisation du Québec. Toutefois, monsieur Dorion demeure président du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques.

THE VIEW FROM MOUNT JANUS: JOHN CARTWRIGHT'S 1768 EXPLOITS RIVER TOPONYMY

W. Gordon Handcock*

Up to 1768, maps of Newfoundland depicted and named only coastal features. The interior of the island was normally left blank or used for sketches of imaginary hills and vegetation. Occasionally the space was used for making notes and providing map legends. Mason's map of 1626 refers to 'Lacus incognitos' or 'A great Lake or Sea unknown discovered in Anno 1617 by Captain Mason'. As late as 1762, a map by Kitchin states 'The Inland parts of this Island are entirely unknown'. The first record of the penetration of the interior by Lieutenant John Cartwright in the late summer of 1768 thus has important historical significance. Cartwright not only provided a map of the main basin of the Exploits River, he also provided a detailed narrative of the journey, with numerous and interesting items of nomenclature.¹

The attention of the Newfoundland Geographical Names Board was recently directed to Cartwright's 1788 map, "A Sketch of the River Exploits the East End of Lieutenant's Lake and Parts Adjacent in Newfoundland" by an agenda item involving a petition from Grand Falls to change the name of Leech Brook, a tributary of the Exploits, (NTS Grand Falls 2 D/13) to *Thunder Brook*. The petitioner claimed that *Thunder Brook* was the original name and cited Cartwright's "Sketch" as the authority. An examination of the present-day topographic map and the 1768 map show this to be plausible, although differences in map scales and the close proximity of Leech Brook and Aspen Brook make it difficult to determine the validity of the claim with absolute certainty.

* Dr. W. Gordon Handcock, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and member of the CPCGN Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.

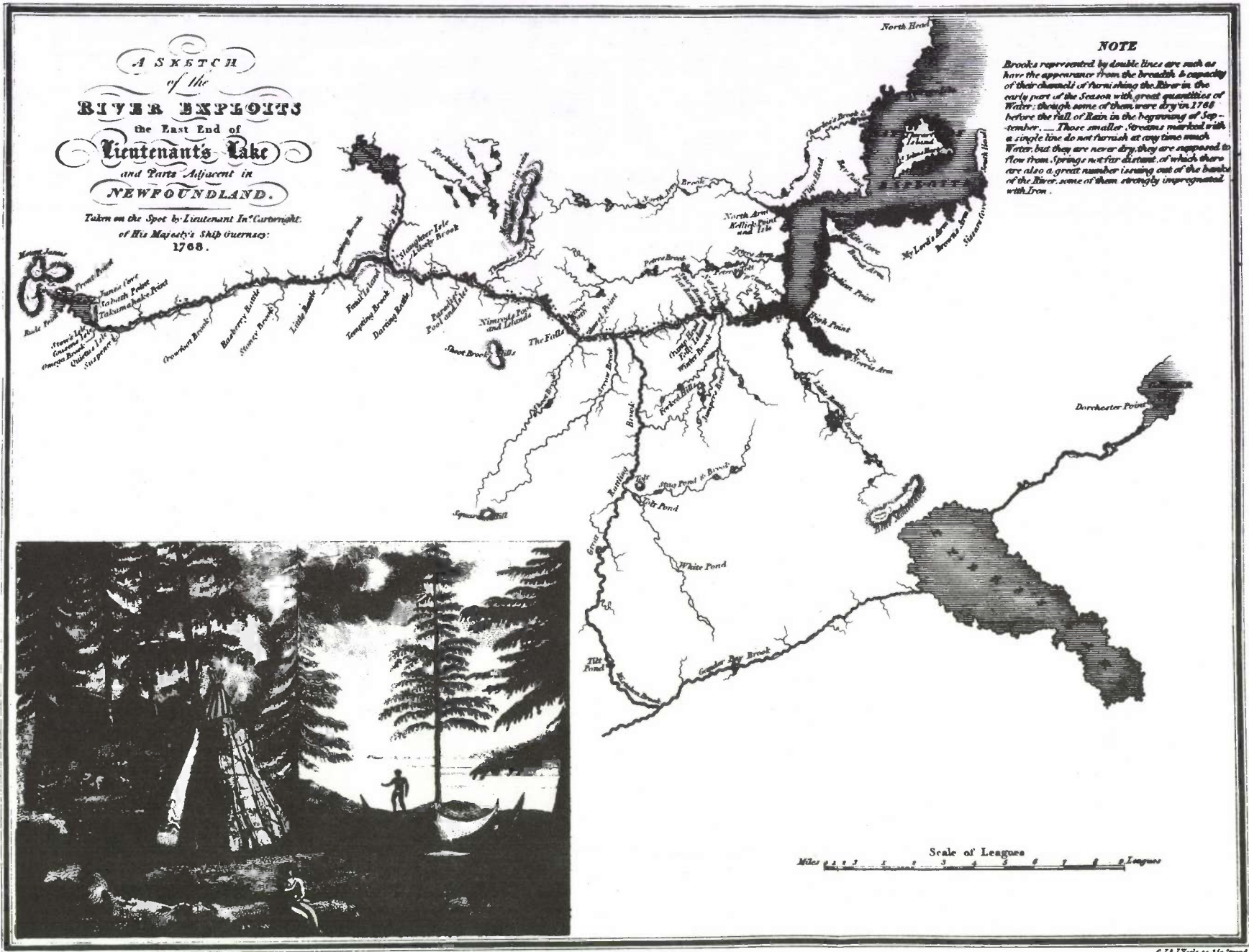
1 Howley, J.P. (1915): *The Beothuks or Red Indians: The Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland*. Cambridge, England; reprinted Toronto, 1974 and New York, 1979. Plate II includes Cartwright's sketch of Exploits River and Imaginary picture of Red Indian Camp etc. "Narrative of Lieutenant John Cartwright" p. 29-41, and Letter of Cartwright to Governor Palliser, 19 September 1768, p. 41-44.

A more detailed examination of Cartwright's 1768 nomenclature against modern usage reveals that *Thunder Brook* is not the only name to be superseded. However, some of Cartwright's recorded names have stood the test of time, and others have survived with modification (see Table 1). Ironically too, some features named by Cartwright carry no contemporary official names and are unnamed on NTS 1:50 000 maps, though undoubtedly most have a local oral toponymic designation, yet to be recorded.

It should be pointed out that the main objective of Cartwright's journey was not to explore or map the interior of Newfoundland but to establish friendly relations with the native Indians (Beothuks) '... for the purpose of effecting in time, a friendly intercourse with them...' It took Cartwright and his party of 13 men six days to travel from the Bay of Exploits upstream to Red Indian Lake (*Lieutenant's Lake* of Cartwright). The "Sketch...", which has drawings of a wigwam and a canoe, focuses mainly on tributaries, lakes, and ponds along the main river, but includes some prominent or previously known major features in the vicinity. The massive *Eyer's Lake* (known today as Gander Lake) emptying into Gander Bay is shown, as are *Blue Mountains* (Mount Peyton) and *Square Hill* (not now officially named). All stand some considerable distance from Cartwright's path.

The Beothuks whom Cartwright sought were a migratory people. In winter they resided on the banks of the Exploits chiefly in the vicinity of Red Indian Lake where they subsisted mainly on caribou. In spring and summer the Beothuks spread themselves along the coast mainly between Cape John and Cape Freels, and exploited marine resources, especially seals, salmon and sea birds, found along the shores and among the numerous islands of Notre Dame Bay.

Although Cartwright was aware of the basic elements of Beothuk seasonal behaviour he still hoped to meet some members of the tribe, particularly as he neared the shore of the great lake where he had been informed lay 'the seat of their capital settlement'. This anticipation comes forth in *Suspense Island*, *Likely Brook* and *Prospect Lake*. Along the Exploits he found numerous abandoned wigwams, houses, settlements and other artifacts, but no Indians. Although after four days he concluded that they



"A sketch of the River Exploits the East End of Lieutenant's Lake and Parts Adjacent in Newfoundland."
Lieutenant John Cartwright, 1768

(National Archives, C95240)

had wholly abandoned the area for the coast, he still hoped for success.

By the late 1760s, furriers and settlers were beginning to occupy part of the main migratory route of the Beothuks, especially the Exploits estuary and Bay of Exploits. This fact, in addition to the bitter hostility between the two groups, forced the Beothuks to detour away from the lower course of the river and made it difficult for them to access the shores and islands of Notre Dame Bay. However, as Cartwright discovered, as he moved inland, there was still plenty of evidence of recent occupancy. He was impressed by the 'deer fences' which were constructed at long stretches of the river to intercept and divert herds of migrating caribou towards steeply embanked river crossings where they could be killed, as at *Slaughter* and *Fatal Isles*. Then there were the 'sewels', pennants of birch rind (bark) suspended from slight sticks about six feet tall which caught every breeze of wind, frightening the caribou and directing their movements. Lines of these were found leading to *Sewell Point* below Grand Falls. Around 'the falls' was a portage, 'canoe path' and above, where the present day pulp and paper mill stands, was a site where the numerous 'split spruce roots and other material' gave evidence of a spot where the Beothuk broke their migration to the coast to repair and refit canoes. Just upstream were *Nimrods Pool and Islands* named for the famous biblical hunter, great-grandson of Noah, and the placid *Paradise Pool and Isles*.

The last tributary before gaining the shores of *Lieutenant's Lake* (presumably named for his own rank) was called *Omega Brook*, and then the party rested at *Sabbath Point* 'at the end of six days labour'. From *Sabbath Point* (Sabbath on the "Sketch...") Cartwright commemorated some of the members of the expedition. *Stow's Isle* was named for the Rev. Neville Stow, Chaplain of his ship "HMS *Guernsey*", and *Cousen's Isle* for John Cousens, a furrier who resided near Indian Point in the Bay of Exploits. Interestingly enough he fails to memorialize his brother George, also a member of the party, who later established the fur trade at Sandwich Bay on the coast of Labrador and after whom the settlement of Cartwright is named.

One of the more interesting members of the expedition was a Beothuk Indian known as Tom June. On one occasion June was referred to as 'Cousen's Indian'. Named for the month he was captured, June was taken as a child some years previously but was now a young man able to advise Cartwright accurately on the geography of *Lieutenant's* (Red Indian) *Lake*. It is not known if Cousens was his captor but he was clearly his master in 1768. Tradition has it that both Tom June and John August were Beothuk children who, after their parents were killed, fell into the hands of white settlers.² A contemporary writer,

John Bland (1797) asserted that June became uncommonly expert in all branches of the Newfoundland business [fishery]'. He supposedly drowned when his boat capsized in Fogo Harbour sometime before 1797.³ *June's Cove* was the name given to the place (where the town of Millertown now stands) where, according to Cartwright, June said his father once dwelt. Near *June's Cove*, Cartwright labelled a point of land *Tacamahacca Point*, so-called for its covering of Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) and the Amerindian vernacular name for this species. He was convinced that the shrub was imported from the mainland and the leaves were probably used by the Beothuks for medicine.

From *Tacamahacca Point* and *June's Cove* the expedition commanded a view of *Lieutenant's Lake*, for about two leagues. Cartwright believed, or more likely was so informed by June, that the lake extended much further and bent toward the southwest. He was particularly curious about the view he might command had he been able to climb a mountain that lay across the lake to the westward. He called it *Mount Janus*. He surmised, or it was hinted to him by June, that on its summit he would be able to view the west coast of Newfoundland and also, by facing eastward, he would have a bird's eye perspective of the whole territory of his recent trek. Janus, the ancient two-faced Roman God looking in opposite directions provided a most imaginative symbol of his perception. Interestingly too, the temple of Janus in Rome had an east-west orientation. On seeing *Mount Janus*, Cartwright remarked that it was 'the highest land we have seen from our losing sight of Labour in vain Mountain'. *Mount Labour-in-Vain* (now Hodge's Hill, northwest of Grand Falls) appears to have been named before Cartwright. There are no hints that any member of the expedition climbed or attempted to climb it in 1768. Thus the nature of the distress suggested by the name is not apparent.

In Table 1, the toponyms used by Cartwright on his 1768 map have been broken down into four groups:

- A. Names retained today
- B. Names now modified
- C. Names now changed
- D. Cartwright's names for features having no modern official names

Thirteen toponyms used by Cartwright are retained in current official usage (category A), and it is fairly certain that they were all well established in local usage before 1768. These name "relics" are for features found either in the estuary of the Exploits River or along the coast of Notre Dame Bay. The modified category (B) has a similar locational pattern and naming process; that is, the toponyms are for coastal, not inland features, and the names were likely originally applied by mariners and fishermen (rather than by Cartwright). The name *My Lord's*

2 Rowe, F.W. (1977): Extinction: The Beothucks of Newfoundland., Toronto, p. 42-44.

3 Ibid., p. 44.

TABLE 1

Current Status of Cartwright's 1768 Exploits River Toponymy*

A. Names retained today

Thwart Island
St. John's Harbour
Charles's Brook
Brown's Arm
Lower Sandy Point
Kite Cove (on feature, but settlement changed)
Burnt Arm
High Point
Norris Arm
Gander Bay
Peters Arm (for feature, but settlement modified)
Jumpers Brook
Great Rattling Brook

B. Names now modified (modern revision shown in brackets)

Grego Isle (High Grego Island)
North Head (North Harbour Head)
Bay Point (Point of the Bay)
Flips Head (Phillips Head)
South Head (Southern Head)
My Lord's Arm (Milord Arm)
Peters Arm (settlement: Peterview)
Peter Brook (Peters River)
The Falls (Grand Falls)

C. Names now changed (modern version shown in brackets)

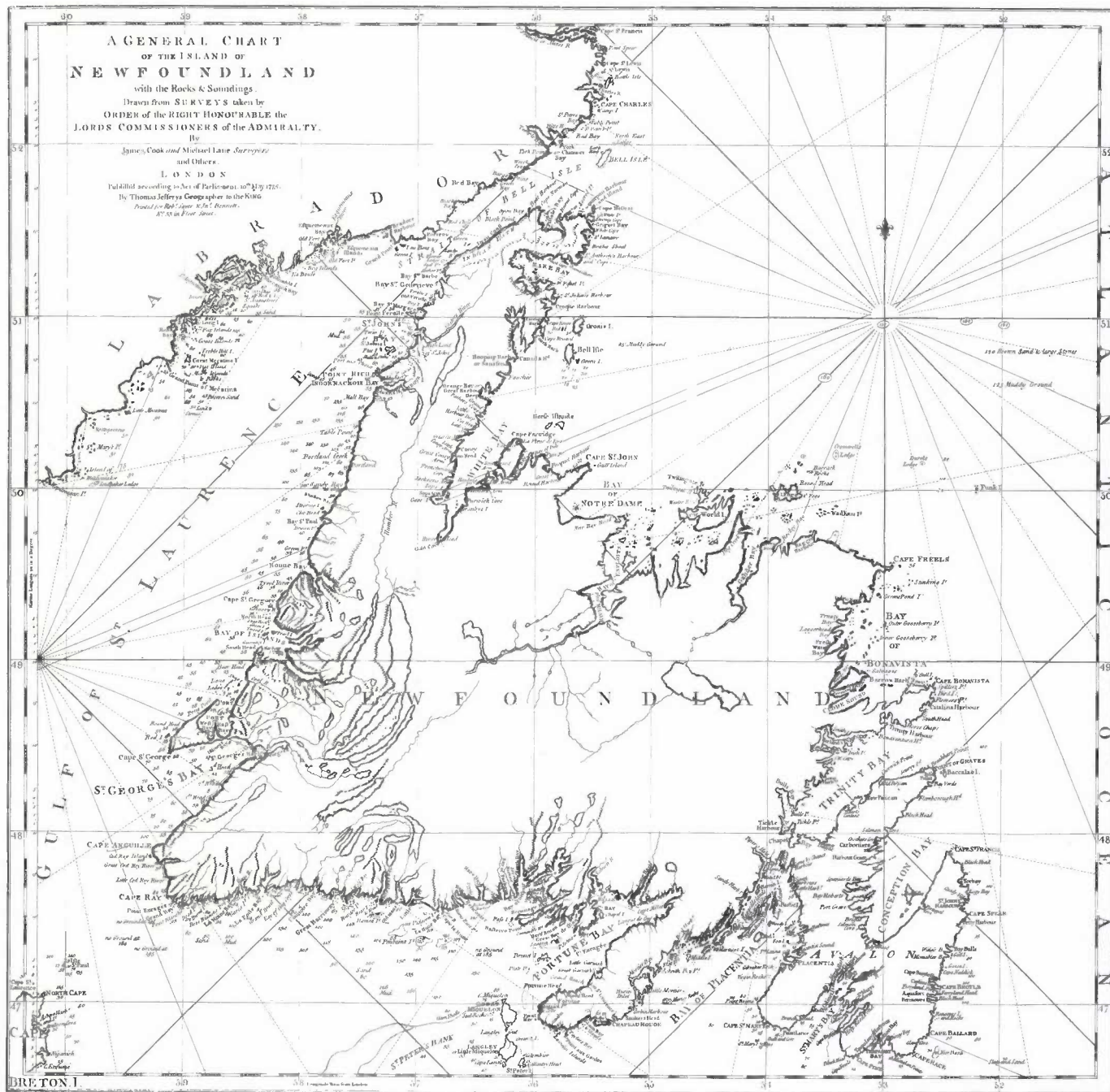
Sissars Cove - later Scissors Cove (Stanhope)
Kite Cove (Laurencetown)
Indian Point (Gills Cove)
Blue Mountains (Mount Peyton)
Dorchester Point (Wings Point)
Eyer's Lake (Gander Lake)
Mount Labour in vain (Hodges Hill)
Upper Sandy Point (Wigwam Point)
Arrow Brook (Little Rattling Brook)
Thunder Brook (Leech Brook or Aspen Brook)
Likely Brook (possibly Junction Brook)
Forbidden Ponds (possibly Mary Ann Lake and Twin Ponds)

Darting Rattle (Tom Joe Brook or Middle Brook)
Tempting Brook (Pamehac Brook)
Ranger's River (Badger Brook)
Prospect Lake (Joes Lake)
Tacamahacca Point (Bloody Point)
Mount Janus (Halfway Mountain)
Lieutenant's Lake (Red Indian Lake)
June's Cove (Millertown)
Shoot Brook (Stony Brook or Sandy Brook)
White Pond (possibly Haynes Lake or Crowe Lake)
Sewell Point (possibly part of town of Grand Falls)
Crowfoot Brook (Black Duck Brook)

D. Cartwright's names for features having no modern official names

Peters Tolt (near Peters Arm)
Nut Isles
Start Rattle
Flat Rattle
Winter Brook
Folly Island
Crump Head
Forked Hills
Stay Pond and Brook
Tolt Pond
Square Hill
Shoot Brook Hills
Nimrod's Pool and Islands (near Rushy Pond)
Paradise Pool and Isles
Slaughter Isle (near Badger)
Fatal Island
Inviting Brook
Little Rattle
Raspberry Rattle
Suspense I.
Quietus Isle
Omega Brook
Cousin's Isle
Stowe's Isle
Sabath Point
Rule Point
Front Point

* Compared with names in Gazetteer of Canada: Newfoundland, Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1983 and National Topographic Maps 12 A/9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16; 2 D/11, 12, 13, 14; 2 E/2, 3, 4, 6, 7.



"A general chart of the Island of Newfoundland with rocks and soundings." Drawn by James Cook and Michael Lane, and published by Thomas Jefferys, London, 1775

(Reproduced by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries from an original in the National Archives)

This chart, the first to show the general shape of Newfoundland in accurate outline, incorporates Cartwright's Sketch of the River Exploits (1768), but omits his nomenclature

Arm (Milord Arm), for example, is a toponym found elsewhere on the island. It is also a name identical in meaning to that of 'Admiral', for in the early English migratory fishery the master of the first fishing vessel to reach a Newfoundland harbour each spring became the Fishing Admiral for that summer. He then commanded power to settle disputes and dispense justice. In his office he was addressed as 'My Lord'. The second captain to arrive, the Vice Admiral, according to Yonge (1663) was addressed as 'My Lady'.⁴

Of the names which have been changed since Cartwright's map (see category C) most were evidently replaced by individuals who had no knowledge of Cartwright's records. Two place names altered officially by the Newfoundland Nomenclature Board earlier this century were *Scissor's Cove* (replaced by Stanhope) and *Kite Cove* (changed to Laurenceton). In both cases, the original names were retained for the geographical features, the coves around which the settlements were founded. Virtually all the nomenclature invented by Cartwright himself has been superceded by nomenclature from other sources. Thus, except for their preservation on his sketch and in his narrative of the Exploits River expedition all these names would have been lost. In 1775, just seven years after the expedition, Thomas Jeffreys of London published what was the first chart to accurately depict the coastal configuration of Newfoundland. This chart, primarily based on the surveys of Capt. James Cook and Michael Lane, includes Cartwright's sketch of the Exploits but omits his nomenclature.

In the winter of 1810-11, Lieutenant David Buchan repeated Cartwright's journey of the Exploits in quest of the Beothuk. In the winter of 1819-20 Buchan, now a captain was commissioned once again to head another expedition 'to open a communication with Native Indians'. Narratives of these adventures and the sketch "**Captain Buchan's Track into the Interior of Newfoundland undertaken in the Month January 1820...**" provide

useful documents to assess the durability of Cartwright's nomenclature over a short time period.⁵ Except for toponyms which were well established around the estuary and Bay of Exploits - names such as Peter's Arm, Indian Point, Northern Arm, Norris Arm, Charles Brook, Rattling Brook and Jumpers Brook - there is no correspondence between Buchan's nomenclature and that of Cartwright. Already *Mount Labour-in-vain* has succumbed to Hodges Hill. *Lieutenant's Lake* has been lost and *June's Cove* has become 'Wig Wam Cove where the Natives were found by Capt. Buchan'. It seems clear that Buchan was totally ignorant of Cartwright's sketch and nomenclature rather than unappreciative of them, for certainly his own sketch while more detailed on ponds, lakes and tributaries is generally inferior to that of Cartwright. Nevertheless, current toponymy in Central Newfoundland is to some degree a historical record of the Buchan expeditions but except in reinstating *Thunder Brook* lacks input from the Cartwright trek.⁶

Dr. E.R. Seary felt that the change of *Mount Labour-in-vain* to Hodges Hill was a 'matter of regret'.⁷ This writer feels that the change of *Mount Janus* to Halfway Mountain is also somewhat disappointing, though it is almost certain that those responsible for renaming in both instances were unaware of Cartwright's designations. The fact that *Thunder Brook* has recently been restored provides a prospect that more of Cartwright's rich and imaginative nomenclature can be reinstated especially on features which have yet to be named officially. It also would be especially pleasing to see *Mount Janus* regained, for it has important cultural and historical significance as a landmark. Additionally, it would be an interesting exercise to climb this peak and test Cartwright's hypothesis on the potential view.

4 Poynter, F.N.L. (ed.) (1963): The Journal of James Yonge (1647-1721). London.

5 Howley, op. cit., p. 72-90 Lieut. Buchan's narrative of his journey 1810-1811; and p. 121-126, Captain Buchan's Report of 2nd Expedition 10 March 1920.

6 Newfoundland Geographical Names Board, Minutes, March 18, 1988.

7 Seary, E.R. (1959): Toponymy of the Island of Newfoundland. Check Test No. 1, Sources 1 "Maps", Memorial University, St. John's, p. XVIII.

* * * * *

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO THE TOPONYMIST /
QUELQUES PUBLICATIONS D'INTÉRÊT POUR LE TOPONYMISTE

Manitoba Geographical Names Program (1988): Manitoba's geographical names. Manitoba Natural Resources, Winnipeg, 4 p. free/gratuit.

Walker, L.A. (1987): Les bureaux de poste du Québec. Le Marché philatélique de Montréal, Montréal, 291 p. 35,00 \$.

OTTAWA: THE NAME OF THE CITY

Jean Poirier*

[Translation]

Ottawa was designated the national capital in 1867, nine years after it had been made the capital of the province of United Canada, a political entity, which in 1841 had been created by the union of Lower Canada (Québec) and Upper Canada (Ontario). Queen Victoria chose Ottawa as the seat of the central government of Canada on 31 December 1857, but her decision was not made public until 16 March 1858. For strategic reasons, its site was preferred to that of Québec, Montréal, Kingston or Toronto, all of which had been eager to receive the honour.

The name **Bytown**, in use before **Ottawa**, was derived from the surname of its founder, Colonel John By, the Royal Engineer responsible for the construction of the Rideau Canal between 1826 and 1832. Bytown was founded in 1827, but became a city and had its name changed to **Ottawa** on 1 January 1855.

The city derived its name from the river beside which it is situated. This name in turn is taken from that of the Amerindian tribes known in English as the **Ottawa**, spelled **Outaouais** in French. As early as the seventeenth century, the name **Outaouais** was given to the Algonquian tribes of the Great Lakes region (particularly Lake Huron), to the Nipissing and Sauteaux and (according to the Jesuit Relation of 1667) to the other Amerindians of this vast territory who served as intermediaries. The selection of the name **Ottawa** for the capital city is an example of a double onomastic transplant.

Ottawa and **Outaouais** are phonetic and morphological doublets going back to an Amerindian prototype spelled ANDATAHOUATS by the French historian Gabriel Sagard Theodat in his books of 1632 and 1636, but written OUTAOUAN, ONDOUTAOÛAHERONNON and ONDATAOUAOUAT in the Jesuit Relations for the years 1640, 1644 and 1654. Also, the Relation of 1667 notes that "the Outaouais claim that the 'grand river' (surely the Ottawa/Outaouais) belongs to them, and that no nation may navigate on it without their consent" [translation].

* Jean Poirier, Assistant to the President, Commission de toponymie du Québec.

LE NOM DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA

Jean Poirier*

Cette ville fut désignée capitale nationale en 1867, neuf ans après avoir été celle de la province du Canada-Uni, entité politique constituée du Bas-Canada (Québec) et du Haut-Canada (Ontario). La reine Victoria choisit **Ottawa** comme siège du gouvernement central du Canada, le 31 décembre 1857, décision qui ne fut rendue publique cependant que le 16 mars 1858. Pour des raisons stratégiques, **Ottawa** fut préférée aux villes de Québec, Montréal, Kingston et Toronto qui avaient souhaité cet honneur.

Le nom de **Bytown**, qui fut effacé par celui d'**Ottawa**, tirait son appellation du patronyme de son fondateur, le colonel et ingénieur royal John By, responsable entre 1826 et 1832 des travaux du canal Rideau. Fondée en 1827, c'est le 1er janvier 1855 que la ville de **Bytown** devint la "cité" d'**Ottawa**.

Ottawa a emprunté sa dénomination de la rivière du même nom, qui coule à ses pieds. Ce cours d'eau a pris ce vocable du nom ou du surnom de tribus amérindiennes connues en anglais sous l'appellation d'**Ottawa** et orthographiées en français sous celle d'**Outaouais**. Dès le XVII^e siècle le nom d'**Outaouais** a été donné aux tribus algonquiennes de la région des Grands Lacs, notamment le lac Huron, de même qu'aux **Népissingues** et aux **Sauteaux** et, selon la Relation des Jésuites de 1667, aux autres Amérindiens de ce vaste territoire qui faisaient fonction d'intermédiaires. Le choix du nom d'**Ottawa** pour cette ville capitale est un exemple du phénomène de la double transplantation onomastique.

Ottawa et **Outaouais** sont des doublets phonétiques et morphologiques remontant à un prototype amérindien orthographié ANDATAHOUATS par l'historien français Gabriel Sagard Theodat, dans ses livres de 1632 et de 1636, mais écrit OUTAOUAN, ONDOUTAOÛAHERONNON et ONDATAOUAOUAT dans les Relations des Jésuites pour les années 1640, 1644 et 1654. De plus, la Relation de 1667 note que "Les Outaouais prétendent que la grande rivière (sûrement l'**Ottawa**/l'**Outaouais**) leur appartient, et qu'aucune nation n'y peut naviguer, sans leur consentement".

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



Part of / Une partie de "A new topographical map of Lower Canada ..."
 William Vondenvelden and / et Louis Charland, 1803,
 showing / montrant "Grand or Ottawa River"

(National Archives Canada / Archives nationales Canada, NMC-18875)

If we turn to historical maps to determine the most widely recognized and best-attested spellings of the name, we find that the form **Ottawa** was already in use in the early nineteenth century. The topographical map of Lower Canada by Vondenvelden and Charland, in 1803, shows the "Grand or Ottawa River". Similarly Joseph Bouchette, the Surveyor General of Lower Canada, also wrote "Grand or Ottawa River" on his "Topographical Map of the Province of Lower Canada" of 1815. Yet the French spelling **Outaouais**, which had been used since the seventeenth century to designate this river in particular, continued to be used into the nineteenth century. One of many maps identifying the river is that of the province of Quebec by Eugène Taché (1870), which gives the double form "Rivière des Outaouais ou Ottawa".

It is generally agreed that the word **Ottawa** comes from the Algonquian "adawe", meaning "to buy, sell, exchange, trade". Not only in historic times, but also in the oldest traditional accounts, the Ottawa were noted among their neighbours as dealers and traders - thus the name they were given. For example, the Récollet Father, Gabriel Sagard Theodat, notes, in his work of 1632, that the

Si l'on s'en tient, par exemple, à la cartographie historique pour connaître les orthographe les plus reconnues ou attestées de ce nom, on constate que la forme graphique **Ottawa**, pour identifier le cours d'eau, est employée dès le début du XIX^e siècle. Il en est ainsi, entre autres, pour la carte topographique du Bas-Canada réalisée par Vondenvelden et Charland, en 1803, qui inscrit "Grand or Ottawa River". De même Joseph Bouchette, arpenteur général du Bas-Canada, inscrit également "Grand or Ottawa River" sur sa carte de 1815 "Topographical Map of the Province of Lower Canada". D'autre part, la graphie française **Outaouais**, consacrée depuis le XVII^e siècle pour désigner notamment cette rivière, ne disparaît pas pour autant de l'usage, au siècle dernier. Un exemple parmi d'autres: la carte de la province de Québec dressée par Eugène Taché, en 1870, indique la double forme "Rivière des Outaouais ou Ottawa".

On s'entend généralement pour dire que le nom **Ottawa** vient de l'algonquien **adawe** signifiant "acheter, vendre, échanger, commercer". Dans les premiers temps de la tradition et aussi pendant la période historique, les Outaouais étaient notés chez leurs voisins comme des commerçants et des trafiquants d'où ce nom qu'on leur

Andatahouats spent two days on Lake Huron "trading and doing business" with the Hurons "and others who were returning from the Kebec trade".

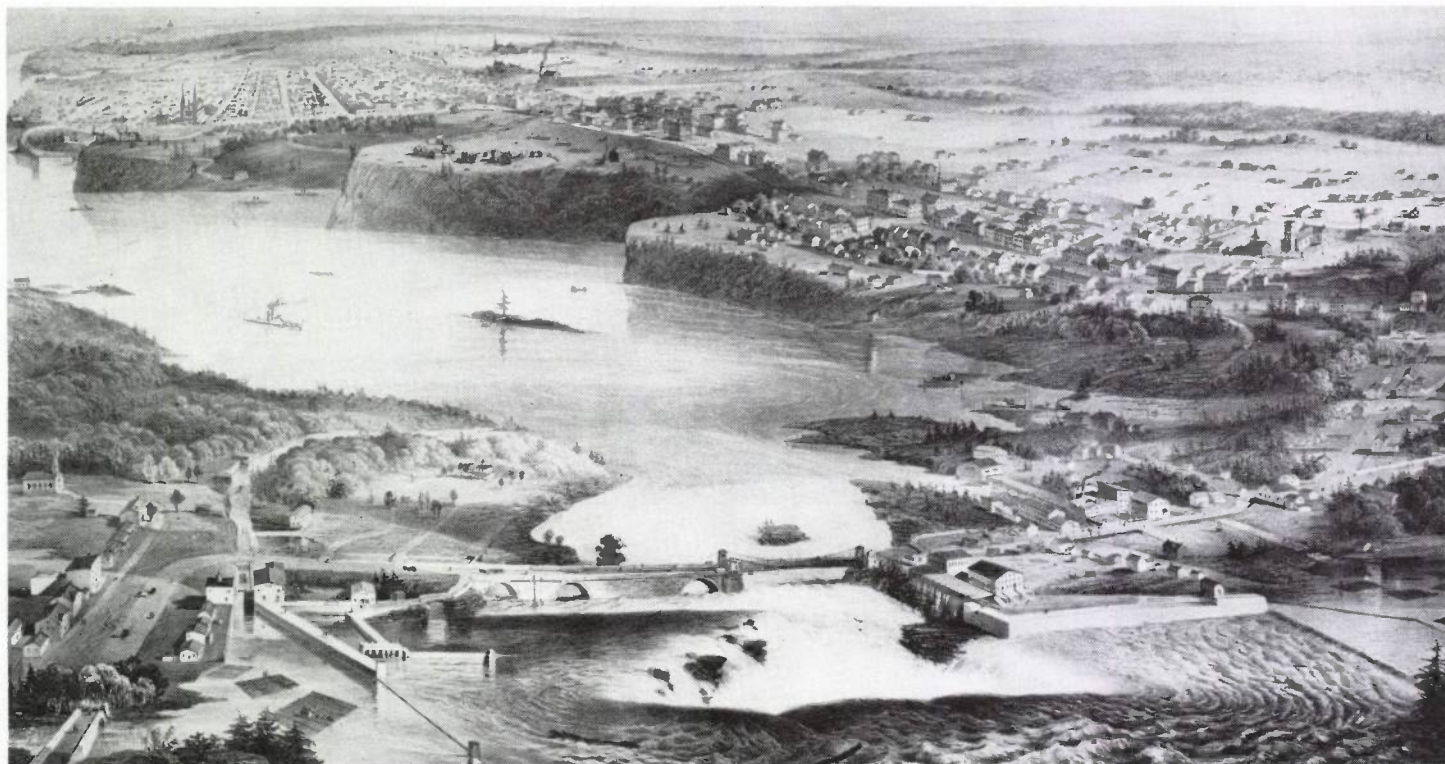
Two other explanations of the meaning of the name are sometimes put forward, although they are not as widely accepted as the preceding one. According to some, **Ottawa** evolved out of the Amerindian word "oTMTM^w", meaning "to boil", and refers to the Chaudière Falls on the river, where "the water boils". According to others, the variant **Outawak** means "those who have big ears". The historian Ferland wrote on this subject, in 1861, that "the name Ottawa given to one of the great Algonquian nations comes from the practice, still followed in certain places, of splitting one's ears open from top to bottom and inserting strips of skin or cloth; this made the ears larger".

The name was written in numerous ways from 1632 to 1900. Probably, it would be tedious to list all the spellings that have been reported, but in conclusion, a few can be mentioned: **Otahas, Otaoas, Otaoüaks, Otaous, Otawas, Ottawaawa, Outaouax, Outtaouis, Uttawa, W'tawas.**

attribua. Par exemple, le Récollet Gabriel Sagard Theodat note, dans son ouvrage de 1632, que les **Andatahouats** furent deux jours au lac Huron "à traiter et à négocier" avec les Hurons "et autres qui retournaient de la traite de Kebec".

Deux autres hypothèses, moins admises que la précédente cependant, sont parfois avancées pour expliquer la signification de cette appellation. Selon certains, **Ottawa** serait l'évolution du mot amérindien **ottew** ayant le sens de "bouillir", et il se référerait à la chute des Chaudières de cette rivière où "l'eau est en ébullition". Selon d'autres, la variante **Outawak** signifierait "ceux qui ont des grandes oreilles". À cet égard, l'historien Ferland écrit, en 1861, que "le nom Ottawa donné à une des grandes nations algonquines [sic] vient de la pratique encore suivie en certains lieux, de se fendre l'oreille depuis le haut jusqu'au bas, et d'y insérer des bandes de peau ou d'étoffe; cette opération rendait les oreilles très grandes".

Ce vocable s'est orthographié d'une foule de manières au cours de la période 1632-1900. Des auteurs ont relevé plus de cent variantes graphiques pour ce mot ethnique. Sans doute, serait-il fastidieux d'énumérer toutes les orthographes recensées. Évoquons-en tout de même quelques-unes, pour terminer: **Otahas, Otaoas, Otaoüaks, Otaous, Otawas, Ottawaawa, Outaouax, Outtaouis, Uttawa, W'tawas.**



"City of Ottawa 1857 Canada West"

(National Archives Canada / Archives nationales Canada, C-2813)

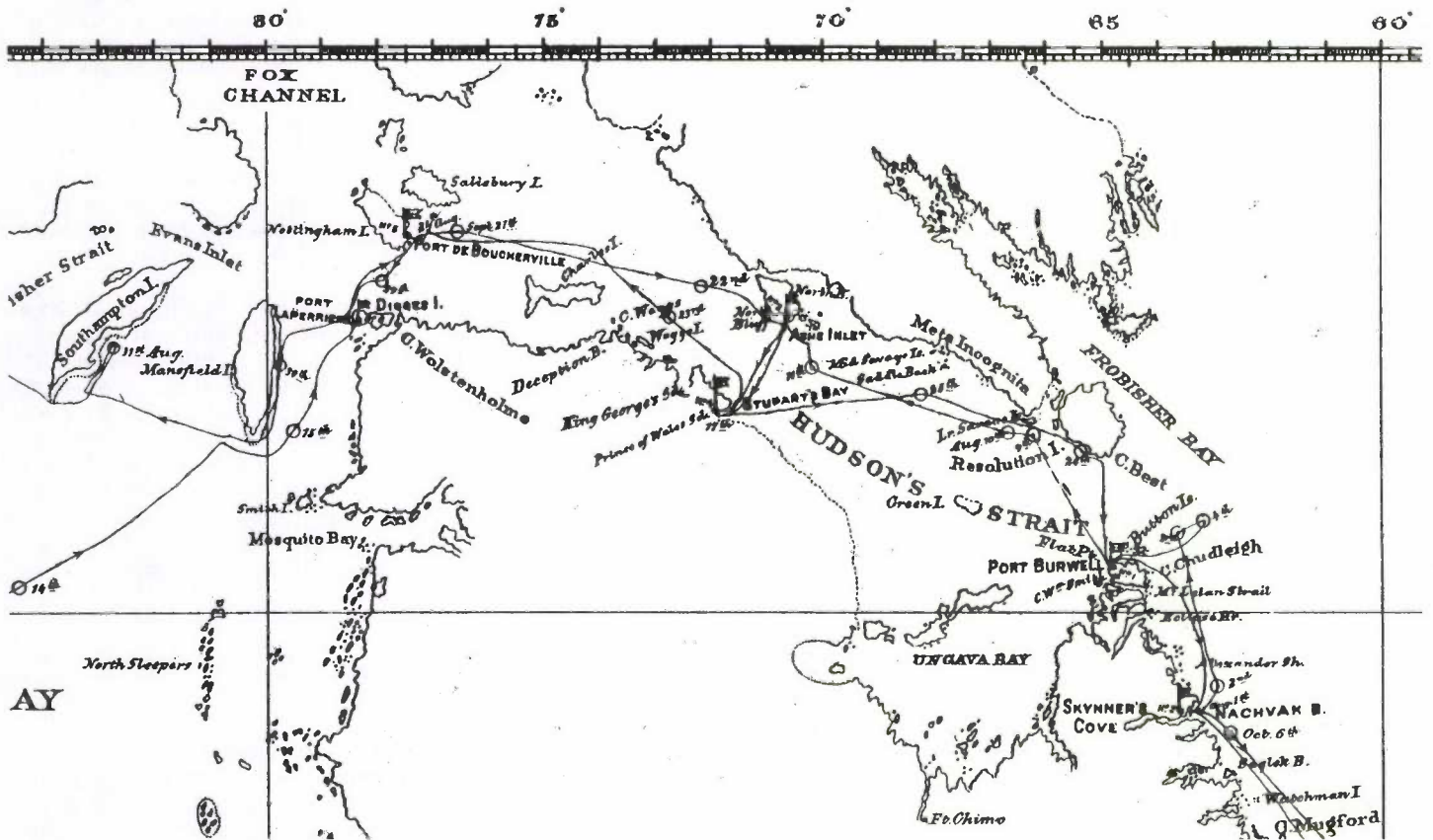
LIEUT. GORDON'S PLACE NAMES: OBSERVATION STATIONS IN HUDSON STRAIT, 1884-86

Morley Thomas*

In the 1980s, when native names, rather than English and French names are being recognized for places and features in Northern Canada, it is interesting to note the survival of several names originally given

to Hudson Strait observation stations by Lieut. Andrew Robertson Gordon, Commander of the Hudson's Bay Expeditions in the mid 1880s. Charged by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to ascertain for what period of the year the strait was navigable, Gordon established stations to observe and record weather, ice, current and tide conditions throughout the year.

* Morley Thomas, Atmospheric Environment Service, Downsview, Ontario.



Part of the chart showing the track of the "S.S. Neptune", Hudson's Bay Expedition, 1884, published by the Department of Marine, Ottawa, 1885

(National Archives Canada, NMC-7316)

Gordon and party left Halifax on the "**Neptune**" on July 22, 1884. On August 5, he selected the first observing station near Cape Chidley and named it "Port Burwell", after the observer in charge, H.M. Burwell of London, Ontario. Two "station men" were left there to assist him. Over the next two and a half months, Gordon established five similar stations at "Ashe's Inlet",¹ "Stupart's Bay", "Port De Boucherville", "Port Laperrière",² and "Skynner's Cove". Each was named by Gordon for the head of the observing party he left behind for the 1884-85 winter season. Also during the voyage, Gordon visited Churchill where he engaged Mr. John R. Spencer, the Hudson's Bay Company agent, to take meteorological observations, and York Factory where W. Wood, a HBC storeman and experienced meteorological observer, was expected to continue his observing task. Gordon and the ship's party arrived back in St. John's, Newfoundland, on October 11, 1884.



"Port Laperrière" on Digges Island, N.W.T., with the "S.S. Neptune" anchored offshore, 1884

(National Archives Canada, C-86359)

Gordon sailed north from Halifax again on May 27, 1885. This time, on the "**Alert**", he was to test the ice conditions in Hudson Strait and to visit his six observing stations. Officers and men were taken north to relieve those who had over-wintered at five of the stations; the sixth at Skynner's Cove, Labrador, was to be discontinued after the summer of 1885. Two of the original personnel were professional meteorological observers: William Ashe of Québec, who had assisted his father, Commander E.D. Ashe, Director of the Quebec Observatory; and Frederic Stupart of the Meteorological Service in Toronto, who would become the Director of the Service from 1894 to 1929. Stupart's relieving observer was Frank Payne,³ also from the Meteorological Service in Toronto. In the summer of 1886, Gordon sailed north again on the "**Alert**", charged with the responsibility of picking up not only the men but also the houses and all portable and valuable articles at the stations. These tasks were accomplished as part of the voyage which lasted from June 24 to October 14.

From the three expeditions, and with information from his stations, Gordon concluded that in Hudson Strait there was a great variability in the dates of open navigation. He stated that the best conditions were to be encountered in August and September, with July and October being marginal in some years. He provided evidence that Churchill Harbour was much better for shipping than York factory and would be the best terminus on the proposed Hudson Bay Railway. He also reported on the resources of the Hudson Bay area and the activities of the American whalers.

During the 1880s, Lieut. Gordon's permanent position was Deputy Superintendent of the Meteorological Service in Toronto. After the Hudson Strait expeditions he spent the summers with the Fisheries Protection Service on the Atlantic Coast and in 1891 was appointed to an Ottawa position as Nautical Adviser to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as well as being Commander of the Fisheries Protection Service fleet. Unfortunately, Gordon died in 1893 at the early age of 42.

In addition to naming the stations, Gordon apparently gave the name **Andrew Gordon Bay** to a feature on the north side of Hudson Strait, east of Cape Dorset. That name together with **Ashe Inlet**, **Port de Boucherville**, **Port de Laperrière** and **Stupart Bay** is still in official use. **Ruisseau Stupart** has been adopted for a stream flowing into Stupart Bay. Although **Port Burwell** was abandoned when the inhabitants were moved out in 1978, the name is still officially applied to the locality. **Skynner Cove** was used until thirty years ago, when the official name of this bay on the Labrador coast was changed to **Schooner Cove**.

1 Names as used by A.R. Gordon or geologist Robert Bell in their report of the 1884 expedition.

2 Also referred to as "Laperrière Harbor" by Gordon in the report of 1884.

3 Frank Payne is still remembered in **Lac Payne**, Quebec, and at one time also was honoured by **Payne Bay** and **Rivière Payne** in northern Quebec.

References

Canada, Department of Marine and Fisheries
(1885): Report of the Hudson's Bay Expedition, under the command of Lieut. A.R. Gordon, R.N., 1884. Appendix 30 of Sessional Papers (No. 9), p. 189-206.

(1886): Report of the Second Hudson's Bay Expedition under the command of Lieut. A.R. Gordon, R.N., 1885. Sessional Papers (No. 11), p. 1-55.

NAMES OF HUDSON STRAIT OBSERVATION STATIONS FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY EXPEDITIONS

1884-85-86

UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. A.R. GORDON, R.N.

<u>Current official name</u>	<u>Names given by Gordon in 1884</u>	<u>Other names used by Gordon</u>	<u>1884-85</u>	<u>Chief Observer</u>	<u>1885-86</u>
Port Burwell 60°25' 64°50*	Port Burwell (August 5)	Cape Chidley Cape Chudleigh	Herbert M. Burwell	Gilbert R. Shaw	
Ashe Inlet 62°34' 70°63'	Ashe's Inlet (August 11)	Ashe Inlet	William A. Ashe	James W. Tyrell	
Stupart Bay 61°34' 71°35'	Stupart's Bay (August 17)	Stuparts Bay	R. Frederic Stupart	Frank F. Payne	
Port de Boucherville 63°12' 77°33'	Port De Boucherville John McKenzie (August 24)	Port De Boucherville Nottingham Island Nottingham's Island	C.V. De Boucherville		
Port de Laperrière 62°34' 78°04'	Port Laperrière (September 16)	Laperriere Harbor Cape Digges Digges Island	A.N. Laperrière	Percy C. Woodworth	
Schooner Cove 59°06' 63°31' (Newfoundland)	Skynner's Cove (September 30)	Skynners Cove Skinners Cove Nachvak Cove	William Skynner	W.H. Jordon } H.M. Rainsford } Abandoned in October 1885	summer 1985

* The early location of Port Burwell was on the northeast shore of the water body of Port Burwell, at 60° 24' 45" - 64° 49' 00". In 1965 the community was moved two miles to the northwest to the shore of Fox Harbour, at approximately 60° 25' 30" - 64° 50' 30".

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National Archives - RG-10: federal documents of interest to researchers on native issues

Les Archives nationales - RG-10: documents fédéraux intéressants pour les chercheurs des affaires autochtones

"The records relating to Indian Affairs date from 1677 until the present. Included are documents created by the old British Indian department, various colonial administrations, and the several branches and departments responsible for Indian Affairs under federal authority after Confederation. These records reflect the variegated activities connected with the administration of Indian matters, including the early role of Indians in military strategy; the negotiation of treaties; reserve land sales and timber disposal; the provision of educational facilities and administration of trust funds; as well as planning and supervision of agricultural and industrial projects on reserves."

"Ces documents sur les affaires indiennes remontent à aussi loin que 1677. Certains émanent de l'ancien ministère des Indiens britannique, d'autres, de différents administrations coloniales ou des nombreux ministères et directions auxquels le gouvernement fédéral confia les affaires indiennes après la Confédération. En les lisant, on peut apprendre beaucoup sur les nombreuses activités liées à l'administration des questions indiennes, sur le rôle joué par les Indiens dans la stratégie militaire au début de la colonisation, et sur la négociation des traités, la vente de terres des réserves et la coupe du bois, l'établissement d'installations scolaires, l'administration des fonds en fiducie et la planification et la supervision de projets agricoles et industriels dans les réserves."

NEWS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES PROGRAMMES

ALBERTA

In this era of dwindling funds for government programmes, the need arose in Alberta for a body to foster an awareness of the importance of geographical names, both as an historical resource as well as an expression of the province's unique cultural heritage. The interested public formed the **Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society**, a "not-for-profit society" which would create an awareness of Alberta's geographical naming heritage and undertake projects to increase public awareness of the importance of geographical names as an historical resource.

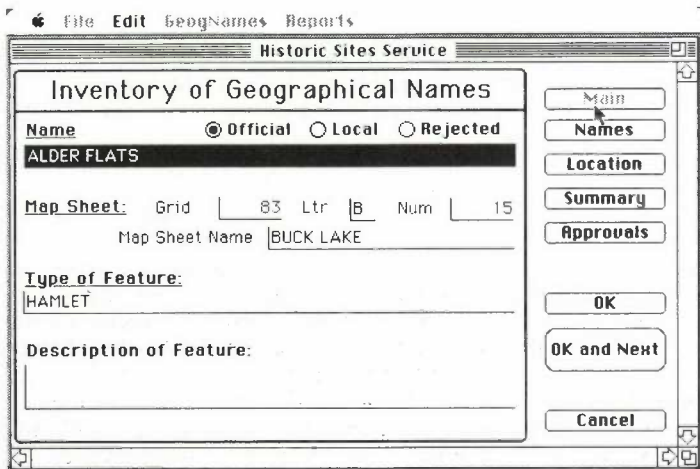
To this end, the Society has obtained funds from a federal granting programme to enable the membership to assemble an exhibit of historic maps. The Society has been actively engaged in collecting maps which have in the past been used primarily as research tools. Several items are very old cloth maps, which were drawn and used by native peoples and the first settlers to Alberta, and date from at least the 1800s. As the vast majority of Albertans are unaware of the existence of these maps, an exhibit and catalogue of selected historic maps of Western Canada

was proposed. This exhibit will be on display in Edmonton at the Provincial Museum of Alberta, in the Orientation Gallery, and will include approximately 40 maps tracing the cultural cartographic record since the 1560s.

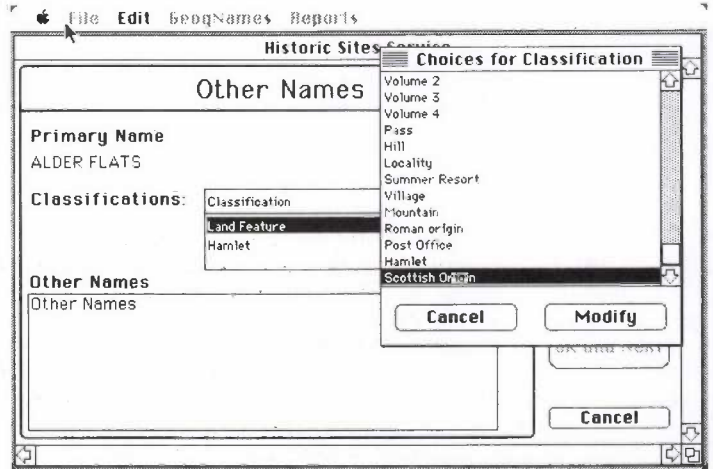
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The Geographical Names Programme of Alberta Culture & Multiculturalism is currently in the process of computerizing its inventory of 10 000 official names and 7 000 unofficial names. Two Macintosh SE computers are being used with internal hard disks of 20 megabytes each. The Data Manager selected is one of the most powerful ever made for any Apple product and is known as 4th Dimension. This enables the user to access as much or as little of the information in the database as required, and to sort by an almost unlimited number of fields.

The two screens illustrated show (a) one of the five screens for inputting information and (b) various classifications that can be used for sorting.



One of five screens used for inputting information



Classifications available for sorting

TOPOS

LE SYSTÈME AUTOMATISÉ DE GESTION DE LA TOPONYMIE QUÉBÉCOISE

Denis Tremblay et Alain Vallières*

INTRODUCTION

La Commission de toponymie du Québec administre actuellement une banque de données toponymiques de plus de 210 000 entités. Pour en faire une gestion efficace, elle s'est dotée d'un système automatisé - TOPOS - lui permettant une grande diversité d'opérations et aussi une possibilité d'accroissement de données. En effet, la Commission évalue à plusieurs centaines de milliers le nombre d'entités encore à dénommer.

Soucieuse de partager son expérience, la Commission présente ici une synthèse des composantes et du fonctionnement de son système.

1. Les objectifs du système

Le système de gestion informatique de la toponymie du Québec - TOPOS - permet à la Commission de toponymie de remplir adéquatement les devoirs qui lui sont conférés par la **Charte de la langue française** voire inventorier, officialiser, conserver et diffuser l'information toponymique.

Fonctionnel depuis janvier 1986, TOPOS est devenu un instrument de travail permettant la planification et le suivi des activités du traitement toponymique et un outil de gestion d'une banque de données intégrées.

2. Les composantes

Le système TOPOS est composé d'une **banque de données** regroupant toutes les informations relatives au toponyme, d'un ensemble de **tables de codification** normalisant les données au maximum et des fichiers permettant la **compilation de statistiques** et la **production de listes**. Il est géré par un ordinateur de type HP 3000 série 68 muni d'une mémoire à 5 M octets.

Les transactions entre le toponymiste et le système TOPOS se font en accès direct, à partir d'un interface terminal HP 2392 ou HP 150 et d'une imprimante HP 2934.

* Denis Tremblay et Alain Vallières, membres du personnel, Commission de toponymie du Québec,

2.1 Les informations relatives au toponyme

Le toponyme inscrit dans la banque de données comprend 21 champs différents dont 7 champs sont obligatoires au moment de la saisie. C'est par le biais de quelques-uns de ces champs que l'on pourra accéder interactivement à un toponyme selon que l'on utilise le mode interrogation, modification ou annulation.

Les champs retenus sont les suivants:

a) Numéro - 1

Ce champ est un numéro séquentiel à 6 chiffres désignant un toponyme de façon unique. Il est attribué automatiquement par le système au moment de l'entrée du nom dans la banque de données. On peut l'utiliser pour repérer un toponyme dans la banque.

b) Statut** - 2

Le statut est composé de deux lettres préalablement stockées dans la table des statuts qui identifient le niveau d'importance du toponyme: officiel, variante, renseignement, ou le niveau d'avancement dans le processus du traitement toponymique. Dans le cas d'une nouvelle entrée, il faut qu'il existe un statut équivalent dans cette table pour qu'il soit saisi;

c) Date de décision - 3

Il s'agit de la date où la Commission a pris une décision sur le statut à accorder au toponyme;

d) Date de saisie - 4

C'est la date d'entrée du toponyme dans la banque de données;

** Ce champ est obligatoire au moment de la saisie.

TOPOS	INTERROGATION TOPONYME		87-06-02
1 NUMÉRO :	10407	2 STATUT :	ON
3 DATE DE DÉCISION :	68-12-18	4 DATE DE SAISIE :	68-01-01
5 DATE DE PARUTION :	68-12-05		
6 TOPONYME :	Cap-Chat		
7 RENVOI :			
8 CODE D'ENTITÉ :	990 Ville		
9 CODE LINGUISTIQUE :	11 Français	/Français	
10 CODE GÉO 1 :	03730 Cap-Chat	13 LAT. :	49 06
11 CODE GÉO 2 :	00000	14 LONG.:	66 41
12 DIV-RECENS. :	Gaspé-Ouest		
15 CODE DE CANTON 1 :	2430 Cap-Chat		
16 CODE DE CANTON 2 :	0	17 NO-FEUILLET :	226/02
18 NOTE :	1-Dans C.P.O. 1755-1895, p27. Long. était 66		
19 :	76-08. Selon C.Roy "Littérature orale en Gaspésie,		
20 :	p29, une lég. veut qu'un chat ait été enfermé dans		
21 :	un rocher en forme de chat. UC, enq. CBO-JYD 80-06		

e) Date de parution - 5

En vertu des exigences légales, la Commission doit publier ses décisions dans la **Gazette officielle du Québec**; ce champ est donc réservé à la date de publication;

f) Toponyme** - 6

Il s'agit du nom du toponyme lui-même. Une chaîne de 64 caractères comprenant le spécifique et le générique lui est réservée. Ce champ peut également être utilisé pour repérer un toponyme selon le mode choisi;

g) Renvoi - 7

Il s'agit du nom officiel lorsque le toponyme constitue une variante. Un nombre de 64 caractères lui est également réservé et sert aussi au repérage d'un toponyme;

h) Code d'entité** - 8

Chaque type d'entité ou nature du lieu nommé a été préalablement codé et inscrit dans une table des entités. Ce qui permet au moment de l'entrée, de saisir uniquement le code. Dans le cas où l'utilisateur ne connaît pas le code, il pourra saisir le nom de l'entité où 36 caractères sont disponibles. Toutefois, il doit exister dans la table, une entité portant ce nom. Ce champ constitue également un élément de repérage dans le cas où plusieurs entités portent le même nom;

i) Code linguistique - 9

Un code de deux chiffres, identifiant jusqu'à 2 origines linguistiques du toponyme, est aussi stocké dans la table des codes linguistiques. La correspondance linguistique à chacun des chiffres doit exister dans la table, pour que le code soit saisi;

j) Code géographique** - 10,11

Le territoire administratif (municipalité, territoire non organisé, réserve indienne, zone d'exploitation contrôlée) auquel se rattache le toponyme est identifié par un code à cinq chiffres préalablement inscrit dans la table des municipalités. Ce code géographique doit exister dans la table pour être saisi ou pour repérer un toponyme dans la banque. Un deuxième territoire administratif est ajouté dans le cas des entités à caractère régional;

k) Division de recensement - 12

La division de recensement est donnée automatiquement après avoir entré le code géographique puisqu'il s'agit des deux premiers chiffres de ce code. Une table des divisions de recensement a donc été nécessaire pour établir la correspondance;

l) Coordonnées géographiques** - 13,14

La latitude et la longitude sont données en degrés et minutes. Au moment de la saisie d'un nouveau toponyme, un mécanisme de contrôle empêche d'inscrire une coordonnée en dehors du territoire québécois. Ce champ peut également être utilisé pour repérer des toponymes dans un périmètre donné.

** Ce champ est obligatoire au moment de la saisie.

m) Code de canton - 15,16

Le canton, unité territoriale servant à la concession des terres publiques, auquel se rattache le toponyme est identifié par un code à quatre chiffres emmagasiné dans la table des cantons. Au moment de l'entrée, l'usager aura le choix de saisir le code ou le nom. Toutefois, l'un ou l'autre devra être inscrit dans la table. Un deuxième canton est ajouté dans le cas où l'entité déborde le canton principal.

n) Numéro de feuillet** - 17

Le numéro de feuillet correspond au découpage du système national de référence cartographique (S.N.R.C.). Un mécanisme de contrôle lié aux coordonnées géographiques empêche la saisie de ce champ si l'information fournie est erronée;

o) Note - 18 à 25

Le champ note est réservé pour y inscrire des informations relatives à l'origine, à l'usage ou à l'évolution du toponyme. Huit lignes d'une longueur de 50 caractères chacune sont disponibles.

2.2 Les tables de codification

L'entrée d'un nouveau toponyme ou l'accès à un enregistrement existant dans la banque de

données est facilitée par l'utilisation de tables codées. Le système TOPOS en possède 8:

- Table des entités;
- Table des cantons;
- Table des municipalités régionales de comté (M.R.C.);
- Table des divisions de recensement;
- Table des régions administratives;
- Table des codes linguistiques;
- Table des statuts;
- Table des municipalités.

Ces tables serviront également de mécanisme de contrôle de qualité de l'information au moment de la saisie. Par ailleurs, elles permettront l'ajout, la modification ou l'extraction en bloc de données relatives aux toponymes ayant des caractéristiques similaires.

2.3 Le fichier de compilation statistique

Développé pour répondre aux activités administratives de la Commission, ce fichier permet d'obtenir une lecture rapide et régulière du corpus toponymique.

Table des municipalités

Code géo.	Nom de la municipalité	Statut	Code MCR	Code adm.	No. div.
05460	Saint-Edmond	SD	170	01	05
05480	Lac-au-Saumon	UL	170	01	05
05500	Saint-Alexandre-des-Lacs	P	170	01	05
05520	Saint-Tharcisius	P	170	01	05

Table des divisions de recensement

Nom de la division	Numéro de la division
Papineau	75
Pontiac	80
Portneuf	29

Exemple: Nombre de toponymes et d'odonymes officiels de statut OP et ON selon l'appartenance linguistique, au 31 mars 1988

Appartenance linguistique	Nombre de toponymes	%Nombre total de toponymes	Nombre d'odonymes	Nombre total	%Nombre total d'odonymes
1- Français	69 978	52,97	31 344	101 322	76,70
2- Anglais	11 549	8,74	2 897	14 446	10,94
3- Amérindien	7 393	5,60	169	7 562	5,72
4- Inuit	1 888	1,43		1 888	1,43
5- Autre, inconnu...	6 088	4,61	796	6 884	5,21
Total	96 896	73,35	35 206	132 102	100%

Toutes les permutations à partir des champs toponymiques sont évidemment réalisables.

2.4 Le fichier de production de listes

Le fichier de production de listes répond aux besoins de la Commission en matière de traitement, de

contrôle et de diffusion de la toponymie. Il permet la production immédiate de rapports préalablement programmés. Comme pour le fichier de compilation statistique, il est possible de produire autant d'extrants qu'il est possible d'imaginer de permutations significatives à partir des champs toponymiques. Voir les quelques exemples ci-dessous:

1^o Liste des toponymes officiels par municipalité

Métis-sur-Mer UL,, 06720

Toponyme	Entité	Lat.	Long.
Boules, Les	Îlots	48 41	67 59
Casse-Pierre, Le	Lieu-dit	48 40	68 04
Lac Astle, Décharge du	Ruisseau	48 41	68 00
Lévesque, Cours d'eau	Cours d'eau agricole	48 39	67 59
Métis Beach	Bureau de poste	48 40	68 00
Métis-sur-Mer	Municipalité de village	48 40	68 00

2^o Liste des toponymes selon l'entité et par division de recensement

Toponyme Renvoi	Entité	Division de recensement	Municipalité principale Municipalité secondaire	Lat. Feuillet	Long.	Date de décision
Comeau, Baie	Anse	Berthier	49400 U Saint-Gabriel	4618	7323	86-01-01 311/06
Acteson, Anse à	Anse	Bonaventure	04130 P Sainte-Germaine-de l'Anse-aux-Gascons	4811	6453	86-01-01 22A/02
Barbe, Anse à la	Anse	Bonaventure	04130 P Sainte-Germaine-de l'Anse-aux-Gascons	4811	6453	86-01-01 22A/02
Beebe, Anse	Anse	Bonaventure	04160 CT Port-Daniel- Partie-Ouest	4809	6457	86-01-01 22A/02

3^o Liste des odonymes par municipalité

Baie-Saint-Paul D, 12450
21M/07 47°27' 70°30'

Numéro Séquentiel	Toponyme Renvoi	Statut	Code entité	Code ling	Date décision	Date parution
121783	Bellevue, Rue	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
133425	Boivin, Rue	ON	916	10	86-01-01	84-12-29
121800	Breton, Rue	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
121808	Capitaine, Rue du	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
121816	Cèdres, Rue des	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
121820	Chapelle, Rue de la	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17

Outre ces différents rapports produits, le système TOPOS génère pour les fins de publications des nouveaux toponymes officialisés, la production de la Gazette officielle du Québec.

3. Le fonctionnement

Le fonctionnement général du système TOPOS est conçu de façon telle que le toponymiste peut gérer instantanément l'information toponymique à partir de l'écran. Pour ce faire, il a accès à un menu principal lui permettant de procéder à cinq grandes opérations qui rejoignent les composantes du système:

- 1) La gestion des toponymes;
- 2) La mise à jour des tables;
- 3) La compilation de statistiques;
- 4) La production de listes;
- 5) La production de la Gazette officielle

La gestion des toponymes constitue l'élément-clé du système puisque les opérations que l'on y accomplit créent la banque de données toponymiques. Outre l'entrée d'un nouveau toponyme, on peut interroger, modifier ou même annuler un toponyme par le biais de menus secondaires.

Puisque les informations relatives au toponyme sont très liées aux tables de codifications, il est aussi important de pouvoir les mettre à jour. La fonction de mise à jour des tables le permet.

Enfin, les fonctions liées à la compilation de statistiques et la production de listes sont des fonctions passives dans ce sens qu'elles n'interviennent pas dans la banque de données. Ce sont des fonctions essentiellement distributrices d'information.

4. Les bénéfices

L'implantation du système TOPOS a permis à la Commission de réaliser des bénéfices et d'en anticiper d'autres, étant donné son potentiel.

À titre de bénéfices obtenus, notons:

- 1) La possibilité de dresser quotidiennement un tableau de la toponymie québécoise vu sa mise à jour facile;
- 2) Les économies de temps appréciables réalisées par les utilisateurs du fait de la centralisation de toutes les données toponymiques avec un accès direct à la banque;
- 3) L'obtention d'une réponse rapide à plus de 1700 consultations annuelles venant de divers organismes de l'Administration ou de citoyens;
- 4) Une augmentation de la productivité des concepteurs et des producteurs de cartes en réduisant le temps nécessaire à la vérification et à la mise à jour de la toponymie sur ces documents;
- 5) La production immédiate de listes répondant à la fois aux activités de traitement et aux demandes externes;
- 6) La possibilité pour les chercheurs d'obtenir l'information pertinente à leur champ d'activité;
- 7) L'accès direct à TOPOS par des usagers extérieurs à la Commission de toponymie.

Parmi les bénéfices anticipés, il y a lieu de croire au jumelage d'informations avec d'autres banques de données géographiques.

Par ailleurs, l'ajout d'autres champs comme la codification sémantique, la localisation à la seconde près d'un toponyme, les tenants et aboutissants des entités de type linéaire ou la création d'un fichier parallèle pour répondre à l'exiguité du champ note, sont autant

d'avantages que nous pourrions tirer éventuellement du système.

Conclusion

En se dotant d'un système adapté à ses besoins et aux besoins de l'évolution technologique de l'ère des banques de données, la Commission de toponymie a fait preuve de dynamisme voire d'avant-garde. C'est dans cette optique qu'elle évoluera dans le développement de son système de gestion toponymique.

MENUS POUR LA FONCTION "PRODUCTION DE LISTES"

LISTES DE TOPONYMES

PAR CODE LINGUISTIQUE.....	* 7-	Liste des toponymes officiels (T et FTP) selon le code linguistique
PAR NUMÉRO FEUILLET		
- TOUS LES TOPONYMES.....	* 1-	Liste des toponymes par feuillet
- TOPONYMES OFFICIELS.....	* 9-	Liste des toponymes officiels avec ou sans les variantes diffusées par feuillet 1:50 000
PAR MUNICIPALITÉ		
- TOUS LES TOPONYMES.....	* 2-	Liste des toponymes par municipalité
- TOPONYMES OFFICIELS.....	* 3-	Liste des toponymes officiels par municipalité
PAR ENTITÉ		
- TOUS LES TOPONYMES.....	* 5-	Liste des toponymes et des odonymes selon l'entité et ce peu importe le statut
- TOPONYMES OFFICIELS.....	* 8-	Liste des toponymes officiels T et FTP par entité
- TOPONYMES OFFICIELS SELON LA DATE DE SAISIE.....	* 13-	Liste des toponymes officiels T et FTP par entité selon la date de décision
STATUT OP.....	* 11-	Liste des toponymes de statut OP selon la date de décision
CHANGEMENTS DE NOMS.....	* 10-	Liste des changements de noms (toponymie) selon la date de décision
MUNICIP. TERR. N-ORG. RÉSERVE.....	* 14-	Liste des municipalités, territoires non-organisés et réserves indiennes

LISTES D'ODONYMES

PAR MUNICIPALITÉ		
- TOUS LES ODONYMES.....	* 20-	Liste complète des odonymes par municipalité
- ODONYMES OFFICIELS.....	* 22-	Liste des odonymes officiels par municipalité
- ODONYMES POUR AVIS FAVORABLE.....	* 21-	Liste partielle des odonymes par municipalité (avis favorable)
- ODONYMES OFFICIELS ET POUR AVIS FAVORABLE.....	* 23-	Liste partielle des odonymes officiels et présentés pour avis favorable, par générique et par municipalité
PAR ENTITÉ		
- TOUS LES ODONYMES.....	* 5-	Liste des toponymes et des odonymes selon l'entité et ce peu importe le statut
- ODONYMES OFFICIELS.....	* 24-	Liste des odonymes officiels par entité
STATUT OP.....	* 26-	Liste des odonymes de statut OP par municipalité selon la date de décision
CHANGEMENTS DE NOMS.....	* 25-	Liste des changements de noms (odonymie) selon la date de décision

LISTES DE TOPONYMES ET ODONYMES

PAR ENTITÉ ET NO-SÉQ.....	* 15-	Liste des toponymes (T,FTP) et des odonymes (O) selon l'entité et par numéro séquentiel
PAR MUNICIPALITÉ.....	* 4-	Liste des toponymes et odonymes par municipalité et par date de saisie
PAR DATE DE SAISIE		
- TOUS LES TOPONYMES.....	* 6-	Liste des toponymes et des odonymes selon le statut, la date de saisie et l'intervalle alphabétique
- SELON LE STATUT.....	* 6-	Liste des toponymes et des odonymes selon le statut, la date de saisie et l'intervalle alphabétique
TOPONYMES DÉSOFFICIAISÉS.....	* 12-	Liste des toponymes désocialisés (RP) selon la date de décision
STATUT OP.....	* 11-	Liste des toponymes de statut OP selon la date de décision

CANADA'S "TRUE" NORTH

Capt C.G. Dorman RE*

Canada's easternmost point is Cape Spear; the southernmost point is Middle Island (near Pelee Island); and the westernmost point is Mount St. Elias. But where is Canada's northernmost point of land?

Most people know that Ellesmere Island is Canada's most northerly island. But exactly where on Ellesmere Island is Canada's northernmost point?

A "Canadian Geographic" article (Feb/Mar 1987) by Alan Rayburn stated that: "The name of the most northern point of Canada has been debated for a number of years."

The text explained that Sir George Nares, on his 1875-76 expedition, declared **Cape Columbia** to be the most northerly extension of land. Then, in 1956, a book by Moira Dunbar and Keith Greenaway, entitled "**Arctic Canada from the Air**", stated that **Cape Aldrich** was the northernmost point. This was re-iterated by Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith in 1974. Mr. Rayburn's 1987 article suggested that a small point between what are identified on maps as **Cape Columbia** and **Cape Aldrich** appeared to extend further north. However, he considered this extremity to be but a part of the larger feature, **Cape Columbia**.

In the summer of 1987, a field survey party from the Mapping and Charting Establishment (MCE) which was involved in OP ARCTIC 87 was instructed to try to resolve the question, hopefully once and for all.

OP ARCTIC 87 was the last in a series of MCE survey operations which have, over the past forty years,

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provided the last of the ground control stations for the 1:50 000 scale mapping of Canada. The 1987 operation was a survey wrap up, spanning Ellesmere Island from Grise Fiord in the south of CFS Alert in the north. Thirteen MCE surveyors were in the field for eight weeks, with air support provided by helicopters and a Twin Otter.

The operation was an outstanding success. Nineteen new horizontal control stations and four new vertical control stations were established, aerial photographs were taken of 134 survey stations, and 1151 forty-five gallon fuel drums were recovered during the operation, as part of a DND environmental clean up.

The most northerly point? Maj Dave Eagles saw the "Canadian Geographic" article and suggested to LCol Focsaneanu (CO MCE) that a survey to define Canada's northernmost point would be an interesting technical task, as well as excellent training for MCE surveyors.

Pre-field preparation included an assessment of the existing control, a careful scrutiny of all maps and aerial photographs, and some traverse planning. The photos showed a rugged coastline with steep cliffs and a flat narrow shoreline. The maps did not provide enough detail to identify with any certainty what would be the most northerly point.

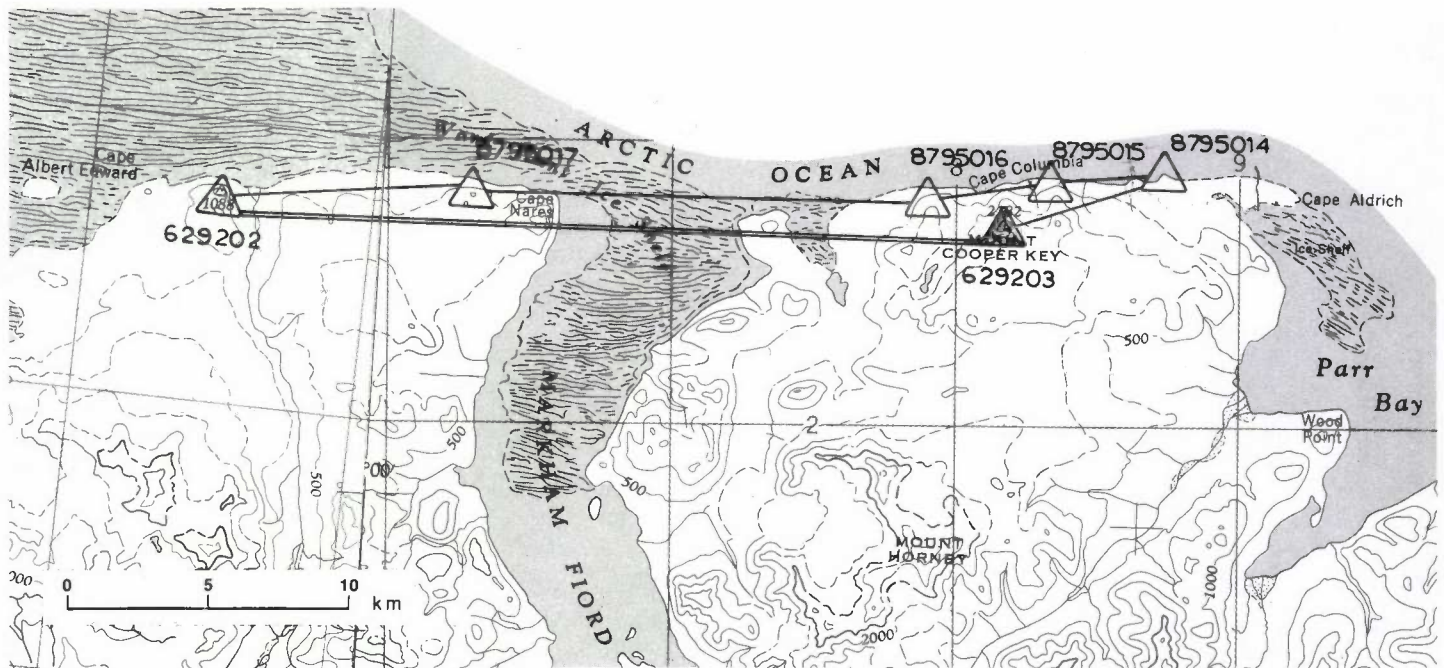
A reconnaissance was carried out by MWO Jim Patterson and Sgt Tony Lee on 18 July, 1987. As a result, it was decided to observe a conventional traverse to third order procedures, opening and closing on two existing stations.

The survey crew of MWO Patterson, Sgt Lee, MCpl Regis Bourgault, and MCpl Byron Smith carried out the traverse from CFS Alert, between July 18 and 20. They measured angles using a Wild T2A theodolite and distances using Microfix 100Cs. Four new stations were established along the coast (see traverse diagram). All the stations were marked by a survey disc, targetted, and photographed using an RC10A aerial survey camera mounted in a military Twin Otter. The traverse was computed in the field and then adjusted using a least squares network adjustment programme. The final results are shown in Table 1.

The measurements show that station 8795014, west of the headland called **Cape Aldrich**, is located at Canada's most northerly point. It is 7.8 seconds, or approximately 242m, further north than the station on **Cape Columbia**.

OP ARCTIC 87 built and dedicated a cairn, including a suitably inscribed plaque, overlooking this most northerly point of land.

This survey should now end the debate over Canada's northernmost point. MCE surveyors have established, by proven survey methods, that the land just to the west of Cape Aldrich has the highest recorded latitude. In so doing, they gained valuable experience in survey techniques, and again showed a Canadian Forces presence in the High Arctic.



Stations on the North Point Traverse, as plotted on NTS 1:250 000 sheets 340 E & H and 120 F & G

STATION	REMARKS	APPROX LOCATION	LATITUDE(N)	LONGITUDE(W)	ELEVATION(M)
8795014	est. 1987	West of Cape Aldrich	83° 06' 30.8"	69° 54' 43.9"	12
8795015	est. 1987	Cape Columbia	83° 06' 23.0"	70° 14' 36.9"	150
8795016	est. 1987	East of Cape Columbia	83° 06' 08.5"	70° 32' 51.0"	228
8795017	est. 1987	Cape Nares	83° 05' 44.3"	71° 45' 46.1"	302
8495041	existing 1984	Ward Hunt Island	83° 05' 19.722"	74° 16' 05.496"	436
629202	existing 1962	Cape Albert Edward	83° 05' 34.795"	72° 25' 05.697"	333
629203	existing 1962	Mount Cooper Key	83° 05' 37.350"	70° 22' 07.509"	665

Table 1: Latitude, longitude and elevation of stations on the North Point Traverse

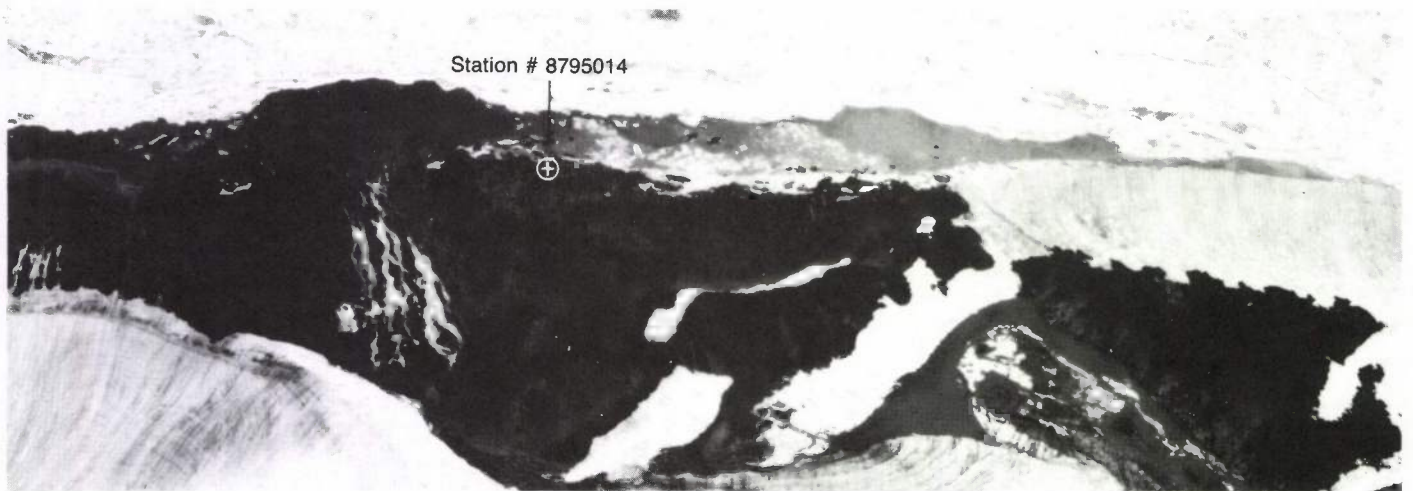


Left:

Oblique aerial view of targetted station #8795014 looking towards the northwest. Debris-covered ice appears across the centre of the photo and the edge of the pack-ice in the background.

Below:

Vertical air photo MCE 87-10-1008, July 20, 1987, showing targetted station #8795014 at Canada's most northerly point of land.



CHIEF GEOGRAPHER'S PLACE NAME SURVEY

1905-1909

IX. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Alan Rayburn*

The review of the Chief Geographer's Place Name Survey, 1905-1909, was begun in CANOMA, Vol. 4, No. 1, July 1978, with an examination of circulars returned to James White from postmasters in British Columbia. Subsequently articles have been written about the letters received from postmasters in Alberta (Vol. 5, No. 1), Saskatchewan (Vol. 6, No. 2), Manitoba (Vol. 7, No. 1), Northern Ontario (Vol. 8, No. 1), Southwestern Ontario (Vol. 9, No. 1), Central and Eastern Ontario (Vol. 10, No. 1) and Quebec (Vol. 10, No. 2).

In the article on the circulars returned by Quebec's postmasters, it was stated that no letters were on file from Prince Edward Island postmasters. In fact, there are 162 letters on the ten 1:50 000 map sheet files relevant to Canada's smallest province. In 1905, there were 429 named post offices to serve a population of 103 000.

Among the characteristics of the P.E.I. returns are the excellent level of literacy and penmanship of many of the replies, perhaps a reflection of the importance of a good education in a society with strong Scottish roots. Several of the replies were two or more pages in length. The postmaster for Bay Fortune submitted five pages of detail on several names (Sailors Hope, Abells Cape, Rollo Bay and Eglinton, all in adjoining Lots 43 and 56), and the postmaster of Sinnotts Road listed the origins of 12 place names in Lots 38 and 39.

The postmaster at **St. Eleanors** referred the Chief Geographer's request to Hubert G. Compton, who provided five pages on the naming of that particular suburb of Summerside. He noted that the community was named by his grandfather, Col. Harry Compton, for his only daughter, Eleanor. She lived at her father's residence, the Pavilion, in Lot 17 from 1804 to 1818, when the Colonel and Eleanor moved to Brittany in France. She died there in 1878.

* Alan Rayburn, formerly Executive Secretary of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names; presently a research consultant in Nepean, Ontario.

"She was possessed of ample means, the greater part she bequeathed to her niece Eleanor, sister of the writer, who occupies the Pavilion farm, that on which his grandfather first settled, is now in his 75 year. Youngest son and only remaining child of the late Major Thos C. Compton".

The elaborate detail appears quite persuasive, but questions have arisen as to whether Col. Compton's daughter was really called Eleanor -- she may have been called Charlotte; and some references point to Col. Compton's housekeeper, Eleanor Sanksey, as the source of the name.

In 1765, Samuel Holland named 191 features around the then "St. John's Island"; 92 of the names remain in official use. Some of the names he assigned were given erroneous origins by the postmasters in 1905, examples



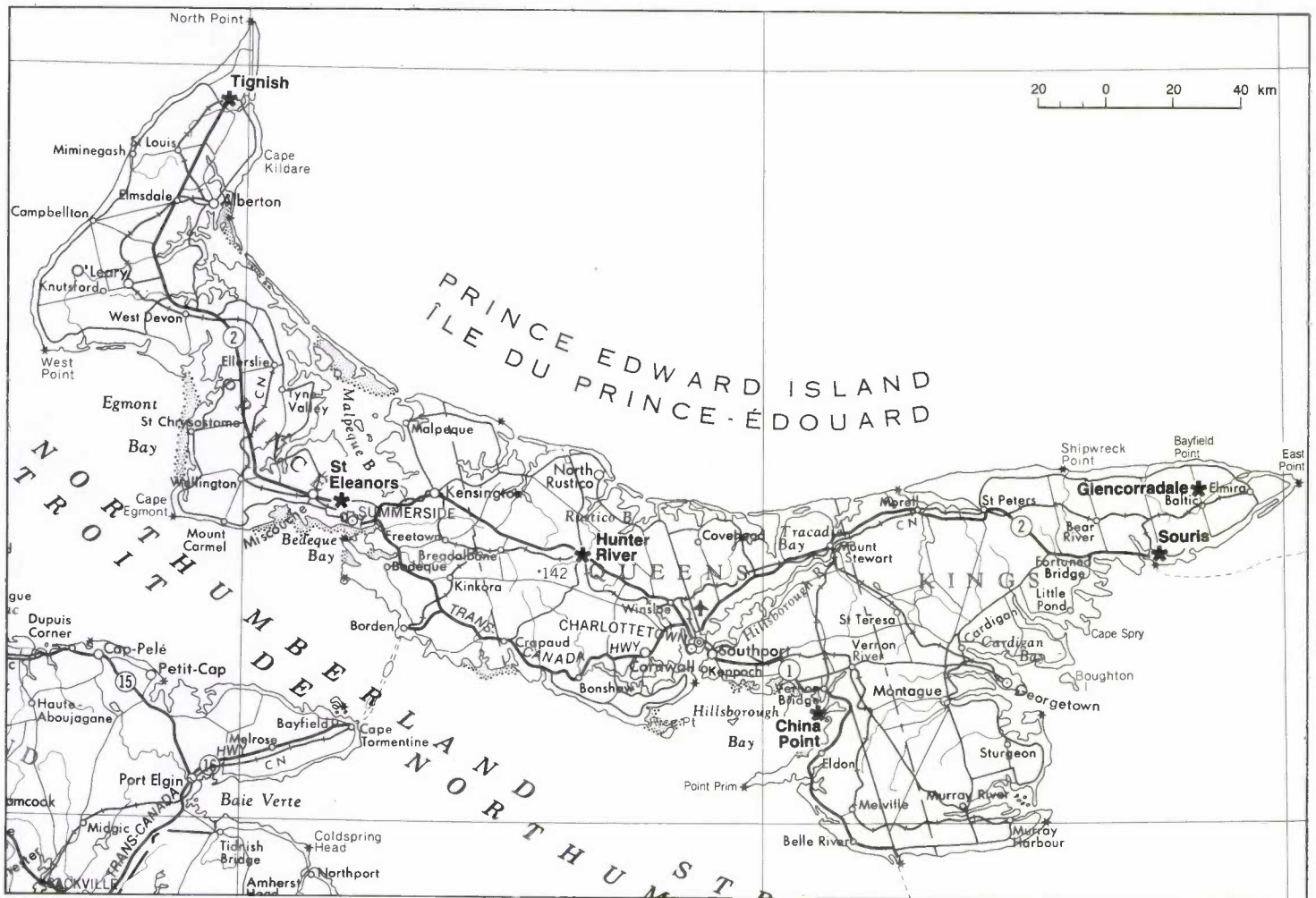
Hunter River, June 1909.
R.W. Brock, Geological Survey of Canada

(National Archives Canada, PA-45217)

being Enmore, Montague and Vernon River. The most interesting example is **Hunter River**, which the postmasters of both Hunter River and Hazelgrove claimed was named for a Mr. Hunter, who died during a storm. In reality, the river was named by Holland for Thomas Orby Hunter, Lord of the Admiralty in 1761. The death of Fred Hunter some 50 years later may have coincidentally reintroduced the name for the river, since for many years in the 1800s the Scottish settlers had called it Clyde River. The idea that the name was connected to a particular local person even introduced the possessive form, Hunter's River, used for the post office from 1901 to 1967. The letter from the postmaster, J.H. Van Iderstine, provides extensive details on the man's death, and notes that the

river flows into "Clyde or New Glasgow river". However, the original application by Holland, of Hunter River for the watercourse from the village of Hunter River to North Rustico Harbour, is now both official and local usage.

The postmaster of **China Point**, W.S.N. Crane, related the story that the place was named for a man called "Chaney", and because the local people called China tableware "chaney", the name of the point was spelled "China". Mr. Crane stated that the "man referred to must have been an old French settler, but there is a possibility perhaps a strong one that the name is merely a corruption of the French word 'chene' (an oak) as the land on the point was covered with oak a generation or two ago".



Prince Edward Island: showing communities for which details of replies to James White's circulars are discussed

Hunter - River
Sep. 2. 05

James White Esq

Dear Sir: In reference to your inquiry respecting derivation of place names in Canada I may say that this Village Hunter River takes its name from a man called Hunter whose body was found on the banks of the stream which is now called Hunter River and where the Village is situate.

Of the history of Hunter very little appears to be known by the oldest inhabitant now living except that he was supposed to be a traveller or trapper that perished here when the country was a forest and only a path through the dense woods to travel by year of death unknown, but thought to be about 60 or 70 years ago. It is however a known fact that the body was found and buried in a spot that was known by the older inhabitants, and in excavating for a building about 15 years ago parts of the skull ~~and~~ were unearthed and placed in the Cemetery situated on the banks of the River.

The River which takes its name from Hunter is a fresh water stream, which flows into Clyde or New Glasgow River and thence into the Gulf of St Lawrence. About 35 years ago the Railroad was opened through the country and of course the Station was called Hunter River and also Village. So far as I can learn this was the first name ever applied to the place. Justifying the above information is as full as desired I remain yours truly

J. A. Van der Stroom Postmaster
Hunter River N.S.

The tale of the naming of **Bear River**, a small stream northeast of Souris, provides an example of an incident name. It is believed to have been in 1820 that

Roderick MacDonald single-handedly subdued a 600 pound bear after, as the postmaster stated, a four-hour fight.

Sir
To give you what information I can about this place I live at Bear River Station P. E. Island a small village it is situated three and a half miles from shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence fifteen miles from East Point Bear River is named after a Bear that attacked a man by the name of Captain Roderick Mac Donald about 80 or eighty years ago the Captain and the Bear fought for four hours the Captain killed the Bear after four hours fight with nothing but his bare fists the Bear weighed six hundred pounds Bear River rises at St. Charles Station in Lot 43 four miles from the shore and runs on a North East direction in to Township or Lot 44 and runs North about one mile into the Gulf of St. Lawrence This information is reliable and true

Respectfully yours

Lawrence McDonald

Postmaster

Bear River P. E. Island

The name **Glencorradale**, designating a small rural community 12 kilometres northeast of Souris, reveals much about Scottish history and oppression by authorities, as the letter from the postmaster in 1905

outlines. The place in Scotland where Prince Charles hid out after the battle of Culloden in 1746 was Glen Caradal on the Isle of Skye.

"Glencorradale"

"Glencorradale" is situated in Lot 46 Kings Co. P.E.I. and is so named after a place of the same name in the Isle of Skye, Scotland; where Prince Charles Stuart was hiding after his defeat at Culloden; until he found an opportunity to embark to France. "Glencorradale" was settled by emigrants from Inverness County Scotland in 1846. At this period a strong effort was made by the Liberal Party in the Government of P.E.I. Island to excheat the title of the Landlords, who claimed to have received their title from the Crown of England and who were heavily oppressing the first settlers by heavy rents and eviction. At this time a man by the name of "Haney" living at Souris Line Road, was evicted by his Landlord. The people of the surrounding districts undertook to reinstate "Haney" against the officers of the Landlord, which obliged the Government to send a detachment of soldiers to punish the rebels, who fled before the soldiers; and hid in Glencorradale until the soldiers were recalled. And as the two events coincided it was considered very appropriate to have the place called Glencorradale.

The name Tignish
comes from the Indian name of Tagueche
Witch means Broken Paddle.

Tradition tells us that an Indian canoe
was coming up the river when Paddling
with great exertion against the strong
current the Indian gives a stronger stroke
than usual broke his Paddle causing
the Skiff to drift seaward when he
(the Indian) raised a wail calling for
Tagueche hence the name of the River
The name that the whole village was named as
at that time the Acadians the first-settlers
here arrived in the year 1789 and took up the
name the Indian had given the river and
called their first settlement Tagueche
Witch the English note afterwards Tignish
as the nearest to the pronunciation of the
Indians



Tignish harbour. In Notman's Photographic Series, Vol. IX, Montréal, 1910

(National Archives Canada, C-37554)

Prince Edward Island has very few names of native origin, with less than 40 of its 2 200 names being either adaptations or translations of native names. One name of Micmac origin is **Tignish**, which the postmaster there explained meant "broken paddle". The noted natural historian, W.F. Ganong, believed such naming to be uncharacteristic of the native people, and suggested that Tignish River (and Tidnish River on the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia boundary) really meant "straight across", in reference to the direct entrance from the sea into the river.

The postmaster of **Souris**, Marshal Paquet, recounted a story told to him by his father of an infestation of mice, which in the 1820s stripped the wheat and potato fields. The following year, a newly-arrived Catholic priest,

Fr. Beaubien, banished the mice from the village. *"The village which up to that time had been called Grand Haven or big Harbour was ever since called Souris which is the french for Mouse. I may say that this is no fable but the naked truth, there are Several person living here now that will Substantiate this Statement"*. There is no question that the area of Souris was frequently overrun by mice in the 1700s and 1800s, but the name Havre à la Souris (on Bellin's map of 1744) may be a mistake name for Havre à l'Echouerie, "barred harbour".

James White received a number of replies from postmasters in Nova Scotia. These circulars will be examined in Volume 15, Number 1.

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ARTISTS COMMEMORATED ON MAPS

Kathleen O'Brien*

Arthur Casson, the last living member of the Group of Seven, turned 90 on 17 May 1988. To mark this event, a special exhibit showing 90 of his works was opened at the McMichael Gallery in Kleinburg, Ontario. One birthday tribute to Mr. Casson was the naming of **Casson Peak**, a summit on Frazer Bay Hill. Many of Arthur Casson's paintings, including "Bay Fine-Entrance", portray this area. **Casson Lake**, southeast of Espanola, had been named after Arthur Casson in the 1970s.

Other members of the Group of Seven have been commemorated in Ontario. Their names identify lakes in two different areas - in Algonquin Provincial Park and just outside Killarney Provincial Park.

The "Algonquin group" has four lakes named for members of the Group of Seven: **Lauren Harris Lake**, **Lismer Lake** (after Arthur Lismer), **J.E.H. MacDonald Lake** and **Varley Lake** (after F.H. Varley).

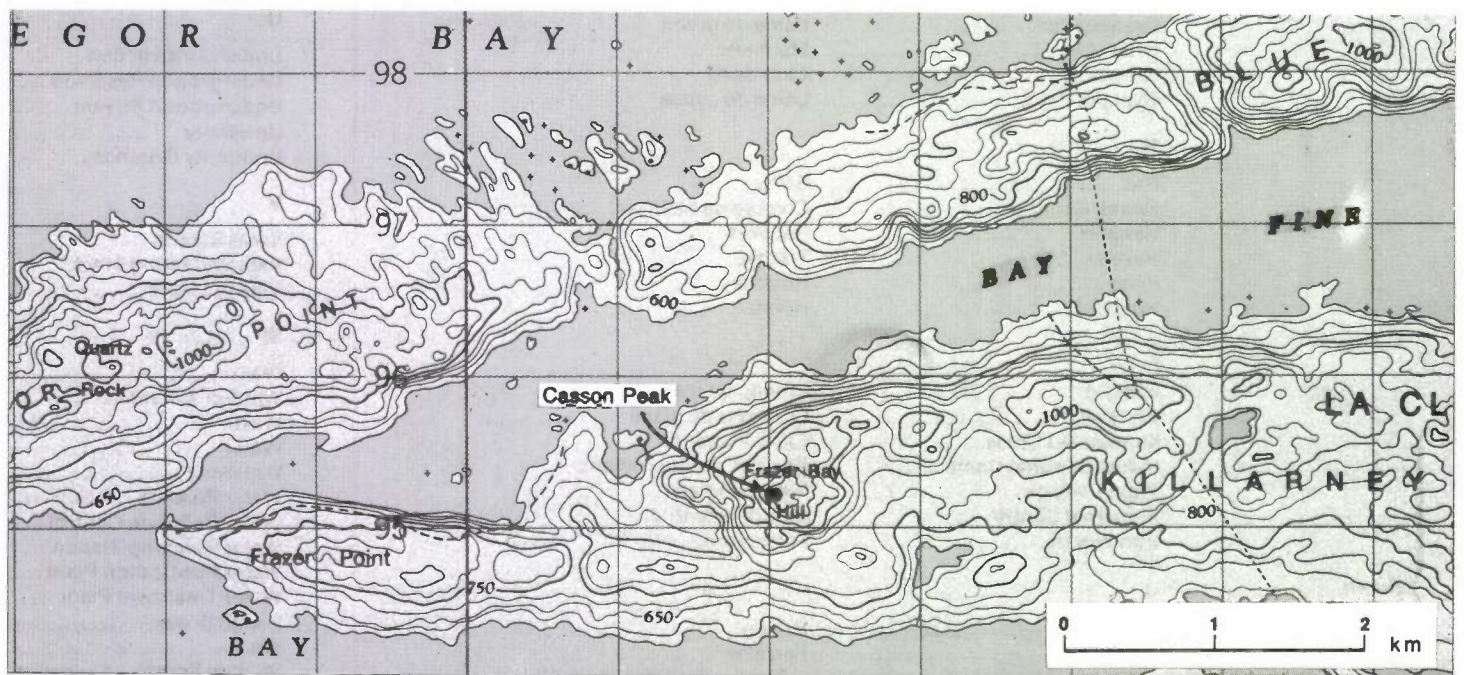
Tom Thomson Lake is also in Algonquin Provincial Park. Although Tom Thomson's name is often associated with members of the Group of Seven, he was never a member of the Group. In fact, he died in a boating accident on Canoe Lake in the park, three years before the Group of Seven was founded in 1920.

The "Killarney group" includes **Carmichael Lake** (after Frank Carmichael), and **A.Y. Jackson Lake**, in addition to the two Casson features already mentioned.

Rounding out the artistic theme in the Killarney area are three more feature names. **O.S.A. Lake** was named after the Ontario Society of Artists, and **Artist Creek** flows from O.S.A. Lake through **Artist Lake** and finally into Bay Fine. (Casson Peak is at the other end of Bay Fine).

Franz Johnston, Edwin Holgate, and L.L. Fitzgerald who were also members of the Group of Seven at various times in its history have not been honoured by having geographical features named after them.

* Kathleen O'Brien, CPCGN Secretariat, Ottawa.



Casson Peak, Ontario (42 I/4)

NEWS FROM QUEBEC

NOUVELLES DU QUÉBEC

NUNAVIK: A NEW REGIONAL NAME NUNAVIK: UN NOUVEAU RÉGIONYME

[Translation]



The socio-cultural region of Nunavik, and the administrative region of Kativik /
Nunavik, une entité régionale à caractère socio-culturel, et Kativik,
une région administrative

At its April 1988 meeting, the Commission de toponymie du Québec made official the regional name **Nunavik** to designate an area which includes the Inuit territories of Quebec. The Inuit population chose this

La Commission de toponymie du Québec a officialisé à sa réunion du mois d'avril 1988 le régionyme **Nunavik** pour désigner l'ensemble formé par les territoires inuit du Québec. Ce spécifique a été choisi, parmi huit

specific from a group of eight names by means of a referendum held in November 1986. The Avataq Cultural Institute and the Inuit Elders of Nunavik recently asked the Commission to officialize the new regional name. This name means "the land to live", according to Ludger Müller-Wille (*Gazetteer of Inuit Place Names in Nunavik*, page 1).

The area designated by **Nunavik** and that referred to as **Kativik** should not be confused. **Kativik** is the administrative territory defined by the **James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement**, located north of the 55th parallel and placed under the authority of a supramunicipal agency, the **Kativik Regional Government**. This administrative entity was created in December 1979 under the **Act Respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government**.

However, the **Kativik** administrative region does not encompass all the territory used by Quebec's Inuit population. The regional name **Nunavik** refers to a larger socio-cultural area corresponding to the traditional geographical region. The Commission de toponymie has made the name official insofar as it concerns the Quebec portion of this territory.

The new toponym **Nunavik** becomes the nineteenth official regional name in Quebec. The existing official regional names are: **Abitibi, Bas-du-Fleuve, Beauce, Charlevoix, Côte-de-Beaupré, Côte-du-Sud, Gaspésie, Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Jal, Lac-Saint-Jean, Lotbinière, Matapédia, Mauricie, Minganie, Portneuf, Saguenay, Témiscamingue and Témiscouata**.

An examination of a map of the area reveals that **Nunavik** overlaps the territories inhabited by Amerindiens. This may at first seem surprising, however, socio-cultural regions do interpenetrate and it is quite difficult to determine their exact extents.

appellations, par la population inuit lors d'un référendum tenu en novembre 1986. Récemment, l'Institut culturel Avataq et les Anciens Inuit du Nunavik ont demandé à la Commission d'officialiser le nouveau régionyme. Ce nom signifie "le territoire où vivre" selon Ludger Müller-Wille (*Répertoire toponymique inuit du Nunavik*, page 1).

Il convient de ne pas confondre l'espace que désigne **Nunavik** et celui auquel s'applique **Kativik**. **Kativik** désigne le territoire administratif défini dans la **Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois**, situé au nord du 55^e parallèle et sur lequel un organisme supramunicipal, l'Administration régionale Kativik, exerce son autorité. Cette entité administrative a été constituée en décembre 1979 par la **Loi sur les villages nordiques et l'Administration régionale Kativik**.

Or, cette région administrative (**Kativik**) ne recouvre pas tout le territoire utilisé par les populations inuit du Québec. Le régionyme **Nunavik**, lui, désigne un territoire plus vaste et il s'applique à une entité régionale à caractère socio-culturel, assimilable à la région géographique traditionnelle. La Commission de toponymie l'a officialisé en autant que la partie québécoise de ce territoire est concernée.

Ce nouveau toponyme **Nunavik** s'ajoute donc à la liste des 18 régionymes québécois: **Abitibi, Bas-du-Fleuve, Beauce, Charlevoix, Côte-de-Beaupré, Côte-du-Sud, Gaspésie, Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Jal, Lac-Saint-Jean, Lotbinière, Matapédia, Mauricie, Minganie, Portneuf, Saguenay, Témiscamingue et Témiscouata**.

En examinant la carte du territoire, on peut remarquer que les limites territoriales de la région du **Nunavik** débordent sur des territoires occupés aussi par les Amérindiens. Cela peut surprendre, à prime abord, mais il demeure que c'est le propre des régions socio-culturelles de s'interpénétrer et qu'il est fort difficile de délimiter précisément les limites d'une telle région.

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ACCÈS DIRECT D'HYDRO-QUÉBEC À LA BANQUE DE TOPONYMES (TOPOS) DE LA COMMISSION DE TOPONYMIE DU QUÉBEC

Hydro-Québec et la Commission de toponymie ont conclu le 14 janvier 1988 une entente administrative permettant à l'entreprise d'électricité d'accéder directement à la banque de données toponymiques (TOPOS) de la Commission, organisme responsable des noms de lieux du Québec.

Il s'agit d'un précédent rendu possible grâce à la collaboration de l'Office de la langue française dont l'ordinateur emmagasine et traite les noms de lieux québécois pour la Commission de toponymie.

L'accès direct par Hydro-Québec à la banque de données informatisées de la Commission de toponymie permettra à la société d'État d'utiliser, plus efficacement et plus rapidement, les informations toponymiques les plus à jour pour l'ensemble du territoire québécois.

Cette entente constitue un premier pas vers la mise à la disposition directe des utilisateurs de la banque de données toponymiques TOPOS qui contient près d'un million de données. En ce sens, l'entente ouvre une voie d'avenir dans ce domaine.

STAGE DE FORMATION EN MATIÈRE DE TOPONYMIE SOUS LES AUSPICES DES NATIONS UNIES 7-19 AOÛT 1988

QUÉBEC

Renseignements de base

Le besoin d'organiser des stages de formation en matière de toponymie, particulièrement dans le domaine de la récolte des toponymes sur le terrain et le traitement de ces données dans les services compétents, a été exprimé à plusieurs reprises soit à l'occasion des Conférences cartographiques régionales aux Nations Unies, soit à des Conférences des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, soit lors des diverses sessions du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques (GENUNG).

Étant donné que les photographies aériennes et les images prises par satellites ne contiennent pas de noms géographiques, un nouveau type d'investigateur doit se rendre sur le terrain afin de récolter ces noms et de les vérifier.

Afin de démontrer l'importance et les problèmes associés à la collecte des noms géographiques sur le terrain, des cours d'introduction destinés à des cadres supérieurs engagés dans les levés et les cartes ont été envisagés.

Le Gouvernement de l'Indonésie fut l'hôte du premier stage pilote qui eut lieu à Cisarua, du 7 au 18 juin 1982. Le cours avait été organisé sous les auspices de la Section de la cartographie de la Division des ressources naturelles et de l'énergie du Département de la coopération technique pour le développement au sein du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

En 1982, la 4^e Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, tenant compte du succès remporté par le premier stage pilote de toponymie, recommande que des stages et des séminaires analogues soient organisés dans d'autres divisions géographiques ou linguistiques. Le rapport de cette conférence a été présenté au Conseil économique et social, qui, par Décision 1983/120, pria le Secrétaire général, le cas échéant, de prendre des mesures concrètes en vue de l'application des recommandations de la Conférence.

Un deuxième stage de formation en toponymie, pour les pays de langue arabe, a eu lieu à Rabat, Maroc, du 2 au 7 décembre 1985.

Le besoin de continuer d'organiser des stages de formation et de le faire également pour d'autres langues a été recommandé par le Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques à sa 12^e session en 1986 et a également fait l'objet d'une résolution formulée à la 5^e Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques qui a eu lieu à Montréal, Canada en septembre 1987.

Ce troisième stage de formation en matière de toponymie est organisé conjointement par le Gouvernement du Canada (Commission de toponymie du Québec et le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques du Canada) et par le Département de la coopération technique pour le développement des Nations Unies. Il mettra à profit l'expérience acquise à l'occasion d'un autre stage de formation en gestion toponymique organisé par l'Institut panaméricain d'histoire et de géographie, à Panama en octobre 1987.

Objectifs du projet

L'objectif à long terme du projet est d'assister les pays en voie de développement à établir ou à renforcer une organisation permanente ayant pour tâche la formulation, l'adoption de principes et de guides à employer lors des diverses opérations dans le domaine de la normalisation des noms géographiques.

L'objectif immédiat du stage de formation est d'inviter des techniciens hautement qualifiés venant d'établissements nationaux responsables des noms géographiques, ou du personnel venant d'établissements cartographiques nationaux responsables de la normalisation des noms géographiques, pour les informer et leur faire la démonstration des dernières innovations dans les méthodes et techniques utilisées dans la collecte des noms, la solution des divers problèmes rencontrés, le traitement automatique des données ainsi que la terminologie employée. On portera une attention particulière aux diverses recommandations et rapports du GENUNG en général et aux conclusions tirées des stages de formation en toponymie de Cisarua et de Rabat en particulier.