



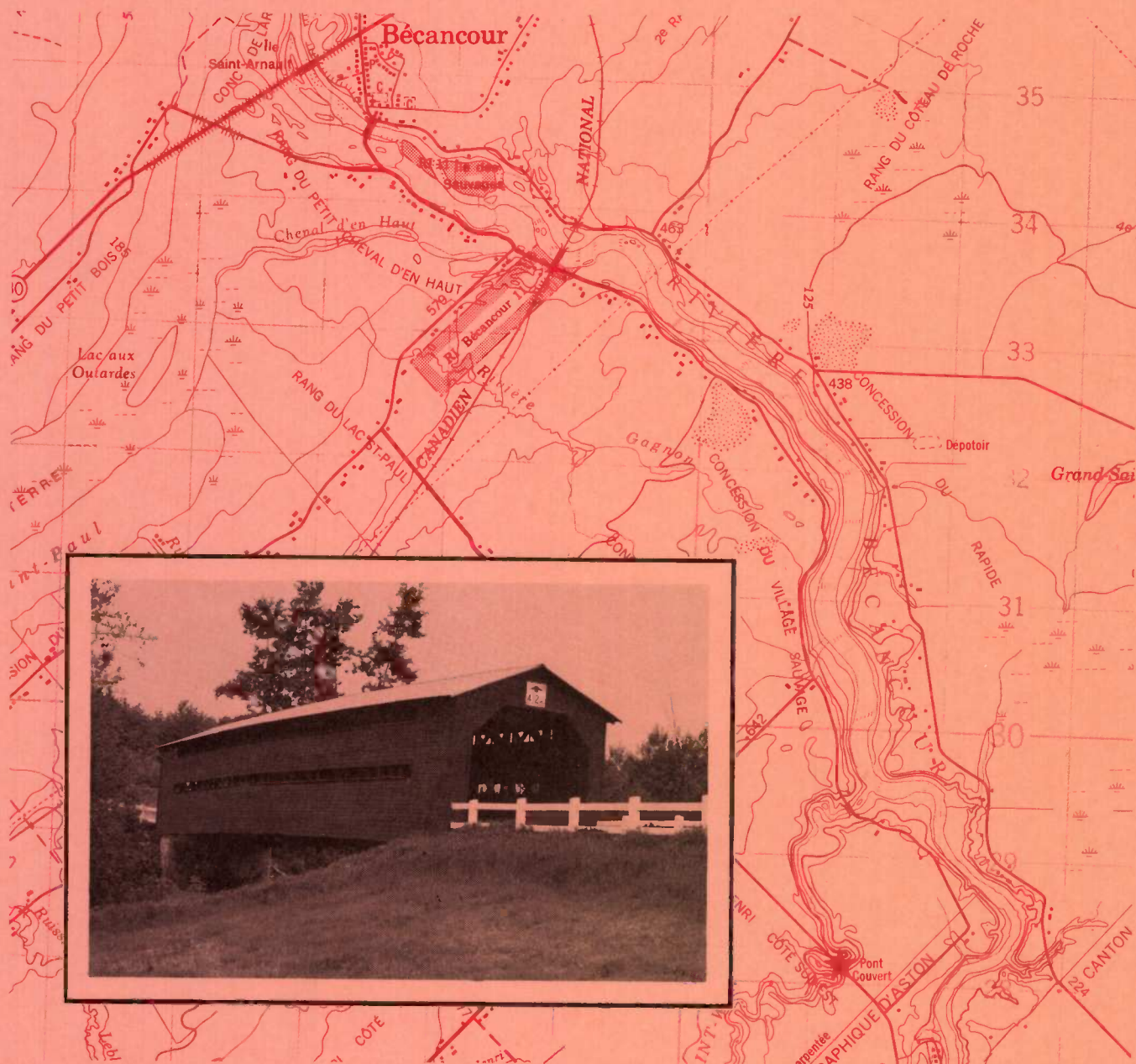
Energy, Mines and
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CANOMA

Vol. 14 No. 2

December/décembre 1988



Canada

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

COVER/COUVERTURE:

Foreground: Covered bridge, known as "Pont des Raymond" spanning the River Blanche, southeast of Bécancour, Quebec (May 1987).

(Source: Town of Bécancour)

Background: The region upstream from Bécancour as shown on NTS map 31 I/8 (1:50 000), 1981.

Premier plan: Pont couvert connu sous le nom de Pont des Raymond et enjambant la rivière Blanche au sud-est de Bécancour, Québec (mai 1987).

(Source: Ville de Bécancour)

Arrière-plan: La région en amont de Bécancour telle que montrée sur la carte 31 I/8 (1/50 000) du SNRC, 1981.

Communications concerning CANOMA or geographical names in general should be sent to:

Secretariat
Canadian Permanent Committee on
Geographical Names
6th Floor, 615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

If you would like a copy of any article in the other official language please write to the Secretariat.

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

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

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TRAINING COURSE IN TOPONYMY

HELD IN QUÉBEC

AUGUST 7 - 19, 1988*

A training course in toponymy was held in Québec, from August 7 to August 19, 1988, for representatives of 13 African, Caribbean and South American countries where French is used in government administration: Benin, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Zaïre and Bolivia. A participant from Saudi Arabia also took part in this course.

Sponsored by the United Nations, this training course was organized by the Commission de toponymie du Québec, with the participation of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) which, on this occasion, represented the host country.

Brief History

The need to organize training courses in toponymy was often expressed, at the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences, at the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names, and at various meetings of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

The government of Indonesia hosted the first pilot training course, which was held at Cisarua, from June 7 to June 18, 1982. That course was followed by one in Rabat, Morocco, in November 1985, which brought together some thirty representatives of Arab-speaking nations.

Objectives of the training course in Québec

The immediate objective of the course held in Québec was to ensure that senior officers and highly qualified technicians from national cartography and toponymy establishments received the most up-to-date information on the methods and techniques used for the on-site collection of place names, the processing and conservation of the data, the solutions to various problems encountered in toponymy, and the terminology used in this field.

* From a report prepared by the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

STAGE DE FORMATION EN TOPONYMIE

TENU À QUÉBEC

DU 7 AU 19 AOÛT 1988*

Du 7 au 19 août 1988 se déroulait à Québec, un stage de formation en gestion toponymique pour des représentants de 13 pays d'Afrique, des Antilles et d'Amérique du Sud où la langue française demeure d'usage dans l'Administration gouvernementale : Bénin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Haïti, Madagascar, Mali, Maroc, Niger, Sénégal, Togo, Tunisie, Zaïre et Bolivie. Un représentant de l'Arabie saoudite a également participé à ce stage.

Placé sous le patronage des Nations Unies, ce stage a été organisé par la Commission de toponymie du Québec avec la participation du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (CPCNG) qui, en l'occurrence, représentait le pays hôte.

Bref historique

Le besoin d'organiser des stages de formation en matière de toponymie a été exprimé à plusieurs reprises à l'occasion soit des Conférences cartographiques régionales des Nations Unies, soit des Conférences des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, soit enfin lors des diverses réunions du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques.

Le gouvernement de l'Indonésie fut l'hôte du premier stage pilote qui fut tenu à Cisarua, du 7 au 18 juin 1982. Ce stage fut suivi par celui de Rabat, au Maroc, en novembre 1985 où se retrouvèrent quelque trente représentants de pays de langue arabe.

Objectifs du stage de formation à Québec

L'objectif immédiat du stage tenu à Québec était d'assurer auprès de cadres supérieurs et de techniciens hautement qualifiés venant d'établissements nationaux de cartographie ou de toponymie, la diffusion de l'information la plus à jour sur les méthodes et les techniques utilisées dans la collecte des noms de lieux sur le terrain, sur le traitement et la conservation des données, sur la solution des différents problèmes rencontrés en gestion toponymique et sur la terminologie employée dans le domaine.

* Rapport préparé par la Commission de toponymie du Québec.



Participants at the toponymy training course in Québec/
Participants au stage de formation en toponymie à Québec

Front row (left to right)/première rangée (gauche à droite): NABEDE Sanda Essoham (Togo); WAZAA Néjib (Tunisia/Tunisie); Ndiaye Mame Ndickou FALL (Senegal/Sénégal); Alio MAGUIRAGA (Mali); MOUSSEDIKOU Nadjim (Benin/Bénin); Waziri MAMAN (Niger).

Back row (left to right)/dernière rangée (gauche à droite): Hermann RIGAUD (Haiti/Haïti); SUANI DI NABA BASUNGA (Zaire/Zaire); Jean-Baptiste C. MBIKAMBONGUILA (Gabon); Soleman S. ALROBAISHY (Saudi Arabia/Arabie saoudite); Koli Bi ZUÉLI (Ivory Coast/Côte d'Ivoire); Aquede LAHOUSINE (Morocco/Maroc); Jaime Eugenio MEDRANO SORIANO (Bolivia/Bolivie).

Absent: Edmond ANDRIANARIVO (Madagascar)

(Photo: Denis Tremblay, CTQ)

In the longer term, the course was to provide an opportunity for the participating countries to obtain the technical aid they required in order to establish or strengthen permanent national organizations responsible for place names.

Course Programme

To meet the objectives of the course, an intensive programme of theoretical courses and practical activities was established. Centred on the preparation, completion and processing of surveys of geographical names in the field, the programme was also to deal with various aspects

À plus long terme, le stage devait se révéler l'occasion pour les pays participants d'obtenir l'assistance technique leur permettant d'établir ou de renforcer une organisation nationale permanente responsable des noms de lieux.

Programme du stage

Afin de rencontrer les objectifs du stage, un programme intensif de cours théoriques et d'activités pratiques fut établi. Centré sur la préparation, la réalisation et le traitement d'inventaires toponymiques sur le terrain, le programme devait aussi aborder les différents



"Office treatment" of field names collected with personnel of the Commission de toponymie du Québec in the Charlevoix region

Traitement de bureau des noms relevés sur le terrain avec le personnel de la Commission de toponymie du Québec dans la région de Charlevoix

Left to right/gauche à droite: Hermann Rigaud (Haiti/Haïti), Alio Maguiraga (Mali), Ndiaye Mame Ndickou Fall (Senegal/Sénégal).

(Photo: Helen Kerfoot, CPCGN Secretariat/Secrétariat du CPCNG)

* * * *

of toponymic standardization as a whole, and of the structures required to accomplish this task.

The participants were given the opportunity to carry out a field survey of the Charlevoix region, accompanied by staff members of the Commission de toponymie who contributed to both the practical and the technical aspects of the training course, and to illustrate with their experience certain more theoretical aspects of standardization.

Several guest speakers from outside the Commission de toponymie (professors from Laval and Ottawa universities, researchers, legal experts, representatives of the CPCGN Secretariat and of federal, provincial and municipal agencies) presented papers at the session and thus provided participants with a wide range of toponymy-based subjects.

The core of the course, which dealt essentially with cataloguing geographical names within the context of standardization, was supplemented with the following thematic papers:

aspects rattachés à l'ensemble du domaine de la normalisation des noms de lieux et des structures nécessaires à l'accomplissement d'une telle tâche.

Les stagiaires ont ainsi pu effectuer une enquête de terrain dans la région québécoise de Charlevoix, accompagnés par des membres du personnel de la Commission de toponymie. Ceux-ci ont par ailleurs été mis à contribution à la fois quant aux aspects pratiques et techniques de la formation, et ont aussi appuyé de leur expérience certains éléments plus théoriques du domaine de la normalisation.

Plusieurs conférenciers extérieurs de la Commission (professeurs des Universités Laval et d'Ottawa, chercheurs, juristes, représentants du Secrétariat du CPCNG et d'autres organismes fédéraux, municipaux et provinciaux) ont présenté des communications lors du stage et ont ainsi offert aux stagiaires un large éventail de sujets à fondement toponymique.

Au corps central du stage qui portait donc sur l'inventaire toponymique dans le contexte de la normalisation sont venus se greffer les exposés thématiques suivants :

- la normalisation pratiquée par les autorités internationales, nationales et locales;
- les activités toponymiques et terminologiques du niveau fédéral canadien;
- l'examen des normes relatives au choix et à l'écriture des toponymes, de même qu'à la terminologie géographique;



Submitting names to a "Geographical Names Board"/Proposant des noms à une réunion simulée d'une Commission de toponymie

Left to right/gauche à droite: Jean-Claude Fortin (CTQ); Jean-Baptiste C. Mbika-Mbonguila (Gabon); Denis Tremblay (CTQ); Suani di Naba Basunga (Zaire/Zaïre).

- standardization as practised by international, national and local authorities;
 - toponymy and terminology activities at the federal level in Canada;
 - examination of standards for selecting and writing place names, and for geographical terminology;
 - the language of toponymy;
 - problems of linguistics;
 - relationships between geography, cartography, history and toponymy;
 - stages in managing toponymic information, from data collection to dissemination;
 - designation of places without names;
 - "alternate" geographical names;
 - regional names;
 - problems involved in naming streets and roads;
 - advantages of having a competent authoritative body responsible for geographical names in each country;
 - structure and operation of an authoritative body responsible for geographical names;
 - jurisdiction as regards geographical names.
- le langage de la toponymie;
 - la problématique linguistique;
 - les relations entre la géographie, la cartographie, l'histoire et la toponymie;
 - les étapes de la gestion toponymique, de la cueillette des noms à leur diffusion;
 - la dénomination des lieux dépourvus de noms;
 - la question des toponymes parallèles;
 - celle des régionalismes;
 - la problématique des noms de voies de communication;
 - les avantages de l'existence dans chaque État d'une autorité toponymique compétente;
 - la structure et le fonctionnement d'une autorité toponymique;
 - la question des juridictions en matière de noms géographiques.

Involvement of participants

Throughout the training course, the participants were invited to describe their own experience in managing toponymy projects. This gave rise to numerous discussions, even to the presentation of papers by the representatives of Benin, Madagascar, Niger, Tunisia and Zaïre.

Additional activities

As a supplement to the courses, several activities were added to the programme. The first objective was to make the participants aware of the diversity of place names in Québec, and the second, to establish contacts likely to lead to cooperative projects.

The participants were invited by the Canadian Parks Service to the unveiling of a place name interpretation plaque set up on Dufferin Terrace, in Vieux-Québec. This plaque resulted from close cooperation between the Canadian Parks Service and the Commission de toponymie. The Canadian Parks Service took this opportunity to organize a visit to Artillery Park National Historic Park and a cocktail party, for the participants.

During a toponymic excursion between Québec and Montréal, the students became familiar with place names along the St. Lawrence River and the Richelieu River. This excursion proved to be an interesting follow-up to the survey they had previously carried out in the Charlevoix region.

Through a visit to the Commission de toponymie and a meeting with its staff, the participants also had the opportunity to go deeper into some themes introduced by earlier speakers, for example, computerized data processing.

It should be pointed out that the training

Interventions des stagiaires

Les participants ont été invités tout au long du stage à faire part de leur propre expérience en matière de gestion toponymique. Ceci a donné lieu à de nombreuses discussions voire à la présentation d'exposés par les représentants du Bénin, de Madagascar, du Niger, de la Tunisie et du Zaïre.

Activités d'appoint

En plus des sessions, plusieurs activités se sont greffées au programme du stage. Elles avaient comme premier objectif la sensibilisation des stagiaires à la diversité de la toponymie québécoise et comme second objectif l'établissement de contacts susceptibles de déboucher sur d'éventuels projets de coopération.

Les stagiaires ont aussi été invités par le Service canadien des Parcs au dévoilement d'un panneau d'interprétation toponymique sur la terrasse Dufferin, dans le Vieux-Québec. Ce panneau est d'ailleurs le résultat d'une étroite collaboration entre l'organisme fédéral concerné et la Commission de toponymie. Le Service canadien des Parcs a profité de l'événement pour faire visiter le Parc de l'Artillerie, parc historique national, aux stagiaires et leur offrir un coquetel.

Lors d'une excursion toponymique entre Québec et Montréal, les stagiaires ont pu se familiariser avec les toponymes riverains du Saint-Laurent et du Richelieu. Cette excursion s'est avérée un complément intéressant à l'enquête toponymique effectuée antérieurement dans la région de Charlevoix.

Une visite à la Commission de toponymie et une rencontre avec son personnel ont d'autre part fourni aux stagiaires l'occasion d'approfondir certains thèmes abordés lors des exposés, notamment le traitement automatique des données.

Il faut préciser que des démonstrations techniques du traitement automatique des données des systèmes des gouvernements fédéral (Base nationale de

programme also included technical demonstrations of computerized data processing on the federal National Toponymic Data Base (NTDB), the Quebec provincial data base - TOPOS, and the Banque de terminologie du Québec.

During the same visit, Commission staff members gave the participants a full and detailed picture of basic operations in managing toponymic data.

Teaching materials used and documentation distributed

Students were shown the video **Méthodologie des inventaires toponymiques** as a tool for learning the techniques for the preparation, completion and processing of on-site surveys. This teaching aid was especially appreciated by the participants, and they all asked for a copy. The printed version with the same title was also distributed to them.

The field survey in the Charlevoix region was preceded by a short film entitled **Je me souviens de Charlevoix**. Its content, primarily toponymic, situates the region clearly in this context.

The Commission handed out to each participant about fifteen of its official publications. Other published materials were distributed by the CPCNG Secretariat on behalf of federal, provincial and territorial Committee members. As the session progressed, numerous support documents likely to be of use in standardizing place names were also handed out.

Evaluation

A period was reserved at the end of the programme to allow participants to evaluate the training course they had just attended. The analysis of the evaluation questionnaire shows the great satisfaction of the students

données toponymiques - BNDT) et provincial du Québec (TOPOS) de même que de l'interrogation du fichier de la Banque de terminologie du Québec étaient inscrites au programme du stage.

Des membres du personnel de la Commission, ont lors de la même visite, brossé devant les participants, un tableau complet et détaillé des opérations de base en matière de gestion des toponymes.

Matériel didactique utilisé et documentation distribuée

Le document vidéo sur la **Méthodologie des inventaires toponymiques** a été présenté aux stagiaires comme outil d'apprentissage des techniques de préparation, de réalisation et de traitement des relevés de terrain. Cet ouvrage didactique a particulièrement été apprécié par les participants qui ont tous souhaité en obtenir copie. L'ouvrage imprimé du même titre a aussi été distribué aux stagiaires.

La journée d'enquête sur le terrain dans la région de Charlevoix a, quant à elle, été précédée par le visionnement du court métrage intitulé **Je me souviens de Charlevoix**, dont le contenu, d'abord toponymique, situe particulièrement bien la région dans ce contexte.

La Commission a par ailleurs remis à chacun des stagiaires une quinzaine de ses publications officielles. Des publications supplémentaires ont été distribuées par le Secrétariat du CPCNG au nom de ses membres fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux. Tout au long de la session, de nombreux documents d'appoint sont venus se rajouter, susceptibles de soutenir toute démarche liée au processus de normalisation des noms géographiques.

Évaluation

Une période avait été réservée en fin de session pour permettre aux participants de procéder à une évaluation du stage auxquels ils venaient d'assister. L'analyse du questionnaire d'évaluation démontre la grande satisfaction des stagiaires face à l'atteinte des objectifs poursuivis par la session, à la pertinence des sujets traités, à l'organisation technique et matérielle.

CPCNG representatives (Jocelyne Revie, CPCNG Secretariat, at left, and Thérèse Jolicoeur, Canadian Hydrographic Service, at right) discussing maritime names with course participants - Koli Bi Zueli from Ivory Coast (left centre) and Aquede Lahoussine from Morocco (right centre)

Représentants du CPCNG (Jocelyne Revie, Secrétariat du CPCNG, à gauche et Thérèse Jolicoeur, Service hydrographique du Canada, à droite) discutant des noms maritimes avec des participants au stage : Koli Bi Zueli de la Côte d'Ivoire (centre - gauche) et Aquede Lahoussine du Maroc (centre - droite)



in respect to the objectives pursued and reached by the course, the relevance of the subjects dealt with, and the technical and material organization.

Two activities of the programme were especially appreciated. These were the place name survey in the field, and the demonstrations on the use of computers in processing place names.

The very great satisfaction of the students from the various countries invited was confirmed by various service units with which several of the participants were in contact after the session.

At the end of the course, the Commission de toponymie presented each participant with a certificate of participation attesting to the completion of the training course held under the auspices of the United Nations and the sponsorship of the Government of Canada.

Proceedings of the training course

The Commission de toponymie has already begun drafting the proceedings of the training course and will be publishing them in March 1989.

Deux activités du stage ont particulièrement été appréciées. Il s'agit de l'enquête toponymique sur le terrain et des différentes démonstrations qui ont été faites sur l'utilisation de l'ordinateur dans le traitement des noms géographiques.

La très grande satisfaction des représentants des divers pays invités à l'égard du stage nous a été confirmée par différentes unités de services avec lesquelles plusieurs des stagiaires ont été en contact après le stage.

Au terme du stage, la Commission de toponymie a remis à chacun des stagiaires un certificat de participation énonçant la réalisation du stage sous les auspices des Nations Unies et sous le patronage du Gouvernement du Canada.

Actes du colloque

La Commission de toponymie a déjà entrepris la rédaction des actes du stage et procédera à leur publication en mars 1989.

* * * *

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	May 27-29	Québec	27-29 mai		Société canadienne d'onomastique
Thirteenth Western Geographic Names Conference	Sept. 6-9	Portland, Oregon	6-9 sept.		Thirteenth Western Geographic Names Conference
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees	Sept. 13-15	Winnipeg	13-15 sept.		Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
American Name Society	Nov. 10-11	Lexington, Kentucky	10-11 nov.		American Name Society
American Name Society, Modern Language Association	Dec. 27-30	Washington, D.C.	27-30 déc.		American Name Society, Modern Language Association
SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES			1990	1990	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
XVIIth International Congress on Onomastic Sciences	Aug. 13-18	Helsinki	13-18 août		XVII ^e Congrès international des sciences onomastiques

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

**ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN YELLOWKNIFE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1988
RÉUNION ANNUELLE TENUE À YELLOWKNIFE, LE 23 SEPTEMBRE 1988**

Members and observers/membres et observateurs



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

Front row (left to right)/première rangée (gauche à droite): R. Groves, H. Whalen (Newfoundland/Terre-Neuve), R. Freeman (Northwest Territories/Territoires du Nord-Ouest), K. O'Brien, T. Jolicoeur (Hydrographic Service/Service hydrographique), R. Mayrand (Quebec/Québec), A. Karamitsanis, R. Bradley (Statistics Canada/Statistique Canada).

Second row (left to right)/deuxième rangée (gauche à droite): G. Handcock, H. Kerfoot (A/Executive Secretary/Secrétaire exécutif intérimaire), D. Orth (Executive Secretary, Domestic Names Committee, USBGN), A. Lapierre (Chairman, Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research/Président, Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique), M.H. Stewart, G. Holm (Manitoba), B. Kidd (National Archives/Archives nationales).

Third row (left to right)/troisième rangée (gauche à droite): P. Goldring, W.C. Wonders, M.B. Smart, D. Carney (D.N.D./D.D.N.), B. Panting (Ontario), N. Lemieux (Translation Bureau/Bureau des traductions).

Back row (left to right)/dernière rangée (gauche à droite): P. James (Yukon Territory/Territoire du Yukon), M. Sutherland (Canadian Parks Service/Service canadien des parcs), F. Pannekoek (Alberta), J.H. O'Donnell (Chairman/Président), G. Woodsworth (Geological Survey of Canada/Commission géologique du Canada), A.L. McGuire (Canada Centre for Mapping, EMR/Centre canadien de cartographie, EMR)

THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS WERE PRESENTED AT THE 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES HELD IN YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1988

LES RAPPORTS SUIVANTS DES COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS ONT ÉTÉ PRÉSENTÉS À LA VINGT-SEPTIÈME RÉUNION ANNUELLE DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES TENUE À YELLOWKNIFE, TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST, LE 23 SEPTEMBRE 1988

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF

ON GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE

DE LA NOMENCLATURE GLACIOLOGIQUE

NOMENCLATURE

ET ALPINE

G. Woodsworth

G. Woodsworth

Meetings and Membership

Réunions et adhésion

As has been our custom, the committee met twice during the year: in Vancouver on March 2 and 3, and for a few hours in Yellowknife on September 20, 1988. The next meeting will be held in Alberta in February, 1989.

Selon la coutume, le Comité s'est réuni deux fois cette année : à Vancouver les 2 et 3 mars, et pendant quelques heures à Yellowknife le 20 septembre 1988. La prochaine réunion aura lieu en Alberta, au mois de février 1989.

Don Pearson, who represented British Columbia on this committee since its inception, retired in March. However, the province will continue to participate actively on the Committee, as Don's work has been taken over by Janet Mason, representing the new CPCGN member for British Columbia, Gary Sawayama.

Don Pearson, qui représentait la Colombie-Britannique au sein du Comité depuis sa création, a pris sa retraite en mars. Cependant, la province continuera à prendre part aux travaux du Comité puisque les travaux de Don sont maintenant la responsabilité de Janet Mason qui représente Gary Sawayama, le nouveau délégué de la Colombie-Britannique au sein du CPCNG.

Glossary of "Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names"

Glossaire des "Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada"

Copies of the glossary have been sent to selected journals and organizations, for information or review. The first printing of 1 200 copies has sold out and a further 2 000 copies have been printed. Secretary of State, on its initiative, is translating the text into Russian, for a small run publication to be available in 1989.

Des exemplaires du glossaire ont été envoyés à divers journaux et organisations choisis, à titre d'information ou aux fins d'examen. Le premier tirage de 1 200 exemplaires est épuisé et 2 000 exemplaires supplémentaires ont été imprimés. Le Secrétariat d'État a pris l'initiative de traduire le texte en russe, à tirage limité, lequel paraîtra en 1989.

The advisory committee continues to keep notes on errors, omissions, new generics and their definitions. It is our intent to revise and update the book at the appropriate time, possibly in two to three years.

Le Comité consultatif continue à prendre note des erreurs, des oublis, des nouveaux termes génériques et de leurs définitions. Nous avons l'intention de revoir le glossaire et de le mettre à jour en temps opportun, probablement dans deux à trois ans.

Mountain Hierarchies

Hiérarchisation des montagnes

Several committee members were active in delineating mountain hierarchies. The most vigorous effort was by Alberta, where one person delineated ranges in the southern Rocky Mountains on landsat mosaics, using a largely physiographic approach. Simon

Plusieurs membres du Comité ont contribué à déterminer et représenter la hiérarchie des montagnes. L'Alberta, s'est spécialement signalée grâce aux efforts d'une personne qui a délimité des chaînes dans la partie sud des montagnes Rocheuses sur des mosaïques landsat, utilisant une approche en grande partie physiographique.

Ommanney used published maps, climbers' guides and other publications to plot divisions of the Rocky Mountains on landsat photo composites, using a combination of physiographic and cultural criteria. The Geological Survey of Canada in Vancouver delineated units in the St. Elias Mountains on a geological and physiographic basis; these units do not everywhere coincide with local usage.

There seems to be general agreement among committee members that physiographic limits of a feature must be balanced against limits based on local and historical use; this balance may be different in different parts of the country. The entire issue of delineation is proving to be far more complex than we had originally anticipated and future progress will be slow.

Names Requiring Joint Decisions

One of the ongoing tasks of the committee is to provide a forum to aid in disputes over names requiring joint decisions. This year 12 such items were resolved and progress was made on another dozen or so. However, in other cases no advance had been made, and we suggest that in the future the CPCGN may wish to review the mechanisms available for resolving such disputes, should differences between authorities prove to be irreconcilable.

Policy Items

The committee continues to address various policy issues as they arise. In March, we spent considerable time on the issue of personal commemorative names, and have drafted revisions to **Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming**, Principle 5, for consideration by the CPCGN.

Public Education

A draft has been prepared for a booklet aimed at the general public to explain the process of approving geographical names and to give guidelines for submitting names to the appropriate authorities. This material has been submitted to CPCGN members for comment.

Activity Plan

Work for the forthcoming year will include: delineation of glacial and alpine features, work on names requiring joint decisions, compilation of updates to the glossary of **Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names**, finalization of the booklet for the general public outlining principles and procedures, and limited work on mountain hierarchies.

Simon Ommanney a utilisé des cartes publiées, des guides d'alpinisme et d'autres publications pour tracer les divisions des Rocheuses sur des photographies composites landsat, en combinant des éléments physiographiques et culturels. La Commission géologique du Canada à Vancouver a délimité des portions des montagnes St. Elias sur une base géologique et physiographique. Ces portions ne coïncident pas partout avec les usages locaux.

Il semble que les membres du Comité s'entendent que l'on doit tenir compte à la fois des limites physiographiques d'une entité et des limites fondées sur les usages locaux et historiques; cette corrélation peut différer selon les régions. Toute la question de la délimitation s'avère beaucoup plus complexe que prévu, et il faut s'attendre à ce que les progrès futurs soient lents.

Noms nécessitant des décisions conjointes

Une des tâches courantes du Comité est de fournir une tribune servant à résoudre les questions qui font l'objet de disputes quant aux noms nécessitant des décisions conjointes. Cette année, douze de ces questions ont été résolues alors que les travaux touchant environ une douzaine d'autres avancent. Toutefois, dans certains cas on ne remarque aucun progrès et à cet effet nous suggérons que le CPCNG songe à réviser, dans l'avenir, les mesures en place visant à régler les différends sur lesquels les autorités concernées n'arrivent pas à s'entendre.

Questions relatives aux principes directeurs

Le Comité continue à se pencher sur les différentes questions relatives aux principes directeurs qui surgissent. Au mois de mars, nous avons consacré beaucoup de temps à la question de l'utilisation des noms de personnes et avons procédé à des révisions du principe 5, des **Principes et directives pour la dénomination des lieux**, dans le but qu'elles soient examinées par le CPCNG.

Information destinée au grand public

L'ébauche d'une brochure destinée au grand public a été préparée, afin d'expliquer le processus d'approbation des noms géographiques et de fournir des lignes directrices pour la soumission de noms aux autorités compétentes. Ce document a été soumis aux membres du CPCNG pour observations.

Plan d'activités

Les travaux pour l'année à venir comprendront : la détermination des entités glaciologiques et alpines, le travail sur les noms nécessitant des prises de décisions conjointes, la compilation des mises à jour du glossaire **Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada**, la rédaction définitive de la brochure destinée au grand public exposant les principes et directives pour la dénomination des lieux et quelques travaux sur la hiérarchisation des montagnes.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
NAMES FOR UNDERSEA AND MARITIME

FEATURES

G.R.. Douglas

The 31st meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in Ottawa, April 19, 1988, under the chairmanship of G.R. Douglas, the new Dominion Hydrographer of the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

The members attending the meeting were B. Sanford and B. Pelletier from Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa; C. Chaulk from Department of National Defence, Ottawa; L. La Brie from Secretary of State, Ottawa; G.H. Jones, Consultant from Calgary; D. Loring from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth; and H. Kerfoot from the CPCGN Secretariat.

Titanic Spur (41°49'N - 49°57'W) was named to commemorate the ocean liner "Titanic". The feature is located on the Newfoundland Ridge, southeast of The Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The name was recommended for approval, subject to verification of the accuracy of the location.

After examining field sheets and documentation, the Committee recommended two new names to be approved for features in Northern Canada:

Peary Trough (79°30'N - 99°00'W) which lies beneath Peary Channel and Massey Sound, and **Nansen Trough** (82°00'N - 90°00'W) beneath Nansen Sound.

For Eastern Canada, all of Commander W.F. Maxwell's names in the Virgin Rocks and Eastern Shoals areas were also investigated and approved, and will be available for use on charts. These names originate from Commander Maxwell's surveys of Newfoundland between 1872 and 1891.

Area of Virgin Rocks

1. Brier Shoals	46°27'N	-	50°47'W
2. Bryant Shoal	46°25'N	-	50°46'W
3. Bucksport Shoal	46°26'N	-	50°46'W
4. The Bulldog (Reef)	46°25'N	-	50°46'W
5. Cabinet Shoal	46°24'N	-	50°47'W
6. Deepwater Bank (Shoal)	46°31'N	-	50°47'W
7. Harper Shoal	46°25'N	-	50°47'W
8. The Hummocks (Reef)	46°30'N	-	50°47'W
9. The Lone Star (Shoal)	46°25'N	-	50°47'W
10. Maloney Ledge (Reef)	46°28'N	-	50°48'W
11. Northwest Shoals (Reefs)	46°28'N	-	50°48'W

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

MARITIMES

G.R.. Douglas

La 31^e réunion du Comité consultatif a été tenue à Ottawa le 19 avril 1988 sous la présidence de M. G.R. Douglas, le nouvel Hydrographe fédéral du Service hydrographique du Canada.

Les membres qui ont assisté à la réunion sont les suivants : B. Sanford et B. Pelletier de la Commission géologique du Canada, Ottawa; C. Chaulk du ministère de la Défense nationale, Ottawa; L. La Brie du Secrétariat d'État, Ottawa; G.H. Jones, expert-conseil de Calgary; D. Loring de l'Institut océanographique de Bedford, Dartmouth; H. Kerfoot du Secrétariat du CPCNG et T. Jolicoeur, chef de la Section de la nomenclature du SHC.

L'éperon situé à 41°49'N et 49°57'O a reçu le nom de **Titanic Spur** pour commémorer le paquebot "Titanic". L'entité est située au sud-est des Grands Bancs de Terre-Neuve sur la dorsale appelée Newfoundland Ridge. Il a été recommandé de faire approuver le nom après que l'emplacement exact de l'entité aura été vérifié.

Après avoir examiné les minutes toponymiques et la documentation, le Comité a recommandé d'approuver deux nouveaux noms dans le Nord du Canada :

Peary Trough (79°30'N - 99°00'O) et **Nansen Trough** (82°00'N - 90°00'O), cuvettes qui se trouvent sous les détroits de Peary et de Massey ainsi que de Nansen.

Pour l'Est du Canada, tous les noms proposés par le capitaine W.F. Maxwell pour les diverses entités des zones de hauts-fonds appelées Virgin Rocks et Roches de l'Est ont aussi été étudiés et approuvés; ils pourront être portés sur les cartes marines. Ces toponymes remontent aux levés que le capitaine Maxwell a effectués à Terre-Neuve entre 1872 et 1891.

Zone des Virgin Rocks

1. Brier Shoals	46°27'N	-	50°47'O
2. Bryant Shoal	46°25'N	-	50°46'O
3. Bucksport Shoal	46°26'N	-	50°46'O
4. The Bulldog (récif)	46°25'N	-	50°46'O
5. Cabinet Shoal	46°24'N	-	50°47'O
6. Deepwater Bank (haut-fond)	46°31'N	-	50°47'O
7. Harper Shoal	46°25'N	-	50°47'O
8. The Hummocks (récif)	46°30'N	-	50°47'O
9. The Lone Star (haut-fond)	46°25'N	-	50°47'O
10. Maloney Ledge (récif)	46°28'N	-	50°48'O
11. Northwest Shoals (récifs)	46°28'N	-	50°48'O
12. Old South Shoal	46°25'N	-	50°46'O

12. Old South Shoal	46°25'N - 50°46'W	13. Pea Patch (récif)	46°25'N - 50°47'O
13. Pea Patch (Shoal)	46°25'N - 50°47'W	14. Portuguese Shoal	46°26'N - 50°47'O
14. Portuguese Shoal	46°26'N - 50°47'W	15. Prairie Shoal (récif)	46°30'N - 50°47'O
15. Prairie Shoal (Reef)	46°30'N - 50°47'W	16. Southwest Rock (récif)	46°26'N - 50°48'O
16. Southwest Rock (Reef)	46°26'N - 50°48'W		

Area of Eastern Shoals

17. Boat Shoal	46°26'N - 50°29'W
18. Bogy Ledge (Shoal)	46°28'N - 50°26'W
19. Bogy Reef (Shoal)	46°27'N - 50°26'W
20. Brier Shoal	46°27'N - 50°29'W
21. Burnt Ground (Reef)	46°26'N - 50°29'W
22. Corner Shoal	46°29'N - 50°28'W
23. Dorr Shoal	46°26'N - 50°27'W
24. East Gilley Shoal	46°26'N - 50°28'W
25. Hansom Shoal	46°28'N - 50°26'W
26. Ireland Reef	46°26'N - 50°26'W
27. Jacques Shoal	46°28'N - 50°29'W
28. Middle Shoal	46°29'N - 50°28'W
29. Nine Fathom Bank (Shoal)	46°27'N - 50°28'W
30. Northwest Shoal	46°27'N - 50°29'W
31. The Nubble (Shoal)	46°26'N - 50°29'W
32. Plymouth Bank (Shoal)	46°26'N - 50°28'W
33. Rattlesnake Shoal	46°27'N - 50°28'W
34. Redwing Shoal	46°26'N - 50°28'W
35. Southeast Shoal	46°26'N - 50°27'W
36. Southwest Shoal (Reef)	46°25'N - 50°28'W
37. West Gilley Shoal	46°26'N - 50°28'W

Zone des Roches de l'Est

17. Boat Shoal	46°26'N - 50°29'O
18. Bogy Ledge (haut-fond)	46°28'N - 50°26'O
19. Bogy Reef (haut-fond)	46°27'N - 50°26'O
20. Brier Shoal	46°27'N - 50°29'O
21. Burnt Ground (récif)	46°26'N - 50°29'O
22. Corner Shoal	46°29'N - 50°28'O
23. Dorr Shoal	46°26'N - 50°28'O
24. East Gilley Shoal	46°26'N - 50°28'O
25. Hansom Shoal	46°28'N - 50°26'O
26. Ireland Reef	46°26'N - 50°26'O
27. Jacques Shoal	46°28'N - 50°29'O
28. Middle Shoal	46°29'N - 50°28'O
29. Nine Fathom Bank (haut-fond)	46°27'N - 50°28'O
30. Northwest Shoal	46°27'N - 50°29'O
31. The Nubble (haut-fond)	46°26'N - 50°29'O
32. Plymouth Bank (haut-fond)	46°26'N - 50°28'O
33. Rattlesnake Shoal	46°27'N - 50°28'O
34. Redwing Shoal	46°26'N - 50°28'O
35. Southeast Shoal	46°26'N - 50°27'O
36. Southwest Shoal (récif)	46°25'N - 50°28'O
37. West Gilley Shoal	46°26'N - 50°28'O

Eleven French equivalents for previously approved English language names of undersea features were approved and added to the Undersea Feature Names Data Base:

Eastern Canada

Bathymetric Chart 802

Roche Cloué/Cloué Rock (Shoal)	46°48'N - 55°17'W
Roches de l'Est/Eastern Shoals	46°25'N - 50°30'W
Roche Lamb/Lamb Rock (Shoal)	46°28'N - 54°02'W
Banc Nickerson/Nickerson Bank (Shoal)	46°28'N - 53°20'W
Bassin de Terre-Neuve/ Newfoundland Basin	43°30'N - 45°00'W
Chenal de Saint-Pierre/St. Pierre Channel (Trough)	46°30'N - 56°00'W

Bathymetric Chart 801

Cuvette du Cap Breton/Cape Breton Trough	46°50'N - 60°50'W
Vallée de Bradelle Est/Eastern Bradelle Valley	47°50'N - 62°30'W
Chenal d'Esquiman/Esquiman Channel (Valley)	49°45'N - 59°00'W
Chenal d'Hermitage/Hermitage Channel (Trough)	47°00'N - 57°30'W
Vallée de Bradelle Ouest/Western Bradelle Valley	48°00'N - 62°45'W

Onze équivalents en français pour des toponymes d'entités sous-marines déjà approuvés en anglais ont été approuvés, puis ajoutés à la Base de données des noms d'entités sous-marines :

Est canadien

Carte bathymétrique 802

Roche Cloué/Cloué Rock (haut-fond)	46°48'N - 55°17'O
Roches de l'Est/Eastern Shoals	46°25'N - 50°30'O
Roche Lamb/Lamb Rock (haut-fond)	46°28'N - 54°02'O
Banc Nickerson/Nickerson Bank (haut-fond)	46°28'N - 53°20'O
Bassin de Terre-Neuve/ Newfoundland Basin	43°30'N - 45°00'O
Chenal de Saint-Pierre/St. Pierre Channel (cuvette)	46°30'N - 56°00'O

Carte bathymétrique 801

Cuvette du Cap Breton/Cape Breton Trough	46°50'N - 60°50'O
Vallée de Bradelle Est/Eastern Bradelle Valley	47°50'N - 62°30'O
Chenal d'Esquiman/Esquiman Channel (vallée)	49°45'N - 59°00'O
Chenal d'Hermitage/Hermitage Channel (cuvette)	47°00'N - 57°30'O
Vallée de Bradelle Ouest/Western Bradelle Valley	48°00'N - 62°45'O

A letter was received from Dr. Vic Prest, Canadian surficial geologist, asking for approval of the name "Richmond Gulf" for the large bight on the east side of Hudson Bay. As it was considered to be a feature within territorial jurisdiction, the Committee suggested that Dr. Prest refer the matter to the N.W.T. representative on the CPCGN.

"Nose of the Bank" is often referred to in scientific literature. It is the northeast portion of The Grand Banks of Newfoundland, just as Tail of the Bank is the southeast part of it. Before approving the name, members suggested that old French and Portuguese fisheries charts should be consulted for historical support of the name.

Finally, I am pleased to announce the publication of the second edition of the **Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names 1987**.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON TOPONYMY RESEARCH

A. Lapierre

The Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research met in Yellowknife on September 22. The meeting addressed the following topics:

1. Comments from Members

Mr. Randolph Freeman reported that field work on indigenous names in the Northwest Territories was under way. After a training programme in oral traditions and naming, "native trainees" were conducting interviews in their home communities. Mr. Patrick James, representing the Yukon gave a brief outline of the various languages spoken in the territory, and reported on a standardized form developed for names submissions.

Dr. Gordon Handcock gave an overview of work undertaken with Canadian Parks Service in Gros Morne National Park, where some 300 new toponyms were recorded during a field project during the summer. Mr. Gerry Holm gave a brief summary of research activities in Manitoba, and presented a new brochure - **Manitoba's Geographical Names**. Ms. Effie Karamitsanis reported on the activities of Alberta, highlighting a historic map exhibition and three new publications (two toponymic guides - **Passes & Peaks** and **David Thompson Country** - and an innovative children's colouring book prepared by

M. Vic Prest, géologue canadien du Quaternaire nous a adressé une lettre dans laquelle il nous demande d'approuver le toponyme "Richmond Gulf" pour désigner le vaste rentrant sur la côte ouest de l'Hudsonie québécoise. L'entité marine étant considérée de juridiction territoriale, il a été suggéré que M. Prest soumette sa proposition au représentant des Territoires du Nord-Ouest au sein du CPCNG.

Il est souvent question du "Nose of the Bank" dans les documents scientifiques. Il s'agit de la partie nord-est des Grands Bancs de Terre-Neuve, tout comme la Queue du Grand Banc en constitue la partie sud-est. Avant d'approuver ce nom, il a été proposé de consulter les anciennes cartes de pêche françaises et portugaises pour retracer l'histoire du nom.

Finalement, je suis heureux de vous annoncer la publication du **Répertoire des noms d'entités sous-marines 1987**; il s'agit de la deuxième édition de l'ouvrage.

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA

RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE

A. Lapierre

Le Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique s'est réuni à Yellowknife le 22 septembre. Les points suivants ont été discutés :

1. Commentaires des membres

M. Randolph Freeman a indiqué que le travail sur le terrain en toponymie aborigène avait commencé. Suite à un programme de formation sur les traditions orales et la dénomination des lieux, les chercheurs autochtones poursuivaient maintenant des entrevues dans leurs communautés. Le représentant du Yukon, M. Patrick James a donné un bref aperçu des langues parlées dans le territoire et a présenté un formulaire standardisé conçu pour la soumission des noms.

M. Gordon Handcock a donné un aperçu du travail entrepris conjointement avec le Service canadien des parcs dans le parc national du Gros-Morne où quelque 300 toponymes nouveaux ont été enregistrés cet été lors d'un projet de recherche sur le terrain. M. Gerry Holm a donné un bref aperçu des activités de recherche au Manitoba et a présenté une nouvelle publication **Manitoba's Geographical Names**. Mme Effie Karamitsanis a présenté les activités de l'Alberta en soulignant une exposition de cartes et trois nouvelles publications (deux guides toponymiques **Passes & Peaks** et **David Thompson Country** ainsi qu'un

the Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society). Mr. Rémi Mayrand presented the report for Quebec, outlining the main activities for 1988, including a research grant programme; the organization of a toponymy training session for Third World countries, organized under the auspices of the United Nations and the CPCGN; and a new publication on aboriginal toponymy - **La toponymie des Attikameks**. Mr. Mayrand also spoke of ongoing work on the **Dictionnaire des noms de lieux du Québec**. Mr. Michael Smart reported on several issues of concern in Ontario with reference to the French Language Services Act, 1986, namely, the statutory translations of names and the Survey of Franco-Ontarian toponymy in Eastern Ontario, carried out under contract by Dr. André Lapierre. Dr. Philip Goldring, Canadian Parks Service's new member on the ACTR, gave a brief outline of toponymic activities in connection with the Gros Morne toponymic project; his preparation of a biography of James White; and proposed collection of native toponymy of Pond Inlet. Mrs. Betty Kidd mentioned the support of the National Archives to the Alberta Map Exhibit and the organization of a Cartographic Archivists Seminar to be held at the beginning of October. Finally, Ms. Helen Kerfoot reported on various activities of the CPCGN Secretariat. Of particular interest to ACTR, was the submission of CPCGN material to the North American Language Institute; the International Boundary Commission pilot project on a new boundary map series; and the continued publication of CANOMA.

2. Toponymic Meetings

Dates of various meetings of the Canadian Society for the Study of Names and of the American Name Society were discussed and the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in Geneva was noted. Some of the resolutions of the Fifth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (Montréal, 1987) concerned the collection and dissemination of basic information on the national standardization of geographical names. It was agreed that ACTR could contribute positively towards that goal by providing information on available academic courses offered in toponymy in the various provinces and territories. Dr. Handcock presented a survey of such activities in the universities and colleges of Atlantic Canada. It was agreed that members could provide the Secretariat with relevant information in preparation for the CPCGN participation at the Geneva conference.

3. Canada/US understanding on transboundary features

A working group of the ACTR composed of members from Ontario, Alberta, Quebec and the Secretariat presented a name proposal form for transboundary feature names which was discussed and agreed upon for presentation to the CPCGN.

4. Bibliography of Canadian Toponymy

This project is an ongoing activity of the ACTR through

dessin préparé par la Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society). M. Rémi Mayrand a présenté le rapport du Québec en insistant sur les principales activités de l'année, notamment un programme de subventions de recherche, l'organisation d'un stage de formation à l'intention des pays francophones en voie de développement organisé sous les auspices des Nations Unies et du CPCNG ainsi qu'une nouvelle publication sur la toponymie aborigène **La toponymie des Attikameks**. M. Mayrand a aussi mentionné les travaux en cours sur le **Dictionnaire des noms de lieux du Québec**. M. Michael Smart a discuté de certains points d'intérêt en Ontario en ce qui concerne la Loi sur les services en français (1986), les traductions statutaires des noms et l'enquête de toponymie franco-ontarienne dans l'est de la province qui a été confiée par contrat à M. André Lapierre. Le nouveau membre du Service canadien des parcs au CCRT, M. Philip Goldring a donné un bref coup d'oeil des activités toponymiques dans le cadre du projet de la toponymie dans le parc national du Gros-Morne et a parlé de la biographie de James White qu'il prépare actuellement ainsi que d'une collection projetée sur la toponymie aborigène de Pond Inlet. Mme Betty Kidd a mentionné l'appui des Archives nationales à l'exposition cartographique de l'Alberta et l'organisation d'un colloque sur les archives cartographiques qui aura lieu au début d'octobre. Mme Helen Kerfoot enfin a fait rapport sur les activités du Secrétariat. D'intérêt particulier au CCRT, signalons la présentation de matériaux du CPCNG à la North American Language Institute, le projet-pilote de la Commission de la frontière internationale d'une nouvelle série de cartes frontalières et la publication régulière de CANOMA.

2. Réunions toponymiques

Les dates des prochaines réunions de la Société canadienne d'onomastique et de la American Name Society ont été discutées ainsi que la prochaine réunion à Genève du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques. Certaines des résolutions de la cinquième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la standardisation des noms géographiques concernaient la collecte et la diffusion de renseignements généraux sur la standardisation des noms géographiques au niveau national. Il a été convenu que le CCRT pouvait contribuer de façon positive à ce dossier en fournissant des renseignements sur les cours de toponymie offerts dans les provinces et territoires. M. Handcock a présenté un inventaire de ces activités dans les universités et collèges du Canada de l'Atlantique. On s'est mis d'accord que les membres fourniraient au Secrétariat des relevés semblables en vue de la participation du CPCNG à la conférence de Genève.

3. Accord Canada/États-Unis sur les entités transfrontalières

Un groupe de travail du CCRT composé de membres de l'Ontario, de l'Alberta, du Québec et du Secrétariat a présenté un formulaire pour les entités transfrontalières. Celui-ci a été discuté et approuvé

the CPCGN Secretariat. Members were asked to forward to Ms. Helen Kerfoot any new entries, preferably with annotations, for inclusion in the bibliography. Draft copies of different sections are available from the Secretariat.

5. Native Geographical Names

Mr. Randolph Freeman introduced two interpreters from the NWT Language Bureau. Ms. Rebecca Mike was working in Inuktitut and Ms. Eleanor Bran was involved with the Dene languages. Both presented their views on problems associated with recording geographical names, writing systems and, more generally, the concept of naming in an indigenous society. From the general exchange between members of ACTR, several differences emerged between native and non-native naming processes. Among these was the realization that the very act of bestowing a name in the native communities is an integral part of their cosmology and does not always parallel similar activities in the non-native community, therefore rendering translations very difficult. Another aspect of the discussion focussed on the use of syllabics and the roman alphabet as writing systems. Although there appears to be agreement on syllabics in the Inuit community, such is not the case with the Dene where the language does not lend itself as easily to this type of writing system. There is also a situation of bilingual usage among the Dene, with speakers often using native names when speaking Dene, and English names when speaking English. In some cases, the principle of univocity is challenged with two forms being in current and well-established local use; for instance, **Mackenzie River** and **Deh Cho**. Finally, the length of many native names and difficulties in pronunciation for non-natives were discussed.

6. CPCGN Order in Council. Report from Sub-committee

The sub-committee, made up of Mr. Randolph Freeman, Mrs. Betty Kidd, Dr. André Lapierre and coordinated by Ms. Helen Kerfoot presented a draft of revisions to the CPCGN Order in Council. These were discussed item by item and a number of modifications were incorporated into the text. A final draft was unanimously agreed upon and included on the agenda of the CPCGN meeting. At the same time, the ACTR unanimously voted on two recommendations to be presented to the CPCGN the following day:

- a) That the Chair of the ACTR report to the CPCGN its concerns about staff reductions in the Secretariat;
and that the CPCGN express, very firmly, its concern and wish for the number of staff to be re-established at a minimum of 5 person-years.
- b) That a sub-committee of the ACTR be struck and be instructed to develop a strategic plan for the

pour présentation au CPCNG.

4. Bibliographie de la toponymie canadienne

Ce projet est une activité du CCRT qui se poursuit à travers le Secrétariat du CPCNG. On a demandé aux membres d'acheminer à Mme Helen Kerfoot les nouvelles entrées, de préférence avec des annotations, pour inclusion dans la bibliographie. Le Secrétariat peut fournir sur demande des ébauches des diverses sections de la bibliographie.

5. Noms géographiques aborigènes

M. Randolph Freeman a présenté deux interprètes du Bureau des langues des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Mme Rebecca Mike qui travaille sur l'inuktitut et Mme Eleanor Bran qui s'occupe des langues dene. Ces interprètes ont, tour à tour, présenté leurs points de vue sur les problèmes associés à la cueillette des noms géographiques, les systèmes d'écriture et, de façon plus générale, sur le concept de la dénomination dans une société autochtone. La discussion a permis de mettre en évidence plusieurs différences entre les sociétés aborigènes et non aborigènes en ce qui concerne la dénomination. Entre autres, on s'est rendu compte que l'acte même de dénomination dans les sociétés autochtones est une partie intégrante de leur cosmologie et n'est pas perçu de la même façon que dans les sociétés non aborigènes. Alors qu'un accord semble se faire dans la communauté Inuit sur l'utilisation de l'écriture syllabique, tel n'est pas le cas chez les Dene dont la langue ne se prête pas facilement à ce système d'écriture. On a aussi relevé une situation de bilinguisme chez les Dene dont plusieurs locuteurs utilisent des toponymes autochtones en parlant leur langue natale et des toponymes anglais en parlant cette langue. Dans certains cas, le principe de l'univocité est mis en cause avec deux noms confirmés et bien enracinés dans l'usage local, par exemple, **Mackenzie River** et **Deh Cho**. On a discuté enfin de la longueur de plusieurs toponymes aborigènes et des difficultés de prononciation pour les non-autochtones.

6. Décret du CPCNG. Rapport du sous-comité

Le sous-comité, composé de M. Randolph Freeman, de Mme Betty Kidd, de M. André Lapierre et coordonné par Mme Helen Kerfoot a présenté une ébauche des révisions du décret du CPCNG. On a discuté ces révisions item par item, incorporant un certain nombre de modifications dans le texte. Un accord unanime s'est fait sur une ébauche finale qui a été inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la réunion du CPCNG. Par la même occasion, le CCRT a voté à l'unanimité les deux résolutions suivantes devant être présentées au CPCNG le lendemain :

- a) Que le président du CCRT fasse part au CPCNG de son inquiétude au sujet des réductions de personnel au Secrétariat;
et que le CPCNG exprime, très fermement, son inquiétude et le désir de voir rétablir le personnel à un minimum de cinq années-personnes.

Secretariat of the CPCGN. The plan will include, and not be limited to, elements concerning treatment of geographical names, dissemination and coordination of information, public education, the scope of the CPCGN's international mandate, the coordination of provincial and territorial activities and any other related matters.

Members appointed to this sub-committee were Mr. Jean Poirier, Mrs. Betty Kidd, Ms. Effie Karamitsanis and Dr. André Lapierre, Chair.

7. Other Business

Given the lengthy discussions generated by the final draft of the Order in Council, several items on the agenda were tabled until 1989:

- a) Alternate Names: experiences of members 1987-88 and possible recommendations to CPCGN.
- b) Native Geographical Names: experiences of members 1987-88, problems needing further discussion, recommendations to CPCGN.

No change in membership of ACTR was proposed at this time.

- b) Que soit mis sur pied un sous-comité du CCRT avec mission de développer un plan stratégique pour le Secrétariat du CPCNG. Ce plan contiendra - sans s'y limiter - des éléments concernant le traitement des noms géographiques, la diffusion et la coordination de l'information, l'éducation publique, l'étendue du mandat international du CPCNG, la coordination des activités des provinces et des territoires et toute autre question apparentée.

Les membres suivants ont été désignés pour faire partie de ce sous-comité: M. Jean Poirier, Mme Betty Kidd, Mme Effie Karamitsanis et M. André Lapierre, président.

7. Autres affaires

Compte tenu de la longueur des discussions entourant le décret du CPCNG, quelques points de l'ordre du jour ont été remis à 1989:

- a) Les noms parallèles: commentaires des membres (1987-88) et recommandations éventuelles au CPCNG.
- b) Toponymie aborigène: commentaires des membres (1987-88); problèmes à discuter plus longuement, recommandations au CPCNG.

Aucun changement à la composition du CCRT n'a été proposé.

ARVIAT

Northwest Territories



ARVIAT

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

As of June 1, 1989 the Hamlet of **Eskimo Point**, N.W.T. will officially change its name to **Arviat**.

This decision follows a plebiscite held in the community and approval of an Order of the Executive Council of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

* * * *

The community of approximately 1200 people is located on the west side of Hudson Bay at 61° 06' 40"N - 94° 03' 30"W. For over 500 years before permanent settlement in the 1920s, the Inuit of the area used this location as a summer camp. **Arviat** means literally "place of the bowhead whale".

À compter du 1^{er} juin 1989, le hameau de **Eskimo Point**, T.N.-O., prendra officiellement le nom de **Arviat**.

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

* * * *

La communauté composée d'environ 1200 personnes est située sur la côte ouest de la baie d'Hudson à 61° 06' 40"N et 94° 03' 30"O. Les Inuit de la région ont utilisé cet endroit en tant que camp estival pendant 500 ans avant l'établissement d'une communauté permanente dans les années 1920. **Arviat** signifie littéralement "lieu de la baleine boréale".

TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA IN 1897

Helen Kerfoot*

Federal government maps, charts and other geographical publications should be expected to show consistency of spelling and application of geographical names. In Canada (and in the United States) in the early 1880s this was not the case. For years, surveyors, geographers and geologists had recognized the need for a single authority to which questions of geographical nomenclature and orthography could be referred for decision. Many errors and inconsistencies in the use of geographical names on maps could then be avoided.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Land Surveyors Association in Ottawa on March 15 and 16, 1888, Arthur Wheeler (Secretary-Treasurer) read a paper prepared by William Ogilvie, entitled "The Yukon River and its sources". Discussion followed about the headwaters and drainage basin, and the question of geographical names. The **Report of Proceedings** notes¹:

"Dr. Dawson then made some remarks respecting the names of places in the Yukon district, and the unwarrantable liberty which Lieut. Schwatka had taken in applying entirely new names to features which were well known and had already been named by miners. He said that while the river, which he had just referred to as the Tes-lin-too, was marked on the United States Coast Survey map of Alaska and adjacent regions, as the Nas-a-thane, it was known to the miners as the Hootaltnqua, while Schwatka, in 1883, had named it the Newberry or Tes-el-héena. Tes-lin-too is the name by which the river is known to the Indians of the locality. Hootaltnqua is ineligible as having already been applied to another river in the same district, for which it appears to have been mistaken. Nas-a-thane and Tes-el-héena are inexplicable. It is, therefore, proposed to designate the river as the Tes-lin-too or Newberry.

"The above remarks on Geographical Nomenclature brought forward Dr. Bell, the Vice-President, Prof.

* Helen Kerfoot, A/Executive Secretary, CPCGN.

1 Report of Proceedings of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors, at its Fifth Annual Meeting, held at Ottawa, March 15th and 16th, 1888. John Lovell & Son, Montreal, 1888, p. 65.

Macoun, and Commander Boulton, who, one and all, testified to the numerous confusions and absurdities in geographical names that were to be met with in all parts of the Dominion.

"Dr. Dawson thought that it was a matter the Association might well take in hand, and that if a committee on the subject were formed, a scheme might be suggested that would, to a great extent, remedy existing evils."



William Ogilvie's party on the Yukon River, at the mouth of the Pelly River, 1887

(National Archives of Canada, C 74919)

As a result of this discussion, J.S. Dennis brought in Resolution 9 tasking the Officers of the Association with preparing rules on geographical nomenclature and orthography in Canada. Such rules, were designed to provide guidance to surveyors in recording geographical names in the field, in naming unnamed features, and in compiling names for government maps. This Committee based its recommendations on views expressed by the Surveyor-General, the Director of hydrographic surveys and officers of the Geological Survey. Over the signature of E.J. Rainboth, the D.L.S. Association President, the report was submitted to the Minister of the Interior in April, 1888, and published the same year ².

* * * *

As Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Wheeler sent out the letters requesting information so that the Association could prepare its guidelines. His letter to the Surveyor General is reproduced here.

Responses were received, from Dr. George M. Dawson, Professor John Macoun, E.G. Deville and Commander J.G. Boulton, R.N. They contained many useful suggestions. Dawson commented on the lack of rules for geographical names, and noted that "the matter is an important one from a practical point of view alone, and the fixing of geographical names in the first instance on published maps carries with it a considerable responsibility". Professor Macoun's response referred to "the utter confusion that existed in the spelling of various geographical names, and the evident misapprehension of the origin of many of them". Macoun also cited material from the *Montreal Witness* which drew attention to erroneous and duplicated names on Government maps.

As a result of information received, six items were addressed in the recommendations to the Minister of the Interior, in whose department existed the branches involved with surveying and mapping³:

- 1) That a government officer compile a complete geographical dictionary of the Dominion, to become an authentic reference, with all names provided being officially confirmed.
- 2) That preferably the dictionary cover the whole Dominion, but if revision of names in older provinces was not possible, at least Manitoba, the North-West

2 Memorandum prepared by the Executive Committee of the Dominion Land Surveyors Association, in accordance with a resolution regarding geographical nomenclature and orthography in Canada.... John Lovell & Son, Montreal, 1888, 12 p.

3 The recommendations were reproduced in full in the First Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1898. Ottawa, 1899.

Territories, British Columbia⁴ and sparsely settled districts generally by addressed.

- 3) That duplication of names be avoided. Where priorities cannot be decided, synonyms in different languages could be used, e.g. *Red Deer, Elk, Wapiti...; Saskatchewan, Rapid, Rolling, Swift...*
- 4) That the Surveyor-General be charged with the duty of compiling the dictionary.
- 5) That all names given by explorers in new areas of the country be submitted to the Surveyor-General; after his approval, those names be entered into the dictionary before being used on government maps and
- 6) That the system of nomenclature and orthography suggested in the replies from Messrs. Dawson, Deville, Boulton and others be followed as nearly as possible, and that the Surveyor-General issue a memorandum of instruction to guide those who while exploring new districts may need to give names to geographical features.

Item (6) referred to various topics addressed in the replies:

- already published names;
- English and French language names;
- names used by native people;
- new names of a descriptive nature or of historical significance;
- duplication of names;
- need for a Government Officer to identify existing names on maps and to be an authority on orthography; and
- toponymic guidelines of the Royal Geographical Society (1885) and of the Admiralty (1888).

The recommendations of the D.L.S. Association were adopted by the Department of the Interior and revision of the North-West Territories names was commenced, following the transfer of Mr. A.H. Whitcher to headquarters on June 30, 1890. To establish uniformity in the nomenclature on all government publications, the cooperation of all map-making departments was needed. A list of 1 324 existing feature names was issued with instructions to surveyors in northwestern Canada.

4 All maps or plans of Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia were prepared under the direction of the Minister of the Interior.

Association of Dominion Land Surveyors, 13723
CANADA.

E. J. RAINBOTH, D. L. S.,
PRESIDENT.
ARTHUR O. WHEELER, D. L. S.,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Ottawa, Ont., March 23rd 1888

Capt P. Deville C. S.
Surveyor General



Dear Sir

At the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Land Surveyors Association held a few days ago, the question of the naming of Geographical features by persons conducting Explorations in unsurveyed portions of the Dominion, and the subject generally of the necessity for some rules being adopted in regard to names to be used in compiling Government Maps, was introduced by Dr Dawson of the Geological Survey and after discussion it was decided that the Executive Committee of the Association should confer with the Officers of the Geological Survey. The Surveyor General and Commauder Boulton in reference to

to this matter and should endeavor to formulate some scheme or set of rules to govern with regard to the above and which it is proposed to print in the Annual Report of the Association and lay before the different Departments engaged in carrying on surveys of the above description.

Before taking any action the Committee are desirous of obtaining the views of the above named gentlemen and I have been instructed to ask you to confer a favour by giving them your views on this subject.

The intention is as soon as all the information obtainable is procured, to prepare the scheme or set of rules, which will be submitted to you before being printed.

The Committee will be very much assisted by your valuable suggestions and will be greatly obliged if you will forward them at as early a date as possible as it will require some time to prepare the scheme.

Yours

Dear Sir

Yours respectful
Arthur O.

Surveyors, and explorers, were asked to correct orthography, to replace duplicated names whenever possible, and to collect associated meanings, legends or history. These measures would help revise the nomenclature and prepare for the proposed compilation of a geographical dictionary.

Early in 1892, the acting Surveyor-General, W.F. King, at the request of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, submitted a recommendation for the appointment of a Board on Geographical Nomenclature to decide authoritatively on all questions applying to names. The Board would comprise the Surveyor-General (proposed as Chairman), A.H. Whitcher as member and secretary, and one member from each of the interested federal departments - Geological Survey, Post Office, Railways and Canals, Marine, and Indian Affairs.

Although action was taken to initiate such a board, no final decision was taken and the matter was dropped. In fact, it was not revived until later in the decade - 1897 - when the Surveyor-General followed up the subject with a memorandum to his Deputy Minister.

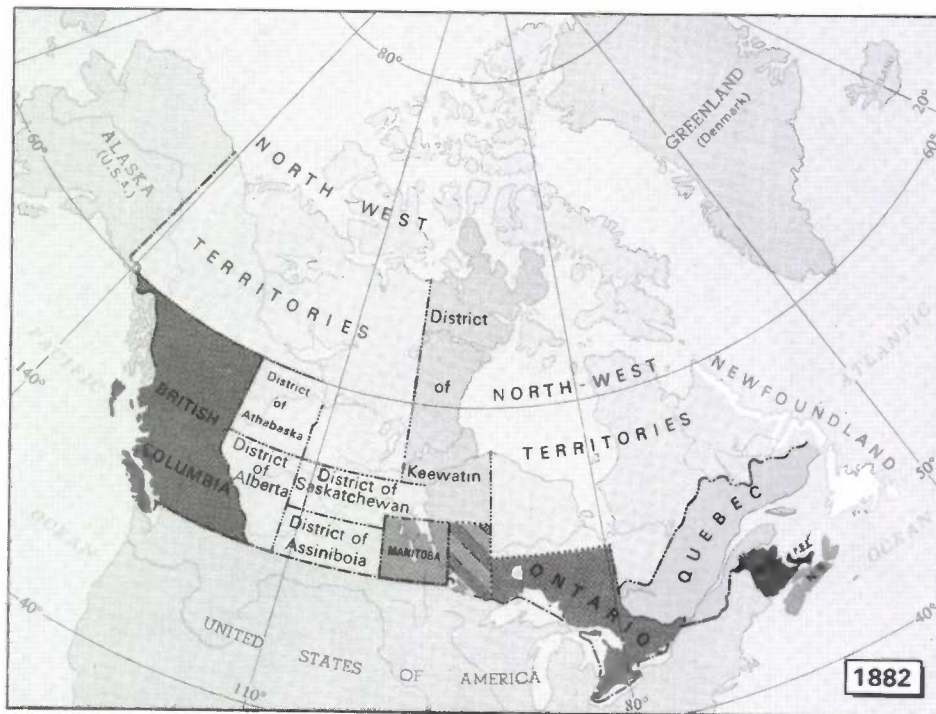
After noting the failure to form a geographic board

in 1892, he pointed out.⁵

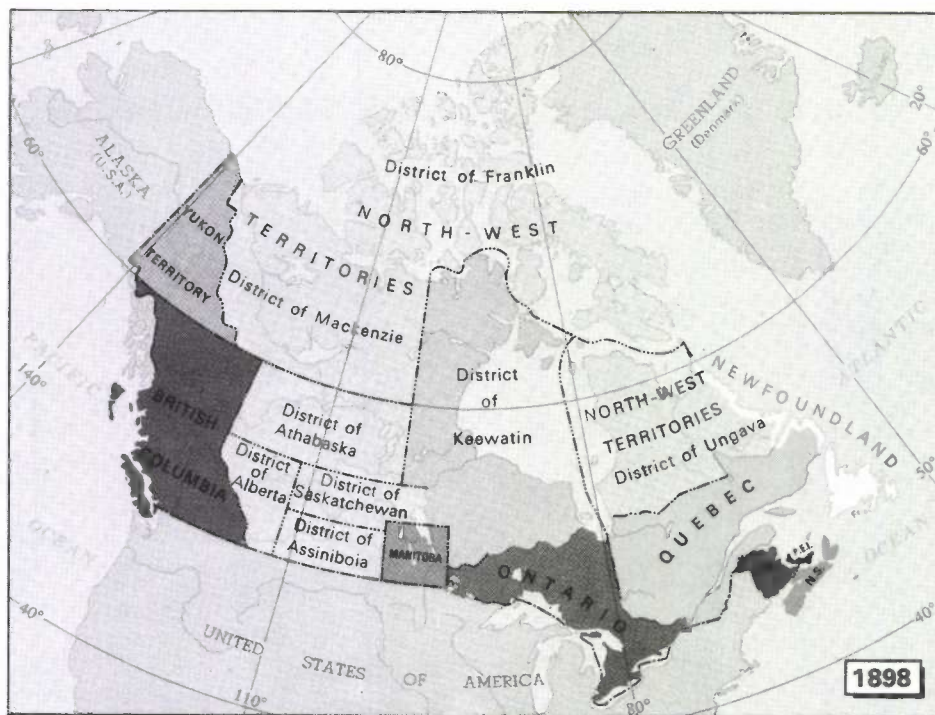
"In consequence of our inaction, and in order to prevent confusion in their publications, the United States Board is now ruling upon Canadian names. Their action has been the cause of some recent criticism in the press, but they will evidently continue to revise our nomenclature so long as we do not do so ourselves, and we must bear in mind that their rulings are adopted by geographers all over the world. It is submitted that this is not as it should be, and that prompt action should be taken to keep in our hands the control of the names in our own country, instead of having it attended to by a foreign body."

The Minister of the Interior reported to his Excellency the Governor General in Council the need for prompt action to be taken on the establishment of a Canadian board. Accordingly, on December 18, 1897 an Order in Council was approved to establish the first national names authority - the Geographic Board of Canada.

5 First Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1898. S.E. Dawson, Ottawa, 1898, p.14.



Canada - in 1882



Canada - in 1898

Ontario has been enlarged west of Lake of the Woods and north to the Albany River.

The Districts of Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin were established in the North-West Territories in 1895 and their boundaries modified in 1897. Quebec and the Districts of Athabaska and Keewatin were enlarged.

The District of Yukon, originally established in 1895, became a Territory separate from the North-West Territories in 1898.

(Source: "Territorial Evolution of Canada", National Atlas of Canada, EMR, MCR 2306)

* * * *

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

Courville, Serge et Serge Labrecque et al (1988): Seigneuries et fiefs du Québec. Dossiers toponymiques, 18, Commission de toponymie du Québec/Outils de recherche du Célat, n° 3, Université Laval, Québec, 202 p. 17,00 \$

Alberta Historic Sites Service (1988): Passes and peaks: a guide to geographical features in the Crowsnest Pass. Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, Edmonton, 27 p.

Alberta Historic Sites Service (1988): David Thompson Country: a guide to geographical features on the David Thompson Highway. Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, Edmonton, 21 p.

NEWS FROM ONTARIO

FRENCH LANGUAGE SERVICES - OFFICIAL MAPS

With passage of the French Language Services Act, 1986, Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Branch developed a three year implementation plan, committing the Branch to provision of cartographic services in French, and to having its official maps and related publications bilingualized by November 18, 1989.

Map Bilingualization

In response to the need to meet the challenge of bilingualization with particular regard to official maps, the Branch established a Bilingual Mapping Policy Committee in December, 1987. Among the Committee's recommendations are:

1. The established policies, principles and procedures endorsed by the Ontario Geographic Names Board regarding treatment of geographical names shall be respected. These include:
 - a) there shall be no translation of geographical names officially approved and established in and sanctioned by local usage, which would result in alteration to their orthographies as adopted for such names by the

Board and approved by the Minister;

- b) only the orthographic forms recognized and approved for geographical names by the Board shall be used on official maps.
2. Symbology authorized by Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Branch for official maps (those intended for public distribution) shall be revised and upgraded to permit, where practicable and cartographically feasible, the transposition of existing descriptive terms, labels, annotations, explanatory notes, with the exception of initials and abbreviations adopted and treated as acronymic symbols, and similar forms of map-face narrative or annotated figure, to the map surround and legend in English-French text.
3. Bilingual treatment, involving translation of the generic and specific components of an officially approved name, whose use is governed by authorities other than the Board, shall be in accord with the decisions of that authority respecting treatment on maps, charts, signs, etc.

* * * *

CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE

In December 1988, Thérèse Jolicoeur retired after 38 years service with the federal government.

She started in the mapping and charting field in 1951, with the Mines and Technical Surveys Branch. A few years later, Thérèse became involved with work on geographical names - first with Topographical Survey, and since 1976 with the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

As Chief of the Nomenclature Unit with CHS, she was Secretary of the CPCGN Advisory Committee on Names for Undersea and Maritime Features, and advisor to the Dominion Hydrographer on toponymic questions.

Thérèse was also a long time member of the Executive of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Hydrographic Association.

We thank her for her contributions to Canadian toponymy and wish her well in her retirement.

* * * *

SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DU CANADA

En décembre 1988, Mme Thérèse Jolicoeur a pris sa retraite après 38 années au service du gouvernement fédéral.

Elle a débuté dans le domaine de la cartographie topographique et marine en 1951 avec la Division des levés techniques et des mines. Quelques années plus tard, Thérèse s'est impliquée dans le domaine des noms géographiques, premièrement avec les Levés topographiques et, depuis 1976, avec le Service hydrographique du Canada.

En tant que chef de la Section de la nomenclature du SHC, elle a assumé le rôle de secrétaire du Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines et maritimes et de conseillère auprès de l'Hydrographe fédéral en ce qui touche les questions d'ordre toponymique.

Thérèse a été aussi pendant longtemps membre de l'exécutif de la succursale outaouaise de l'Association canadienne d'hydrographie.

Nous tenons à la remercier de son apport à la toponymie canadienne et lui souhaitons une retraite des plus heureuses.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMING PRACTICES OF WILLIAM J. STEWART

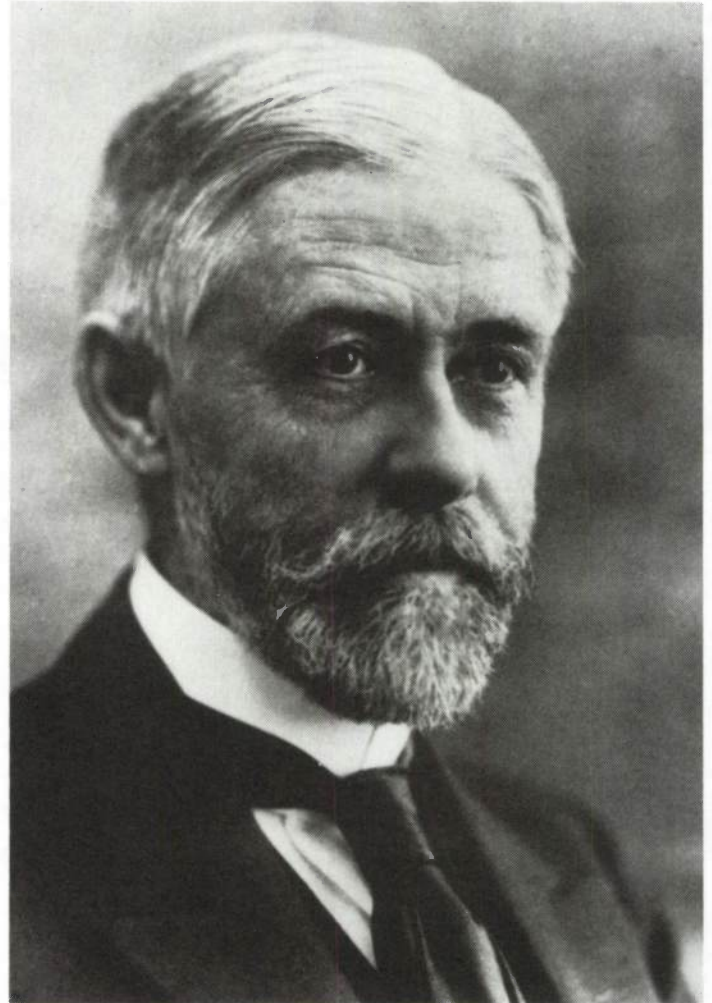
David H. Gray*

The name William James Stewart is well known to all hydrographers and those interested in charting Canadian waters. As Chief Hydrographer, Department of Marine and Fisheries, he became a member of the Geographic Board of Canada in 1915. This association with the Board continued until his death on May 5, 1925.

William J. Stewart was born in Ottawa on January 23, 1863, the son of Major John Stewart, a contractor in Ottawa and also Commanding Officer of the Ottawa Field Battery. William Stewart had received his education at Collegiate School (now Lisgar Collegiate) in Ottawa. On February 5, 1880, at the age of 17, he joined Royal Military College (RMC), having taken first place in entrance marks in his class of seventeen. As Company Sergeant-Major in the Cadet Battalion, he graduated on June 26, 1883, at the top of his class at RMC. He was presented with the Governor General's Gold Medal, awarded to the cadet standing first in General Proficiency, as determined from the date of joining to that of graduation. RMC records show that he was 5'7" tall, with dark complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes.

Stewart started work for the Rideau Canal Office, Ottawa, and joined the one-year old Georgian Bay Survey (later to become the Canadian Hydrographic Service) in March 1884. He took over as Chief Hydrographer in 1893 and continued to survey in Georgian Bay and the North Channel until 1894. (1891 was his only absence - as then he was sent to survey Burrard Inlet in British Columbia). In 1895-97, Stewart with his ship 'Bayfield' was in Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie and Lake Huron. In 1898, he was back at Parry Sound. During 1901, Stewart took part in the first year of the Lake Winnipeg survey, but for the next two years, he was in Lake Superior surveying with a new 'Bayfield'.

W.J. Stewart also carried out several important works on behalf of the Dominion and British Governments. He was a member of the International Waterways Commission in 1909. Later, when the Chicago drainage scheme was a matter of international importance in 1912-13, he was appointed by the Dominion Government to determine its effect on the level of the lower St. Lawrence River. At the request of the British Government, he went to Europe to assist in laying out the new international boundaries as determined by the 1919 Treaty of Versailles.



William J. Stewart (1863-1925)

(Source: Canadian Hydrographic Service)

Stewart died on May 5, 1925, leaving his wife, Clara Lasher, and two unmarried daughters, Avis and Sybil. He is buried in Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa.

* * * *

Over the past few years I have been researching the origin of place names in the Pointe au Baril area of

* David H. Gray, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Ottawa.

Georgian Bay, so recently I was consulting the records of the Secretariat of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) and various publications, such as James White's **Place Names in Georgian Bay** (1913). To my surprise I soon found my great-grandfather (Col. Charles M. Boswell) was honoured with the name of an island, and on further searching, quickly found that William J. Stewart (my grandmother's uncle) had sprinkled the countryside with names of his in-laws, who at the same time were also my own ancestors. My family records do not include tracing the family tree of the Stewarts, so it is quite possible that William J. Stewart may also have named features in the area for his parents and other blood relatives.

In ten years of surveying in Georgian Bay and the North Channel, Cdr. J.G. Boulton and W.J. Stewart, his assistant, were obliged to select thousands of geographical names in an area where all but major features remained unnamed on existing charts. So it is not surprising that they followed certain commemorative naming themes: family, crew, friends, and politicians. Sixty years earlier Capt. (later Admiral) Bayfield had named the principal land and water features of this area in a similar way.

James White's paper of 1913 lists at least a dozen features named by Stewart for his relatives, almost the whole crew of his ship '**Bayfield**', and several of his RMC classmates. In addition, through my knowledge of the family tree and student lists from RMC, I am suggesting possible origins of several other feature names in the same area.

Geographical names suggest that W.J. Stewart honoured his wife's family more than his own. **Clara Island** and **Lasher Island** were named after his wife, Clara Lasher; **Emily Island**, **Hannah Ground** and **Helen Island** are named after her sisters; **Boswell Island**, **Montague Islands**, **Poole Island** and **Hurt Rock** are named after their husbands (Col. C.E. Boswell, Rev. Montague Poole and Mr. Hurt). His mother-in-law, Henrietta Davy, is remembered by the naming of **Henrietta Point**, **Davy Island** and **Davy Rock** near Parry Sound and by **Davy Islands** in St. Joseph Channel. His own daughters, Avis and Sybil Stewart, are recalled by **Avis Ground** and **Sybil Island**. **Alfred Bank** may possibly be named after his wife's brother; **Caroline Island** and **Judd Island** are recorded as being named after Stewart's sister(s). James White's **Place Names in Georgian Bay** claims that **Hawkes Shoal** is named after a cousin of Mrs. W.J. Stewart, but my family records give no indication to whom this refers. It is rather ironic that **Clara Island**, (i.e. the island named after his wife) has, since 1970, been officially approved as **Sanford Island**. Tables 1 and 2 summarize features definitely or possibly honouring Stewart's relatives.

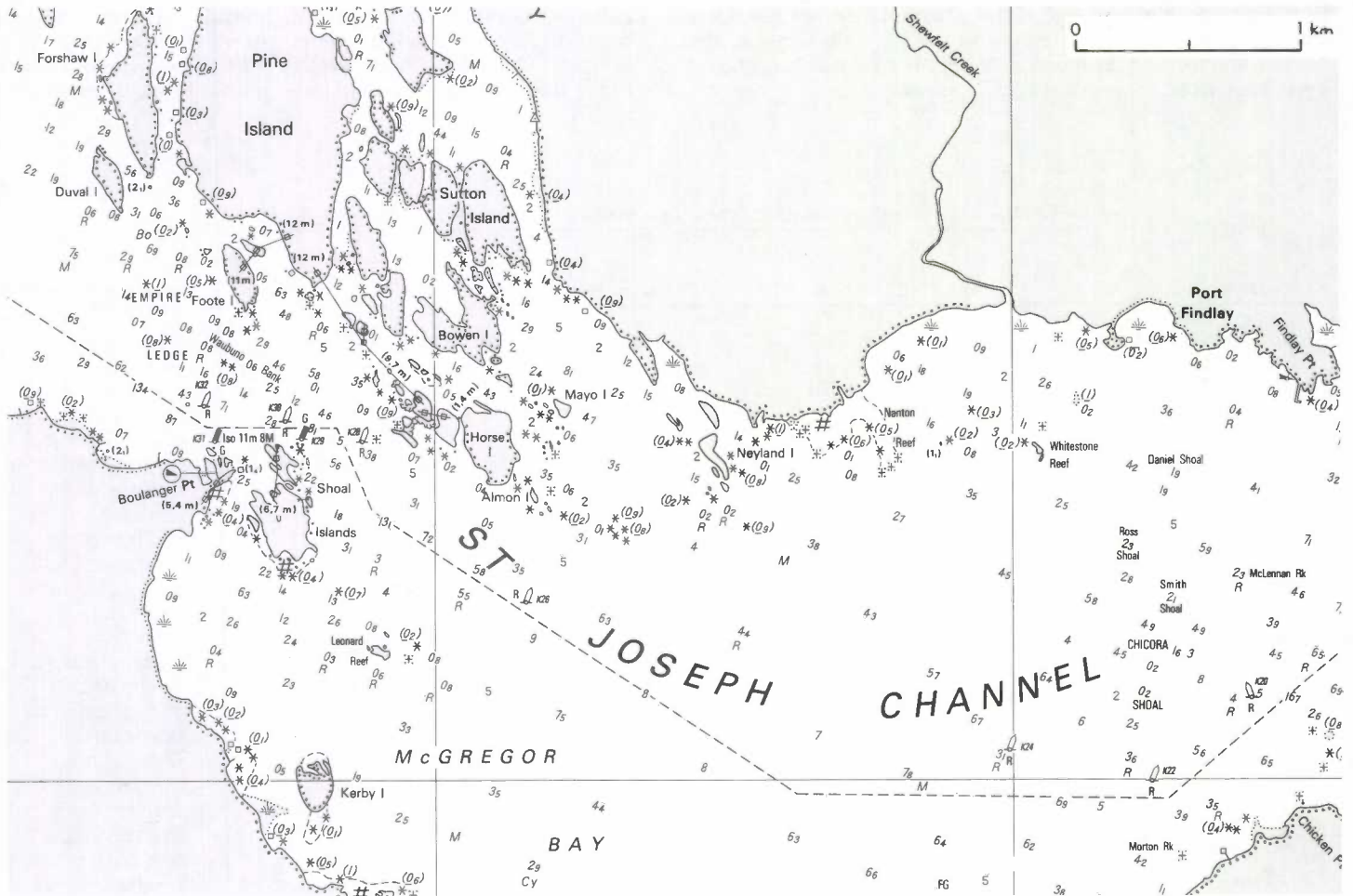
The '**Bayfield**' - the ship that Boulton and Stewart used for all the Georgian Bay survey - is well remembered in geographical features named for its officers and crew as recorded in **Place Names in Georgian Bay**. Also **Edsall Bank** recalls the former name of the '**Bayfield**' itself. The Captain, Alexander Murray McGregor (1828-1903+), is remembered through such names as: **Alexander Passage**, **Murray Point**, **Murray Rocks**, **McGregor Bay**, **McGregor Bank** and **McGregor Island**. The pilot's name

TABLE 1: Geographical names definitely honouring relatives

Features	Coordinates	Relative honoured	Relationship to W.J. Stewart
Boswell Island	46° 19' - 83° 55'	Col. Charles M. Boswell	brother-in-law
Caroline Island	46° 08' - 82° 49'	-----	sister
Clara Island	46° 09' - 82° 49'	Clara Lasher (Mrs. Wm. J. Stewart)	wife
Now officially named Sanford Island			
Davy Island	45° 20' - 80° 13'	Henrietta Davy (Mrs. John Lasher)	mother-in-law
Davy Rock	45° 20' - 80° 13'	ditto	ditto
Emily Island	46° 10' - 83° 48'	Emily Lasher (Mrs. C.M. Boswell)	sister-in-law
Hannah Ground	46° 17' - 83° 53'	Hannah Lasher (Mrs. M.G. Poole)	sister-in-law
Hannah Rock	45° 23' - 83° 53'	ditto	ditto
Hawkes Shoal	46° 17' - 83° 50'	-----	cousin of Mrs. W.J. Stewart (?)
Helen Island	46° 07' - 82° 12'	Helen Lasher (Mrs. Hurt)	sister-in-law
Henrietta Point	45° 22' - 80° 21'	Henrietta Davy (Mrs. John Lasher)	mother-in-law
Hurt Rock	46° 20' - 83° 55'	Mr. Hurt	brother-in-law
Judd Bank	44° 57' - 79° 58'	-----	sister
Lasher Island	46° 20' - 83° 55'	Clara Lasher (Mrs. Wm.J. Stewart)	wife
Poole Island(s)	46° 19' - 83° 55'	Rev. Montague G. Poole	brother-in-law
Stewart Island	46° 06' - 82° 10'	Wm. J. Stewart	
Stewart Rock	45° 30' - 81° 50'	ditto	

TABLE 2: Geographical names possibly honouring relatives

Features	Coordinates	Relative honoured	Relationship to W.J. Stewart
Alfred Bank	44° 56' - 79° 59'	Alfred Lasher	brother-in-law
Avis Ground	46° 17' - 83° 51'	Avis Stewart	daughter
Davy Islands	46° 20' - 83° 56'	Henrietta Davy (Mrs. John Lasher)	mother-in-law
Helen Island	48° 33' - 88° 20'	Helen Lasher (Mrs. Hurt)	sister-in-law
Lasher Island	48° 33' - 88° 21'	Clara Lasher (Mrs. Wm. J. Stewart)	wife
Montague Islands	46° 19' - 83° 59'	Rev. Montague G. Poole	brother-in-law
Stewart Patch	44° 33' - 80° 18'	Wm. J. Stewart	
Stewart Point	52° 23' - 97° 06'	Wm. J. Stewart	
<p>As Chief Hydrographer, he commanded the survey of the southern portion of Lake Winnipeg in 1901. He was elsewhere in 1902-3 when the rest of the lake was surveyed. Thus, the point was probably named by his subordinates.</p>			
Sybil Island	48° 24' - 88° 34'	Sybil Bayfield Stewart	daughter



Part of Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 2250, showing features in St. Joseph Channel, Lake Huron, named for the crew of the 'Bayfield' (McGregor Bay) and Stewart's RMC colleagues (Almon Island, Bowen Island, Daniel Shoal, Duval Island, Forshaw Island, Kerby Island, Leonard Reef, Mayo Island, Neyland Island and Ross Shoal)

was Tranch, so we have a **Tranch Rock** in two different locations. The engineers are recorded on charts with **Baker Rocks, Linter Island, Linter Rock, Nisbet Rock** and **Nisbet Island**. The hydrographer in charge, Cdr. J.G. Boulton, seems only to be remembered once - in **Boulton Reef**. His assistants, D. Colin Campbell and W.J. Stewart, are more frequently honoured: **Colin Rock, Campbell Rock, Stewart Island, Stewart Rock** and **Stewart Patch**. Of the crew, John McNeil, the coxswain, is acknowledged in **John Ledge** and **McNeil Ledge**. We know of features named for 25 boatmen - the men who rowed the cutters each day to take the soundings.

Obviously, there was a large turnover of boatmen through the years as probably only eight would have been on the 'Bayfield' at any one time. The stewards (**Chatwin Rock, Leo Rock, Moreland Bank**), the waiter (**Fagan Ground**) and the cook (**Vivian Rocks**) are all honoured. There are also nine crew members with features named for them. Table 3 provides an alphabetical listing of features in Georgian Bay which were named by W.J. Stewart in honour of crew members of the 'Bayfield'. Two questions remain to be answered - (1) why were no features named for the mates, and (2) has any other ship had so many of its crew honoured by geographical names.

There were 23 graduates from Royal Military College in 1883, W.J. Stewart and D.C. Campbell being two who joined the Georgian Bay Survey. Most of their classmates, some professors and earlier graduates are remembered by geographical names - mostly for features in St. Joseph Channel. Starting at the west end is **Sankey Island**, named for Major Sankey, Professor of Military Engineering. Side by side are **Duval Island** and **Forshaw Island**, also named for professors, the latter for Forshaw Day, Professor of Drawing. **Bowen Island** is named after Major Bowen W.S. Van Straubenzie, South Wales Borderers. **Almon Island** honours M.B. Almon, C.E., and **Leonard Reef** honours Major R.W. Leonard, Chairman, National Transcontinental Railway. Nearby is **Kerby Island** which is named after Forbes M. Kerby, C.E., of Grand Forks, B.C. **Mayo Island** and **Neyland Island** are named after Mayo W. Neyland. Next is **Nanton Reef** which honours Lt. Col. H.C. Nanton, R.E. **Daniel Shoal** is named after Rev. A.W. Daniel who graduated in 1881, and **Ross Shoal** after A.B. Ross who graduated in 1880. **Twynning Island**, after Lt. Col. P.G. Twynning, R.E., is now part of the road connection to St. Joseph Island. **Weller Island** is named after J.L. Weller, Superintending Engineer of the Welland Canal. (**Port Weller** is also named after him.) **Kensington Point** commemorates Col. Kensington,

TABLE 3: Geographical names honouring the crew of the 'Bayfield'

Features	Coordinates	Person honoured	Duty on 'Bayfield'
Alexander Passage	46° 38' - 80° 34'	Alexander Murray McGregor (q.v.)	captain
Alwin Rock	45° 53' - 80° 46'	-----	seaman
Baker Rocks	45° 33' - 80° 30'	-----	engineer
Barrett Bank	46° 08' - 83° 25'	-----	boatman
Ben Back Shoal	45° 41' - 81° 18'	-----	one of the crew
Boulton Reef	45° 54' - 81° 51'	Staff Cdr. John George Boulton, R.N. (1842-1929)	hydrographer-in-charge
Bray Reef	45° 52' - 80° 49'	-----	seaman
Cadotte Point	45° 19' - 80° 07'	-----	boatman
Callady Rock	45° 28' - 80° 25'	-----	boatman
Campbell Rock	45° 15' - 80° 14'	Donald Colin Campbell, RMC graduate, 1883	hydrographic assistant
Chatwin Rock	46° 05' - 82° 05'	-----	steward
Colin Rock	45° 28' - 80° 31'	D.C. Campbell (q.v.)	hydrographic assistant
Doyle Rock	45° 49' - 81° 38'	-----	one of the crew
Duett Rock	45° 26' - 80° 24'	-----	boatman
Eagor Bank (not approved)	Muskoka	-----	boatman
Edsall Bank	45° 49' - 80° 52'	previous name for 'Bayfield'	
Fagan Ground (Shoal Bank)	45° 23' - 81° 48'	-----	walter
Flummerfelt Patch (Shoal)	45° 22' - 81° 32'	-----	fireman
Hall Shoal	46° 18' - 84° 00'	-----	one of the crew
Harrison Bank	45° 25' - 80° 26'	-----	boatman
Hood Island (not approved)	North Channel,	-----	boatman
Horne Rock	46° 08' - 83° 21'	-----	boatman
John Ledge	45° 51' - 81° 38'	John McNeil (q.v.)	coxswain
Keegan Rock	45° 27' - 80° 24'	-----	boatman
Leo Rock	46° 08' - 83° 19'	-----	steward

Features	Coordinates	Person honoured	Duty on 'Bayfield'
Linter Island	46° 06' - 82° 10'	-----	Chief Engineer, 1886
Linter Rock	45° 57' - 81° 34'	-----	Chief Engineer, 1886
McCormick Island	45° 28' - 80° 25'	-----	boatman
McGregor Bank	45° 54' - 81° 51'	Alexander Murray McGregor (1828-1903+)	captain
McGregor Bay	46° 05' - 81° 40'	ditto	ditto
McGregor Bay	46° 18' - 84° 04'	ditto	ditto
McGregor Island	46° 05' - 81° 36'	ditto	ditto
McGregor Rock	45° 31' - 80° 24'	ditto	ditto
McKinnon Rock	46° 19' - 84° 00'	-----	boatman
McLean Shoal	45° 55' - 80° 55'	-----	boatman
McNeil Ledge	45° 43' - 81° 15'	John McNeil	coxswain
McRae Patch (Shoal)	45° 57' - 82° 12'	-----	one of the crew
McRae Rock	46° 05' - 82° 04'	-----	ditto
Martin Reef	45° 57' - 82° 14'	-----	crewman who lived in Mudge Bay
Matheson Island	46° 05' - 82° 05'	-----	boatman
Matheson Shoal	45° 51' - 81° 25'	-----	ditto
Mercer Rocks	45° 07' - 80° 09'	-----	boatman
Milligan Rock	45° 41' - 81° 16'	-----	boatman
Milo Rock	45° 26' - 80° 25'	-----	boatman
Miner Rocks	45° 26' - 80° 23'	-----	one of the crew
Moorhouse Patch (Shoal)	45° 25' - 81° 44'	-----	boatman
Moreland Bank	45° 55' - 81° 15'	-----	steward
Murray Point	45° 24' - 80° 05'	Alexander Murray McGregor (q.v.)	captain
Murray Rocks	45° 52' - 80° 48'	ditto	ditto
Newburn Rock	45° 27' - 80° 24'	-----	boatman
Nisbet Rock	46° 05' - 82° 03'	-----	Chief Engineer
Nisbet Island	48° 09' - 89° 19'	-----	ditto
O'Donnell Island	46° 08' - 83° 47'	-----	boatman
O'Donnell Bank	46° 08' - 83° 46'	-----	ditto
Pat Howe Patch (Shoal)	45° 47' - 81° 26'	-----	boatman
Patterson Point	46° 07' - 82° 16'	-----	boatman
Pease Rock	45° 27' - 80° 25'	-----	boatman
Riley Patch (Shoal)	45° 42' - 81° 19'	-----	boatman
Sam Smith Rock	46° 10' - 83° 38'	-----	boatman
Smith Bay	45° 49' - 81° 38'	-----	boatman
Sutherland Shoal	45° 58' - 82° 16'	-----	boatman
Tranch Rock	45° 23' - 80° 08'	-----	pilot
Tranch Rock	45° 40' - 81° 20'	-----	ditto
Vivian Rocks	45° 31' - 80° 29'	-----	cook

Professor of Mathematics at RMC. **Wurtele Point** is named after Lt. Col. E.F. Wurtele, according to White, a graduate of RMC in 1882. Near the west entrance of Portlock Harbour are **Lambe Islands**, honouring Lawrence M. Lambe, Invertebrate Palaeontologist, Geological Survey. Down the harbour is **Joly Rock** named for Lt. Col. Alain Joly de Lotbiniere, and near the south entrance to the harbour is **Woodman Point**, named after John Woodman, C.E., of Winnipeg. Tables 4 and 5 summarize Stewart's geographical names which definitely or possibly honour his RMC colleagues.

Elsewhere in the North Channel, we have **Benson Point** and **Thomas Island**, both named after Col. Thomas

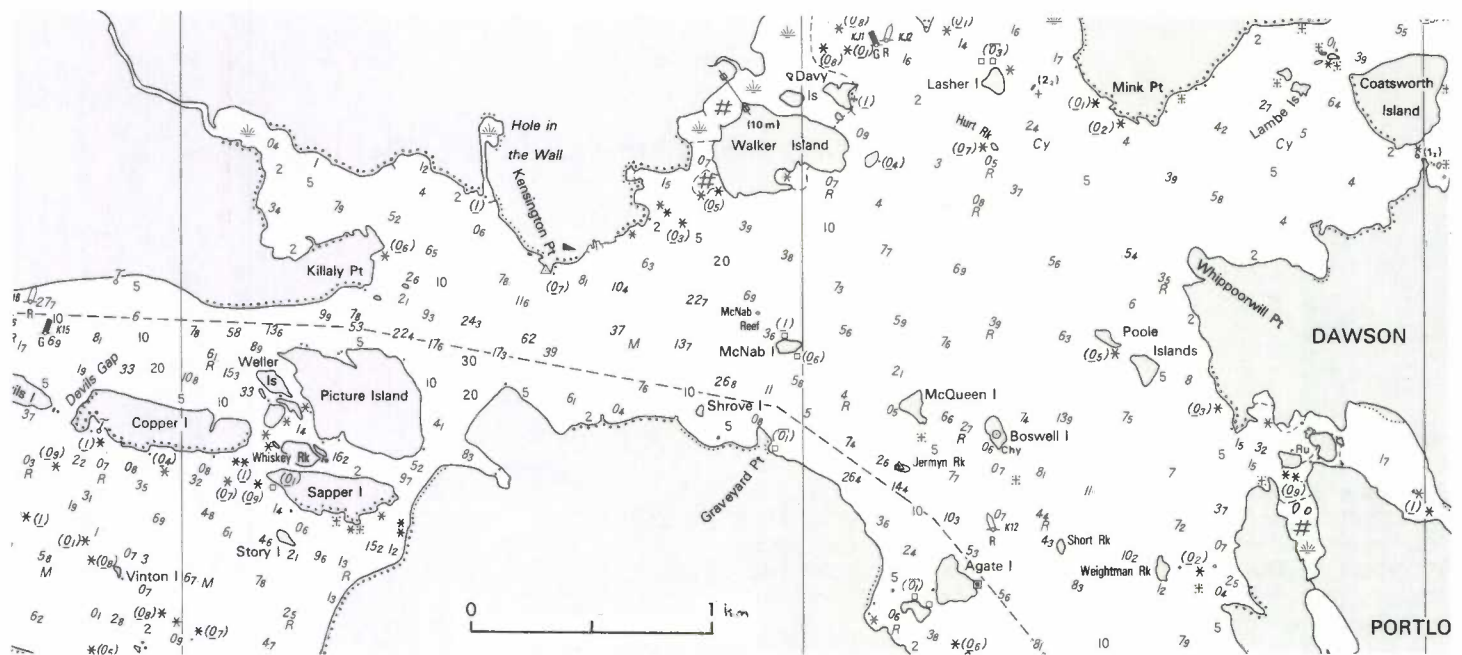
Benson. Fathers of three RMC graduates are recalled through names on charts: **Casgrain Rock**, after P.B. Casgrain, M.P.; **Strange Bay** and **Strange Point**, after Maj. Gen. Thomas Bland Strange, who commanded the Alberta field force in the Riel Rebellion; and **Straubenzie Point** and **Straubenzie Reef**, after Lt. Col. B.W.S. Van Straubenzie, Commander of the Infantry Brigade at the Battle of Batoche, 1885. There are also **Hewett Shoal** and **Oliver Rock**, named after Commandants of RMC. Major Rigg of RMC is honoured by **Rigg Rock** in the Pointe au Baril area. **Stairs Island**, in the same area, is named after Capt. W.G. Stairs, who accompanied Stanley in Africa. James White, the author of **Place Names in Georgian Bay** also graduated in 1883, and is probably honoured

TABLE 4: Geographical names honouring RMC colleagues

Features	Coordinates	Person honoured	RMC graduation date
Almond Island	46° 19' - 84° 04'	M.B. Almon, C.E.	1883
Benson Point	45° 36' - 81° 54'	Col. Thomas Benson Master-General of the Ordnance, Ottawa	1883
Bowen Island	46° 19' - 84° 04'	Bowen W.S. Van Straubenzie	1883
Campbell Rock	45° 50' - 81° 33'	Donald Colin Campbell Hydrographic assistant	1883
Casgrain Rock	46° 11' - 82° 28'	P.B. Casgrain, lawyer in Quebec and M.P., the father of P.H. DuP. Casgrain, RMC graduate in 1883	
Colin Rock	45° 28' - 80° 31'	D.C. Campbell (q.v.)	1883
Daniel Shoal	46° 19' - 84° 01'	Rev. A.W. Daniel, Rothesay, N.B.	1881
Doucet Rock	46° 08' - 82° 51'	Emile Doucet, C.E. District Engineer, National Transcontinental Ry.	1880
Duval Island	46° 19' - 84° 05'	Prof. Duval, RMC	
Forshaw Island	46° 20' - 84° 05'	Prof. Forshaw Day, Professor of Drawing, RMC	
Forshaw Island	45° 26' - 80° 21'	ditto	
Freer Point	45° 57' - 82° 04'	Capt. H.C. Freer, South Staffordshire Reg't.	1880
Hensley Bay	45° 48' - 82° 48'	Capt. C.A. Hensley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers	?
Hewett Shoal	46° 04' - 82° 04'	Gen. Hewett, Commandant, RMC	
Joly Rock	46° 20' - 83° 53'	Lt. Col. Alain Joly de Lotbiniere	1883
Kensington Point	46° 19' - 83° 57'	Col. Kensington, Professor of Mathematics, RMC	
Kerby Island	46° 18' - 84° 05'	Forbes M. Kerby, C.E., Grand Forks, B.C	1883
Lambe Islands	46° 20' - 83° 54'	Lawrence M. Lambe, Invertebrate Palaeontologist, Geological Survey	1883
Leonard Reef	46° 18' - 84° 04'	Major R.W. Leonard, Chairman, National Transcontinental Ry.	1883
Mayo Island	46° 19' - 84° 04'	Mayo W. Neyland (q.v.)	1883
Nanton Reef	46° 19' - 84° 03'	Lt. Col. H.C. Nanton, R.E.	1883
Neyland Island	46° 19' - 84° 03'	Mayo W. Neyland	1883
Oliver Rock	46° 04' - 81° 56'	Maj. Gen. J.R. Oliver, Commandant, RMC	
Rigg Rock	45° 32' - 80° 26'	Major Rigg, RMC	
Ross Shoal	46° 18' - 84° 02'	A.B. Ross	1880
Sankey Island	46° 21' - 84° 06'	Major Sankey, Professor of Military Engineering	
Sapper Island	46° 19' - 83° 58'	A graduate of RMC (a 'sapper' is the common term for an engineer)	
Stairs Island	45° 32' - 80° 26'	Capt. W.G. Stairs. He accompanied Stanley through Africa	1882
Strange Bay	46° 01' - 82° 04'	Maj. Gen. Thomas Bland Strange, commanded Alberta field force in Riel Rebellion. Father of H.B. Strange, RMC graduate in 1883	
Strange Point	46° 01' - 82° 04'	ditto	
Straubenzie Point	46° 00' - 82° 04'	Lt. Col. Bowen W.S. Van Straubenzie (b. 1829), commanded the Infantry Brigade at the Battle of Batoche, 1885. Father of Bowen W.S. Van Straubenzie, RMC graduate in 1883 (see Bowen Island)	
Straubenzie Reef	46° 00' - 82° 05'	ditto	
Thomas Island	46° 11' - 82° 26'	Col. Thomas Benson (q.v.)	1883
Twynning Island	46° 19' - 83° 59'	Lt. Col. P.G. Twynning, R.E.	1883
Weller Islands	46° 19' - 83° 58'	J.L. Weller, Superintending Engineer, Welland Canal	1883
Woodman Point	46° 18' - 83° 52'	John Woodman, C.E., Winnipeg	1883
Wurtele Point	46° 19' - 83° 53'	Lt. Col. E.F. Wurtele	1882

TABLE 5: Geographical names possibly named after RMC colleagues

Features	Coordinates	Person honoured	RMC graduation date
Davidson Point	44° 47' - 79° 57'	R. Davidson	1884
Smith Island	46° 12' - 82° 39'	E.O. Smith	1884
Smith Point	45° 52' - 83° 29'	ditto	
Smith Shoal	46° 18' - 84° 02'	ditto	
White Island	46° 10' - 82° 33'	James White, Geographer, Dept. of the Interior	1883
Wood Island	45° 03' - 80° 01'	Z.T. Wood	1882



A more easterly part of Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 2250, showing features in St. Joseph Channel, Lake Huron, named for members of Stewart's extended family (Boswell Island, Hurt Rock, Lasher Island, Poole Islands and Davy Islands) and for his RMC colleagues (Kensington Point, Lambe Islands, Sapper Island, and Weller Islands)

with **White Island**. By 1913, James White was Chief Geographer, Department of the Interior. Was he too modest to include his own name in his treatise on the origin of geographical names? I think so!

As mentioned earlier, there are other naming themes that could be traced from **Place Names in Georgian Bay**. There are features named for politicians - the men who controlled the purse-strings of the newly founded organization. There are names honouring members of the clergy as well as individuals involved in the Riel Rebellion of 1885. It is hard to say that those

geographical names can be attributed to Stewart, rather than Boulton, so they have been excluded from this study.

Since the recording of reasons for naming features was often very lax a century ago, the modern researcher is left with many names of unknown origin. At that time, no authority existed in Canada to formalize geographical names, and no rules prevented surveyors selecting any names they wished to identify features on maps and charts they were preparing for publication. As living relatives were often honoured, it is possible from genealogical

records to provide information which, in some instances, will help to solve some of these outstanding questions.

Acknowledgement

Thanks are extended to Peter C. Fortier, Registrar at Royal Military College, Kingston, for providing the much needed information about the student records of W.J. Stewart and his classmates, without which this article would have little substance.

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GREY OWL - GLORIOUS HOAX OR CONSERVATIONIST

AHEAD OF HIS TIME?

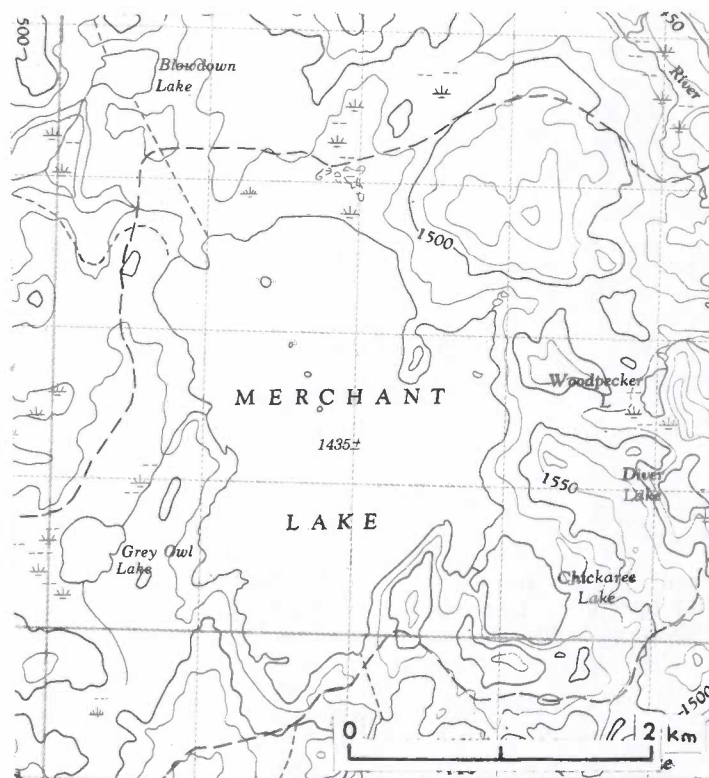
Kathleen O'Brien*

The man called Grey Owl wrote five books and numerous articles and, during the 1930s, gave two lecture tours, spreading the message of conservation. Grey Owl had established himself as a woodsman, trapper, and riverman in the Temagami area of Northern Ontario. His Iroquois wife, Anahareo, was the heroine of his book **Pilgrims of the Wild**. She encouraged him to give up trapping and to take up instead the cause of conservation and the protection of wildlife.

Grey Owl died in 1938. At his death the world learned he had not, as he had said, been born in Mexico as the child of an Apache woman and a Scotsman. Actually, he had been born in England in 1888 and had come to Canada only in 1906. His real name was Archibald Stansfeld Belaney. In the shock and outrage that followed the revelation of his true ancestry, Grey Owl's message was rejected or ignored for many years.

In 1973, the Ontario Geographic Names Board adopted the name **Grey Owl Lake** after "Grey Owl (Archie Belaney), the famous Canadian conservationist". Appropriately, the lake is in a protected area - Algonquin Provincial Park. **Anahareo Creek** and **Anahareo Lake**, in Algoma District, commemorate Grey Owl's wife.

Now 50 years after his death, public opinion appears to have changed, albeit cautiously, in Grey Owl's favour.



Grey Owl Lake as shown on NTS map
31 E/15 (1:50 000), 1987

* Kathleen O'Brien, CPCGN Secretariat.

**UNVEILING A TOPONYMIC
INTERPRETATION PLAQUE ON
DUFFERIN TERRACE, QUÉBEC***

On Friday August 12, 1988, Rémi Mayrand, President of the Commission de toponymie du Québec and Gilles Desaulniers, Director General of the Quebec Region, Canadian Parks Service, unveiled a toponymic interpretation plaque, located at the eastern end of Dufferin Terrace. The plaque produced by the federal government with the cooperation of the Commission de toponymie includes a perspective sketch showing the official names of the principal geographical features visible from this magnificent viewpoint. Passers by will be able to appreciate better their surroundings and learn more of the origin and significance of names of places they see from this high promontory. The toponyms shown on the plaque are: **Québec, Fleuve Saint-Laurent, Les Laurentides, Cap Tourmente, Côte-de-Beaupré, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, Mont Sainte-Anne, Chute Montmorency, Île d'Orléans, Pointe de Lévy and Lévis.**

The unveiling of the plaque took place in the presence of Max de Henseler, representing the United Nations, and Henri Dorion, Chairman of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names. The ceremony was enhanced by the presence of representatives from fourteen countries participating at a toponymy training course coordinated by the Commission de toponymie du Québec (see article on page 1).

The public is invited to visit the plaque, permanently located on Dufferin Terrace, and so add to their knowledge of history and geography of the area.

* Based on the **Communiqué**, Commission de toponymie du Québec, August 12, 1988.

**DÉVOILEMENT D'UN PANNEAU
D'INTERPRÉTATION TOPONYMIQUE SUR LA
TERRASSE DUFFERIN, QUÉBEC***

Le président de la Commission de toponymie du Québec, monsieur Rémi Mayrand, et le directeur général pour le Québec du Service canadien des Parcs, monsieur Gilles Desaulniers, ont procédé le vendredi 12 août 1988 au dévoilement d'un panneau d'interprétation toponymique, situé à l'extrémité est de la terrasse Dufferin, à Québec, tout près du funiculaire. Ce panneau, réalisé par l'organisme fédéral avec la collaboration de la Commission de toponymie du Québec, servira à identifier, avec l'aide d'un croquis en perspective et au moyen de leurs noms officiels, les principales entités géographiques observables de ce point de vue remarquable. Les promeneurs pourront ainsi mieux se situer dans l'environnement et apprendre davantage sur les noms des lieux qu'ils aperçoivent du haut du promontoire, notamment quant à leur origine et à leur signification. Les toponymes qui font l'objet d'une notice sur le panneau sont les suivants : **Québec, Fleuve Saint-Laurent, Les Laurentides, Cap Tourmente, Côte-de-Beaupré, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, Mont Sainte-Anne, Chute Montmorency, Île d'Orléans, Pointe de Lévy et Lévis.**

Le dévoilement du panneau a eu lieu en présence de Monsieur Max C. de Henseler, représentant de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et de monsieur Henri Dorion, président du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques. La cérémonie était aussi rehaussée par la présence des représentants de quatorze pays participant à un stage de formation en gestion toponymique coordonné par la Commission de toponymie du Québec (voir article en page 1).

Le public est invité à aller vérifier l'état de ses connaissances géographiques et historiques sur ce panneau d'interprétation toponymique qui demeure en permanence sur la terrasse Dufferin.

* Extraits tirés de la publication **Communiqué**, Commission de toponymie du Québec, 12 août 1988.

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INUVIK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Thirty years ago, in July 1958, the name **Inuvik** was officially recognized to designate Northern Canada's first "model" town. Development of the planned community was initiated in 1954; four years later the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories proclaimed that the settlement, variously referred to as "East Three", "New Aklavik", or

"Aklavik East Three", would be known as **Inuvik** (meaning "place of man").

Information on the street names of the town of Inuvik will be included in CANOMA 15(1).

NOUVELLES DE QUÉBEC

HOMMAGE TOPONYMIQUE À FÉLIX LECLERC*

Depuis le décès de Félix Leclerc le 8 août 1988, la Commission de toponymie du Québec, responsable de la gestion de ce programme gouvernemental, a reçu de nombreux appels pressés de la part des médias d'information désireux de savoir si, de quelle façon et quand elle entendait honorer la mémoire de l'illustre disparu sur le plan toponymique.

Précisons qu'une désignation commémorative peut être attribuée à des lieux géographiques ou à des voies de communication encore innommés ou déjà mal nommés; lorsqu'elle a pour objet le nom d'une personne, celle-ci doit être décédée depuis au moins un an. En application de ce critère, la Commission de toponymie a accordé sa meilleure attention au dossier Félix Leclerc et a examiné diverses hypothèses d'intervention afin que l'hommage le plus approprié puisse être rendu à la fois à l'homme émérite qu'il était et à son oeuvre poétique et littéraire.

* Extraits de la publication **Communiqué**, Commission de toponymie du Québec, 12 septembre 1988 et de la correspondance du Président de la CTQ du 7 novembre 1988.

Après réflexions et recherches, au cours de sa réunion du 1^{er} novembre, la Commission s'est prononcée en faveur de l'attribution de noms à des lieux honorant la falaise qui borde le versant sud de la colline de Québec et qui chevauche les limites de Québec, de Sillery, de Sainte-Foy et de Cap-Rouge. Elle prendrait le nom de **Falaises Félix-Leclerc**. Bien entendu, la section qui porte le nom de **Cap Diamant** conserverait sa dénomination historique.

Le choix de la Commission devrait donc être annoncé dans les prochains mois.

* * * * *

Félix Leclerc est né à La Tuque, Québec le 2 août 1914. Chansonnier, compositeur, poète, romancier, dramaturge et acteur, il a légué son amour de la nature, de sa patrie et de l'humanité exprimé dans des chansons telles que "Notre Sentier", "Moi, mes souliers", "Bozo" et "Le Train du nord" qui ont contribué à la renommée du poète-chansonnier à travers l'Europe, particulièrement la France, et le Canada.

* * * * *

LES PONTS COUVERTS DU QUÉBEC*

Témoins exceptionnels d'une époque, les ponts couverts encore existants sont disséminés à travers tout le Québec. Diverses sources laissent supposer que l'on aurait construit plus de mille ponts couverts au Québec. Il

* Extraits tirés du dépliant **Les ponts couverts du Québec**, Société québécoise des ponts couverts inc. en collaboration avec le ministère des Affaires culturelles du Québec, et, de la publication **Communiqué**, Commission de toponymie du Québec, le 8 décembre 1988.

n'en reste qu'un peu plus de cent en bon état. Les plus anciens datent du siècle dernier et on retrouve quatre types de ponts couverts au Québec : Howe, King, McCallum et Town. Cependant, dans les années 1890, le ministère de la Colonisation a opté définitivement pour le type Town. Ces ponts furent, par la suite, connus sous le nom de *Ponts de la colonisation*.

Lors de sa réunion du 1^{er} novembre 1988, la Commission de toponymie a officialisé les noms de 17 ponts couverts dans diverses municipalités du Québec suite aux demandes des autorités municipales concernées.

L'origine de quelques-uns de ces ponts est décrite ci-dessous:

- le **Pont Wellis-Leggett**, situé dans la municipalité de Saint-Isidore-d'Auckland, a été nommé en l'honneur de Wellis Leggett, défricheur du lot de terre où fut construit ce pont en 1930 (voir photo ci-jointe);
- le **Pont du Petit-Quatre** dans la municipalité du canton de Clermont a pris son nom du fait qu'il enjambe la rivière Des Méloizes sur le chemin du Petit-Quatre;
- le **Pont des Souvenirs** dans la localité de Rousseau, municipalité de Baie-James, rappelle ainsi l'arrivée des premiers colons à cet endroit;
- le pont couvert situé près de l'église du village dans la municipalité Le Bostonnais porte dorénavant le nom de **Pont Ducharme** en mémoire de Charles-Romulus Ducharme (1886-1976), député de l'Union nationale dans la circonscription électorale provinciale de Laviolette;
- le pont couvert enjambant la rivière Blanche dans la municipalité de Bécancour porte désormais le nom de **Pont des Raymond** (voir photo sur la couverture). Ce toponyme reprend le prénom de l'ancêtre de Alfred Bergeron qui a construit un moulin à scie et à farine près de ce pont, où se trouve d'ailleurs encore sa maison. On l'appelait "Alfred à Jean à Raymond", ce dernier étant l'arrière-grand-père du premier.

Moins de cinq pour cent des ponts du Québec portent un nom officiel, même s'ils sont généralement très



Pont Wellis-Leggett, situé dans la municipalité de Saint-Isidore-d'Auckland, au sud-est de Sherbrooke et près de la frontière du New Hampshire, É.-U.

fréquentés, et c'est pourquoi la Commission de toponymie encourage fortement les autorités locales à dénommer ces ouvrages qui peuvent se trouver sur leur territoire. La Commission estime que de telles initiatives constituent autant d'occasions excellentes d'honorer des citoyens éminents, ou encore de souligner des événements marquants de l'histoire locale.

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NEWS FROM ALBERTA

From Terra Incognita to the Prairie West: a map exhibit was on display at the Provincial Museum of Alberta in Edmonton from October 2 to November 13, 1988. This exceptional collection of historical maps depicted Western Canada's changing cartography, geography, geology, economic growth and cultural development from 1566 to 1988. The Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society was responsible for the success of the exhibit and all the hard work in its preparation.

Available in conjunction with the exhibit was a 60-page multicolour catalogue which includes reproductions of all 40 maps on display. Copies are still available for \$16.95 from:

The Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society
Old St. Stephens College
8820-112 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8

CURRENT TOPONYMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS (1988) PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE EN COURS (1988)



In CANOMA, Vol. 5, No. 2 (December 1979) we printed a list of current toponymic research projects, with brief comments on the subject matter of each. Subsequently, in December issues of CANOMA this information has been updated by listing additions, amendments and completions, grouped on a regional basis. As we are attempting annually to update this inventory, we now include information supplied to us by researchers in the fall of 1988. Should you have news of toponymic projects, the CPCNG Secretariat would be glad to receive your comments. Anyone wishing to have addresses of particular researchers should also contact the Secretariat.

Dans CANOMA vol. 5 n° 2, décembre 1979 paraît une liste de projets de recherche toponymique en cours avec un bref commentaire sur chaque projet. Dans les numéros subséquents de décembre de CANOMA cette liste a été mise à jour incluant les additions, modifications et projets achevés groupés par régions. Vu qu'à tous les ans nous essayons de mettre cet inventaire à jour, nous incluons maintenant les renseignements fournis par les chercheurs en automne 1988. Au cas où vous auriez d'autres renseignements sur des projets en cours, le Secrétariat du CPCNG serait heureux de les recevoir ainsi que vos commentaires. Quiconque voudrait obtenir l'adresse d'auteurs de certains projets, n'a qu'à contacter le Secrétariat du CPCNG.

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
ATLANTIC PROVINCES/PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE			
Barkham, Selma	St. John's	16th Century contributions of Spanish Basques to geographic knowledge and toponymy of Eastern Canada	continuing/indéfini
Beach, Harry	Kouchibouguac, N.B.	Place names in Kouchibouguac National Park	continuing/indéfini
Carter, Floreen	Oakville, Ont.	Newfoundland place names and post offices	1988
Deichmann, Henrik	Glovertown, Nfld.	Motivation for floral and faunal toponyms in Atlantic Canada	continuing/indéfini
Gillespie, Laurence	Winnipeg	Icelandic place names in Nova Scotia	continuing/indéfini
Handcock, W.G.	St. John's	Bibliography of Newfoundland toponymy Influences of explorers and surveyors on Newfoundland toponymy Labrador: toponymic fieldwork Toponymy of Gros Morne National Park Toponymy of Terra Nova National Park	continuing/indéfini continuing/indéfini continuing/indéfini 1988 continuing/indéfini
La Brie, Léo	Hull	Équivalents français des toponymes de la côte Est	continuing/indéfini

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
Mailhot, J.	Montréal	Labrador: Montagnais-Naskapi toponymy	continuing/indéfini
Murray, G. Douglas	Charlottetown	Names and name changes of PEI post offices	continuing/indéfini
Penney, Gerald	St. John's	Micmac place names in Central and Southern Newfoundland	continuing/indéfini
Small, L.	St. John's	Names of coastal and underwater features used in the Newfoundland fishery	continuing/indéfini
Story, G. Kirwin, W.J.	St. John's	Names of the "Newfoundland Interior" from the papers of James Howley, geologist	continuing/indéfini
Thomas, Gerald	St. John's	Noms de lieux et de lieux-dits associés aux Franco-Terreneuviens de la presqu'île de Port-au-Port	continuing/indéfini

QUEBEC/QUÉBEC

Adam, Francine	Québec/ Moncton	Les noms comme symboles. Essai de codification sémantique des toponymes	1988
Barriere Lake Band of Algonquins Roark-Calneq, Sue N.	Rapid Lake, Que./ Geneseo, N.Y.	Algonquin toponymy of the Barriere Lake band traditional occupancy resource utilization area	1989-90
Bourguignon, Claude	Saint-Colomban	Inventaire des toponymes anglais de la M.R.C. de La Rivière-du-Nord	1988
Commission de toponymie	Québec	Diverses recherches sur l'origine des noms de lieux dans le cadre du projet Dictionnaire Répertoire odonymique du Québec	1987-89 1989
Désy, Claude	Montréal	Comparaison des noms de rues de deux secteurs urbains de la Communauté urbaine de Québec: Saint-Sauveur et Saint-Louis-de-France	1988
Dorton, Henri	Québec	La toponymie autochtone au Canada et les revendications territoriales	1988
Drummond, R. Norman	Montréal	Place names commemorating: - geographers from McGill University - McGill University and its graduates	continuing/indéfini
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Les gentils anglais du Québec Additions au Répertoire des gentils du Québec	continuing/indéfini continuing/indéfini

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		Les gentils du monde	continuing/indéfini
		Bibliographie commentée relative aux gentils du Québec et du Canada	continuing/indéfini
		Haglotoponymie au Québec	continuing/indéfini
Gagné, Michel	Boucherville	Étude toponymique des noms de bureaux de poste du Québec	continuing/indéfini
Grenier, Fernand	Québec	La toponymie de la Beauce	continuing/indéfini
Hamelin, Louis-Edmond	Sillery	Vocabulaire géographique dans l'Est du Canada	continuing/indéfini
		Rang, côte et concession; about, canton, défrichement, désert, deuxième (rang), double (rang), fronteau, montée, premier (rang) range, township, rang du fleuve, rang d'arrière-fleuve, rang de canton.	1988
La Brie, Léo	Hull	Les systèmes thématiques de l'odonymie hulloise	continuing/indéfini
		L'influence de l'anglais dans les génériques implantés au Québec	continuing/indéfini
Michaud, Martyne	Québec	La toponymie des Attikameks	published/publié 1988
Oweetaluktuk, Helen Müller-Wille, Ludger Müller-Wille, Linna Weber Avataq Cultural Institute	Montréal	Glossary of Inuit Place Names of Nunavik (Inuttitut/English)	1988-89
Paré, Pierre	Québec	La toponymie des Naskapis	1989
Poirier, Jean	Québec	Chroniques toponymiques	continuing/indéfini
		Les différentes formes du nom de lieu Labrador	1989
Richard, Marc	Québec	La création de noms géographiques	1988
Saint-Aubin, Francine	Baie-Saint-Paul	Inventaire de toponymes et d'odonymes de la région des Grands-Jardins (Charlevoix)	1988
Thériault, René Jean, Dominique	Montréal	Le rôle du canal Lachine dans l'odonymie montréalaise	1988
ONTARIO			
Addington, Charles	London	Revision of Campbell's "Canada Post Offices 1755-1895"	continuing/indéfini
Ball, Jeff	Toronto	Toponymic extent of physical features in Ontario	continuing/indéfini

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		Design and implementation of an automated data base for Ontario toponymic records	1989
Barr, Elinor	Thunder Bay	Place names of Northwestern Ontario connected with: - Silver Islet - Stations along the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway - toponyms of Swedish origin	published/publié 1988 1989 1990
Carter, Floreen	Oakville	"Place Names of Ontario" (revision)	continuing/indéfini
Gray, David H.	Ottawa	Placement and origin of geographic names in Pointe au Baril area	continuing/indéfini
Jackson, John Wilson, Sheila	St. Catharines	Names in the Niagara Peninsula as an expression of landscape character	1988
Kraemer, James E.	Ottawa	A postal history of the settlements in Ontario counties: a) Grey b) Wellington and Dufferin	1991 1993
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	Dictionnaire des noms de lieux français en Ontario Survey of Franco-Ontarian toponymy in Eastern Ontario	continuing/indéfini 1988
Macdonald, Craig	Dorset, Ontario	Ojibway names associated with native travel routes in the Temagami area between 1840 and 1900	1989
Morley, William F.E.	Kingston	Kingston street names	continuing/indéfini
O'Brien, Kathleen	Orleans	Geographical names in Cumberland Township	1987-90
Rayburn, Alan	Nepean	Names of Ottawa-Carleton	1989-90
Smith, Robert C.	Ottawa	Ontario post offices	published/publié 1988
PRAIRIE PROVINCES/LES PRAIRIES			
Dinwoodie, Marian	Regina	Resolving discrepancies in spelling of names of Indian bands and reserves in Saskatchewan	1987-88

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		Name origins - Indian band and reserve names in Saskatchewan	continuing/indéfini
Holm, Gerald Mercredi, Jack	Winnipeg	Place names of Manitoba	continuing/indéfini
Hughes, Neil	Edmonton	Alberta post office names	continuing/indéfini
Johnston, Alex	Lethbridge	Place names (including coal mine names) of Lethbridge and southern Alberta	continuing/indéfini
Karamitsanis, Aphrodite	Edmonton	Vol. I - Place names of Alberta's mountains and foothills	1988
		Vol. II - Place names of South-eastern Alberta	1989
		Vol. III - Place names of Central Alberta	continuing/indéfini
		Vol. IV - Place names of Northern Alberta	continuing/indéfini
- (editor)		Catalogue - From Terra Incognita to the Prairie West: A Map Exhibit	published/publié 1988
- (editor)		Passes and Peaks: A Guide to Geographical Features in the Crownsnest Pass	published/publié 1988
- (editor)		David Thompson Country	published/publié 1988
Léonard, Carol	Regina	Répertoire des toponymes français de la Saskatchewan (de la première moitié du dix-huitième siècle à aujourd'hui)	continuing/indéfini
		Nouvelles études des toponymes "Cole" et "Lacolle" en Saskatchewan	1989
McIntyre, Jack Karamitsanis, Aphrodite	Edmonton	Transboundary geographical names (Alberta/USA)	1989
Quenneville, Jean-Guy	Saskatoon	Place names in Northeast Alberta	continuing/indéfini
Scrimgeour, Gray	Toronto	Postal history, postmarks, and postal routes - to 1905	continuing/indéfini
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	Location and origin of past and present post offices:	
		- Manitoba	1988
		- Alberta (revision)	1992
		- Saskatchewan (revision)	1993
BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE			
Akrigg, G.P.V. and Helen B.	Vancouver	Toponymy of British Columbia	continuing/indéfini

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Behn, R. Walde, K.	Fort St. John	Indian names in Northeastern B.C.	1986 - ?
Carter, Floreen	Oakville	Place names of British Columbia	1987-88
Chamberlain, David	Victoria	Work of Amos Bowman, mining engineer, B.C. Geological Survey in 1880s (Cariboo)	continuing/indéfini
Giesbrecht, Jean	Quesnel	Lost heritage of Ootsa Lake and Cheslatta area	1989
Harris, Robert C.	West Vancouver	Past and present French-Canadian names in British Columbia	continuing/indéfini
Lean, L.P.	Merritt	Origins of past and present names of physical features within the Nicola River drainage basin	continuing/indéfini
McIntyre, Jack	Victoria	Historical study of the toponymy of the Saanich Peninsula and lower Gulf Islands	continuing/indéfini
Patenaude, Branwen C.	Quesnel	Roadhouses on goldrush trails, 1858-1921	continuing/indéfini
Rozen, David L.	Vancouver	Ethnogeographical studies in south- western British Columbia, including Indian place and territorial names in Halkomelem, Straits Salish and southern Nootka language areas	continuing/indéfini
Schuk, Helen	Tatla Lake	Geographical names and history of the western Chilcote	continuing/indéfini
Scrimgeour, Gray	Toronto	Postal history, postmarks and postal routes to 1905	continuing/indéfini
Steele, Grace	Quesnel	History of the Fraser River including Carrier Indians, fur traders, and goldrush names	1989-90
Swanson, James L.	McBride	Place names in the Canadian Rockies	continuing/indéfini
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	British Columbia post offices (revision)	1991
Woodsworth, Glenn	Vancouver	Geographical names of the Coast Mountains	continuing/indéfini

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

Detlor, Tom	Inuvik	Inuvik street names	completed/terminé 1988
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Freeman, Randolph Northern Heritage Society	Yellowknife	Cuptan Oral Tradition Project in Sachs Harbour, N.W.T.	1988
Goldring, Philip	Ottawa/Hull	Whaling history and post-contact human history of Baffin Island	continuing/indéfini
Hoyt, William B.	Buffalo, N.Y.	Fenley Hunter and the naming of Virginia Falls, N.W.T.	1987-88
Jackson, Susan	Sechelt, B.C.	Origins of place names in the Yellowknife mining area	continuing/indéfini
Jenness, Stuart	Ottawa	Locations noted by Diamond Jenness, in the Victoria Island area	continuing/indéfini
Johnson, Linda	Whitehorse	Indexing (including place names) of journals of Reverend Canham, for Fort Selkirk and Dawson areas	1988
Kerfoot, Helen	Ottawa	Geographical names of Northern Canada: miscellaneous	continuing/indéfini
Kudlak, John	Paulatuk/ Cambridge Bay	Gathering local geographical place names	continuing/indéfini
MacDonald, Agnes B. Workman, Margaret (Yukon Native Language Centre)	Whitehorse	Athapaskan place names of Aishihik, Kloo Lake and Klucane regions	continuing/indéfini
MacDonald, John	Igloolik, N.W.T.	Names used by explorers in the Igloolik area	continuing/indéfini
Rundstrom, Robert A.	Fairfax, Virginia	Inuit mapping in the Canadian Arctic	continuing/indéfini
Thomas, Morley	Toronto	Names of Hudson Strait: Andrew Gordon's expeditions, 1884-86	completed/terminé 1988
Uttak, André	Igloolik, N.W.T.	Gathering local geographical place names	continuing/indéfini
Whalley, E.	Ottawa	The first named glaciated mountain in Canada: Mount Raleigh, N.W.T.	1988
Yakelaya, Raymond	Fort Norman, N.W.T.	Geographical names of Fort Norman area	completed/terminé 1988
Yukon Geographical Names Board/ Loucheux people/ Yukon Renewable Resources Department	Whitehorse	Place names of native historical interest in the Dempster Corridor	continuing/indéfini
Yukon Heritage Branch	Whitehorse	Yukon Heritage Inventory, including native place names	1988

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CANADA - GENERAL/CANADA DANS SON ENSEMBLE			
Barr, Elinor	Thunder Bay	Swedish place names in Canada	1990
Campbell, David	Ottawa	Features named after early collectors of the National Museum	continuing/indéfini
Colombo, John Robert	Toronto	Place naming in fantasy literature	1984 - ?
Dilley, Robert S.	Thunder Bay	Teaching exercises using geographical names	continuing/indéfini
Drummond, R. Norman	Montréal	Place names commemorating Canadian geographers	continuing/indéfini
Goldring, Philip	Ottawa/Hull	James White (1863-1928), Chief Geographer	1988-90
Hamilton, W.B.	Sackville, N.B.	Comparison of Canadian and Australian place naming	continuing/indéfini
Jolicoeur, T.	Ottawa	Origins of undersea feature names	continuing/indéfini
		Undersea feature generic terms	continuing/indéfini
		Compilation of an index of minutes of meetings of the Advisory Committee on Names for Undersea and Maritime Features	1988
La Bric, Léo	Hull	Les génériques employés en toponymie des entités sous-marines	continuing/indéfini
		Problèmes de correspondance entre les génériques de l'anglais et du français	continuing/indéfini
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	"Anthologie des études onomastiques au Canada français"	1988-90
		French place names in North America	continuing/indéfini
Lemieux, Normand	Ottawa	Rules for translation of geographical names for texts in both official languages / Règles pour la traduction des noms géographiques dans les deux langues officielles	continuing/indéfini
Lewis, G. Malcolm	Sheffield, U.K.	Re-interpretation of the La Vérendrye composite (Indian) map of 1728-29	continuing/indéfini
		Indian maps as sources of toponymic information	continuing/indéfini
Morissonneau, Christian	Montréal	Toponymie française et récits de voyages en Amérique du Nord	continuing/indéfini

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Müller-Wille, Ludger	Montréal	Environmental knowledge and geographical perception in Inuit place names in Canada	1988-90
Nogrady, Michael	Ottawa	Dictionary of surnames in Canada, derived from Hungarian toponyms	continuing/indéfini
O'Brien, Kathleen	Orleans	Geographical names reflecting authors, fictitious characters and places Artists and art in geographical names	continuing/indéfini continuing/indéfini
O'Brien, Vern	Howard Springs, NT, Australia	Former presidents of the Royal Geographical Society - place names in Australia and Canada	continuing/indéfini
Ommanney, C.S.L.	Saskatoon	Canadian glacier names	continuing/indéfini
Putnam, William L.	Springfield, Mass.	Toponymy of the "Canadian Alps"	1988
Rayburn, Alan	Ottawa	History of geographical naming in Canada "Names and Places" in Canadian Geographic	continuing/indéfini continuing/indéfini
Rollason, Bryan	Ottawa	Welsh names in Canada	continuing/indéfini
Rudnyckyj, J.B.	Ottawa	Bibliography of onomastic writings	1990
Smith, Donald B.	Calgary	Place names in the Canadian Rockies, derived from World Wars I and II	continuing/indéfini
Steckley, John	Toronto	Translating Iroquoian place and tribal names of the 17th century	continuing/indéfini
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	Post offices of Territorial Canada - pre 1905	1990

