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# CANOMA

Vol. 15 No. 1

July/juillet 1989



Canada

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



**COVER/COUVERTURE:**

Oblique aerial view of Inuvik from the south. East Channel of the Mackenzie River is seen in the background, with part of the Mackenzie Delta beyond.

Vue aérienne oblique d'Inuvik selon l'angle sud. "East Channel" du fleuve Mackenzie apparaît à l'arrière-plan avec une partie du "Mackenzie Delta" à l'horizon.

(Photo: Roch Gagnon)

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

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Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names  
6th Floor, 615 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OE9

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# CANOMA

**Vol. 15 No. 1**

**July/juillet 1989**

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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**UNITED NATIONS - WORKING MEETING CONCERNED WITH WORLD  
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES /  
NATIONS UNIES - RÉUNION DE TRAVAIL PORTANT SUR LA  
NORMALISATION INTERNATIONALE DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES**

**UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES -  
UNGEEN / GROUPE D'EXPERTS DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LES NOMS  
GÉOGRAPHIQUES - GENUNG**

**Genève (Geneva) May 17-26, 1989 / Genève, 17-26 mai 1989**

**Helen Kerfoot \***

**Terms of reference**

In pursuance of the Economic and Social Council resolution 1314 (XLIV) of 1968, the Secretary-General invited UNGEEN to convene its fourteenth session, to support the work of the UN conferences on the standardization of geographical names.

**Attendance and officers**

71 participants attended from 36 countries, representing 17 of the 19 geographical/linguistic divisions of UNGEEN. In addition, intergovernmental and international scientific organizations were represented. Mr. Henri Dorion (Canada) chaired the session, with Mr. Abelhadi Tazi (Morocco) as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Paul Woodman (UK) was rapporteur and Mr. Max de Henseler of the UN Secretariat served as Secretary.

Canada had a number of participants, in addition to Mr. Dorion:

Helen Kerfoot, CPCNG Secretariat  
André Lapierre, University of Ottawa  
(CPCNG - ACTR Chair)  
Rémi Mayrand, CTQ  
Alain Vallières, CTQ  
Michael Smart, Ontario  
Aphrodite Karamitsanis, Alberta  
Randolph Freeman, NWT

**Mandat**

Suite à la résolution 1314 (XLIV) de 1968 du Conseil économique et social, le Secrétaire-général a invité le GENUNG à convoquer sa quatorzième séance, afin d'appuyer le travail des conférences des Nations Unies visant la normalisation des noms géographiques.

**Participation et Bureau**

En provenance de 36 pays, 71 participants ont pris part à la réunion, représentant ainsi 17 des 19 divisions géographiques/linguistiques du GENUNG. Étaient également représentées des organisations intergouvernementales et des organisations scientifiques internationales. M. Henri Dorion (Canada) présidait la séance, et M. Abelhadi Tazi (Maroc) faisait office de vice-président. M. Paul Woodman (R.-U.) était le rapporteur et M. Max de Henseler, du Secrétariat des Nations Unies, agissait à titre de secrétaire.

En plus de M. Dorion, le Canada comptait les participants suivants :

Helen Kerfoot, Secrétariat du CPCNG  
André Lapierre, Université d'Ottawa  
(CPCNG - Président du CCRT)  
Rémi Mayrand, CTQ  
Alain Vallières, CTQ  
Michael Smart, Ontario  
Aphrodite Karamitsanis, Alberta  
Randolph Freeman, T. N.-O.

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\* Helen Kerfoot, Acting Executive Secretary, CPCNG.

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\* Helen Kerfoot, Secrétaire exécutif intérimaire, CPCNG.





Participants at the UNGEGN meeting / Participants à la réunion du GENUNG

In the background, from left to right, Officers of the meeting / À l'arrière-plan, de gauche à droite, le Bureau de la réunion : Paul Woodman (Rapporteur), Abdelhazi Tazi (Vice-Chairman / Vice-président), Henri Dorion (Chairman / Président) and/et Max de Henseler (Secretary / Secrétaire)

For the purposes of this working meeting Canada sat as part of the US/Canada Division and/or the Romano-Hellenic Division.

Pour les besoins de cette réunion, le Canada a siégé en partie en tant que membre de la division É.-U./Canada et/ou de la division romano-hellénique.

### Reports

Many interesting and useful activities that had taken place since the Fifth Conference in Montréal were discussed. For example, the following general topics were reported.

- 1) A six-monthly newsletter distributed by the UN for UNGEGN is proving a useful tool of communication (three have been circulated to date).
- 2) Successful toponymic training courses had been held in Québec (1988) and Ecuador (1989).
- 3) A National Toponymic Commission had just been established in Gabon (in part a result of the training course held in Québec).
- 4) Switzerland, where toponymic responsibility is distributed among regional authorities and federal ministries, is now ascertaining whether there is a need for the country to have a national names authority.
- 5) Morocco is establishing a regional Arabic Centre for cartography and associated subjects.

### Rapports

Des échanges ont eu lieu sur de nombreuses activités intéressantes et utiles qui ont eu lieu depuis la cinquième Conférence à Montréal. À titre d'exemples, les sujets généraux suivants ont fait l'objet de rapports.

- 1) Un bulletin de nouvelles semestriel distribué par les Nations Unies pour le GENUNG se révèle comme un outil efficace de communication (à ce jour, trois numéros ont été mis en circulation).
- 2) Des cours de formation en toponymie très réussis ont eu lieu à Québec (1988) et en Équateur (1989).
- 3) Une Commission nationale de toponymie venait juste d'être établie au Gabon (résultant en partie du cours de formation donné à Québec).
- 4) La Suisse, où la responsabilité toponymique est répartie entre les autorités régionales et les ministères fédéraux, est actuellement en train d'examiner la nécessité pour le pays de disposer d'une autorité nationale pour les noms.
- 5) Le Maroc est en train d'établir un Centre arabe régional pour la cartographie et les sujets connexes.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>6) Further standardization following field work was reported from China (Tibet), a survey of historical place names in Israel and restoration of historical names of settlements in the USSR.</p> <p>7) "Organization and function of a national geographical names standardization programme" will be published as Volume XX of "World Cartography".</p> <p>8) In South Africa, orthographical rules for writing several African languages had been altered; a revised list of approved geographical names will be published to reflect these changes, before a national gazetteer is prepared.</p> | <p>6) On a fait état d'autres normalisations suite à des travaux sur le terrain en Chine (Tibet), d'un relevé des noms de lieux historiques en Israël et de la restitution des noms historiques des localités en URSS.</p> <p>7) Le volume XX de "World Cartography" paraîtra sous le titre de "Organization and function of a national geographical names standardization programme".</p> <p>8) En Afrique du Sud, on avait changé les règles orthographiques pour l'écriture de plusieurs langues africaines, et on publiera une liste révisée des noms géographiques approuvés afin de tenir compte de ces changements avant qu'on ne prépare un répertoire toponymique national.</p> |
|---|--|

#### **Toponymic data files**

Discussion took place on:

- the role of microcomputers in relatively low cost data bases;
- efforts to link toponymic data bases with other data bases (e.g. digital cartographic data bases, census data);
- computerized placement of curved names on maps;
- names data bases keyed to map scales;
- production of gazetteers: their content, specifications, feature designations, accuracy of coordinates (encouragement was given to standardized feature designations; and positional reference, with at the very minimum, geographic coordinates with indication of accuracy);
- commencement or early progress on automation of geographical names, e.g. Morocco, China.

#### **Fichiers de données toponymiques**

Des échanges ont eu lieu sur :

- le rôle des micro-ordinateurs dans les bases de données à coût relativement peu élevé;
- les efforts de relier les bases de données toponymiques à d'autres bases de données (par exemple les bases de données cartographiques numériques, les données de recensement);
- le placement informatisé des noms en courbe;
- les bases de données de noms codées en fonction des échelles des cartes;
- la production de répertoires toponymiques; leur contenu, leurs spécifications, les désignations des entités, l'exactitude des coordonnées (on a encouragé la normalisation des désignations d'entités et les renvois aux positions avec au minimum une indication de l'exactitude des coordonnées géographiques);
- les débuts ou les premiers progrès dans l'informatisation des noms géographiques, par exemple au Maroc et en Chine.

#### **Courses in applied toponymy**

An important element of the UNGEGN programme is training courses. Emphasis was given to the need for a flexible syllabus, adapted to the needs of a particular region, and the possible use of "mobile training teams". Forthcoming, toponymy training courses are planned for Indonesia, October 1989, and Kenya, tentatively 1991.

#### **Cours en toponymie appliquée**

Les cours de formation sont un élément important du programme du GENUNG. L'accent a été mis sur la nécessité d'un syllabus flexible, adapté aux besoins d'une région donnée, et à l'utilisation possible d'équipes de formation mobiles. Des cours de formation en toponymie sont prévus pour l'Indonésie en octobre 1989 et, de façon provisoire, pour le Kenya en 1991.

The recent establishment of a "tertiary" level training academy in South Africa was noted. An inventory of courses offered in toponymy worldwide is being undertaken by the American Name Society. Although cultural aspects of toponymy were considered by all participants to be of importance and interest, it was reiterated that the emphasis of UNGEGN should be on standardization and practical aspects of geographical naming.

### Single romanization systems

The new Greek ELOT 743 and Russian GOST 1983 systems were adopted by the 1987 UN Conference. Their usage within the donor countries was reviewed. The USSR reported that the GOST 1983 system is now being used in romanized cartographic publications and timetables, but is less suitable for telegraphic usage. An important expression of intent to collaborate through the UNGEGN for a single romanization system for Korea was expressed by representatives from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

Advances, improvements or steps towards standard romanization of other writing systems were reported, including Urdu names in Pakistan (a revision of the Hunterian system will be presented at the next UN conference); Arabic in Morocco and the Maghreb; Thailand's modifications of the current system of the Royal Institute of Thailand to make it better suited to computer technology.



UNGEKN participants / Participants du GENUNG

At left / à gauche, H.A.G. (Bunny) Lewis (U.K. / R.-U.); at right / à droite, Soleman S. Alrobaishy (Saudi Arabia / Arabie saoudite)

On a fait état de la création récente d'une école de formation du niveau "tertiaire" en Afrique du Sud, et la American Name Society est en train de procéder à un inventaire mondial des cours offerts en toponymie. Tous les participants ont considéré que les aspects culturels de la toponymie sont importants et intéressants, mais il a été répété que le GENUNG devait d'abord mettre l'accent sur la normalisation et sur les aspects pratiques de la désignation géographique.

### Systèmes particuliers de romanisation

La Conférence de 1987 des Nations Unies a adopté les nouveaux systèmes ELOT 743 pour le grec et GOST 1983 pour le russe, et on a examiné leur utilisation dans les pays donateurs. L'URSS a fait savoir que le système GOST 1983 est maintenant utilisé dans des publications cartographiques romanisées et dans des horaires, mais qu'il convient moins bien pour l'utilisation télégraphique. Quant aux représentants de la République démocratique populaire de Corée et de la République de Corée, ils ont exprimé leur intention de collaborer à travers le GENUNG à un seul système de romanisation pour la Corée. On a également fait état de progrès, d'améliorations et d'étapes dans la romanisation normalisée d'autres systèmes d'écriture, y compris les noms ourdou au Pakistan (une révision du système hunterien sera présentée à la prochaine conférence de l'ONU), de l'arabe au Maroc et dans le Maghreb, et des modifications apportées par la Thaïlande au système actuel de l'institut royal de Thaïlande afin de mieux l'adapter à l'informatique.

### Conférences cartographiques régionales de l'ONU, autres conférences régionales et coopération

On a souligné la nécessité d'une meilleure coopération entre les Conférences cartographiques et le GENUNG à cause de l'avancement de la technologie cartographique, en notant particulièrement la nécessité de coopération dans les domaines du texte non toponymique dans la cartographie ainsi que l'inclusion de dossiers toponymiques dans l'ordre du jour de l'Association cartographique internationale.

On a aussi mentionné une séance portant sur les noms géographiques au American Congress of Surveying and Mapping en 1988, des démonstrations de l'automatisation des noms géographiques au SIG à Ottawa en 1989, la conférence de l'ACI à Mexico et une conférence sur l'onomastique en Tchécoslovaquie. Les participants ont été invités au SIG en 1990 à Ottawa, à une conférence sur les noms en Afrique du Sud en 1989, et au CISO en Finlande en 1990.

### Groupe de travail spécial sur l'évaluation : Programme de mise en oeuvre

On n'a reçu que 22 réponses concernant l'évaluation subjective des activités du groupe de travail. Il est possible



### **UN Regional Cartographic Conferences, other regional conferences and cooperation**

With the increase in cartographic technology, the need was stressed for better cooperation between the Cartographic Conferences and UNGEGN. Particular note was made of the need for cooperation in areas of non-toponymic text in mapping, and also the inclusion of toponymic concerns on the International Cartographic Association agenda.

Reference was made to a session on geographical names at the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping, 1988, to demonstrations on automation of geographical names at the GIS in Ottawa, 1989, the ICA Conference (Mexico), and an onomastics conference in Czechoslovakia. Participants were invited to GIS 1990 (Ottawa), a conference on names in South Africa 1989, and ICOS in Finland, 1990.

### **Ad hoc working group on Evaluation: Implementation Programme**

Only 22 replies had been received concerning the subjective evaluation of working group activities. An objective study may also be needed. This will be followed up in the UN newsletter.

#### **Recommendations to date:**

- 1) Geographical/linguistic divisions should remain as working level groups, but with greater flexibility for exchange between divisions.
- 2) Greater coordination should be sought with other technical and professional groups (including the World Bank, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, and ICA).
- 3) Fact gathering on actual implementation of resolutions on standardization by different countries.
- 4) Investigation of further sources of funding, particularly through regional organizations, for attending regional meetings and activities.
- 5) Publicity of geographical names and promotion of UN work. Possible UNGEGN programmes may/should include:

qu'il faille mener également une étude objective. Il sera donné suite à cette question dans le bulletin de nouvelles de l'ONU.



In Genève (Geneva), signing the guest book at the residence of Canadian Ambassador, Mr. de Montigny Marchand / À Genève, signant le livre d'invités à la résidence de l'ambassadeur du Canada, M. de Montigny Marchand

At left / à gauche, Richard Randall (U.S./É.-U.); at right / à droite, Peter Raper (South Africa / Afrique du Sud)

#### **Recommandations à ce jour :**

- 1) Les divisions géographiques/linguistiques doivent demeurer en place comme groupes au niveau de travail, mais avec plus de flexibilité pour les échanges entre divisions.
- 2) Il faut rechercher une plus grande coordination avec d'autres groupes techniques et professionnels (y compris la Banque mondiale, l'American Congress on Surveying and Mapping et l'ACI).
- 3) Acquisition de documentation sur la mise en oeuvre effective par divers pays des résolutions sur la normalisation.
- 4) Examen d'autres sources de financement, particulièrement par les organisations régionales, pour l'assistance aux réunions et aux activités régionales.
- 5) Publicité pour les noms géographiques et promotion du travail de l'ONU. Les programmes possibles du GENUING pourraient/devraient comprendre :

- a UN Geographical Names Day;
  - publication of relevant UN resolutions in other books or documents;
  - publications of a booklet and a book on UNGEGN activities and standardization of geographical names;
  - continued production of maps and atlases with accurate names data;
  - adherence to UN resolutions;
  - sale and distribution of names information (including digital names data) to the public;
  - distribution of UN newsletters.
- 6) Review of resolutions for continued relevance, identification of possible contradiction, increased clarity, and possible combination of topics.
- 7) Redefinition of strategy of UNGEGN.
- une Journée des noms géographiques de l'ONU;
  - la publication des résolutions pertinentes de l'ONU dans d'autres livres ou documents;
  - la publication d'une brochure et d'un livre sur les activités du GENUNG et sur la normalisation des noms géographiques;
  - la poursuite de la production de cartes et d'atlas avec des données exactes sur les noms;
  - l'adhésion aux résolutions de l'ONU;
  - la vente et la diffusion d'informations sur les noms (y compris des données numériques sur les noms) au public;
  - la diffusion du bulletin de nouvelles de l'ONU.
- 6) Examen des résolutions pour l'actualité de leur pertinence, identification des contradictions possibles, plus grande clarté, et combinaison possible des sujets.
- 7) Redéfinition de la stratégie du GENUNG.

### **Exonyms**

Progress on the reduction of exonyms (or "conventional names", rather than donor names) as recommended by previous resolutions is an ongoing task. However, various participants saw a difficulty in their complete elimination, and particularly supported the use of such names in elementary education.

### **Exonyms**

La réduction de l'usage des exonymes (ou "noms conventionnels", plutôt que les endonymes), se poursuit, comme le recommandaient des résolutions précédentes. Certains participants cependant voyaient des difficultés dans leur élimination complète, et appuyaient particulièrement l'utilisation de ces noms dans l'enseignement primaire.

### **Standardization in multilingual areas**

In Finland, recognition may be given to Finnish and Swedish names where the minority population is >8% or >3,000 people in a settlement. Lappish, although not an official language, may be the source of names now shown on the maps of northern Finland. Ireland reported on an official Irish/English policy, and participants from the USSR and China spoke of their many written languages and standardization in their countries. Reference was made to official and unofficial languages in Canada at federal, provincial and territorial levels. Some caution was expressed by participants concerning approval of Amerindian names in modified Roman alphabets.

### **Normalisation dans les régions multilingues**

En Finlande, les noms finnois et suédois pourront être reconnus lorsque la population minoritaire compte pour plus de 8 % ou qu'elle se chiffre à plus de 3 000 personnes dans une localité donnée. Le lapon, bien qu'il ne soit pas une langue officielle, peut être la source de noms qui apparaissent actuellement sur les cartes de la Finlande du Nord. L'Irlande a fait rapport sur une politique officielle irlandais/anglais, et les participants de l'URSS et de la Chine ont parlé des nombreuses langues écrites et de la normalisation dans leurs pays. Il a été fait référence aux langues officielles et inofficielles au Canada, aux niveaux fédéral, provincial et territorial. Des participants ont exprimé des réserves au sujet de l'approbation de noms amérindiens rendus dans des alphabets romains modifiés.

## Terminology

The Working Group on Terminology was reconstituted to revise Glossary No. 330 ("Technical Terminology employed in the Standardization of Geographical names").

## Concise national gazetteers and toponymic guidelines

Work on national gazetteers, special area gazetteers or toponymic dictionaries was reported, e.g. G.D.R., F.R.G., China, Morocco, Czechoslovakia, India, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., I.H.O. (new gazetteer of undersea features on the GEBCO 1:10M Charts). Revised toponymic guidelines were reported by the U.S.A., France, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Quebec.

## Future Meetings

The Fifteenth Session of UNGEGN will be convened in 1991. The government of the Republic of Cyprus offered to host the Sixth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1992.

## Terminologie

Le groupe de travail sur la terminologie a été reconstitué afin de réviser le glossaire n° 330 («Glossaire de la terminologie employée dans la normalisation des noms géographiques»).

## Répertoires toponymiques nationaux concis et lignes directrices toponymiques

On a fait rapport sur le travail fait dans la constitution de répertoires toponymiques nationaux, de répertoires de régions particulières ou de dictionnaires toponymiques, par exemple en R.D.A., en R.F.A., en Chine, au Maroc, en Tchécoslovaquie, en Inde, en URSS, au R.-U., aux États-Unis, à l'O.H.I. (nouveau répertoire des noms d'entités sous-marines apparaissant sur les cartes GEBCO 1/10M). Les États-Unis, la France, la Tchécoslovaquie, le Canada et le Québec ont fait état de lignes directrices révisées en matière de toponymie.

## Rencontres futures

La quinzième Séance du GENUNG se tiendra en 1991. Le gouvernement de la République de Chypre a offert d'accueillir la sixième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, qui aura lieu en 1992.

# UNIFORMISATION DE L'ÉCRITURE DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES OFFICIELS

Jocelyne Revie \*

En janvier dernier, le Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques officiels ou CUENGO fut créé.

Composé de 7 membres, dont 6 relèvent du Secrétariat d'État et un du Secrétariat du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, CUENGO a pour objectif principal «d'établir et de recommander au S.S.E.A. (Langues officielles et traduction) des règles de traduction et d'écriture des noms

des entités géographiques et toute autre solution jugée nécessaire aux problèmes d'uniformisation posés par les lignes directrices du Secrétariat d'État<sup>1</sup> en ce concerne la traduction des noms géographiques dans les textes du gouvernement fédéral.

Le 23 novembre 1983, le Conseil du Trésor établissait, par sa Circulaire n° 1983-58, les lignes directrices concernant le traitement linguistique des toponymes canadiens sur les

\* Jocelyne Revie, membre du Secrétariat du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.

<sup>1</sup> Citation tirée du Mandat du CUENGO.



cartes topographiques et marines du gouvernement fédéral. Cette circulaire s'accompagnait d'une liste de 81 noms d'intérêt pancanadien, dont les deux formes linguistiques française et anglaise étaient officiellement reconnues. En ce qui avait trait à l'utilisation des noms géographiques dans les textes suivis rédigés dans l'autre langue officielle, le Conseil du Trésor notait que les demandes de renseignements devraient continuer à être transmises au Service de renseignements terminologiques du Bureau des traductions du Secrétariat d'État.

Le 14 mars 1984, le Secrétariat d'État précisait, dans sa note intitulée **Traitement linguistique des noms géographiques**, les limites permises à la traduction des noms géographiques dans les textes du gouvernement fédéral; le générique du nom géographique peut être traduit alors que le spécifique demeure invariable. Si on applique cette politique à des exemples précis, cela signifie que **Trout Lake** deviendrait **Lac Trout** (et dans un texte suivi **lac Trout**) et que **Lac Castor** deviendrait **Castor Lake**.

Toutefois, l'application de cette politique de traduction n'est pas toujours aussi facile et directe; vous trouverez ci-dessous quelques exemples de la liste relevée par le Comité concernant les problèmes posés par l'application des lignes directrices du Secrétariat d'État. Soulignons que le Comité s'est principalement préoccupé de la traduction des toponymes anglais vers le français.

#### Liste des problèmes relevés

1. Le générique n'indique pas la véritable nature de l'entité désignée  
ex. : Old Sea = pond
2. Le spécifique est séparé du générique par des articles de liaison  
ex. : Bay of Islands  
Cascade of the Thirteen Steps  
Gulf of Boothia
3. Le générique, souvent accompagnée de "The", constitue à lui seul le toponyme (appellatif)  
ex. : The Falls
4. Le générique anglais n'a pas d'équivalent reconnu en français  
ex. : Musgrave Land

5. La particule de liaison entre le générique et le spécifique versus apposition dans le cas de certains toponymes anglais traduits en français  
ex. : Columbia Valley  
Juan de Fuca Strait  
Boothia Peninsula
6. La marque du possessif ('s) dans les noms géographiques anglais  
ex. : John's Island
7. Les toponymes comportant un qualificatif (se rapportant au générique ou au spécifique)  
ex. : Little Lake Francis  
Little Horse Lake  
Little Bay
8. Les toponymes comportant des points cardinaux  
ex. : North Macmillan River  
East Bay
9. Les toponymes dont le spécifique est un nom français et nécessite possiblement un article de liaison  
ex. : Petit Paresseux Falls
10. Les cas où, pour des raisons d'ordre historique, touristique ou de communication la traduction du spécifique semble nécessaire  
ex. : French River

Après maintes réunions et discussions, le Comité, faisant suite à son mandat, a établi une liste de règles accompagnées d'exemples précis qui seront inclus dans le rapport qu'il présentera prochainement au SSEA (Langues officielles et traduction).

Le rapport contiendra aussi des recommandations sur les moyens de diffusion des règles adoptées par le Comité. En promouvant la diffusion de ces règles, plusieurs objectifs seront ainsi atteints : premièrement, le travail des traducteurs sera grandement facilité s'ils appliquent les règles établies par le Comité; deuxièmement, on en arrivera à un degré plus grand de normalisation des noms géographiques traduits de l'anglais au français et conséquemment, en troisième lieu, en réduisant le nombre croissant de formes non officielles d'un toponyme, on pourra alors prétendre à respecter le plus fidèlement possible le toponyme officiel.

# TOPOS

## THE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR QUEBEC TOPONYMY

Denis Tremblay and Alain Vallières\*

[Translation]

### INTRODUCTION

The Commission de toponymie du Québec currently administers a toponymic data base containing over 210 000 entries. To do this efficiently, it has acquired an automated system called TOPOS, which not only provides a wide range of operations but also allows room for expansion of the data bank. Expansion is a prime concern, since the Commission estimates that several hundred thousand entities remain to be named.

Below is a summary of the system's components and mode of operation.

#### 1. Objectives of system

The automated management system for Quebec toponymy known as TOPOS allows the Commission de toponymie to fulfill adequately the tasks mandated to it by the Charter of the French Language, i.e., to index, make official, conserve and disseminate toponymic information.

Operational since January 1986, TOPOS has become both a work tool allowing for planning and follow-up of activities related to toponymic processing and a management tool for operating an integrated data base.

#### 2. Components

TOPOS consists of a data base containing all the information relating to toponyms, a set of coding tables standardizing the data as far as possible, and files for use in statistical compilation and list production. It runs on an HP 3000 series 68 computer with a 5 Megabyte memory.

Toponymists can access TOPOS directly, using an HP 2392 or HP 150 interface and an HP 2934 printer.

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\* Denis Tremblay and Alain Vallières, staff members, Commission de toponymie du Québec.

### 2.1 Information relative to toponyms

A toponym entered into the data base may encompass 21 different fields, of which 7 are mandatory at time of input. Toponyms may be displayed, changed or deleted using some of these fields.

The fields are as follows:

#### a) Number - 1

This field is a 6-digit sequence number unique to the toponym. It is automatically allocated by the system at the time the name is entered into the base. It may be used to access a toponym in the base.

#### b) Status\*\* - 2

The status consists of two letters previously entered in the status table identifying the toponym's rating: official, variant, information, or level reached in toponymic processing. For a new entry to be stored successfully, there must be an equivalent in the table.

#### c) Decision date - 3

This is the date on which the Commission made a decision on the status of the toponym.

#### d) Input date - 4

This is the date on which the toponym was entered into the base.

#### e) Publication date - 5

The Commission is legally required to publish its decisions in the **Gazette officielle du Québec**.

---

\*\* Mandatory upon input.

TOPOS		MODIFIED VERSION OF TOPONYM QUERY			87-06-02			
1	NUMBER :	10407	2	STATUS :	ON	3	DECISION DATE :	68-12-05
4	INPUT DATE :	68-01-01	5	PUBLICATION DATE :	68-12-05			
6	TOPONYM :	Cap-Chat						
7	CROSS-REFERENCE :							
8	FEATURE CODE :	990 VILLE						
9	LINGUISTIC CODE :	11 Français		/Français				
10	GEO. CODE 1 :	03730 Cap-Chat	13	LAT. :	49 06			
11	GEO. CODE 2 :	00000	14	LONG. :	66 41			
12	CENSUS DIVISION :	Gaspé-Ouest						
15	TOWNSHIP CODE 1 :	2430 Cap-Chat						
16	TOWNSHIP CODE 2 :	0	17	MAP SHEET :	226/02			
18	NOTE :			I-Dans C.P.O. 1755-1895, p27. Long. était 66				
19	:	76-08. Selon C.Roy "Littérature orale en Gaspésie,						
20	:	p29, une lég. veut qu'un chat ait été enfermé dans						
21	:	un rocher en forme de chat. UC, enq. CBO-JYD 80-06						

f) Toponym\*\* - 6

This is the name of the toponym itself. A string of 64 character spaces covering specific and generic components is reserved for that purpose. This field may also be used to access a toponym depending on the mode selected.

g) Cross-reference - 7

This is the official name when the toponym is a variant of it. Here also, 64 character spaces are available, and this field also can be used to access a toponym.

h) Feature code\*\* - 8

Each type of feature has been previously coded and entered into a feature table. This makes it possible to input only the code upon entry. Should the user not know the code, he can input the name of the feature, for which 36 character spaces are available. Nevertheless a feature by that name must exist in the table. This field provides another access component in cases where several features have the same name.

i) Linguistic code - 9

A code consisting of 2 digits, identifying up to 2 linguistic origins of the toponym, is also stored in a

table of linguistic codes. Each digit must correspond to an entry in the linguistic table for successful input.

j) Geographic code\*\* - 10,11

The administrative region (e.g., municipality, unorganized territory, Indian reserve) to which the toponym is attached is identified by a 5-digit code previously entered into a table of municipalities. This geographic code must exist in the table for successful input. A second administrative region is added in cases of features straddling more than one region.

k) Census division - 12

The census division is automatically given after the geographic code is entered since it consists of the first two digits of this code, based on a table of census divisions that was first coded into the system.

l) Geographic coordinates\*\* - 13,14

Latitude and longitude are given in degrees and minutes. Upon entry of a new toponym, a control mechanism prevents entry of coordinates lying outside the province of Quebec. This field can also be used to access toponyms within a given area.

\*\* Mandatory upon input.

\*\* Mandatory upon input.



m) Township code - 15,16

The township to which a toponym is attached is identified by a 4-digit code stored in a table of townships. Upon entry, the user may use either the code or the name. However, one or the other must have been entered into the table. A second township is added in cases of features straddling more than one township.

n) Map sheet number\*\* - 17

This number corresponds to the divisions of the NTS system (National Topographic System). A control mechanism linked to the geographic coordinates prevents entry to this field if the information provided is incorrect.

o) Note - 18 à 21

The note field is intended for information relative to the origin, use or evolution of the toponym. Four items of 50 character spaces each are available.

2.2 Coding tables

Entry of new toponyms or access to existing ones is made easier by the use of coded tables. TOPOS has eight of these tables:

- features
- townships
- regional county municipalities (MRCs)
- census divisions (see Example 1)
- administrative regions
- linguistic codes
- status
- municipalities (see Example 2)

These tables can be used as control mechanisms governing the quality of the information entered. They allow for displaying, adding or changing blocks of data relative to toponyms with similar characteristics.

\*\* Mandatory upon input.

2.3 Statistics compilation file

This file was developed in response to the administrative needs of the Commission and makes it possible to obtain a rapid, regular overview of the toponymic corpus. (See Example 3)

2.4 List production file

The list production file fulfils the Commission's needs in the areas of processing, control and dissemination. It makes possible the immediate production of programmed reports. As with the statistics compilation file, as many outputs may be produced as it is possible to imagine significant permutations based on the toponymic fields. (See Examples 4, 5, and 6)

Apart from these various reports, TOPOS generates for publication purposes new toponyms to be made official, through publication in the **Gazette officielle du Québec**.

3. Operation

The general mode of operation of TOPOS is designed to ensure that a toponymist can instantaneously control data from the screen. There is a main menu giving access to give major operations:

- 1) Management of toponyms;
- 2) Updating of tables;
- 3) Compilation of statistics;
- 4) Production of lists;
- 5) Production of the **Gazette officielle du Québec**.

Toponym management is the key component, since it is the operations performed in it that create the toponymic data base. Apart from entering new toponyms, the user may display, change or even delete a toponym using secondary menus.

Since the information related to a toponym is closely related to the coding tables, it is also important that the tables be updated; this is the second major function.

Example 1

Table of census divisions

Name of division	Number of division
Papineau	75
Pontiac	80
Portneuf	29

Example 2

Table of municipalities

Geo. code	Name of municipality	Status	MRC code	Adm. code	Div. no.
05460	Saint-Edmond	SD	170	01	05
05480	Lac-au-Saumon	UL	170	01	05
05500	Saint-Alexandre-des-Lacs	P	170	01	05
05520	Saint-Tharcisius	P	170	01	05

Example 3

Number of toponyms and odonyms with OP and ON status based on linguistic origin

Linguistic origin	Number of toponyms	% Total number of toponyms	Number of odonyms	% Total number of odonyms
1- French	85 574	68.71	38 486	87.75
2- English	18 309	14.70	4 141	9.44
3- Amerindian	10 735	8.62	255	0.58
4- Inuit	2 340	1.88		
5- Other	1 250	1.00	313	0.71

Example 4

List of official toponyms by municipality

Métis-sur-Mer UL, 06720

Toponym	Feature	Lat.	Long.
Boules, Les	Islets	48 41	67 59
Casse-Pierre, Le	Place	48 40	68 04
Lac Astle, Décharge du	Creek	48 41	68 00
Lévesque, Cours d'eau	Agricultural watercourse	48 39	67 59
Mélis Beach	Post office	48 40	68 00
Métis-sur-Mer	Village municipality	48 40	68 00

Example 5

List of toponyms based on feature and by census division

Toponym	Feature	Census division	Principal municipality	Secondary municipality	Lat. Long. Map sheet	Decision date
Acteson, Anse à	Cove	Bonaventure	04130 P	Sainte-Germaine-de-l'Anse-aux-Gascons	4811 6453 22A/02	86-01-01
Barbe, Anse à la	Cove	Bonaventure	04130 P	Sainte-Germaine-de-l'Anse-aux-Gascons	4811 6453 22A/02	86-01-01
Beebe, Anse	Cove	Bonaventure	04160 CT	Port-Daniel-Partie-Ouest	4809 6457 22A/02	86-01-01

Example 6

List of toponyms by municipality

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

Sequence Number	Toponym Cross-reference	Status	Feature code	Linguistic code	Decision date	Publication date
121783	Bellevue, Rue	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
133425	Boivin, Rue	ON	916	10	86-01-01	84-12-29
121800	Breton, Rue	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
121808	Capitaine, Rue du	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
121816	Cèdres, Rue des	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17
121820	Chapelle, Rue de la	ON	916	10	86-01-01	83-12-17

Functions related to statistical compilation and list production are passive in the sense that they do not take place in the data base. These functions are of the information-dissemination type.

4. **Benefits**

The Commission has already derived a number of benefits from the TOPOS system, and, in view of the system's potential, anticipates achieving additional ones at a later date.

So far, TOPOS has provided:

- 1) Possibility of daily updating of Quebec toponymic corpus.
- 2) Substantial savings of time for users, owing to the centralization of all place name data with direct access to the base.
- 3) Quick responses to over 1 700 queries received yearly from various areas of government or from the public.

- 4) Increase in the productivity of designers and producers of maps, through reduction of the time required to verify and update place names on them.

- 5) Immediate production of lists in response to both processing activities and external requests.

- 6) Possibility for researchers to obtain the information that is pertinent to their field of activity.

- 7) Direct access to TOPOS by users outside the Commission.

Anticipated benefits include linking TOPOS with other geographical data bases.

Others are the addition of other fields such as semantic coding, increased precision of latitude and longitude coordinates to the nearest second, end points of linear features, and the creation of parallel files to offset the restrictions of the "Note field".

\* \* \* \*



## A COMMENTARY ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NAME

### 'POINTE AU BARIL' (ONTARIO)

David H. Gray\*

James White (1863-1928) as Chief Geographer, Department of the Interior, in the early 1900s sent out letters to many postmasters requesting the origins of place names across the country. Among the replies on file at the Secretariat of the CPCGN is one from Pointe au Baril, Ontario. White used this, and other replies, to compile information on geographical names for Georgian Bay and the North Channel contained in a report to the Ontario Historical Society (White, 1913). In that report, he commented on the explanation for Pointe au Baril, doubting that "the name commemorates the loss of a barrel of whiskey at this point".

I have reviewed the letter, and understanding some of the references made in the letter, believe that the statements of the postmaster are entirely credible, thus leaving little doubt as to the origin of Pointe au Baril.

The postmaster, Sam Oldfield, replied to James White, as follows:

*"... first record I have of Point Aux Baril was in 1873 when on an hunting and trapping expedition, I went up the Seguin river .... down French river to Georgain Bay, thense coasting around the shore of the Georgain Bay towards Parry Sound meeting a French half bred and inquiring of him of the channel among the islands in the direction of Parry Sound and he called it Point Aux Baril channel and inquiring of him the reason of the name. I give as nearly as his own words as I can remember.*

*"When old Pete's father was a boy [a], the fur traders of Penetanguishene used to come around the shores with patans (sic) of canoes loaded with suplies for Mackinar Island [b], one of the canoes was wrecked going around the Point and lost a baril containing whiskey. The following spring it was found by the party of traders stranded on double island [c] at the*

*mouth of Point Aux Baril [d] channel where they had a prolonged spree; they stuck the empty baril on the top of a pole and left it as a beakon. Thense it became called Point Aux Baril by the frenchmen and halfbreeds passing up and down the shore."*

*"This baril was still there when I passed through the channel in 1873. ...."*

I have inserted letters [a] to [d] into the text of the postmaster's letter and make the following observations on its content:

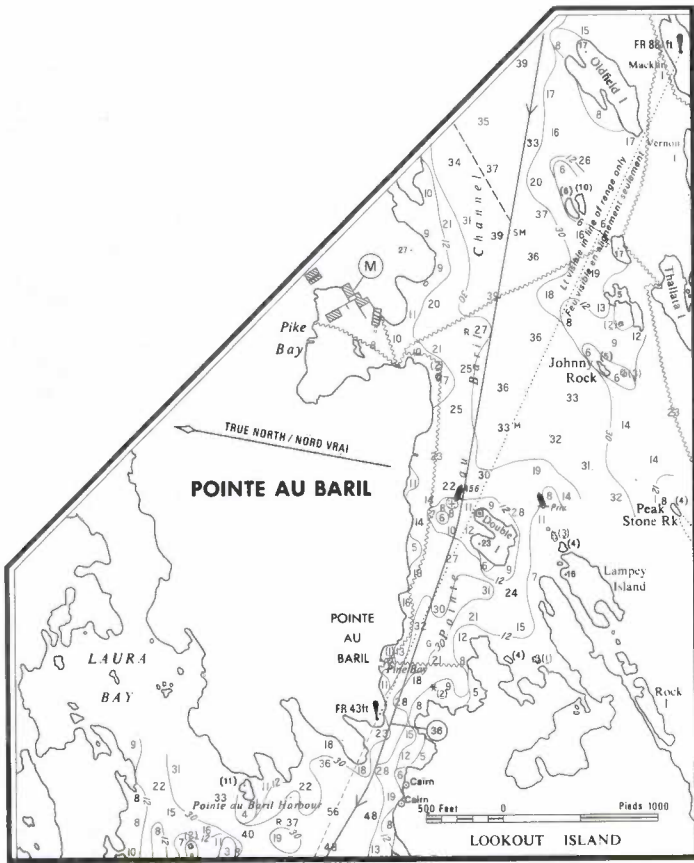
- [a] As there would not have been many people around Pointe au Baril in 1905-06, the reference to 'old Pete' is more than likely be to Pete Pamajewong who reputedly lived to more than 100 (McCuaig, 1985, p. 33). In Ruth McCuaig's book, there is a picture taken in 1904 of Peter Pamajewong as an old man. He would have been a member of the Shawanaga Indian Reserve (McCuaig, 1985, p. 28-33). "Old Pete's father" would have been a boy sometime between 1780s and 1810s (depending on the authenticity of Pete's age).
- [b] The British had to resupply the fortress at Mackinac Island during the 1812-14 war from the naval base at Penetanguishene.
- [c] Undoubtedly, Double Island.
- [d] Sam Oldfield clearly uses the spelling: Point (without an 'e'), Aux (with an 'x' and upper case 'A'), and Baril (without an 's') whereas James White had asked for the origin of Pointe au Baril.

The Shawanaga Indian Reserve mentioned in [a] was established under the Robinson Treaty of 1850, in which 'Pointe aux Barils' is referred to in the description (McCuaig, 1985, p. 22).

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\* David H. Gray, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Ottawa, and Director, Pointe au Baril Islanders' Association between 1974 and 1982, and responsible for PauBIA map (1976 and 1980 editions).

The name is first shown on the 1860 edition of Bayfield's general chart of Georgian Bay as Pt. aux Baril (McCuaig, 1985, p. 55). On the 1890 edition of CHS chart 2285, we find 'Point au Baril Harbour'. On the 1910 Harrison Township



Pointe au Baril and environs  
(Note: Oldfield Island, Double Island, and Pointe au Baril Harbour)

(Source: CHS Chart 2203, 1988)

map, and some other sources too, the name is spelled 'Pointe au Baril'.

Samuel Edward Oldfield (1847-1917), his wife and first child, emigrated from England in the late 1860s, and by 1871 were in Parry Sound. In 1873, he was elected Councillor and by 1885 was running a general store next to the courthouse. The Pointe au Baril range lights were established in 1889; he was the first lighthouse-keeper, a position he held until 1897. Pointe au Baril Post Office was established in 1892, and Samuel Oldfield was the first postmaster (McCuaig, 1985, p. 96-98). Thus, he could have passed the barrel on the point in 1873 and would have been familiar with the local history of Pointe au Baril because of the position he held and his length of residency.

When the CPR line from Toronto to Sudbury went through in 1908, the community around the Pointe au Baril station came into existence eight miles east of Pointe au Baril.

In 1924, at the request of the Pointe au Baril Islanders' Association (formed in 1908), the CPR changed the spelling to Pointe au Baril (McCuaig, 1985, p. 56).

Before the coming of the railway, transportation was by steamer, using the surveyed inside route for steamships of less than 10-foot draft. The route entered at Pointe au Baril using the lighted range and followed a series of beacons through the islands via Pointe au Baril reach, Middle reach and Shawanaga bay, using the terminology in the 1899 "Georgian Bay and North Channel Pilot". (Middle Channel and Shawanaga Inlet are now the official names). This route was partially surveyed by Capt. H.W. Bayfield in 1822 and published as British Admiralty chart 327 in 1828. That chart has remarkable detail of the islands in the Pointe au Baril area, soundings in Shawanaga Inlet (at that time named Franklin Inlet) and notes a Trading Post near Shawanaga Landing. For Bayfield to have honoured Sir John Franklin, later lost in the Arctic, indicates the importance he put on this inlet. The route was probably known to, and used by, ships' captains before it was better surveyed in 1889 by Cdr. J.G. Boulton and Mr. W.J. Stewart. It provides a safe, scenic, route with only a marginal increase in distance over the exposed route along a treacherous lee shore with many off-lying shoals. This route was further surveyed in 1960-63 and is now part of the small-craft route along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay.

In copies of White's "Place Names in Georgian Bay" held by CHS Nomenclature Section and the CPCGN Secretariat, there are a few hand-written additions of unknown authorship that correct the printed information. Thus, there were occasions when James White's information was printed incorrectly, or he had been misinformed, or he had misinterpreted the information given. Nevertheless, we are indebted to him for this work, because it would be almost impossible to compile the information now, with anything close to the same accuracy.



Sketch of Pointe au Baril lighthouse

(David H. Gray)

Every statement made by Samuel Oldfield in his letter to James White is either proven or, at least, plausible. No statement has been proven erroneous or questionable in its validity. The only variance is the spelling of the name. That has been handled by the CPCGN in two of its primary functions; namely, establishing the correct spelling, and seeing that the correct spelling is used. **Pointe au Baril** (community) (45° 33' 34" - 80° 30' 08"), **Pointe au Baril Station** (community) (45° 35' 41" - 80° 22' 38"), **Pointe au Baril Harbour** (45° 33' 37" - 80° 30' 40") were all approved by the CPCGN on 5 Oct. 1950. **Pointe au Baril Channel** (45° 34' 30" - 80° 26' 30") was approved on 29 May 1975 to describe the channel between Pointe au Baril and Pointe au Baril Station. Pointe au Baril (Pointe with an 'e', au without an 'x' but with a lower case 'a', and Baril without an 's') is entirely correct French spelling. However, the pronunciation is English, since the earliest settlers, being fishermen from Meaford, were English or Scottish. So, an anglophone, from listening to local speech and not being otherwise informed, might expect to see the name written as "Point Oh Barrel".



Samuel Edward Oldfield (1845-1917) and his wife Elizabeth Frappell Oldfield (1845-1917)

(Photo courtesy of Ruth McCuaig)

**Double Island** (45° 33' 27" - 80° 29' 54"), because of its capital 'H' shape, and **Oldfield Island** (45° 33' 26" - 80° 29' 13"), named for the Oldfield family, were approved by CPCGN on 5 Oct. 1950, although they had appeared on CHS charts since 1890. **Pamajewong Island** (45° 31' 27" - 80° 23' 09") has not been approved. It is island 400C on the map of the islands in front of Shawanaga Township. The name is used by its owners and has been given in Pointe au Baril Islanders' Association Directory since 1974.

#### References

British Admiralty Chart 327 - Lake Huron Sheet III. Surveyed by Capt. H.W. Bayfield 1822, Published 1828. Plate 6.16 in "Ontario's History in Maps" by R. Lewis Gentilcore & C. Grant Head, published by University of Toronto Press, 1984. Also, available as a reprint from the University of Western Ontario Map Library.

Department of Marine and Fisheries (1899): Georgian and North Channel Pilot. Ottawa.

McCuaig, Ruth H. (1985): Our Pointe au Baril. Hamilton, Ontario.

White, James (1913): Place Names in Georgian Bay (including the North Channel). Ontario Historical Society, Vol. XI, Toronto.

Correspondence from Samuel E. Oldfield to James White on the origin of Pointe au Baril, April 22, 1906(?). CPCGN Secretariat files, 41 H/9 (Vol. 1).

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## GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS / SYSTÈMES D'INFORMATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE

### GIS for the 90s / SIG, la prochaine décennie

March 5-8 / du 5 au 8 mars  
1990

Ottawa Congress Centre - Centre des congrès d'Ottawa

Canadian Institute of Surveying and Mapping / L'association canadienne des sciences géodésiques et cartographiques  
P.O. Box / B.P. 5378  
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Ottawa K2C 3J1 (Canada)



## STREET NAMES IN THE TOWN OF INUVIK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Tom Detlor\*

The community of Inuvik came into existence on July 18, 1958, by proclamation of the 15th Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories. The Government of Canada felt there was a need for an administrative centre in the Western Arctic. Aklavik, the traditional centre, was subject to flooding and erosion, and building space was limited - thus a search for a new site was launched. Finally, "East Three" on the East Channel of the Mackenzie River was selected, and Inuvik - "the place of man" was created.

In Inuvik in 1958 there were 21 streets in various stages of construction. Twelve streets had buildings and were named: **Distributor Street, Water Street, Mackenzie Road, Mackenzie Square, Council Crescent, Franklin Road, Millen Street, Firth Street, Reliance Street, Union Street, Bompas Street and Breynat Street**. Three other streets had buildings at the time and were later named: **Kingmingya Road, Camsell Place and Spruce Hill Drive**. Another six streets were planned, but construction had not been completed: **Natala Drive, Loucheux Road, Kingalok Place, Nanuk Place, Bonnet Plume Road and Lion Street**. Inuvik grew rapidly and in January 1970 the Village of Inuvik became the Town of Inuvik. During the mid 1970s, the streets and roads of the town were officially named by municipal by-law. Now in 1988, there are 56 streets and roads in Inuvik, covering a distance of some 23 miles, most of which is paved.

The streets and roads in Inuvik include sixteen named for native groups, local families or individuals - for example, early northern explorers, factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops and priests of the region, a local Inuk and an R.C.M.P. constable. Five streets are named after ships having some connection with the area, and three relate to events of local history. Flora and fauna of Inuvik and the general Mackenzie Delta area are the subject of ten street names; companies and services in Inuvik account

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\* Tom Detlor, Planning Coordinator for the Town of Inuvik, N.W.T. This paper is based on a manuscript "Significance of the street names in the town of Inuvik, Northwest Territories" prepared by Tom Detlor for the 30th anniversary of the original proclamation of Inuvik.

for another six, natural features eleven, and nearby man-made features another six. Of all the street names, only ten can be considered to be derived from native languages.

The generics used in Inuvik's "street" names are to date relatively few, namely, **street, road, drive, place, crescent, and square**.

\* \* \* \*

Some of the names will be looked at in more detail.

**Mackenzie Road** is named after Arctic explorer (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie who, on July 19, 1789, on his historic trip down the river visited the site where Inuvik now stands. The first public school is named after him, and **Mackenzie Square** is in turn named for the school. Explorer (Sir) John Franklin who descended the Mackenzie River in 1825 is commemorated in **Franklin Road**. His ships **Dolphin, Union** and **Reliance**, used in his second expedition to the Polar Sea in 1825-27, all have streets named for them. The one named for his fourth ship **Lion**, lost this designation in the 1970s, when to avoid local confusion it became part of **Navy Road**, named after the Royal Canadian Navy, established in Inuvik since the early days. (The Canadian Armed Forces maintained a station in Inuvik from 1961 to 1986.)

Other streets named for vessels are:

- **Inuit Road** - originally named **Innuitt Road** after the Peterhead whaler **Innuitt** which first sailed in 1857, but was wrecked in 1859. The spelling was changed to **Inuit** in the 1975 By-law #305 which was the first by-law to officially adopt the names of the streets in Inuvik.
- **Distributor Street** - named after the paddle wheel steamboat the **S.S. Distributor**. The ship, owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, was in 1918 the largest boat on the Mackenzie River.

Also associated with the Hudson's Bay Company are **Bay Street**, and **Camsell Place**, recalling Julian Camsell, Chief Factor for the HBC post at Fort McPherson in the 1890s.



**CENTRE OF INUVIK,  
showing commercial streets  
and some residential areas of town**







Inuvik under construction in the 1950s:  
view looking south along Mackenzie Road, showing the  
Federal Building and RCMP Headquarters at the junction  
with Distributor Street

(National Archives of Canada, PA 130881)

John Firth, was an employee/manager at this same post between 1871 and 1920, and also established the HBC Aklavik and Kittigazuit posts in 1912. He is remembered by **Firth Street**.

Contributions of the clergy to life on the Mackenzie and in the delta in particular are also recognized:

- **Bompas Street** - named after William C. Bompas, the first Anglican Bishop of the Mackenzie in 1884.
- **Breynat Street** - named after the Roman Catholic Bishop Breynat, who in 1901 became the first head of the Vicariate of the Mackenzie.
- **Adam Road** - named after Roman Catholic Missionary Father Joseph Adam, who designed and helped build the Roman Catholic "Igloo Church" (Our Lady of Victory). This building the most photographed in Inuvik, was completed in 1960.
- **Ruyant Crescent** - named after Roman Catholic priest, Father Max Ruyant, who for 25 years operated Grollier Hall student residence in Inuvik.

Two roads are named for native groups:

- **Loucheux Road**: - for Loucheux Indians who moved to the site and still live in Inuvik. "Loucheux" was the

colloquial term applied to the Kutchin Indians by voyageurs of the early 1800s; it is French for "slant-eyed" people.

- **Kugmallit Road** - from the word "Kogmollicks" which was the name the whalers of the late 1800s gave the Mackenzie Inuit.

Individuals and families of the area are remembered in:

- **Tuma Drive** - after Amos Tuma (1889-1975) a well-known Inuk who lived in the Mackenzie Delta and finally in Inuvik.
- **Bonnet Plume Road** - after the Bonnet Plume family who have lived in Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River areas since the 1890s. One member of the family was Stephen Bonnet Plume, a member of the first R.C.M.P. patrol between Dawson City and Fort McPherson in 1904-05.
- **Carmichael Drive** - after the Carmichael family, one of the first families to live in Inuvik.

Four other street names relate to the history of Inuvik and of the Mackenzie Delta area:

**Millen Street** was named for R.C.M.P. Constable Spike Millen of the Arctic Red River detachment. He led the fourth attempt to capture Albert Johnson, the "Mad Trapper of Rat River", in January 1932. Constable Millen was killed in the ensuing gunfight. Memories of more recent local history are captured in **Council Crescent**, named after the Council of the Northwest Territories, which during its 15th Session proclaimed Inuvik as a community on July 18, 1958. Twelve years later, commemoration of the 100th birthday of the Northwest Territories gave rise to **Centennial Street**. More recently, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry completed by Justice Thomas Berger in 1977 led to **Berger Street** named after the "Berger Inquiry".

Ten street names recall the flora and fauna of the Inuvik area. **Willow Road**, **Alder Drive** and **Spruce Hill Drive** are named for trees common in the area. **Kingmingya Road** is derived from the Inuvialuktun word meaning "cranberry", a common plant in the area, and historically an important food source for the people of the Delta. **Wolverine Road** and **Muskrat Street** are named for animals of the area, the muskrat being the most important animal trapped by people of the Mackenzie Delta. **Nanuk Place** is from "a polar bear couple" in the Uummarmiut dialect of Inuvialuktun, and after the 1922 film "Nanook of the North" by Robert Flaherty. The birds of the north have provided three names. **Raven Street** is for the ubiquitous local raven. **Kingalok Place** is derived from "qingalik" meaning king eider duck in

Uummarmiut dialect. Also derived from the same dialect is **Ookpik Street**, named for the popular Inuit handicraft - "ookpik" is the English form of "ukpik", the snowy owl.

Some other Inuvik streets have names derived from native languages. **Natala Drive** contains the English translation of the Gwich'in (Loucheux) word "natialia" meaning place where several small rivers come together, referring to Point Separation at the head of the Mackenzie Delta. **Tununuk Drive** is named for **Tununuk Point**, an ancient burial ground on the south tip of Richards Island.

Among streets named for local companies or services are:

- **Carn Road** - after Carn Construction Company
- **NT Road** - after Northern Transportation Company Ltd.; and
- **Tower Street** - after the CBC antenna towers located adjacent to the road.

As in any community, some streets in Inuvik are named after associated natural or man-made features. We find, for example, **East Channel Road**, **Lagoon Road**, **River Road**, **Boot Lake Road**, **Duck Lake Road** and **No Name Lake Road**. Named for a "feature" rather further removed, is **Arctic Street** - recalling the Arctic Circle, some 195 km to the south. Associated with nearby man-made features are **Airport Road**, **Cemetery Road**, **Industrial Road**, (serving an industrial subdivision), **Tank Farm Road** (by the town oil tanks) and **Water Street** (from the water intakes on the Mackenzie River, which provides Inuvik water during winter months).

The prosperity of Inuvik, Northern Canada's first "model" town, has fluctuated since the community's inception. However, "Inuvik is a cosmopolitan centre that in less than 30 years has undergone social and technological change which

in another epoch would have taken a hundred years"<sup>1</sup>. The confidence that Inuvik holds in the years ahead is even noted in the street names. Where else could we find a **Marine Bypass Road**, built around town, eventually to link with the highway to the Beaufort Sea Coast, or a **Future Road** so-named because it will be built in the future!

1 Stoneman-McNichol, Jane (1983): On Blue Ice: The Inuvik Adventure. Outcrop Ltd., Yellowknife, p. 5.



Aerial view of part of Inuvik in the mid 1960s. Mackenzie Road separates Spruce Hill Drive and Camsell Place in the foreground from Loucheux Road, Nanuk Place, Natala Drive and Kingalok Place beyond

(Photo: Helen Kerfoot)

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

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1989): Stage international de formation en toponymie: Actes du stage tenu à Québec, 1988. Études et recherches toponymiques, 13, Québec, 493 p. distribution restreinte.

IHO/IOC (1988): Gazetteer of Geographical Names of Undersea Features / Index des noms géographiques des formes du relief sous-marin. International Hydrographic Bureau/ Bureau Hydrographique International, Monaco, 227 p. \$26 (american/américain).

CPCGN/CPCNG (1989): Geographical Names and the United Nations 1987 / Les noms géographiques et les Nations Unies, 1987. Energy, Mines and Resources / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Ottawa, 126 p. \$18.

CPCGN/CPCNG (1989): Gazetteer of Canada Series / Série des Répertoires géographiques du Canada. Energy, Mines and Resources / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Ottawa, 6 p. free/gratuit.

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1989): Politique de désignation toponymique commémorative. Québec, 12p. gratuit.

Barkham, Selma H. (1989): The Basque Coast of Newfoundland. Great Northern Peninsula Development Corporation, Plum Point (Nfld.), 25 p. \$5.



## LE NOM DE LIEU — SIGNATURE DES VILLES JUMELÉES

Jean-Yves Dugas\*

À une époque où la facilité des communications met rapidement en contact des communautés comme des personnes, quel que soit l'endroit où ils se situent ou résident dans le monde, on peut observer une nette tendance à établir des contacts, à «créer des liens» suivant le mot de Saint-Exupéry. Une philosophie logée à l'enseigne de l'échange, de la coopération internationale s'est peu à peu répandue à l'époque de l'après-guerre afin de construire un monde plus fraternel et plus pacifique. Dans cette optique, l'idée de jumeler des villes d'horizons divers a lentement mais sûrement fait son chemin pour aboutir à un phénomène d'importance de nos jours.

Après avoir brièvement esquissé en quoi consiste le jumelage de même que l'esprit qu'il sous-tend, nous exposerons les simplifications d'ordre toponymique que cette activité peut engendrer, en puisant nos illustrations dans la toponymie officielle et non officielle du Québec. Un relevé des villes et autres types d'entités administratives québécoises qui ont fait l'objet de jumelages intercanadiens ou étrangers illustrera l'ampleur de l'importance que revêtent ces pactes d'amitié pour l'onomastique d'ici.

### 1. Philosophie et modalités du jumelage

La Fédération mondiale des Cités Unies et Villes Jumelées (FMVJ) a été fondée à Aix-les-Bains (France) en 1957 à l'initiative de l'association «Le Monde Bilingue», établie en 1951 par un membre de la Résistance française, Jean-Marie Bressand.

Depuis sa création, la FMVJ mène une action qui tend à réaliser une union plus étroite entre les communes et d'autres collectivités locales et régionales du monde entier, afin de favoriser leur épanouissement culturel, économique et social, notamment en ce qui concerne les populations les plus démunies, et de promouvoir les idéaux de paix, de liberté et de respect des droits de l'Homme.

Pour ce faire, la FMVJ propose aux collectivités locales et régionales du monde d'unir leurs efforts sur la base des dix objectifs suivants :

1. Participation accrue des citoyens à la vie locale;
2. Jumelage - coopération;
3. Liberté de circulation et vocation transnationale;
4. Droit à l'éducation bilingue;
5. Promotion de l'information;
6. Accès des femmes aux responsabilités publiques;
7. Éducation civique internationale pour les jeunes;
8. Protection de l'environnement et de la qualité de vie;
9. Décentralisation administrative;
10. Arrêt de la course aux armements, convivialité et sauvegarde de la paix.

Grâce à la charte de jumelage de la FMVJ, les collectivités locales joignent leurs efforts avec les garanties suivantes :

1. Se jumeler doit être considéré comme un instrument de culture humaine, sans préoccupation partisane;
2. Non-ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des autres villes;
3. Non-discrimination à l'égard de chaque ville de bonne volonté;
4. Acquisition, en plus de sa langue maternelle, d'une langue vivante de communication mondiale;
5. Se montrer solidaire des villes les plus défavorisées.

Les principales modalités de jumelage consistent succinctement en :

1. La constitution d'un comité de jumelage qui planifiera toutes les activités (choix de la ville jumelée qui possède des caractéristiques démographiques et sociales similaires à la ville-soeur, choix des membres du comité de jumelage, fixation du statut, établissement des sources de financement, information de la population, liaison avec la FMVJ);

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2. L'organisation d'une cérémonie de jumelage qui visera à être une grande fête populaire et qui s'inscrira dans le cadre de manifestations prévues normalement dans le calendrier de la ville et dont les principaux événements consisteront en une proclamation de la charte des villes jumelées, en la signature d'un protocole d'amitié, en la remise de la médaille du jumelage frappée aux armes des villes-soeurs, en l'inauguration du panneau des Cités Unies installé aux entrées de la ville ainsi que d'une rue, d'une place, ... au nom de la ville-soeur, en réjouissances diverses (bals, expositions, compétitions sportives, ...);
3. La tenue d'une cérémonie «retour» dans la ville-soeur dans l'année qui suit le jumelage;
4. Le renouvellement du pacte d'amitié après 5, 10, 20 ans de jumelage en présence d'un membre de la FMVJ.

## 2. Recherche ville-soeur

On recommande fortement que la sélection de la ou des villes jumelées prenne en considération les préoccupations et les intérêts mis de l'avant par l'organisme qui prend l'initiative du jumelage. Notamment, il faut tenir compte des critères suivants : nombre d'habitants de la ville étrangère ou du pays concerné; vocation similaire<sup>1</sup> (industrielle, agricole, touristique, ...); type de ville (mégapole, ville de banlieue, universitaire, résidentielle, etc.); liens économiques, techniques, historiques, géographiques; particularismes de langue, de culture, de civilisation; accessibilité en fonction des possibilités de coopération et d'échanges.

Ainsi, nombre de villes du Québec ont-elles établi des liens avec des lieux de France d'où la majorité des pionniers étaient originaires : Chicoutimi et Angoulême (Charente); Dégelis et Le Longeron (Maine-et-Loire); Lac-à-la-Croix et Rouillac (Côtes-du-Nord); Outremont et Le Vésinet (Yvelines); etc. La proximité du marché économique américain a suscité maints jumelages avec nos voisins du Sud, comme LaSalle et Kenner (Louisiane); Rivière-du-Loup et Pompano Beach (Floride); Sainte-Martine et Potsdam (New York); Thetford Mines et Somersworth (New Hampshire). En outre, il faut porter au compte de la fraternité qui rapproche de nombreux Canadiens les jumelages interprovinciaux qui assurent un contact étroit entre Beloeil et Medicine Hat (Alberta); Granby

et Windsor (Ontario); Joliette et Portage la Prairie (Manitoba); Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville et Maple Ridge (Colombie-Britannique). Exceptionnellement, un pacte d'amitié peut unir deux localités de la même province à l'exemple du jumelage interquébécois de Westmount (région de Montréal) et Rimouski (région du Bas-Saint-Laurent).

La pratique généralisée demeure cependant d'établir des liens avec d'autres endroits au monde, dans une optique d'échanges économiques ou culturels assortis d'une mise à profit d'expertises exceptionnelles, particulièrement en faveur de pays en voie de développement. Les jumelages de Granby (Canada, Québec) et Bokito (Cameroun), Petahtiqwa (Israël) et Laval (Canada, Québec), Roberval (Canada, Québec) et Butare (Rwanda) s'inscrivent dans le droit fil de cette recommandation.

Bien qu'aucune limite ne soit fixée quant au nombre de villes avec lesquelles un accord de jumelage puisse être scellé, il appert que leur trop grand nombre peut en hypothéquer la vitalité. La grande ville industrielle de Coventry (Grande-Bretagne) constitue, à cet égard, un cas limite puisqu'elle s'est déjà unie à 25 autres villes de par le monde. Au Québec, la ville de Granby avec ses 10 villes-soeurs demeure championne toutes catégories sous cet aspect et a prudemment observé un répit depuis 1980 quant au cumul de jumelages, afin que la prolifération n'engendre pas une rareté de contacts ou que ceux-ci ne deviennent purement symboliques.

## 3. Jumelage et noms de lieux

Bien que de prime abord l'esprit sur lequel repose le phénomène du jumelage demeure davantage axé sur des considérations d'ordre social, économique, démocratique, pédagogique et culturel, il n'en demeure pas moins que la préoccupation toponymique y occupe une place non négligeable. En effet, dans le cadre du jumelage on incite fortement les communautés concernées à inaugurer une voie de communication (rue, place, etc.) au nom de la ville-soeur ou encore à celui des Cités Unies, comme nous l'avons déjà évoqué. D'entrée de jeu, l'on constate que si l'action de la FMVJ s'est surtout exercée du côté des municipalités, au cours des dernières années, ce cadre étroit a éclaté au plus grand profit de l'internationalisme. Bien que la grande majorité des communautés jumelées soient des villes comme Bromont et Cabourg, Châteauguay et Cambrai, Montréal et Leningrad, Québec et Port-Louis, Trois-Rivières et St. Catharines, on peut relever un organisme comme la Communauté urbaine de Montréal jumelée à la région française d'Île-de-France. En outre les circonscriptions québécoises de Duplessis, de Saint-François et de Shefford ont respectivement établi des liens avec La Sarthe et la 4<sup>e</sup> circonscription de l'Essonne françaises ainsi qu'avec l'Essex County canadien. Tantôt ce sont des îles comme l'île d'Orléans et l'île de Ré qui ont établi des ponts, tantôt des régions comme la Beauce

<sup>1</sup> Les villes de Dorval (Canada, Québec) et d'Orly (France, Val-de-Marne), toutes deux dotées d'aéroports internationaux ont voulu marquer cette spécificité en se jumelant.

(Canada Québec) et le Maine (États-Unis) sont conviées à unir leurs efforts pour combattre les pluies acides ou des rivières comme la Dordogne (France) et la Jacques-Cartier (Canada, Québec) feront l'objet d'un jumelage scellant les efforts intensifs déployés pour la réintroduction du saumon atlantique dans ces deux cours d'eau.

Outre les affinités géographiques, démographiques, historiques, économiques ou culturelles qui incitent deux ou plusieurs municipalités à réaliser un jumelage, le nom qu'elles portent peut exercer un certain attrait ou jouer un rôle davantage déterminant. Cet aspect est intervenu dans les liens d'amitié qui unissent Laval (Canada, Québec) et Laval (France, Mayenne), Longueuil (Canada, Québec) et Longueuil (France, Seine-Maritime), Montréal (France, Ardèche) et Montréal (Canada, Québec), Neuville-de-Poitou (France, Vienne) et Neuville (Canada, Québec), Issoudun (France, Indre) et Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur-d'Issoudun (Canada, Québec), Pierrefonds (Canada, Québec) et Pierrefonds (France, Oise), etc.

Dans la plupart des cas, un ou plusieurs ononymes reprennent la dénomination de la ville jumelle : Rues de Kingston et du Perche à Boucherville (Québec), jumelée à Kingston (Ontario) et à Mortagne-au-Perche (France, Orne); Rue Summerside à Chandler (Canada), jumelée à la ville homonyme de Nouvelle-Écosse; Avenues d'Oakville et d'Orly à Dorval (Québec), en rappel du jumelage de celle-ci à une ville d'Ontario et du Val-de-Marne; la rue d'Edmonton à Hull (Québec) évoque les liens qui unissent cette dernière à la Capitale de l'Alberta; le boulevard La Fayette à Longueuil (Canada, Québec), jumelée à Lafayette (États-Unis, Louisiane); la rue d'Hadera rappelle que Gatineau (Canada, Québec) et Hadera (Israël) sont des villes-soeurs; la place Saint-Laurent-en-l'île-d'Orléans créée à Tourouvre (France, Orne) scelle l'amitié et la coopération entre Tourouvrais et insulaires de Saint-Laurent (Canada, Québec - île d'Orléans); etc.

Plusieurs villes jumelées ont vu naître des personnages importants de l'histoire du Québec comme Pierre Boucher, né à Mortagne-au-Perche en 1622, fondateur de Boucherville (Canada, Québec) qui a suscité le jumelage avec cette commune de l'Orne, comme Samuel de Champlain qui voit le jour à Brouage (France, Charente-Maritime) en 1567, ce qui a incité les autorités de la municipalité de Champlain (Canada, Québec) à conclure un pacte avec Hiers-Brouage, comme enfin Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, né en 1612 à Neuville-sur-Vannes dans l'Aube française, qui a indirectement entraîné le jumelage de cette commune à Pointe-aux-Trembles (Canada, Québec), le territoire de celle-ci circonscrivant celui de la municipalité de Neuville, dans Portneuf. Anthroponymes et toponymes démontrent ainsi leur nécessaire complémentarité, comme pour ce qui est du jumelage intervenu entre Châteaudun (France, Eure-et-Loir) et Cap-de-la-Madeleine (Canada, Québec), justifié par l'achat d'une terre par l'ecclésiastique Jacques de La Ferté, abbé de

la Madeleine, né en 1624 à Châteaudun, celle-ci étant située sur le territoire de l'actuelle ville québécoise de la région de Trois-Rivières, qui a par ailleurs adopté son patronyme partiellement.



Cérémonie de jumelage entre la ville de **Gatineau** (Québec) et d'**Hadera** (Israël), le 19 avril 1976

De gauche à droite : M. John Luck (maire de Gatineau à l'époque); Mme Jeannine Luck, M. Dov Barzilal (maire d'Hadera à l'époque) et autres représentants israéliens

(Photo: courtoisie de la ville de Gatineau)

Certains ononymes prennent pour thème des aspects reliés plus ou moins étroitement à la ville objet du jumelage. Une rue des Canadiens et une rue de Québec identifient des voies de communication de Cambrai (France, Nord), jumelée à Châteauguay (Canada, Québec); une avenue Shalom à Côte-Saint-Luc (Canada, Québec) rappelle les liens entretenus avec Ashqelon (Israël); à La Roche-sur-Yon (France, Vendée) unie à Drummondville (Canada, Québec), les rues Champlain et Cavelier-de-la-Salle constituent un coup de chapeau à l'histoire québécoise, tout comme la place de Québec, la rue Jacques-Cartier et la rue Samuel-de-Champlain au Grand-Quevilly (France, Seine-Maritime), jumelée à Lévis (Canada, Québec).

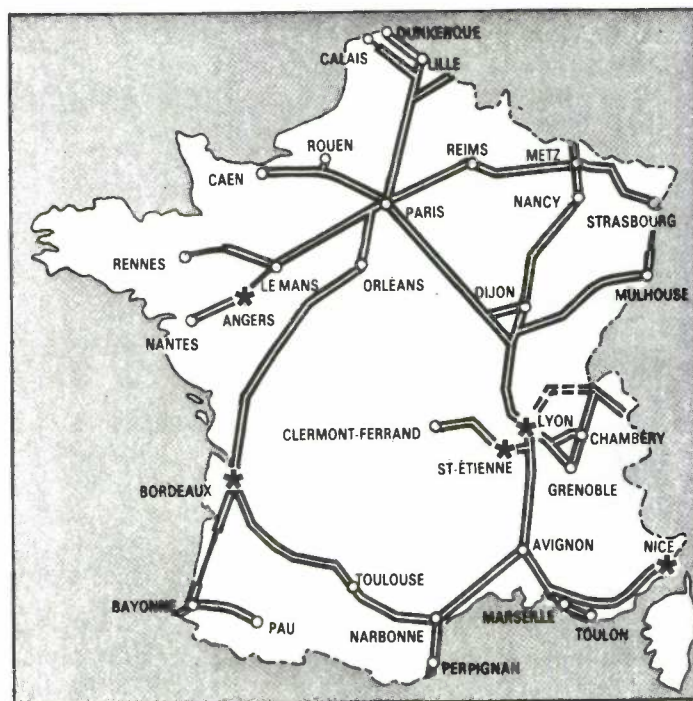
Parfois, le substrat toponymique qui contribue à rapprocher deux agglomérations, s'il ne paraît pas immédiatement évident, n'en demeure pas moins solide et efficace. À titre d'exemple, les autorités municipales de Cap-de-la-Madeleine (Canada, Québec) ont désigné une voie de communication Rue Paul-Gauchery, du nom d'un ancien maire de Châteaudun (France, Eure-et-Loir), ville avec laquelle un protocole de jumelage a été conclu en 1971. Les Beauportois



peuvent également constater la preuve tangible des liens qui les unissent à la commune d'Etterbeek (Belgique) grâce aux rues Jean-Froissart, Bastin, Le Marinel, De Gomery, De Broqueville, qui reprennent toutes des noms de voies de communication de cet endroit.

Si les odonymes enchâssent la majorité des appellations municipales témoignant de jumelages, quelques autres découpages administratifs leur servent également de véhicules. Témoins le quartier du Perche (Boucherville, Canada, Québec/Montagne-au-Perche, France, Orne), le secteur de Châteaudun (Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Canada, Québec/Châteaudun, France, Eure-et-Loir) et le Parc Hamilton (Hamilton, Ontario/Shawinigan, Québec).

Sans vouloir accorder à la toponymie un rôle démesuré, il nous apparaît à la lumière des exemples signalés plus haut que le nom de lieu revêt une certaine importance en sa qualité de vecteur du jumelage. Sa présence assure, pour les citoyens de l'endroit où il se situe, un rappel visuel permanent du ou des autres lieux objets de jumelage. En raison de leur poids historique, culturel et même sociologique, les toponymes garantissent la pérennité du jumelage, par-delà les aléas et l'usure du temps. L'indifférence, les difficultés économiques, les incessantes modifications de responsabilités que subissent les corps municipaux peuvent éteindre les relations qu'entretiennent certaines villes et même mettre un terme au jumelage, mais les noms de lieux subsisteront, vivants souvenirs d'une union passée ou refroidie. Tels les phares que Baudelaire se plaisait à discerner chez les poètes et les



Carte montrant cinq des principales villes de France jumelées à des villes du Québec

artistes, les dénominations demeurent «un cri répété par mille sentinelles, Un ordre renvoyé par mille porte-voix; [...] une phare allumé sur mille citadelles».

LISTE DES VILLES ET AUTRES LIEUX DU QUÉBEC  
QUI ONT FAIT L'OBJET D'UN JUMELAGE<sup>2</sup>

<u>Lieux du Québec</u>	<u>Lieux canadiens ou étrangers</u>	<u>Date du jumelage</u>
Alma	Falaise (France, Calvados)	1969
Amos-Est	Albertville (France, Savoie) Angers (France, Maine-et-Loire)	?
Anjou	Le Perreux-sur-Marne (France, Val-de-Marne) Sidi-Kacem (Maroc)	? 1983
Aylmer	Franeker (Pays-Bas)	1984
Beauceville	Touques (France, Calvados)	1982
Beauport	Etterbeek (Belgique)	?

<sup>2</sup> Les informations signalées nous ont été aimablement fournies par madame Yolande Colleret de la FMVJ et étaient à jour au 20 février 1988.



<u>Lieux du Québec</u>	<u>Lieux canadiens ou étrangers</u>	<u>Date du jumelage</u>
Beloil	Medicine Hat (Canada, Alberta)	?
Berthierville	Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (France, Gironde)	1982
Boucherville	Kingston (Canada, Ontario) Mortagne-au-Perche (France, Orne)	? 1967
Bromont	Cabourg (France, Calvados)	1978
Cap-de-la-Madeleine	Red Deer (Canada, Alberta) Châteaudun (France, Eure-et-Loir)	? 1971
Champlain	Hiers-Brouage (France, Charente-Maritime)	1975
Chandler	Summerside (Canada, Île-du-Prince-Édouard)	?
Châteauguay	Cambrai (France, Nord)	?
Chicoutimi	Angoulême (France, Charente)	1971
Côte-Saint-Luc	Ashqelon (Israël)	?
Dégelis	Le Longeron (France, Maine-et-Loire)	1985
Dorval	Oakville (Canada, Ontario) Orly (France, Val-de-Marne)	? 1963
Drummondville	Belding (États-Unis, Michigan) Braine-L'Alleud (Belgique) Larache (Maroc) La Roche-sur-Yon (France, Vendée)	? 1983 ? 1983
Duplessis, Circonscription de	Sarthe (France)	?
Gatineau	Hadera (Israël)	1977
Granby	Ancona (Italie) Bokito (Cameroun) Coventry (Royaume-Uni) Hammam-Lif (Tunisie) Joal-Fadiouth (Sénégal) Marrakech (Maroc) Rayne (États-Unis, Arkansas) Saint-Étienne (France, Loire) Thun (Suisse) Windsor (Canada, Ontario)	? ? ? ? ? 1981 ? ? ? 1956
Hampstead	Qiryat Shemona (Israël)	?
Hull	Edmonton (Canada, Alberta)	?
Joliette	Portage la Prairie (Canada, Manitoba) Brive-la-Gaillarde (France, Corrèze)	? ?

<u>Lieux du Québec</u>	<u>Lieux canadiens ou étrangers</u>	<u>Date du jumelage</u>
Lac-à-la-Croix	Rouillac (France, Côtes-du-Nord)	?
Lachine	Brandon (Canada, Manitoba) Holon (Israël)	? 1969
La Malbaie	Yvetot (France, Seine-Maritime)	?
La Pocatière	Coutances (France, Manche)	?
LaSalle	Kenner (États-Unis, Louisiane)	?
Laval	Laval (France, Mayenne) Petah Tiqwa (Israël) Saskatoon (Canada, Saskatchewan)	? ? ?
Lévis	Le Grand-Quévilly (France, Seine-Maritime) Nes Ziyona (Israël)	1969 ?
Longueuil	Lafayette (États-Unis, Louisiane) Loja (Équateur) Longueil (France, Seine-Maritime) Whitby (Canada, Ontario)	1968 1971 1969 ?
Louiseville	Soissons (France, Aisne)	?
Montréal	Leningrad (U.R.S.S.) Lyon (France, Rhône) Montréal (France, Ardèche) Nice (France, Alpes-Maritimes)	? ? ? ?
Montréal, Communauté urbaine de	Île-de-France, Région d' (France)	?
Mont-Royal	St. Boniface (Canada, Manitoba)	?
Mont-Saint-Hilaire	Fort Macleod (Canada, Alberta)	?
Mont-Tremblant	Les Houches (France, Haute-Savoie)	1976
Neuville	Neuville-de-Poitou (France, Vienne)	?
Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur-d'Issoudun	Issoudun (France, Indre)	?
Orléans, Île d'	Île de Ré (France, Charente-Maritime)	?
Outremont	Le Vésinet (France, Yvelines) Oakwood (États-Unis, Ohio)	1975 1976
Pierrefonds	Pierrefonds (France, Oise) Richmond (Canada, Ontario)	1965 ?
Pointe-aux-Trembles	Neuville-sur-Vannes (France, Aube)	1974

<u>Lieux du Québec</u>	<u>Lieux canadiens ou étrangers</u>	<u>Date du jumelage</u>
Québec	Bordeaux (France, Gironde)	1962
	Calgary (Canada, Alberta)	?
	London (Canada, Ontario)	?
	Port-Louis (Maurice)	1975
Richelieu	Richelieu (France, Indre-et-Loire)	1972
Rimouski	Limoges (France, Haute-Vienne)	?
	Pompano Beach (États-Unis, Floride)	1975
	Westmount (Canada, Québec)	?
Rivière-Ouelle	Hautot-Saint-Sulpice (France, Seine-Maritime)	?
Roberval	Butare (Rwanda)	?
Rougemont	Metulla (Israël)	?
Saint-Antoine-de-la-Rivière-du-Loup (maintenant fusionnée à Louiseville)	Soissons (France, Aisne)	?
Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures	Montalieu-Vercieu (France, Isère)	?
Saint-Barnabé (Trois-Rivières)	Saint-Barnabé (France, Côtes-du-Nord)	1975
Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	Minta (Cameroun)	?
Saint-Dunstan-du-Lac-Beauport	Courchevel (France, Savoie)	1969
Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts	Lagny-sur-Marne (Seine-et-Marne)	1969
Sainte-Aurélie	Pissos (France, Landes)	?
Sainte-Foy	Dinant (Belgique)	1981
Sainte-Martine	Potsdam (États-Unis, New York)	1981
Saint-Ferréol-les-Neiges	La Clusaz (France, Haute-Savoie)	1976
Saint-François, Circonscription de	4e Circonscription de l'Essonne (France)	?
Saint-Hyacinthe	Maillardville (Canada, Colombie-Britannique)	?
	Ofaqim (Israël)	?
Saint-Jérôme	Moose Jaw (Canada, Saskatchewan)	?
Saint-Laurent (Île d'Orléans)	Tourovre (France, Orne)	1985
Saint-Laurent (Montréal)	Lethbridge (Canada, Alberta)	
	Toluca (Mexique)	1982
Saint-Léonard	Monastir (Tunisie)	?



<u>Lieux du Québec</u>	<u>Lieux canadiens ou étrangers</u>	<u>Date du jumelage</u>
Saint-Paul	Valréas (France, Vaucluse)	?
Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	Garoua (Cameroun) Safi (Maroc)	1982 1982
Shawinigan	Hamilton (Canada, Ontario)	?
Shefford, Circonscription de	Essex County (Canada, Ontario)	?
Sherbrooke	Halifax (Canada, Nouvelle-Écosse) Vaud, Canton de (Suisse)	? 1981
Sillery	Sillery (France, Marne)	?
Sorel	Sorel-Moussel (France, Eure-et-Loir) Welland (Canada, Ontario)	? ?
Terrebonne	Vitré (France, Ille-et-Villaine)	1983
Thetford Mines	Somersworth (États-Unis, New Hampshire)	?
Trois-Rivières	St. Catharines (Canada, Ontario) Tours (France, Indre-et-Loire)	? ?
Varenes	El-Jadida (Maroc)	?
Verchères	Valdampierre (France, Oise)	?
Verdun	West Vancouver (Canada, Colombie-Britannique)	?
Westmount	Rimouski (Canada, Québec)	?

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## A NAME IN SEARCH OF A PLACE

Alan G. Macpherson\*

On June 1st, 1889, **Harbour Grace Junction**, an important point on the new railway then being built across Newfoundland, was renamed **Whitbourne** by an act of the General Assembly (52 Victoria, Cap. XVI). This change was made at the instigation and behest of Robert Bond, newly-elected member for the electoral district of Trinity Bay and newly-appointed Colonial Secretary in Whiteway's Executive Council. Bond owned a small country estate nearby. Undoubtedly, the change indicated the sense of history which this most famous, later, prime minister of Newfoundland entertained - and sometimes indulged - throughout his life.

**Whitbourne** became a Newfoundland place name. It was based upon an English surname which, in turn, was derived from an ancient English place name. Since there was nothing quite like it in the traditional shoreline toponymy of Newfoundland, it must have rung strangely in the ears of Newfoundlanders a hundred years ago. As a place name, it was derived from the Anglo-Saxon elements *whit*, meaning 'white', and *bourne*, signifying 'a stream that only flows seasonally or intermittently'. Such a description could hardly be ascribed to the former **Harbour Grace Junction**. The renaming, however, commemorated Sir Richard Whitbourne, the old Elizabethan sea-dog who first visited Newfoundland in 1579 and witnessed Sir Humphrey Gilbert's annexation of the island to the Crown in the Harbour of St. John's in 1583. Over thirty years later (1615), he was commissioned to hold vice-admiralty courts of enquiry into the behaviour of the unruly English fishermen who crossed the Atlantic each spring to repossess their fishing 'rooms' in the coves between Cape Race and Cape Bonavista. In 1618 he served as the vigorous governor of William Vaughan's struggling colony at Aquafort and Renewes. During the 1620s he wrote as a propagandist for renewed efforts to extend English settlement and control of the fishery.<sup>1</sup>

The Colonial Secretary was not alone in his admiration for Whitbourne. Judge Daniel Prowse, the late-Victorian historian of Newfoundland, extolled the virtues of Whitbourne as "West Country sailor, our historian, and Newfoundland's steadfast friend, ... more to us and dearer to our hearts as colonists than even the brave and most unfortunate Sir Humphrey", and referred to him as "... the Captain John Smith of our colonial history".<sup>2</sup> No such praise was given to Anthony Parkhurst, Whitbourne's older contemporary, despite Parkhurst's prior claims in the early development of Newfoundland. Instead, Prowse dismissed him, somewhat disparagingly and quite inaccurately, as an "old West Country buccaneer."<sup>3</sup>

Anthony Parkhurst deserves to be commemorated in the toponymy of Newfoundland. His letters to Edward Dyer(?)<sup>4</sup> in 1577 and to Richard Hakluyt the elder in 1578<sup>5</sup>, describing the resources of Newfoundland and advocating settlement and the expansion of the fishery, were the prototypes for the later promotional tracts written by Gilbert's surviving captain, Edward Hayes, and by Sir George Peckham, Richard Hakluyt, Richard Whitbourne, and William Vaughan. They influenced the actions of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583, and there are reflections of Parkhurst in John Guy's recorded perceptions of the island's natural environment as experienced in Conception Bay in 1610-11.

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2 Prowse, D.W. (1895): A History of Newfoundland from the English, Colonial and Foreign Records, Macmillan, London and New York, p. 62, 116.

3 Prowse (1895): p. 60.

4 It is presumed that the letter was to Dyer. It was not addressed to him specifically.

5 Taylor, E.G. (1935): The original writings and correspondence of the two Richard Hakluyts, Vol. I, The Hakluyt Society, London, p. 123-127; and Quinn, D.B. (1979): "Newfoundland from Fishery to Colony", New American World, a documentary history of North America to 1612, Vol. IV, Arno Press, New York, p. 1-10.

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<sup>1</sup> Cell, G.T. (1982): Newfoundland Discovered: English Attempts at Colonisation, 1610-1630, The Hakluyt Society, London, p. 24.

Parkhurst was the first person to describe the international nature of the West European fishery at Newfoundland, as he observed it in the years between 1575 and 1578 when the English West Country component was still in its infancy. In doing so, he was the first to put the Spanish Basque whale fishery at the Grand Bay (the Strait of Belle Isle) in proper perspective; he also provided the first account of the "caplin scull" which was a critical part of the early inshore fishery, as well as a seasonal phenomenon in the cycle of fish migrations. He was the first to describe and list the natural resources of the island, including the flora and fauna, both marine and terrestrial; the first to explore the inner recesses of the major bays and the land itself, as distinct from the coast ("*I doe search the harbors, creekes and havens, and also the land more then ever any Englishman hath done*"); the first to prospect for metal ores in the vicinity of St. John's and on Bell Island ("*the Island of Yron*"); and the first to experiment with field and garden crops to test what the climate would tolerate ("*I have in sundry places sowed Wheate, Barlie, Rie, Oates, Beanes, Pease and seeds of herbes, Kernels, Plumstones, nuts, all of which have prospered as in England*").

Parkhurst pre-dated Edward Hayes in his critical, but generally favourable, description of the climate ("*Newfoundland is in a temperate Climate, and not so colde as foolish Mariners doe say*"). He was the first to recognize the seasonal relationship of the climate to the fields of floe ice borne southward on the Labrador Current ("*This colde commeth by an accidental meanes, as by the yce that commeth fleeting from the North partes of the worlde*") and to note the difference in thermal regime between coastal and inland areas. He was also the first to explain and urge the strategic and political importance of the island, and the first to advocate permanent year-round settlement in Newfoundland. "An intelligent and well-informed commentator", he has been hailed as "Newfoundland's most important early publicist".<sup>6</sup>

Furthermore, and most appropriately for the purpose of this article, he was the first to record a place name in Newfoundland that was indisputably English: "Penguin Island", the offshore seabird colony, northeast of Cape Freels. In the 16th century it was dominated by the now-extinct Great Auks. Jacques Cartier called it "Isle aux Oiseaux" but it is known to later generations of Newfoundlanders as "The Funks" or, officially, **Funk Island**.<sup>7</sup>

Anthony Parkhurst was, by birth, "a gentleman from Kent", and by vocation, a merchant of Bristol. All that is known of his life prior to his four summers (1575-78) adventuring and exploring Newfoundland shores suggests that he had spent the years from 1561 to 1564 in the service of Sir Thomas Challoner, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Spain.<sup>8</sup> In 1564 he was recalled to England, on Challoner's recommendation, to serve as Spanish interpreter on Sir John Hawkins' famous - or notorious - second trading voyage to the Guinea Coast of Africa, the voyage which in 1565 opened the English slave trade with the Spanish West Indies.<sup>9</sup> At the "Ile of Curazao" (**Curaçao**) off the Venezuelan coast, which Hawkins described as "one great cattle ranch",<sup>10</sup> Parkhurst witnessed the highly successful transfer of Old World livestock (cattle, horses and swine) into the New World environment and economy. It was from the "*example of the Spaniards in the West Indies*" that he advocated a similar transfer to Newfoundland where "*there might also be incresed greate plenty of all kyndes of cattell in a short tyme*". Nothing is known of his activities between his return from that very lucrative voyage and his entry into the Newfoundland fishery ten years later as a merchant of Bristol. His correspondence with Edward Dyer(?)<sup>4</sup> and Richard Hakluyt in the late 1570s places him within the circle of Englishmen who were aiding and abetting Elizabeth's policy of overseas colonial expansion. In this role, he was Richard Whitbourne's predecessor by over forty years.

The surname Parkhurst, like Whitbourne and many other English surnames, is based upon an original place name. There are at least four places in southern England called Parkhurst; one in Surrey, two in Sussex, and one (a royal forest) in Hampshire on the Isle of Wight.

The place name consists of two elements: *park*, originally an enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping beasts of the chase, and, by extension, a large ornamental piece of land, usually comprising woodland and pasture attached to a country house or mansion, and used for recreation, and often for keeping deer, cattle, etc.; and *hurst* (Old English "hyrst"), a common English toponymic suffix which, according to the "**Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles**", had two meanings: (1) an eminence, hillock, knoll or bank, especially one of a sandy nature, or a ford made by a bed of sand or shingle, and (2) a grove of trees, a copse, a wood, or (combining these) a

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<sup>6</sup> Quinn, D.B. (1966): Dictionary of Canadian Biography, University of Toronto Press, Vol. 1, p. 531.

<sup>7</sup> Seary, E.R.: "The Place-names of Newfoundland", in Smallwood, J.R. (ed.) (1967): The Book of Newfoundland, Vol. III, Newfoundland Book Publishers, St. John's, p. 261.

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<sup>8</sup> Quinn (1966): p. 530.

<sup>9</sup> Taylor (1935): p. 8, 9, 126, 130, 131, and Cell, G.T. (1969): English Enterprise in Newfoundland, 1577-1660, University of Toronto Press, p. 39-42, 45.

<sup>10</sup> Encyclopedia Britannica, (1969): Vol. VI, p. 901.

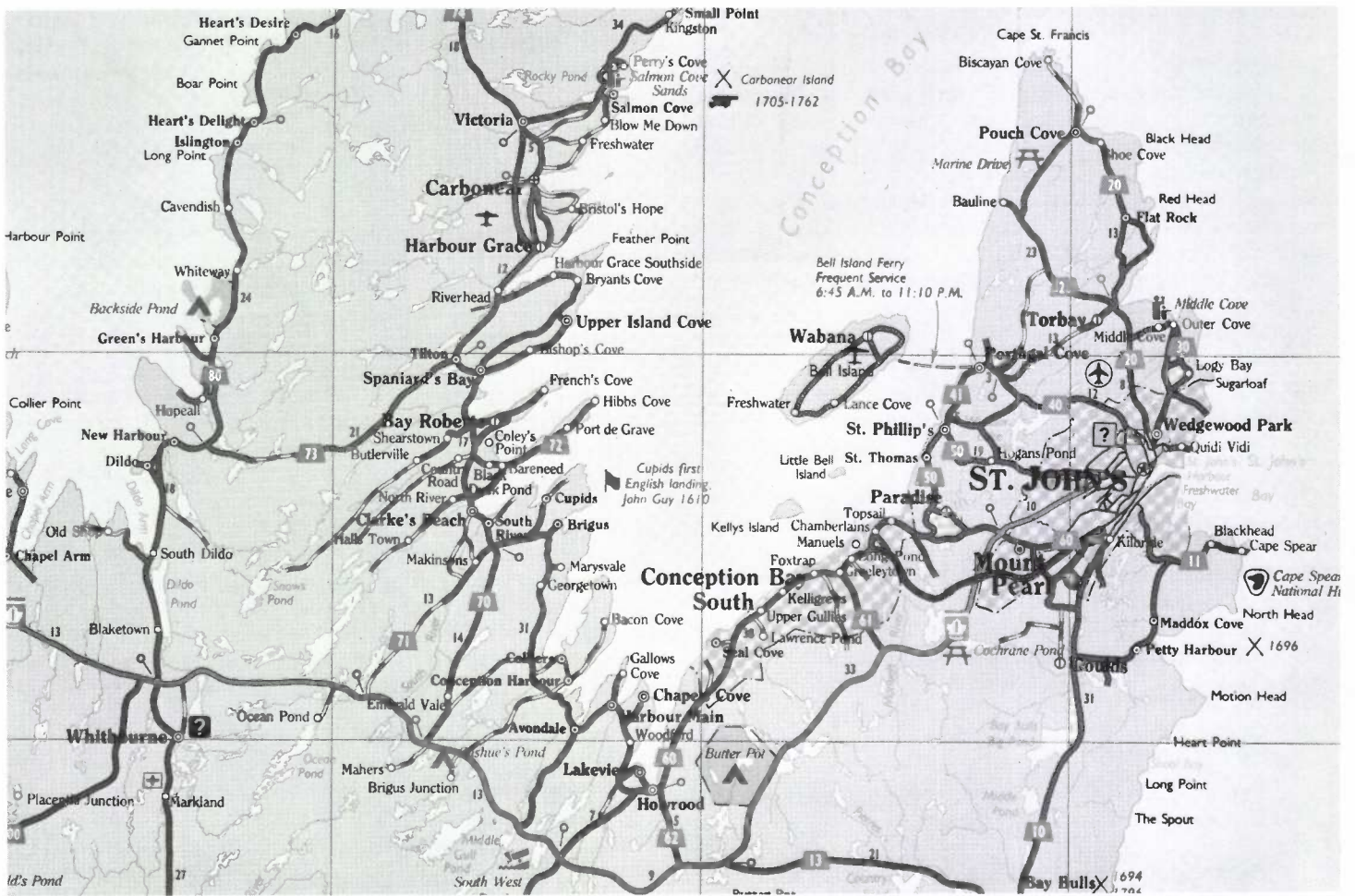


wooded eminence. *Hurst* almost always implied the presence of woodland, and was related to the slow penetration and sparse settlement of densely-wooded hill country in the southern and midland areas of England between the initial Anglo-Saxon settlement in the fifth century and the Norman Conquest in 1066.<sup>11</sup> By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1087 "the Anglo-Saxons had pierced the woodland everywhere with their leys and dens and hursts".<sup>12</sup> Although it eventually attached to the names of villages and hamlets, the *-hurst*

element originally implied a particular Saxon perception of the natural landscape and of an area endowed with useful natural resources. It suggested human occupancy, such as seasonal grazing of livestock, but not, in the first instance, permanent local settlement. The *-hurst* villages of England, therefore, represent a stage of secondary settlement which developed out of the primary settlement along the shores and river systems. It began with groups of herdsmen, woodsmen and hunters living seasonally in the wooded hills, away from their parent villages, and eventually clearing land for small-scale subsistence farming.<sup>13</sup>

- 11 Darby, H.C. (ed.) (1973): A New Historical Geography of England, Cambridge University Press, p. 29, 31-35.
- 12 Darby, H.C. and E.M.J. Campbell (eds.) (1962): The Domesday Geography of South-East England, Cambridge University Press, p. 600.

- 13 Wooldridge, S.W. and F. Goldring (1953): The Weald, The New Naturalist Series, Collins, London, p. 200, 208.



Part of the official provincial highway map (1988), showing the towns of Whitbourne and Conception Bay South

The process of settlement and resource exploitation indicated by the *-hurst* place names of Anglo-Saxon England was essentially, and in most respects, identical to the way in which many parts of Newfoundland were settled between 1610 and the early 20th century. That being so, *-hurst* would seem to be an appropriate element for a place name in Newfoundland.

For these historical and toponymic reasons, **Parkhurst** is a name which should find an appropriate place on the map and in the nomenclature of Newfoundland. It is short, and cartographically acceptable. Spelled exactly as it sounds, it sounds exactly as it is spelled. It is easily remembered, and distinctly different from any other place name presently used in Newfoundland.

The current Government of Newfoundland has announced a policy of amalgamating municipalities, incorporated settlements, and unincorporated places adjacent to each other. This is likely to precipitate a search for new place names, which are politically neutral to the component parts of the new municipalities. The prototype for this policy is **Conception Bay South**, which came into existence in 1971, when the former settlements of **Topsail**, **Chamberlains**,

**Codner**, **Long Pond**, **Manuels**, **Kelligrews**, **Upper Gullies**, **Seal Cove**, **Indian Pond**, **Lance Cove**, **Hopewell**, **Riverdale**, **Foxtrap**, and **Talcville** amalgamated.<sup>14</sup> The town is currently engaged in a search for a new name. Not only does it lie within a few miles of **Whitbourne**, but also many of its older families share a Bristol connection with Anthony Parkhurst. The places constituting **Conception Bay South** represent a late stage in the settlement of Newfoundland when small-scale agriculture and petty trading, rather than the fishery, were the basis of the local economy. Accordingly, the inhabitants have traditionally called themselves 'countrymen' rather than 'baymen', a distinction of which Newfoundlanders more familiar with the social terminology attached to the fishery have been generally unaware. The landscape has a "park-like" and "hurst-like" aspect to it which is the basis for much of its scenic attraction. **Parkhurst** would be an eminently suitable name for it. If **Conception Bay South** does not choose it, some other place should. **Parkhurst** is a name seeking a place in Newfoundland.

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<sup>14</sup> Since 1980, **Peachytown** and **Greeleytown** have been approved for areas of **Conception Bay South**.

## GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND 1989 ANNIVERSARIES

Kathleen O'Brien\*

Various geographical names in Canada commemorating events, people, and places of fact and fiction have interesting toponymic associations. Several are linked to particular anniversaries and celebrations taking place in 1989.

200 years ago in July 1789, Sir Alexander Mackenzie travelled down what subsequently became known as the **Mackenzie River** before reaching the Arctic Ocean. Some names commemorating this explorer are mentioned in Tom Detlor's article on Inuvik street names (in this issue of **CANOMA**). Other names honouring Mackenzie have been written about elsewhere.

### 200th anniversary of the mutiny on the **Bounty**

Like Richard III, Vice Admiral William Bligh has become infamous in the eyes of later generations. Three movies and at least one book have told the story of the mutiny on **HMS Bounty**, and have portrayed Bligh as a violent and strict man.

In 1787, Bligh was given the task of transporting breadfruit from Tahiti to the West Indies. The **Bounty** arrived in Tahiti in October 1788. After five months on shore, in what was a paradise to the ordinary seamen, the **Bounty** put back to sea. On 28 April 1789, the mutineers, under Acting Lieutenant Fletcher Christian, set Bligh and 18 other sailors adrift. Navigating without a chart, Bligh and 17 of the sailors managed to endure a voyage of 3,618 miles for 41 days. The mutineers, meanwhile, returned to Tahiti. Several stayed

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\* Kathleen O'Brien, CPCGN Secretariat.



there but the rest, including Fletcher Christian, sailed on to Pitcairn Island. Christian died there in 1793. Bligh, although living under the cloud of the mutiny, later served as Governor General of New South Wales and attained the rank of Vice Admiral before his death in 1817.

Earlier in his career in the Royal Navy, Bligh visited the west coast of Canada. At 22, under Captain James Cook, he was master of **HMS Resolution**. The **Resolution** was refitted in 1778 at **Resolution Cove** on **Bligh Island**. These are just two of the features named by Captain Richards during his survey of Nootka Sound in 1862.

East of Rosetown, Saskatchewan, is a village called **Bounty**. During the summer of 1910 when the village boundary was surveyed, the prairie was covered with tiger lilies. Because of this botanical display, "Botany" was chosen as the name of the village. Transcribed incorrectly on the plans, "Botany" ended up as "Bounty". Sheer coincidence? Or wishful thinking? Maybe the draftsman knew the story of **HMS Bounty**.

Ontario has two features named after Fletcher Christian and the island where he died - **Christian Island** and **Pitcairn Island**. According to the origin, **Christian Island**, in Big Cedar Lake, was named "after the first mate of the **Bounty**, the noted British seaman". **Pitcairn Island** was named by its owner, one H.B. Christian, after the island to which Fletcher Christian fled after the mutiny on the **Bounty** and because the surname was the same as that of the mutineer.

#### **200th anniversary of the French Revolution - July 1789**

France is celebrating the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution this year. The storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789 is regarded as the beginning of the revolution. Each year since, on July 14, "Bastille Day" is observed as a holiday in France.

Northwest of Dawson Creek, **Revolution Creek** flows into **Bastille Creek** near the British Columbia-Alberta boundary. Although no origin is given in the CPCGN files for the 1925 adoption of **Bastille Creek**, it provided the inspiration for the adoption of **Revolution Creek** in 1970. **Bastille Mountain** lies on the interprovincial boundary near the headwaters of **Bastille Creek** and was adopted in 1925.

**Bastille Mountain** is also the official name of two other features in British Columbia. The one in the Purcell Mountains received its name because it was climbed on Bastille Day 1971 and because of its fortress-like appearance guarding Jumbo Pass. The other **Bastille Mountain** is in the Coast Mountains, southeast of Bella Coola. According to "A Climber's Guide to the Coastal Ranges of British Columbia",

this mountain was first climbed in 1938. However, the name was not adopted until 15 years later in 1953.

**Bastille Peak** on Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories was proposed by P.D. Baird of McGill University, partly because it had been climbed on 14 July 1965 and partly because it is a prominent peak on the ridge leading to Tête Blanche.

As might be expected, Quebec also has "Bastille" features - **Lac de la Bastille**, north of Holden Lake, and two features called **Cours d'eau Bastille**, east of Rimouski, which may commemorate the Bastille or Bastille Day. Two other names for which origin details are not available are **Lac Marat** and **Lac Marie-Antoinette**. They may commemorate Jean Paul Marat and Queen Marie-Antoinette. Jean Paul Marat, one of the leaders of the French Revolution, was killed by Charlotte Corday in 1792. Marie-Antoinette was the Austrian-born queen of Louis XVI. Both of them were guillotined during the revolution. The Commission de toponymie du Québec has recently adopted three toponyms recalling the ideals of the French Revolution. See **Nouvelles du Québec** in the next issue of **CANOMA**.

#### **100th anniversary of the Eiffel Tower - March 1889**

The 1889 World Exposition was held in Paris to mark the centenary of the French Revolution. Gustave Eiffel, an engineer, was commissioned to build a tower to commemorate the anniversary. Made of iron and originally only 984 feet high, it gained another 55 feet with the addition of antennas on top. The Eiffel Tower was 100 years old on 31 March 1989.

Two features in Alberta, south of Lake Louise, bear the name "Eiffel" - **Eiffel Lake** and **Eiffel Peak**. The peak was named in 1908 because the "tower-like peak resembles the Eiffel Tower, Paris". The lake was named over 40 years later in association with **Eiffel Peak**.

#### **75th anniversary of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland - 29 May 1914**

Over a thousand people lost their lives when the Norwegian ship **Storstad** collided with the **Empress of Ireland** during a heavy fog, northeast of Rimouski, on the St. Lawrence River. Only **Mount Barlow**, lying on the British Columbia-Alberta boundary, northwest of Field, definitely commemorates this marine tragedy. Dr. A.E. Barlow, an associate professor of geology at McGill University, and his wife were lost when the **Empress** sank. **Banc Empress** is a shoal in the St. Lawrence River, northwest of Montmagny. Neither the CPCGN files nor those of the Commission de toponymie du Québec tell whether or not this name commemorates the **Empress of Ireland**.



**55th anniversary of the birth of Canada's first quintuplets  
- 28 May 1934**

The world was astounded by the birth of quintuplets on 28 May 1934. Annette, Marie, Cécile, Yvonne, and Émilie Dionne were delivered by Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe at the Dionne home near Callander, Ontario. The names **Annette, Marie, Cecile, Yvonne, Emilie, Dionne, and Dafoe** were adopted in October 1936 for lakes in Ontario. **Dionne Creek** became part of the group of names commemorating this event in 1971.

In contrast, the Forgie quintuplets (Canada's second set, born in 1987) have only a street in Cumberland Township, Ontario named in their honour.

**50th anniversary of the movie Gone with the Wind -  
December 1939**

Margaret Mitchell's one and only novel - "**Gone with the Wind**" - was published in 1936. The movie, starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable, was released three years later. (Gable had portrayed Fletcher Christian in the 1935 movie version of "**Mutiny on the Bounty**"). In 1972, **Tara Lake**, east of Irish Peaks, and **Mount Scarlett O'Hara**, on Starbird Ridge, in British Columbia were adopted. Tara was the family home of the heroine, Scarlett O'Hara. **Tara Lake** also fits the theme of Irish place names in the Irish Peaks; **Mount Scarlett O'Hara** has red rocks.

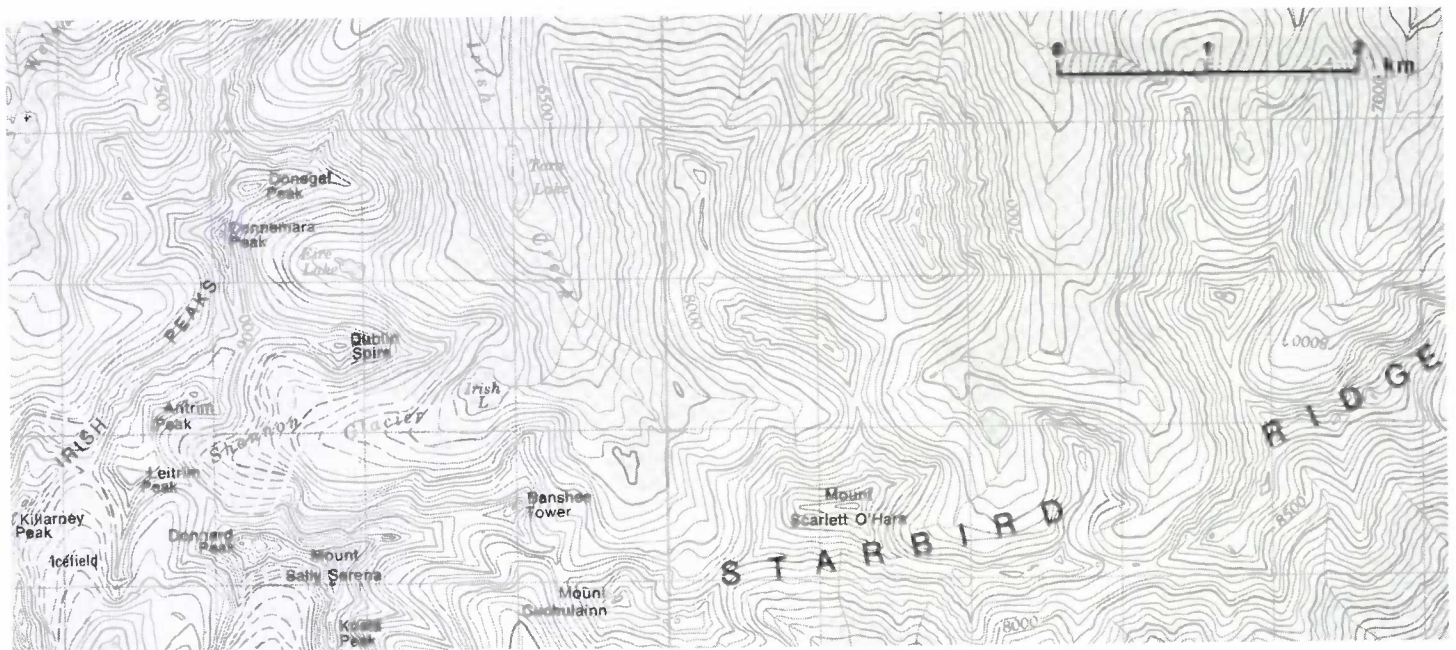
**40th anniversary of Newfoundland joining Confederation  
- 31 March 1949**

Newfoundland became a Canadian province on 31 March 1949. One day later, A.I. Bereskin, the Saskatchewan member on the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, recommended adoption of a feature "in commemoration of the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation". **Newfoundland Island**, in Amisk Lake, was adopted on 6 October 1949. It lies in an area known early in Saskatchewan's history. The association was considered to be appropriate because Newfoundland was an "early-discovered area" of Canada.

**30th anniversary of the opening of the St. Lawrence  
Seaway - 26 June 1959**

Although no features were named to mark the opening of the Seaway, several communities between Cornwall and Brockville on the St. Lawrence River were either moved or flooded during the construction of the international waterway.

Further west, in Lake St. Clair, the **St. Clair Cutoff** was built between 1960 and 1963 as part of a project to deepen the St. Lawrence Seaway. On Walpole Island Indian Reserve 46, a crescent-shaped island, locally known as "Bassett Island", was cut in two as a result. While the larger, southern portion retained the name **Bassett Island** and was finally adopted as such in 1973, the smaller portion was dubbed "Seaway Island" by the construction crew. This name, too, was adopted in 1973.



Mount Scarlett O'Hara and Tara Lake, Purcell Mountains, British Columbia  
(NTS map 82 K/9, 1:50 000)

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Date limite : le 1<sup>er</sup> avril



**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA  
- MULTICULTURALISM - CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES  
PROGRAM**

This program encourages and supports academic research and other scholarly activities in the humanities, social sciences, communications and fine arts, relating to important aspects of cultural pluralism in Canadian society.

The program is composed of five components:

- I. Research grants in ethnic studies
- II. Visiting lectureships
- III. Canadian ethnic studies conferences
- IV. Multicultural studies fellowships  
Each year, six fellowships are awarded following an annual competition.
- V. Chairs of study

*Deadlines:* (I-III) January 31, April 30, September 30  
*Deadline:* (IV) September 30

To obtain grant application forms, a list of projects already supported and any other information, contact the Canadian Ethnic Studies Program Officer:

Aldean Andersen  
Multiculturalism  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5  
Telephone: (819) 994-5649

**SECRETARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA -  
MULTICULTURALISME - PROGRAMME DES ÉTUDES  
ETHNIQUES CANADIENNES**

Ce programme encourage et appuie la recherche ainsi que diverses autres activités académiques dans les domaines des sciences humaines, des communications et des beaux-arts, qui portent sur des aspects importants du pluralisme culturel de la société canadienne.

Le programme comporte cinq volets :

- I. Subventions de recherche
- II. Conférenciers(ières) invités
- III. Conférences sur les études ethniques canadiennes
- IV. Bourses d'études multiculturelles  
Chaque année, six bourses sont accordées dans le cadre d'un concours.
- V. Chaires d'études

*Dates limites :* (I-III) 31 janvier, 30 avril, 30 septembre  
*Date limite :* (IV) 30 septembre

Pour se procurer les formulaires de demande ainsi qu'une liste des projets déjà subventionnés ou pour tout autre renseignement, s'adresser à l'agent du Programme des études ethniques canadiennes :

Aldean Andersen  
Multiculturalisme  
Secrétariat d'État  
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0M5  
Téléphone : (819) 994-5649

**ROYAL CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

The Royal Canadian Geographical Society has set aside funds for grants in aid of research on geographical topics, especially those involving field studies. The programme aims to stimulate and encourage geographical research among secondary school and college students, university undergraduates and secondary school teachers. Worthy subjects falling within the scope of the Society's interest, submitted by any qualified investigator, will also be considered.

Minor Grant (generally less than \$3,000) – to help one or two applicants carry out a well-defined project of limited scope.

Group Grant – to assist a group of secondary school or undergraduate students in a research project directed by a teacher, professor or other qualified person.

For further information, write to:

Chairman, Research & Grants Committee  
Royal Canadian Geographical Society  
39 McArthur Avenue  
Vanier, Ontario K1L 8L7



**ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS - THE MULTICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF ONTARIO AND THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY - HISTORY OF ONTARIO'S PEOPLES**

This grant programme is designed to help First Nations Band Councils and non-profit organizations and institutions, such as historical societies, museums, libraries and LACACs (Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees), in their efforts to promote a greater understanding and appreciation of the history of the diverse peoples of Ontario. Financial assistance will be available to assist projects that raise public awareness of the history in Ontario of a particular culture or cultures. These historical projects could include, for example, the production and presentation of exhibits, displays, educational materials and dramatic and audio-visual presentations. This programme is designed for special or one-time-only projects. Any project that has already started or is part of an on-going series will not be considered for funding.

All applications will be reviewed by an independent Advisory Committee. Successful applicants will be eligible for grants up to \$5,000. The History of Ontario's Peoples Programme, which is funded by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications, is administered jointly by The Multicultural History Society of Ontario and The Ontario Historical Society. All applications to be considered in January 1990 must be postmarked no later than Friday, November 10, 1989.

For further information please contact: Robert Leverty, Programme Co-ordinator  
The Ontario Historical Society  
5151 Yonge Street  
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5  
Telephone: (416) 226-9011

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**CANADIAN ORAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION / SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'HISTOIRE ORALE**

Many oral history interviews have been collected on tape since the cassette tape recorder became popular thirty years ago. However, much of this valuable historical data still remains known only to those who have created it, since a national inventory of all holdings is not yet available to interested researchers.

L'histoire orale a fait l'objet de nombreux interviews sur cassettes depuis l'apparition de ces cassettes il y a une trentaine d'années. Malheureusement ces données historiques d'une grande richesse, ne sont connues que des personnes qui en ont fait la collecte, étant donné qu'il n'existe pas, à l'heure actuelle, d'inventaire national répertoriant l'ensemble de ces collections. Elles restent donc inaccessibles aux chercheurs susceptibles de s'y intéresser.

The Canadian Oral History Association, is compiling a directory of all oral history projects throughout the country. With the assistance of the National Archives of Canada and the Archives of Ontario, this publication will respond to a need of the research public and will also serve to publicize holdings in this area.

La Société canadienne d'histoire orale, en collaboration avec les Archives nationales du Canada et les Archives publiques de l'Ontario, travaille actuellement à la rédaction d'un répertoire de l'ensemble des projets d'histoire orale du pays tout entier. La publication répondra aux besoins du public faisant des recherches et servira également à faire connaître les collections dans ce domaine.

For forms to provide comment on your tapes, or for further information, contact:

Pour obtenir des formulaires servant à commenter vos cassettes ou pour plus d'information, veuillez contacter :

Richard Lohead  
Directory Co-ordinator  
c/o Archives of Ontario  
77 Grenville Street  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9  
Telephone: (416) 965-4039

Richard Lohead  
Coordonnateur  
a/s Archives publiques de l'Ontario  
77, rue Grenville  
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2R9  
Téléphone : (416) 965-4039

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1989		1989	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
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
Indigenous Place Names Symposium	Dec. 4-6	Adelaide, Australia	4-6 déc.	Indigenous Place Names Symposium
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
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	May/June	Victoria	mai/juin	Société canadienne d'onomastique
XVIIth International Congress on Onomastic Sciences	Aug. 13-18	Helsinki	13-18 août	XVIIe Congrès international des sciences onomastiques