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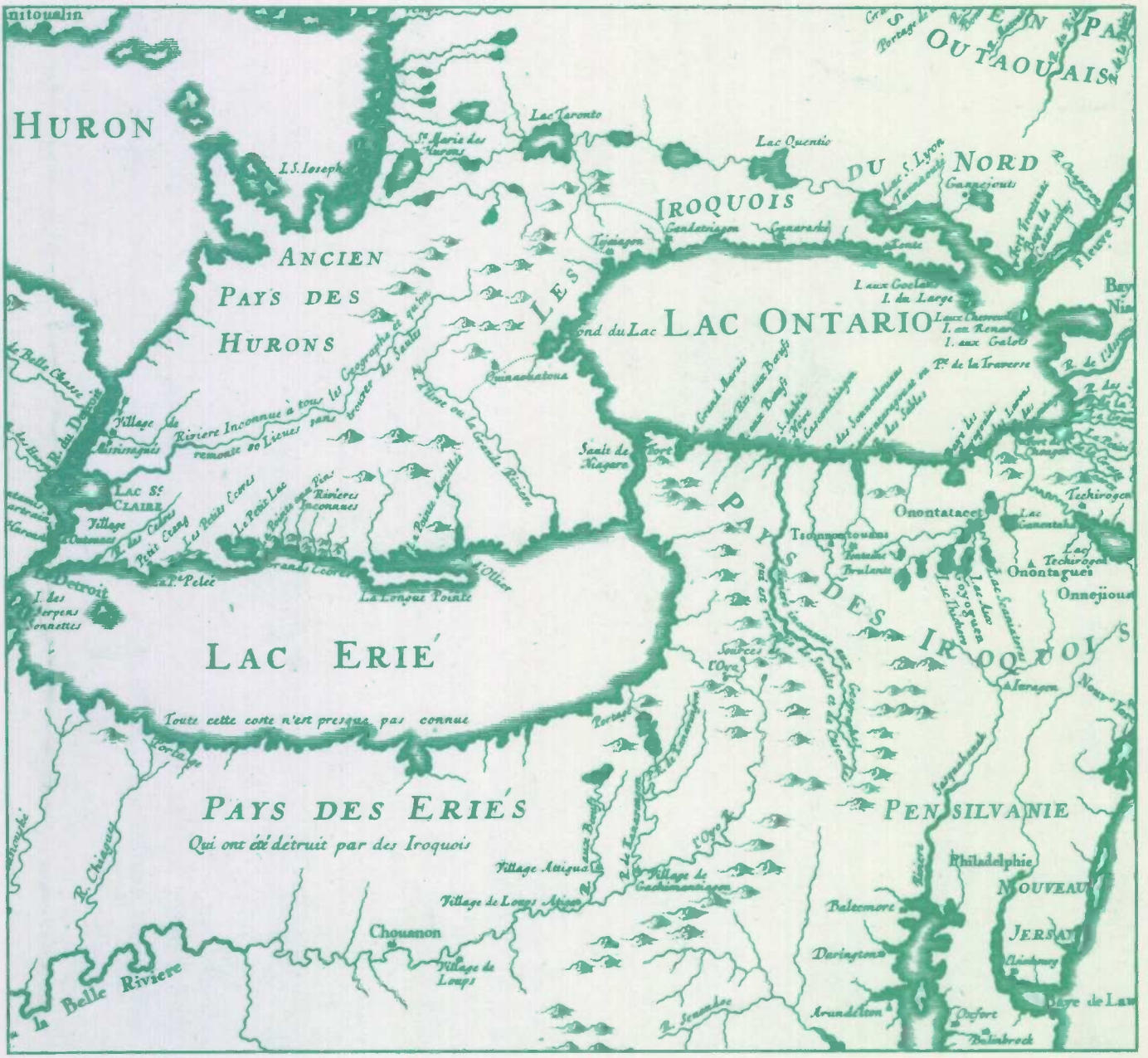

Canada

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

COVER/COUVERTURE:

Detail from Bellin's 1755 map "Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada" showing the parts of Canada and the United States which surround Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

(National Archives of Canada NMC 6549)

Détail de la carte de Bellin en l'an 1755 intitulée «Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada» montrant les parties du Canada et des États-Unis qui entourent le lac Ontario et le lac Érié.

(Archives nationales du Canada NMC 6549)

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Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
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CANOMA

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

In recognition of international cooperation in toponymy
En reconnaissance de la coopération internationale en toponymie

1890 - 1990
United States Board on Geographic Names

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cartographie et de la télédétection

CONTENTS - SOMMAIRE

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THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND THE NEW CHAIR • HENRI DORION

LE COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES ET LE NOUVEAU PRÉSIDENT • HENRI DORION

We are pleased to welcome as the new Chair of the CPCGN, Mr. Henri Dorion, who in May 1990 accepted the invitation of the Honourable Jake Epp, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, to head the Committee for a three-year period.

Mr. Dorion is the Director of Research, Conservation and International Relations at the Musée de la civilisation du Québec. He has academic qualifications in geography, law and music and a strong background in teaching and research at Laval, Montréal and Sherbrooke universities.

Mr. Dorion was President of the Commission de toponymie du Québec, 1978-80 and 1985-88. He was Quebec's general delegate to Mexico from 1980-82 and then Director General, and later Assistant Deputy Minister, of Planning in the Ministère des Relations internationales du Québec. He is fluent in six languages and familiar with several others; he has spent a number of educational sessions in various parts of the world, written over 200 articles on toponymy, geography and international law, and gained various international awards in geography and music. Mr. Dorion was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1970.

Mr. Dorion is well known and respected in the field of toponymy, both nationally and internationally. Within the realms of the CPCGN he has chaired the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research, he has participated as the CPCGN member for Quebec, and has represented Canada at four of the five United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names. Currently he is Chair of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

No matter what different positions Mr. Dorion has occupied, he has always retained his interest in questions of toponymic concern. We are happy to have him back with us in his new capacity as Chair and look forward to learning from his depth and breadth of knowledge, as he guides the Committee in the years ahead.

Nous sommes heureux d'accueillir le nouveau président du CPCNG, M. Henri Dorion, qui, sur l'invitation de l'honorable Jake Epp, ministre d'Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, a accepté, en mai 1990, de diriger le Comité pour une période de trois ans.

M. Dorion est directeur de la recherche, de la conservation et des relations internationales au Musée de la civilisation du Québec. Il possède une formation en géographie, en droit et en musique, et il a dévoué plusieurs années à l'enseignement et à la recherche aux universités Laval, de Montréal et de Sherbrooke.

M. Dorion a assumé le poste de président de la Commission de toponymie du Québec de 1978 à 1980 et de 1985 à 1988. Il fut aussi délégué général du Québec à Mexico de 1980 à 1982; par la suite, il a occupé les postes de directeur général et de sous-ministre adjoint au ministère des Relations internationales du Québec.

M. Dorion parle couramment six langues et possède une connaissance fonctionelle de plusieurs autres. Il a fait un nombre de séjours éducatifs à l'étranger; il a écrit plus de 200 articles en toponymie, en géographie et en droit international, et a reçu divers prix internationaux en géographie et en musique. M. Dorion est membre de la Société royale du Canada depuis 1970.

M. Dorion a acquis une renommée dans le domaine de la toponymie tout aussi bien au niveau national qu'international. Il a oeuvré au sein du CPCNG en tant que président du Comité consultif de la recherche toponymique et comme représentant du Québec aux réunions annuelles du Comité; il a aussi représenté le Canada aux quatre des cinq Conférences des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques. Il est présentement le président du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques.

Dans tous les postes qu'il a occupés, M. Dorion a toujours démontré son intérêt envers les questions touchant à la toponymie. Nous sommes donc des plus heureux de l'accueillir de nouveau parmi nous et de bénéficier de sa vaste expérience au cours des années à venir.

At the same time, we are pleased that Mr. J. Hugh O'Donnell, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector of Energy, Mines and Resources, who chaired the Committee from 1988 to 1990, will continue to participate in CPCGN activities. Our thanks and appreciation are offered to Mr. O'Donnell for his leadership, particularly in the establishment of a new Order in Council and the development of a strategic plan to strengthen the position of the Committee and its Secretariat as we enter the 1990s.

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In 1989, the CPCGN identified the following mission statement:

As the national body coordinating all matters affecting geographical nomenclature in Canada, the CPCGN has a technical role to record and to approve, through the jurisdictions of its members, names for official use, in accordance with general principles and standards developed by the Committee; and a socio-cultural role to preserve and disseminate information on the historical and cultural significance of Canada's toponyms. The CPCGN is also the body which represents Canada internationally in activities relating to toponymic standards and practices outside the jurisdiction of National Defence.

The goals for the next five years have been established and confirmed by members:

(1) *dissemination of accurate toponymic information;*

(2) *achievement of basic field recording of geographical names across Canada;*

(3) *automation of toponymic data bases and assurance of availability of the information in automated systems;*

(4) *development and documentation of national policies, principles, standards, procedures and guidelines for the treatment of geographical names in Canada, both in general and with specific reference to official languages, aboriginal languages and other languages of Canada.*

These goals are interlinked and interdependent. However, *basic field recording* is the foundation stone upon which to build useful, accurate, unambiguous *toponymic data bases* for Canada, for use by government and the private sector in a wide variety of products. With names gathered in the field correctly reflecting the usage of English, French, indigenous and ethno-cultural groups in the country, *policies*

De même, nous nous réjouissons de la participation continue de M.J. Hugh O'Donnell, sous-ministre adjoint du Secteur des levés, de la cartographie et de la télédétection d'Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, qui a assumé les fonctions de président du Comité de 1988 à 1990.

Nous remercions M. O'Donnell des efforts qu'il a déployés et qui, sous sa direction, ont permis l'établissement d'un nouveau décret et le développement d'un plan stratégique qui affermit la position du Comité et de son Secrétariat en ce début des années 1990.

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En 1989, le CPCNG présenta cet énoncé de mission :

En qualité d'autorité nationale chargée de coordonner l'activité toponymique touchant le Canada, le CPCNG a un rôle technique à jouer lorsqu'il s'agit de consigner et d'approuver, par le pouvoir discrétionnaire de ses membres, des noms destinés à un usage officiel, conformément aux normes et principes généraux qu'il a adoptés; et un rôle socio-culturel lorsqu'il s'agit de conserver et de diffuser de l'information sur le contenu historique et culturel des toponymes canadiens. Le CPCNG est également l'autorité qui représente le Canada dans le cadre des activités internationales ayant trait aux normes et pratiques toponymiques qui sont en dehors de la compétence du ministère de la Défense nationale.

Les objectifs pour les cinq prochaines années qui ont été établis et confirmés par les membres sont :

(1) *la diffusion de renseignements toponymiques exacts;*

(2) *la réalisation, partout au Canada, d'un minimum acceptable d'enquêtes toponymiques;*

(3) *l'automatisation des bases de données toponymiques et la garantie d'accès aux données des systèmes automatisés; et*

(4) *l'élaboration, pour l'ensemble du Canada, de politiques, normes, directions, critères et principes régissant le traitement des noms géographiques en général, et plus particulièrement touchant les langues officielles, les langues autochtones et les autres langues du Canada.*

Ces objectifs sont interreliés et interdépendants. Cependant, ce sont les *enquêtes toponymiques* sur le terrain qui permettent de constituer des *bases de données toponymiques* utiles, précises et claires pour le Canada, et que le gouvernement et le secteur privé utiliseront à de multiples fins. Parallèlement à la consignation précise des noms utilisés par des groupes francophones, anglophones,

and guidelines must be developed to give meaningful, consistent and authorized recognition of these names for cartographic and textual purposes, both inside and outside Canada. Throughout the process of documenting our toponymic heritage, *dissemination* of clear, accurate information, both on the Committee, its principles and procedures, and on the geographical names of the country are of great importance. Only by making available the information recorded, processed and made official, is the Committeee meeting the ongoing responsibilities of its technical and cultural roles as guardian of the toponymy of Canada.

To address meaningfully the CPCGN's goals, members are faced with assigning priorities, which at the same time must take into account current government policies, for example, on downsizing, fiscal restraint, and contracting-out. However, the need for accurate and up-to-date toponymic information for mapping, for automated data distribution, for search and rescue demands, for legal and government texts, and for signage and other informational purposes, underlines the necessity of having a complete and accurate toponymic base for Canada.

At the same time, the generally poorly documented state of toponymy across much of the northern areas of Canada, the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, and the importance of recording information existing only in oral tradition, and fast being lost, are vital and critical considerations in developing a consistent well-structured plan for Canadian toponymy.

autochtones et ethno-culturels du pays, il faut élaborer des *politiques et des lignes directrices* pour la reconnaissance de ces toponymes, et leur traitement cohérent sur les cartes et dans les publications, au Canada et à l'étranger. Tout au long de ce processus de documentation de notre patrimoine toponymique, la *diffusion* de renseignements clairs et exacts, tant sur le CPCNG, ses principes et ses méthodes que sur les noms géographiques canadiens, revêt beaucoup d'importance. Pour s'acquitter des responsabilités inhérentes aux aspects technique et socio-culturel de sa mission de sauvegarde du patrimoine toponymique canadien, le CPCNG doit absolument diffuser les données consignées, traitées et officialisées.

Pour atteindre vraiment ses buts, le CPCNG doit établir des priorités en fonction des politiques gouvernementales en vigueur (par ex. réduction des effectifs, restrictions budgétaires et affermage). Toutefois, pour fournir des données toponymiques précises et à jour pour la cartographie, la diffusion des données automatisées, les missions de recherche et de sauvetage, le rédaction des textes juridiques et gouvernementaux, la signalisation et d'autres fins informatives, il faut disposer d'une base nationale de données toponymiques qui soit complète et à jour.

De même, lorsqu'on veut élaborer un plan toponymique cohérent et bien structuré, il faut absolument tenir compte des faits suivants : l'absence de toponymes officiels pour les entités d'un grand nombre de régions dans le nord du Canada; l'exercice des droits des peuples autochtones; et l'importance de consigner par écrit des renseignements qui n'existent que dans la tradition orale et qui, en conséquence, se perdent rapidement.

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It is with pleasure that we take this opportunity to devote the contents of this issue of CANOMA to items of common interest to both Canada and United States. On the occasion of the centennial of the United States Board on Geographic Names we celebrate the past years of cooperation between our two countries in toponymic activities, and look forward to a continuing spirit of friendship in the century ahead. If toponymy can bring us all closer together and help us in understanding better the concerns and aspirations of the peoples of the world, we are indeed building a strong foundation for future generations, while at the same time preserving a part of our cultural heritage for them to enjoy.

Il nous fait plaisir de consacrer le contenu de cette édition de CANOMA aux éléments d'intérêt commun au Canada et aux États-Unis. À l'occasion du centenaire du United States Board on Geographic Names, nous commémorons les années passées qui témoignent de la coopération toponymique entre les deux pays, et nous anticipons avec plaisir la poursuite de cet esprit amical au cours du siècle prochain. Si la toponymie peut nous permettre de nous rapprocher et de nous aider à mieux comprendre les préoccupations et les désirs des peuples du monde, nous établissons alors une base durable pour les générations futures et, en même temps, nous leur préservons une partie de notre héritage culturel afin qu'ils puissent pleinement en jouir.

LAC U.S.A.

Rémi Mayrand*

To commemorate the centennial of the United States Board on Geographic Names in 1990, the Commission de toponymie du Québec felt it would be appropriate to name a feature in Quebec in honour of the United States of America.

The Commission has, therefore, formalized the designation of a 2 km long lake that resembles the outline of the United States, as **Lac U.S.A.**

Lac U.S.A. is located 65 km west of the town of Baie-Comeau, on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River.

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* Rémi Mayrand, President, Commission de toponymie du Québec.

À l'occasion des fêtes du centenaire du «United States Board on Geographic Names» en 1990, la Commission de toponymie du Québec a jugé opportun de signaler cet événement par un hommage toponymique.

La Commission de toponymie a officialisé, sous l'appellation **lac U.S.A.**, une nappe d'eau de 2 km de longueur qui épouse les contours des États-Unis d'Amérique.

Le lac U.S.A. est situé à 65 km à l'ouest de la ville de Baie-Comeau, sur la Côte nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent.

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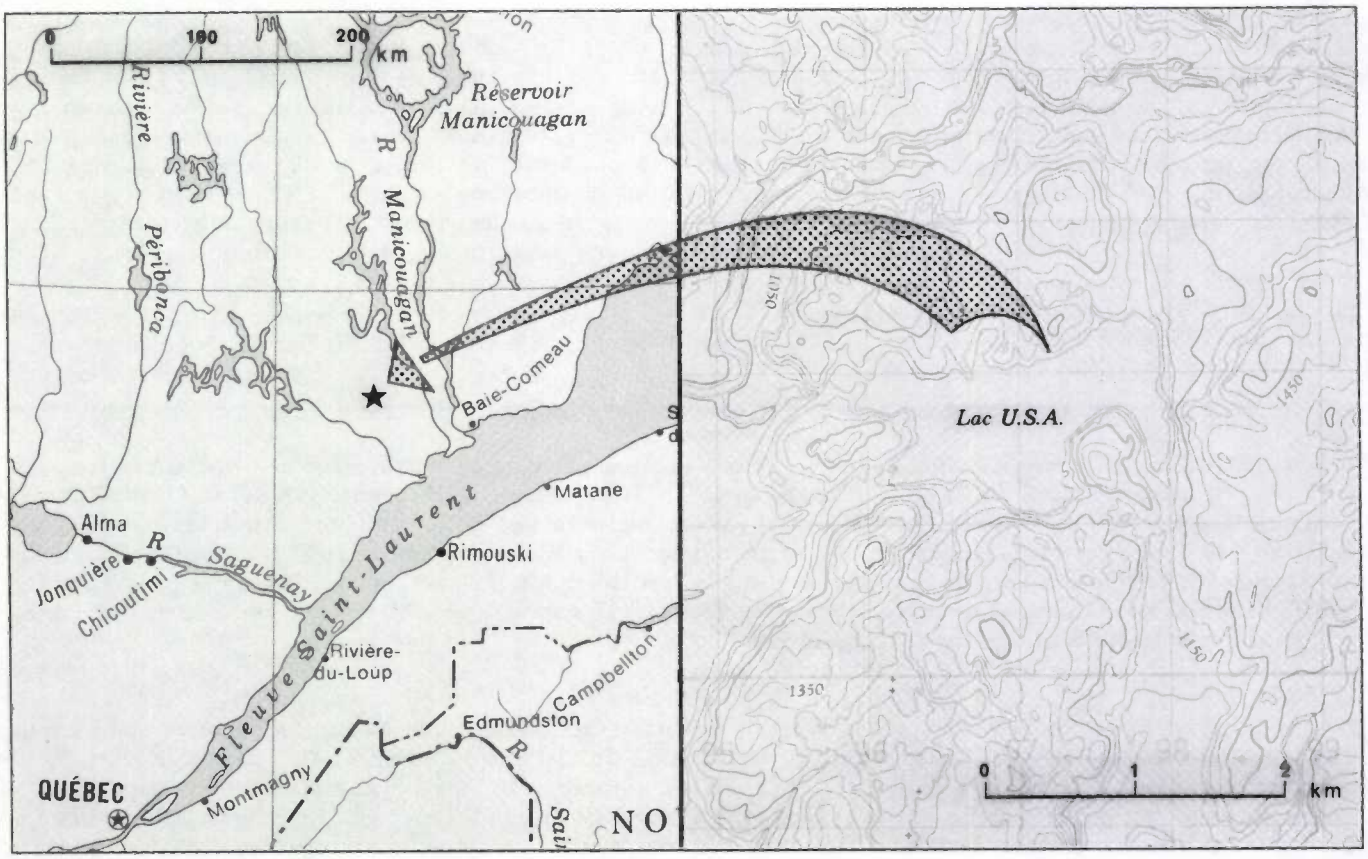
* Rémi Mayrand, Président, Commission de toponymie du Québec.



Partie de la carte topographique 22 F/6 montrant le lac U.S.A. (49° 24' - 69° 03') et de la région de Baie-Comeau telle que montrée sur la carte MCR 127F / Part of National Topographic Map sheet 22 F/6 showing Lac U.S.A. (49° 24' - 69° 03') and Baie-Comeau area as shown on MCR 127F

OUR BORDER AS SEEN THROUGH MAPS

NOTRE FRONTIÈRE SELON LES CARTES *

Gilles Langelier **

The Canada - U.S. border is best known to the average person for certain peculiarities. For example, there is the Haskell Opera House, which straddles the border between Rock Island in Quebec and Derby Line in Vermont, or Point Roberts (U.S.) on the British Columbia border, whose inhabitants have to make a long detour through Canada if they want to take the highway into their country. People have also heard, of course, of the 49th Parallel, which serves as a simple reference point for situating the Canada - U.S. border, even though this geometric line comprises only half of Canada's southern boundary.

The Gulf of Maine case (1984) is one of the more recent territorial boundary disputes between Americans and Canadians. But the history of the two countries reveals many other similar situations, which are easiest to describe by using a source of information that is essential for establishing borders — maps. Maps have always played this key role, whether they are used to indicate and justify the parties' claims or to fix in a precise and definitive manner a demarcation negotiated jointly or decided by an arbitrator.

As seventeenth and eighteenth century maps reveal, the practice of setting up clearly delimited and plotted land boundaries was unknown in North America. The European powers who then shared the North American continent undoubtedly had no interest in seeing themselves confined to a certain territory, for each of them hungered for the greatest space possible on this vast continent, which was still largely unexplored. As is evident in the detail of Henry Popple's map, published in 1733, there was a common tendency to annex vast territories of the rival power. In this case, Popple quite simply thought that, whatever the facts of the situation, the St. Lawrence River ought to be the natural border between New France and New England. On the whole, the French cartographers were demonstrably more rigorous in their approach, plotting their maps with political boundaries that

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* This article is modified from "The border yesterday and today", written by Gilles Langelier for **The Archivist**, Vol. 14 - No. 3, May-June 1987.

** Gilles Langelier, Chief, Services Section, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada.

De la frontière canado-américaine, le commun des mortels connaît habituellement certaines particularités telles que le «Haskell Opera House», qui chevauche la frontière entre Rock Island au Québec et Derby Line au Vermont, ou encore Point Roberts (É.U.) à la frontière de la Colombie-Britannique où les habitants doivent faire un long détour par le Canada s'ils veulent aller dans leur pays par la route. Il y a aussi bien sûr le 49e parallèle qui sert de point de référence simple, bien que cette ligne géométrique ne représente pas plus de la moitié de la frontière Sud.

Le cas du golfe du Maine, en 1984, est l'un des différends les plus récents qui opposent Américains et Canadiens au sujet des limites de leurs territoires respectifs. L'histoire des deux pays révèle de nombreuses autres situations semblables qu'il est plus facile de décrire en utilisant une source de documentation essentielle : les cartes. Celles-ci ont toujours joué un rôle primordial dans la détermination des frontières entre les États que ce soit pour indiquer et justifier leurs revendications ou pour fixer de manière précise et définitive le tracé négocié conjointement ou décidé par un arbitre.

Comme le révèlent les cartes des XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles, l'établissement de frontières clairement délimitées et tracées sur le terrain était un phénomène inexistant en Amérique du Nord. Les puissances européennes qui se partageaient alors le continent nord-américain n'avaient sans doute aucun intérêt à se voir confiner dans un territoire définitif puisque chacune d'entre elles convoitait le plus d'espace possible. Comme l'illustre le détail de la carte d'Henry Popple publiée en 1733, on annexait souvent de vastes territoires d'une puissance rivale; dans ce cas-ci, l'auteur a tout simplement considéré le fleuve Saint-Laurent comme la frontière naturelle entre la Nouvelle-France et le «New England» sans tenir compte de la réalité. Dans l'ensemble, les cartographes français ont fait preuve de plus de rigueur en situant sur leurs

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* Cet article est une version modifiée de «Frontières d'hier et d'aujourd'hui», écrit par Gilles Langelier pour **L'Archiviste** vol. 14 - n° 3, mai-juin 1987.

** Gilles Langelier, Chef, Section des services, Division des archives cartographiques et architecturales, Archives nationales du Canada.

corresponded more closely to reality, although there were several regions that were happy to remain rather imprecise (for example, Acadia). Jacques Nicolas Bellin's map of 1755, entitled **Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale**, is the example most often cited to show the farthest limits of the French empire in North America.

These were nonetheless the sort of maps that served as documents of proof when boundaries were established after the Seven Years' War. One map in particular played a determinating role: John Mitchell's map of North America, first published in 1755 and reissued twenty times. By a twist of fate, this map, which was designed to justify British claims

cartes des frontières politiques qui correspondaient davantage à la réalité quoique certaines demeuraient volontairement floues, par exemple l'Acadie. La carte de Jacques-Nicolas Bellin de 1755 intitulée **Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale** est l'exemple le plus souvent cité pour montrer les frontières extrêmes de l'Empire français en Amérique du Nord.

Ces cartes européennes ont servi de pièces justificatives dans la délimitation des frontières à la suite de la guerre de Sept Ans. Une carte en particulier a joué un rôle déterminant: il s'agit de la carte de l'Amérique du Nord de John Mitchell publiée pour la première fois en 1755 et rééditée pas moins

Détail de la carte-index d'Henry Popple illustrant de façon non équivoque les ambitions britanniques dans la partie nord-est du continent nord-américain /
Henry Popple's map of 1733 (detail of index-sheet), showing British claims in the northeastern part of North America

(Archives nationales du Canada / National Archives of Canada, NMC 97601)

Version de 1774 de la carte de John Mitchell publiée pour la première fois en 1755. Cette carte, dont seulement une partie est reproduite ici, fut à la base de plusieurs conflits frontaliers /
Detail from the 1774 edition of John Mitchell's map, first published in 1755. Numerous boundary disputes were the result of inaccuracies in this map

(Archives nationales du Canada / National Archives of Canada, NMC 48905)

in North America, was to serve the interests of the former British Colonies remarkably well after 1783. The anomalies it contained were the cause of no less than nine border disputes, some of which kindled serious tensions between the two countries.

Although it did not become official until after the Treaty of Paris (1783), the first "international" land boundary to be drawn between Canada and the United States is the one that follows the 45th Parallel from Saint-Régis in Quebec (near the Ontario border) to the sources of the Connecticut River. This was the first time in history that an international boundary was established on the basis of a line of latitude. Carried out between 1766 and 1774, the project was the work of British

de 20 fois. Ironie du sort, cette carte préparée pour justifier les prétentions britanniques en Amérique du Nord allait servir remarquablement bien les intérêts des ex-colonies britanniques après 1783. Les anomalies qu'elle contenait furent la cause d'au moins neuf problèmes de frontières dont certains ont entraîné de sérieuses tensions entre les deux pays.

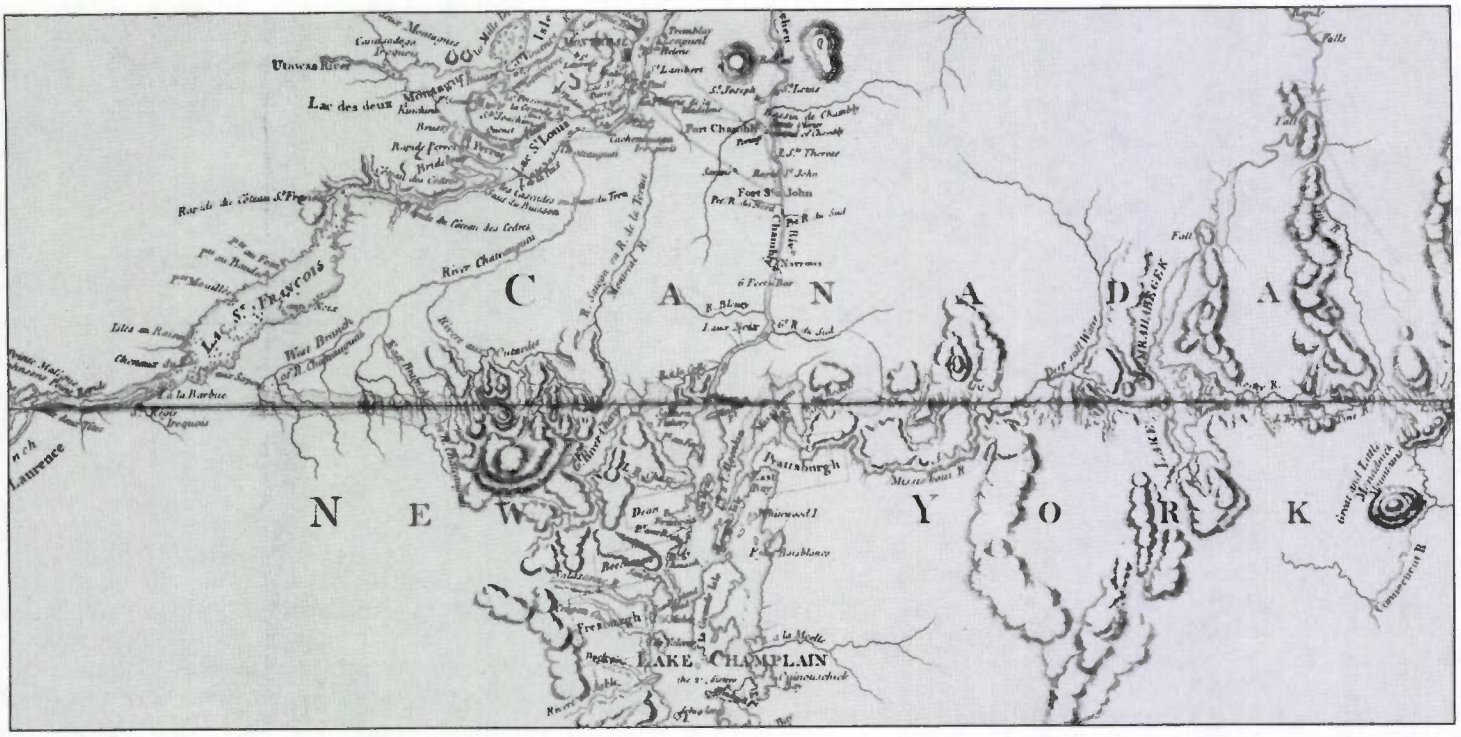
Quoiqu'elle ne devint officielle qu'après le traité de Paris (1783), la première frontière «internationale» qui fut tracée sur le terrain entre le Canada et les États-Unis est celle qui suit le 45e parallèle depuis Saint-Régis au Québec (près de la frontière ontarienne) jusqu'aux sources de la «Connecticut River». Il s'agit probablement de la première frontière

surveyor John Collins and several American surveyors; the results appeared on **A Map of the Inhabited Part of Canada** published in 1777 by William Faden. Curiously enough John Collins, who was the first to survey the area, had miscalculated the position of the 45th degree of latitude; consequently, the boundary is slightly (three-quarters of a mile) more to the north than it should have been. The Americans naturally sided with the British plotting and never agreed to change it, until it was permanently ratified by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842.

While the first boundary was established in a spirit of remarkable cooperation — although the work was done on both sides by British subjects — such was not the case with the boundary between Maine and Canada, over which sometimes extremely animated talks and negotiations went on until 1842, when a final settlement was reached. At the root of the controversy was Mitchell's map, which represented only two rivers instead of three in the St. Croix River area. When this debate was settled, the position of the northwest angle had to be decided. The resulting map clearly indicates the divergent viewpoints expressed by the commissioners of

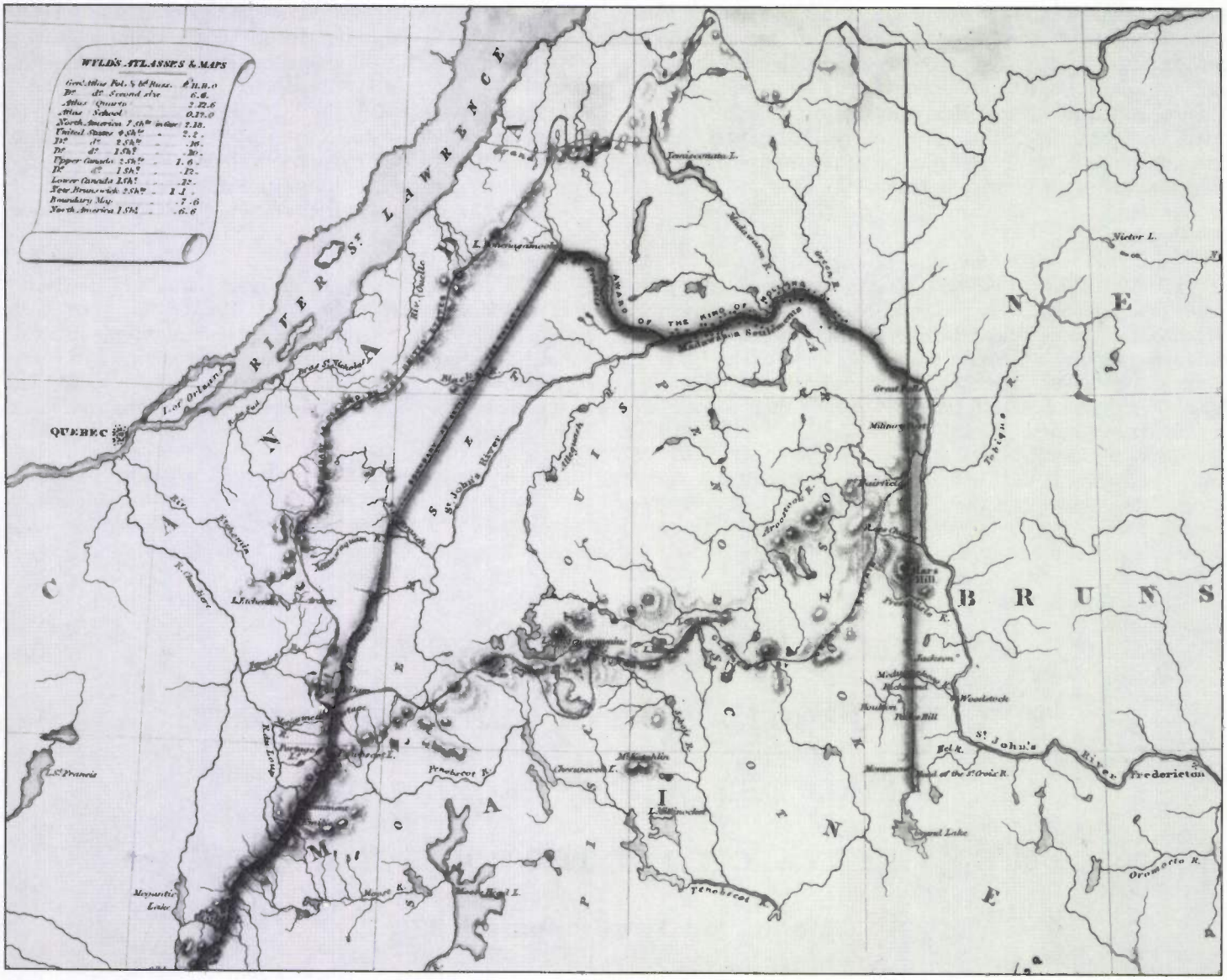
internationale établie en fonction d'une latitude. Réalisé entre 1766 et 1774, le tracé est l'oeuvre de l'arpenteur britannique John Collins et de plusieurs arpenteurs américains. Le résultat de leurs travaux apparaît sur la carte intitulée «A map of the Inhabited Part of Canada ...», publiée en 1777, par William Faden. Curieusement, John Collins, qui avait entrepris le premier les travaux, avait mal calculé la position du 45e degré de latitude; la frontière est donc située légèrement (trois-quart de mille) plus au nord qu'elle n'aurait dû l'être. Les Américains se sont naturellement rangés en faveur du tracé britannique et n'ont jamais accepté de le changer jusqu'à ce que le traité Webster-Ashburton l'entérine de façon permanente en 1842.

Si la première frontière fut établie dans un esprit de coopération remarquable — il est vrai que les travaux furent exécutés de part et d'autre par des sujets britanniques — il n'en fut pas de même pour la frontière entre le Maine et le Canada où les pourparlers et négociations se déroulèrent jusqu'en 1842 au moment où on en arriva à un règlement final. À la base de la controverse figure la carte de Mitchell qui ne représentait que deux rivières au lieu de trois dans la région de la «St. Croix River». Une fois ce problème réglé, il



Section de la carte intitulée "A Map of the Inhabited Part of Canada ..." publiée par William Faden en 1777. Cette carte montre le premier tracé sur le terrain de la frontière entre le Canada et les États-Unis /
Detail of the map published by William Faden in 1777 entitled: "A Map of the Inhabitated Part of Canada ..." on which the first survey line of the international boundary between Canada and the United States is indicated

(Archives nationales du Canada / National Archives of Canada, NMC 24915)



Section de la carte publiée par James Wyld montrant le tracé tel qu'établi par traité en 1842 dans la région du Nord-Ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick /
Detail of map published by James Wyld showing the boundary line as established by treaty in 1842 in the North Western region of New Brunswick

(Archives nationales du Canada / National Archives of Canada, NMC 6846)

the two countries, who in 1830 even refused to accept the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands.

John Rapkin's map of North America depicts other boundary disputes that arose between Canada and the United States. This map, published about 1845, shows the

fallut établir la position de l'angle nord-ouest. La carte démontre sans équivoque la divergence des points de vue entre les commissaires des deux pays qui refusèrent même, en 1830, d'accepter l'arbitrage du roi des Pays-Bas.

Pour illustrer les autres litiges de frontières, qui ont surgi entre le Canada et les États-Unis, on peut se référer à

line of the 49th Parallel from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, as decided in 1818. On the other hand, the territory of Oregon, which was under joint jurisdiction, was not divided until 1846 (the Oregon Treaty) when the boundary was extended along the 49th Parallel to the Pacific. The Alaska boundary became a subject of great controversy when the international court awarded a substantial strip of the Pacific coast to the United States.

All these border disputes between Canada and the United States have affected relations between the two countries, sometimes very seriously. But while the abundance of cartographic documentation they have generated on both sides may testify to the bitterness of the negotiations on this subject, the two countries have solved almost every dispute by diplomatic means, and have maintained their reputation as "good neighbours".

la carte de l'Amérique du Nord de John Rapkin, publiée vers 1845. Cette carte montre le tracé du 49e parallèle, déterminé en 1818, qui va du lac Supérieur aux montagnes Rocheuses. Par contre le territoire de l'Oregon, sous juridiction conjointe, ne fut divisé qu'en 1846 (traité de l'Oregon) par la prolongation de la frontière depuis la ligne du 49e parallèle jusqu'au Pacifique. Quant à la frontière de l'Alaska, elle fut l'objet d'une vive controverse, le tribunal international ayant accordé une lisière beaucoup plus importante de la côte du Pacifique aux États-Unis.

Malgré tous ces litiges entre le Canada et les États-Unis qui ont généré de part et d'autre une masse de documentation cartographique extrêmement abondante, témoignage éloquent de l'âpreté des négociations à ce sujet, les deux nations ont réussi à régler presque tous les conflits de manière diplomatique et à conserver leur réputation de bons voisins.

PLACE NAMES DERIVED FROM THE SURVEYING AND MAPPING OF THE 49TH PARALLEL FROM THE GULF OF GEORGIA TO THE EASTERN SLOPES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

(Monument 1 to Monument 279)

R.C. Harris *

The boundary between the United States of America and the colony of British Columbia, namely the Canada - United States western boundary, was set at the 49th parallel by the Oregon Treaty, signed by Great Britain and the United States at Washington, D.C., on 15 June 1846. Negotiations for this boundary took place directly between Britain and U.S.A. Canadian influence was more marked in the two resulting surveys, though Britain retained final authority.

Surveying and marking of the boundary, from the Pacific coast to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, began more than a decade after the Oregon Treaty was signed. The work was undertaken in two stages: an initial survey between 1857 and 1862, and a re-demarcation from 1901 to 1907. East of the Rocky Mountains, the Canada - U.S. boundary along the 49th Parallel to the Lake of the Woods, Manitoba, was surveyed and marked between 1872 and 1874.

* R.C. Harris, Civil Professional Engineer and Past President of the British Columbia Historical Map Society, West Vancouver, B.C.

The U.S. Commissioner for the first survey was Archibald Campbell, Chief Clerk to the War Department, Washington, D.C. The British Commissioner was Major (later Colonel) John Summerfield Hawkins, of the Royal Engineers. Reading Hawkins' rather lengthy reports to the British Secretary of State, one has the impression that Campbell was probably the more assertive of the two commissioners.

The U.S. and British responsibilities were the same: to mark the 49th Parallel on the earth's surface, and to record the adjacent topography on a series of maps or charts.

First Canada - United States boundary survey west of the Rocky Mountains, 1857-62

The position of 410 miles of boundary was established from astronomical observations, and the terminal and intermediate points were marked with 161 monuments. Owing to the twin difficulties of access and expense, however, this first survey of the boundary concentrated on areas where travellers were most likely to cross the border, namely ridges and river valleys. In the intervening rough mountainous terrain the line was not cleared between adjacent monuments.

Boundary monuments on this survey were numbered. The British surveyors numbered the monuments (M1 to M161) from west to east, and plotted them onto seven boundary sheets, which were numbered from west to east. The Americans, on the other hand, used the same numbers, M1 to M161, but assigned the numbers from east to west. They also plotted the monuments on seven boundary sheets, running from east to west.

The opposed numbering of the maps and monuments by the two parties suggests some absence of cooperation on this survey!

Second Canada - United States boundary survey west of the Rocky Mountains, 1901-07

Although the final report of the first survey had been completed in 1869, when follow up surveys were to be made, copies of the report could not be located in Canada, the United States, or England. Eventually the perseverance of Otto Klotz, astronomer with the Dominion Government, led to the discovery of a copy in storage in London, in 1898. The United States copy of this report was never found. Before the re-demarcation of this part of the Canada - U.S. boundary was started, Marcus Baker a cartographer with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) compiled the data extant from the first survey, and this useful information was published in 1900 as USGS Bulletin #174.

Between 1901 and 1907 old monuments were replaced by more permanent ones and intermediate monuments were installed to mark more effectively the line on the ground. Thus, the marking of the entire land boundary west of the Rocky Mountains was completed. Monuments were surveyed, and for permanence, they were triangulated to numerous nearby reference points.

Monuments were numbered 1 to 272 from the coast to the summit of the Rockies, continuing in sequence across the Prairies to the Lake of the Woods at the southeast corner of Manitoba.

The survey of the entire 49th Parallel was recorded on 59 fine coloured sheets, engraved and printed by the USGS, and published by the International Boundary Commission of Canada and the United States. Numbered from west to east, the sheets carried the signature of both Commissioners. Only the first 20 of these sheets are relevant to the present paper. On the sheets, boundary monuments are shown by small squares; and monuments reused from the first survey are distinguished by larger squares surrounding the first. Deviations from the 49th Parallel are shown; the legal boundary is a line between the pairs of monuments, which are not always at the 49th Parallel.

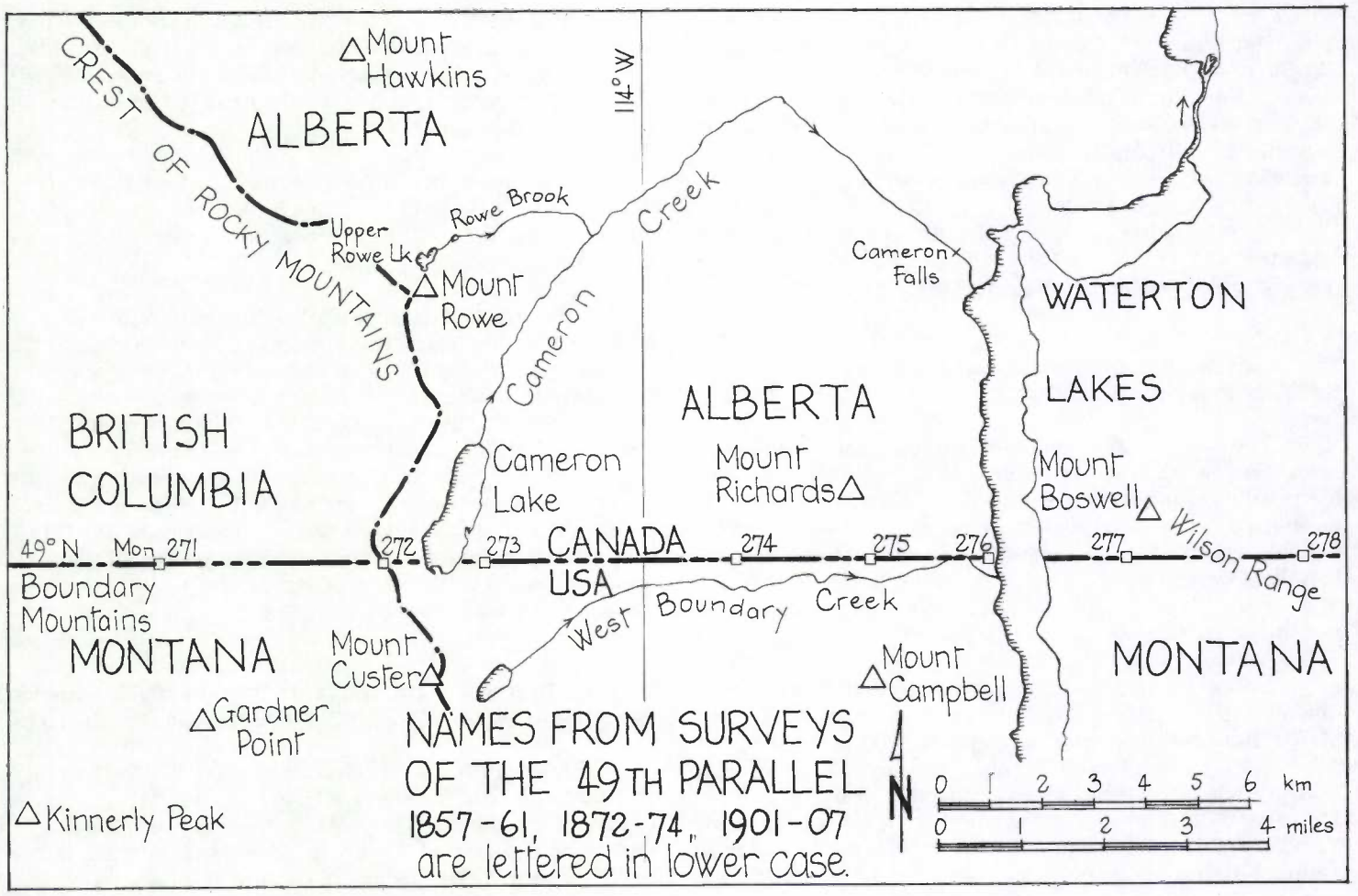
Canada - United States boundary survey east of the Rocky Mountains, 1872-74, and later topographic survey, 1918

Between the two western surveys noted, the Canada - U.S. boundary was determined from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains (1872-74). This survey, and the photo-topographic survey of Waterton Lakes National Park by M. Bridgland and A.O. Wheeler, 1918, contributed several more names from the Boundary Commissions to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

As an offshoot of Wheeler's survey of the B.C. - Alberta border north from the international boundary starting in 1915, Bridgland and Wheeler surveyed and plotted the first thorough topographic map of Waterton Lakes National Park in 1918. They extended their map sufficiently far south of the border into the U.S. Glacier National Park to give good coverage along the boundary. One can see that several officers of the U.S. Commissions have been commemorated through names of features south of the boundary.

Toponyms attributable to the presence of the boundary

Geographical names attributable to the boundary surveys came not only from the names of U.S. and British officers making the surveys, but also, in almost equal measure, from border-related words often associated with the requirements of Customs and Immigration stations: America, American, Border, Boundary, Canuck, Depot, Frontier, Gate, International, Monument and Port.



Sketch of the 49th Parallel in the vicinity of Cameron Lake and Waterton Lakes, showing various names attributable to the boundary surveys undertaken prior to 1907
(R.C. Harris)

Toponym	Latitude / Longitude[1]	Nearest Monument
American Border Peak, Wash.	48° 56' 121° 40'	M53
America Creek, B.C., Mont. (Middle Fork of Hawkins Creek)	49° 00' 116° 01'	M223
American Fork, Wash. (of Sheep Creek)	49° 00' 118° 03'	M171
Border Lake, B.C.	40° 00' 120° 24'	M90
Border Mountain, B.C., Idaho	48° 59' 116° 13'	M214
Border Ridge, Wash.	48° 58' 120° 15'	M93-M94

Toponym	Latitude / Longitude[1]	Nearest Monument
Boundary, Wash. (settlement)	48° 59' 117° 37'	M181
Boundary Bay, B.C.	49° 01' 122° 56' to 123° 02'	M4-5
Boundary Bluff, B.C.	49° 00' 123° 05'	M1
(W) Boundary Creek, Mont.	48° 59' 114° 00'	M273-M276
Boundary Creek, B.C., Idaho	49° 00' 116° 32' to 116° 49'	M199-M206
Boundary Creek, B.C., Wash.	49° 00' 117° 48'	between M175-M176
Boundary Creek, B.C., Wash. (now Malde Creek)	49° 00' 117° 48'	between M175-M176
Boundary Creek, B.C.	49° 00' 118° 45'	M143
Boundary Creek, Wash.	48° 59' 120° 57'	M75
Boundary Dam, Wash.	48° 58' 117° 21'	M187
Boundary Falls, B.C.	49° 02' 118° 42'	M145
Boundary Lake, B.C.	49° 00' 116° 53'	M198
Boundary Mountain, Wash.	48° 58' 118° 40'	M140
Boundary Mountains, Mont.	48° 59' 114° 09'	M271-M272
Boundary Point, Wash.	48° 59' 119° 40'	M117
Boundary Ridge, B.C., Wash.	49° 00' 117° 14'	M190
Boundary Ridge	49° 00' 115° 17'	M240
Canadian Border Peak, B.C.	49° 00' 121° 40'	M53
Canuck Creek, B.C., Idaho (West Fork of Hawkins Creek)	49° 00' 116° 04'	M221
Depot Creek, B.C.	49° 02' 121° 20'	M65-M66
Eastport, Idaho (settlement)	48° 59' 116° 11'	M216
Frontier, Wash. (settlement)	48° 59' 117° 49'	M175
Gateway, Mont. (flooded)	48° 59' 115° 11'	M244

Toponym	Latitude / Longitude[1]	Nearest Monument
International Creek, B.C.	49° 00' 121° 05'	M71
International Ridge, B.C.	49° 01' 121° 57'	M46
Kingsgate, B.C.	49° 00' 116° 11'	M217
Monument Creek, B.C.	49° 02' 120° 43'	M83
Monument Spring, Wash.	48° 59' 120° 38'	M83
Newgate, B.C.	49° 02' 115° 12'	M270
Port Hill/Porthill, Idaho	48° 59' 116° 30'	M270

1 Coordinates for this list and the following one have been read from topographic maps, by the author, and do not necessarily coincide exactly with those in the official records of the CPCGN [Editor].

Toponyms believed to come from the names of officers on the surveys

Determination of the boundary was largely a determination of latitude from the altitude of the Pole Star. A knowledge of spherical trigonometry was also essential, since on the ground the line is a gentle curve, concave to the north. Thus, Astronomers, and assistant Astronomers, were prominent in the staffs of the Commissions. On the British side, the officers on the first survey were drawn from the Royal Navy (RN), Royal Artillery (RA), and Royal Engineers (RE).

U.S. Commissioner Archibald Campbell's name did not appear on the maps of the first survey of the boundary, though "Campbell River" enters the Strait of Georgia near the Commission's Semiahmoo camp. It is clearly an old name, as such a small stream would now be referred as a "creek". It was, however, named for a settler, and not for the Commissioner. Mount Campbell of Glacier National Park, Montana, does appear to have been named for the durable U.S. Commissioner.

Not every name has withstood the test of time. Col. Hawkins, the British Commissioner, 1858-69, augmented his field staff with Lt. Richard Roche, RN. This surveyor fixed the astronomical station near what is now monument 81 on Chuwanten, or U.S. Chuchuwante(e)n Creek. Lt. Roche was recalled to his ship in 1859 during the San Juan Islands controversy, but his name was given to the creek flowing by monument 81 on sheet 3 of the British boundary maps. The name persisted for over 70 years; on some maps it extended down the present Similkameen River as far as Pasayten River.

Roche/Roach River has disappeared from modern maps in favour of the Indian name, but the Lieutenant's name endures on the coast at Roche Harbour, San Juan Island; at Roche Cove in Sooke Harbour, and at Roche Point in Burrard Inlet. There is also a "Mount Roche" (unofficial) just north of Waterton Lakes National Park as presently defined. This may have been placed here, with the other boundary surveyors names, by Bridgland and Wheeler in their 1918 photo-topographic mapping of the park, which at that time extended farther north.

The following list indicates officers of the survey and the features named after them. Officers are shown alphabetically, with the principal rank and appointment held during the surveys, and whether the individual was British (Br), or American (US). The dates show when the officers were on the survey, as near as can be determined.

Officers	Toponym	Latitude/ Longitude	Nearest Monument
ANDERSON, Samuel Lt (RE) Secretary (Br), 1861-69, (replaced Lt Wilson, Charles W. in 1861) Capt (RE) Chief Astronomer (Br), 1871-76	Anderson Peak, Alta.	49° 08' 114° 04'	M272

Officers	Toponym	Latitude/ Longitude	Nearest Monument
BAUERMAN, Hilary Geologist (Br), 1858-62	Bauerman Creek, Alta.	49° 08' 114° 05'	M271-M272
	Mount Bauerman, Alta.	49° 07' 114° 07'	M271
	Bauerman Ridge, Wash.	48° 58' 120° 07'	M96-M98
BOSWELL, Dr. W.G. Veterinary Surgeon (Br), 1872-74	Mount Boswell, Alta.	49° 00' 113° 52'	M277
CAMERON, Donald R. Major (RA) Commissioner (Br), 1872-76	Cameron Brook, Alta.	49° 04' 114° 00'	M273-276
	Cameron Lake, Alta.	49° 00' 114° 03'	M273
CAMPBELL, Archibald US Commissioner, Western Boundary Survey, 1857-69 US Commissioner, Western Boundary Survey, 1872-76	Campbell Mountain, Mont.	48° 58' 113° 56'	M275
CUSTER, H. i/c US Reconnaissance Party, 1857-61	Mount Custer, Mont.	48° 58' 114° 03'	M272
	Custer Ridge, B.C.	49° 04' 121° 18'	M66
DARRAH, Charles J. Capt (RE) Asst Astronomer (Br), 1858-62	Mount Darrah, Alta.	49° 28' 114° 36'	M258
GALWEY, William J. Lt (RE) Asst Astronomer (Br), 1872-74	Galwey Brook, Alta.	49° 08' 113° 55'	M276
	Mount Galwey, Alta.	49° 07' 113° 57'	M276
GARDNER, G. Clinton Asst Astronomer and Surveyor (US), 1857-61	Gardner Point, Mont.	48° 58' 114° 07'	M271
GIBBS, George Ph D. Geologist/Interpreter (US), 1857-61	Gibbs Creek, B.C.	49° 01' 118° 33'	M152
HAIG, R.W. Capt (RA) Chief Astronomer (Br), 1858-62	Haig Brook, Alta.	49° 13' 114° 30'	M261
	Haig Creek, B.C., Wash.	49° 00' 120° 02'	M99-M100
	Mount Haig, B.C., Alta.	49° 17' 114° 27'	M262
	Haig Mountain, Wash.	48° 59' 120° 01'	M101
HAWKINS, John S. Colonel (RE) Commissioner (Br), 1858-69	Hawkins Creek, B.C.	49° 03' 115° 05'	M223
	South Hawkins Creek, B.C.	49° 00' 115° 56'	M224
	Mount Hawkins, Alta.	49° 05' 114° 04'	M272

Officers	Toponym	Latitude/ Longitude	Nearest Monument
HEFTY, J.G. Topographer (US), 1901-05	Mount Hefty, B.C., Mont.	49° 00' 114° 34'	M259
KENNERLY/KINNERLY, R.V. MD. Surgeon and Naturalist (US), 1857-61	Kinnerly Peak, Mont.	48° 57' 114° 09'	M270
RICHARDS, George H. Capt (RN) Hydrographer, Commissioner for water boundary in Gulf of Georgia (Br), 1858	Mount Richards, Alta.	49° 01' 113° 57'	M275
ROCHE, Richard Lt (RN) Hydrographer (Br), 1861	Mount Roche, Alta.	49° 13' 114° 01'	M274
ROWE, Valentine F. Lt (RE) Surveying Officer (Br), 1872-74	Rowe Creek, Alta.	49° 03' 114° 02'	M273
WILSON, Charles W. Lt (RE) Commission Secretary (Br), 1858-61	Wilson Range, Alta., Mont.	48° 59' 113° 45'	M277-M279
	Wilson Slough, B.C.	49° 09' 122° 03'	M44

Reference maps and books

It appears useful to indicate to readers various map and book references which contain information pertinent to Canada-U.S. boundary features.

Reference maps

a) Boundary maps

Copies of the official maps of the boundary surveys are widely held. The principal repository of the current official boundary maps is the International Boundary Commission, in Ottawa and Washington. Other accessible repositories include the U.S. National Archives (USNA) in Washington, D.C.; the Public Record Office (PRO), London, England, and the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

At USNA, the boundary and treaty maps are held in Record Group 76. For the 1857-62 surveys, the U.S. maps are Series 66, the British maps are Series 67. At the PRO, the documents are filed under FO 925/1621. The National Archives of Canada catalogues the maps as RG 51M.

For the 1872-74 survey of the Canada - U.S. boundary east of the Rocky Mountains, the USNA call number for the "Joint Maps Published" is series 35 of RG 76. Preliminary Maps, both British and American, are filed under Series 36 of RG 76.

b) Waterton Lakes

Waterton Lakes [National] Park, with adjacent strip of Glacier National Park, Surveyor General, Ottawa, 1918, with revisions to 1958. 1:63 360. Shows several boundary related names on either side of the border.

c) Trail, B.C.

BC Mineral Reference Map No. 5; Trail. 1930. Shows two (former) Boundary Creeks, now Lomond Creek and Malde Creek.

d) Recent Maps - Canada

The 1:50 000 maps of the National Topographic System give the best coverage for reviewing current place names on the Canadian side. Each sheet covers 30 minutes of longitude. From west to east, the relevant maps are:

92 G/3,2,1,
92 H/4,3,2,1,
82 E/4,3,2,1,

82 F/4,3,2,1,
82 G/4,3,2,1.

e) Recent Maps - U.S.A.

U.S. topographic maps cover the strip of country along the border in sheets of 15 minutes of longitude, at a scale of 1:62 500. Most of the distance is also covered by the 7 1/2 minute series, at the scale of 1:24 000.

The U.S. Forest Service publishes maps of Forest Ranger Districts along the border at the scale of 2 miles to 1 inch (1:126 720). From M47 to M77 is shown on **Mount Baker National Forest.** From M77 to M104 is shown on **Winthrop Ranger District**; alternatively, the **Paysayten Wilderness** sheet covers from M75 to M106 at 1:100 000.

Reference books

a) The best summary of the 1857-62 survey is probably Marcus Baker's **Survey of the Northwestern Boundary of the United States**, Bulletin 174, U.S.G.S., Washington, D.C., 1900. 76 p. and index.

b) Interesting information on the British proceedings during the 1858-62 boundary survey is given in **Certain Correspondence of the Foreign Office and of the Hudson's Bay Company** copied from original documents, London, 1898. This was compiled by Otto Klotz, Chief Astronomer for Canada, and published in Ottawa, November, 1899. Reprinted, inter alia, are Col. Hawkins' lengthy reports to the British Foreign Office on his survey work west of the Rockies.

c) The boundary survey east of the Rockies was summarized from the U.S. point of view in the 40 page report: "United States Northern Boundary Commission - Report of Commissioner Archibald Campbell, 1872-1876." in **Reports upon the Survey of the Boundary between the Territory of the United States and the Possessions of Great Britain** .... Department of State, Washington, 1878.

d) The complete and official report on the 49th Parallel is the **Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the Gulf of Georgia and the Northwesternmost Point of the Lake of the Woods**, International Boundary Commission, Ottawa and Washington, D.C., 1937. This comprises two volumes, the first being the narrative, the second the atlas of 59 maps covering the entire distance.

The Peace Arch between Douglas, B.C. and Blaine, Washington
(International Boundary Commission)

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FOR YOUR INTEREST / POUR VOTRE INTÉRÊT

Bond, Mary E. (1989): Canadian Directories, 1790-1987: a bibliography and place-name index . / Annuaires canadiens, 1790-1987 : une bibliographie et un index des noms de lieux. National Library of Canada / Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, Ottawa, 3 vol. 1221 p. $100 (Canada); $120 (Abroad / À l'étranger).

SURVEYING THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, MANITOBA - NORTH DAKOTA

Gerald F. Holm*

In this special edition of CANOMA, which celebrates the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Board on Geographic Names and its excellent working relationship with the CPCGN, I felt it was appropriate to write an article on the International Peace Garden which crosses the Manitoba - North Dakota border. This garden, a living example of goodwill, was established in 1932 to commemorate and perpetuate more than 100 years of peace between our two great nations.

The garden of flowers, shrubs and trees and the special administrative buildings are located on the longest unfortified border in the world and near the approximate centre of North America. The Province of Manitoba provided 1451.3 acres south of Boissevain, and the State of North Dakota purchased and donated 888 acres north of Dunseith, giving the garden an area of 2339.3 acres (946.7 hectares).

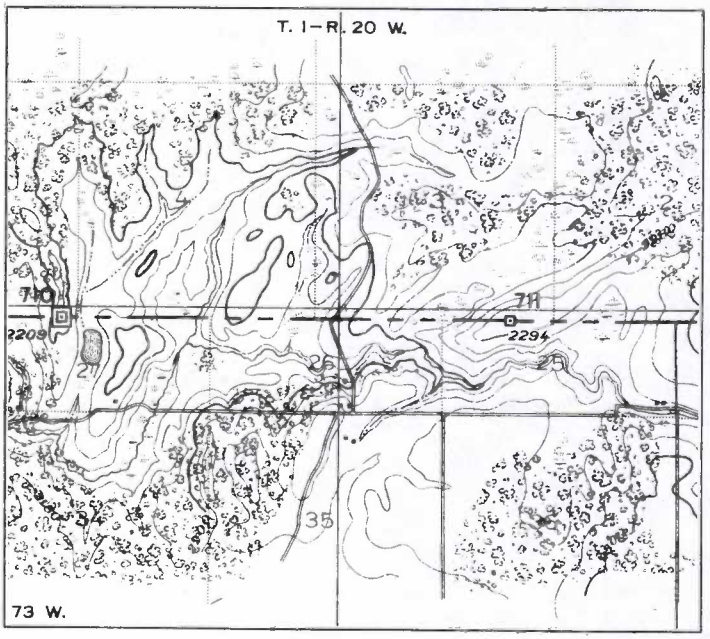
Sixty years ago, following the transfer of responsibility for natural resources to the province from the federal government, the Manitoba Surveys Branch was established to meet the challenge of providing the required surveys and mapping services for exploration and development in the province. One of the early survey responsibilities of Manitoba was the International Peace Garden.

A brief history

In 1929, at a meeting of the International Gardeners' Association, the proponent of the garden, Dr. Henry J. Moore of Islington, Ontario, proposed a memorial to the peace between the two great nations of the North American continent. This symbol was to be placed "at some point on the boundary naturally adapted to plant life and landscape beautification". In addition to this statement, a brief history written by International Peace Garden Association members in 1932 recorded:

> *"... Many were the international boundary sites offered the Committee to whom was given the duty of inspection and recommendations.*
>
> *"Taken over the Turtle Mountains by airplane on June 2nd, 1931, these committee members, Messrs. Moore of Islington, and Dunlop, of South Euclid, Ohio, recognizing the superior natural advantages offered where the C-to-C highway meets Canadian Highway Number 29 at the international boundary between North Dakota and Manitoba, whole-heartedly approved of this site as their choice before the Association, and on December 2nd, last, at Toronto their choice was sustained and ratified at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of both countries ...."*

Prior to the development of such a parcel of land, a survey was required to determine its specific boundaries.



The Canada - United States boundary as surveyed in 1910, and published in 1922 on the International Boundary Commission sheet #47, of the maps from the Gulf of Georgia to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods. Monument 711 now lies within the International Peace Garden, and today's Lake Stormon occupies the lowland immediately to the north of the monument

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* Gerald F. Holm, Manitoba member, CPCGN.

The 1932 International Peace Garden Survey

The urgency to survey the boundary prior to the dedication ceremony in July, 1932 was reflected in a letter from the Director of Surveys, S.E. McColl, to H.A. Bayne, M.L.S., dated March 10, 1932:

> *"A survey of the above Garden has to be made at the earliest opportunity ...."*

The survey party left for Boissevain on March 11 and set up camp on March 12, according to Mr. Bayne's diary:

> *"... The tents were pitched about a quarter of a mile north of the International Boundary on the east side of the Boissevain - Dunseath road ...."*

The survey party consisted of the following persons:

H.A. Bayne, M.L.S.	Chief
Art Baldock	Instrumentman
Earl Seymour	Chainman
George Blythe	Rodman
Newton Opperman	Axeman
Jacob Jasper	Axeman
Norman Browett	Axeman
George Sheppard	Cook

Later in Bayne's report he states:

> *"... There had evidently been a fire through the reserve which destroyed all trace of the first survey (the posts of which were poplar and planted in December, 1879) ....*
>
> *"The land in the Garden is rolling country mostly covered with poplar, scattered willows and in some parts, birch, scrub oak and a few ash. There are some swamps, but from the lines surveyed, there was no sign of any lakes although there may be some in the interior ...."*

During April and May, George Sheppard, the survey party cook, recorded various events in his diary:

Saturday, 12th/3rd/32

> *... Earl Seymour (new to winter camping and his first camp experience) ... the gang did not like to drink snow water ... it was 14° below [°F] and sure was cold with no heater in cook tent.*

Monday, 14th/3rd/32

> *... Small load of hay brought by farmer from U.S.A., 1/2 mile from boundary - as there is no spruce or pine in the vicinity, it was the only alternative for bedding - fair crowd of men all good workers with exception of one, who was known by the boys, not by me.*

Friday, 18th/3rd/32

> *... Boys got old culvert boards for cook tent as it was very muddy after the mild spell. Up to my ankles in mud, for several days. Boys appreciated my cooking and my manner of serving them, with as much comfort possible, which was sorely needed for various reasons ....*

Good Friday, 25th/3rd/32

> *... made 7 dozen hot + (cross) buns. A real success. Boys home not quite on time ....*

Easter Sunday, 27th/3rd/32

> *... Mr. Henderson (Game Warden) brought mail out from Boissevain by horse back ....*

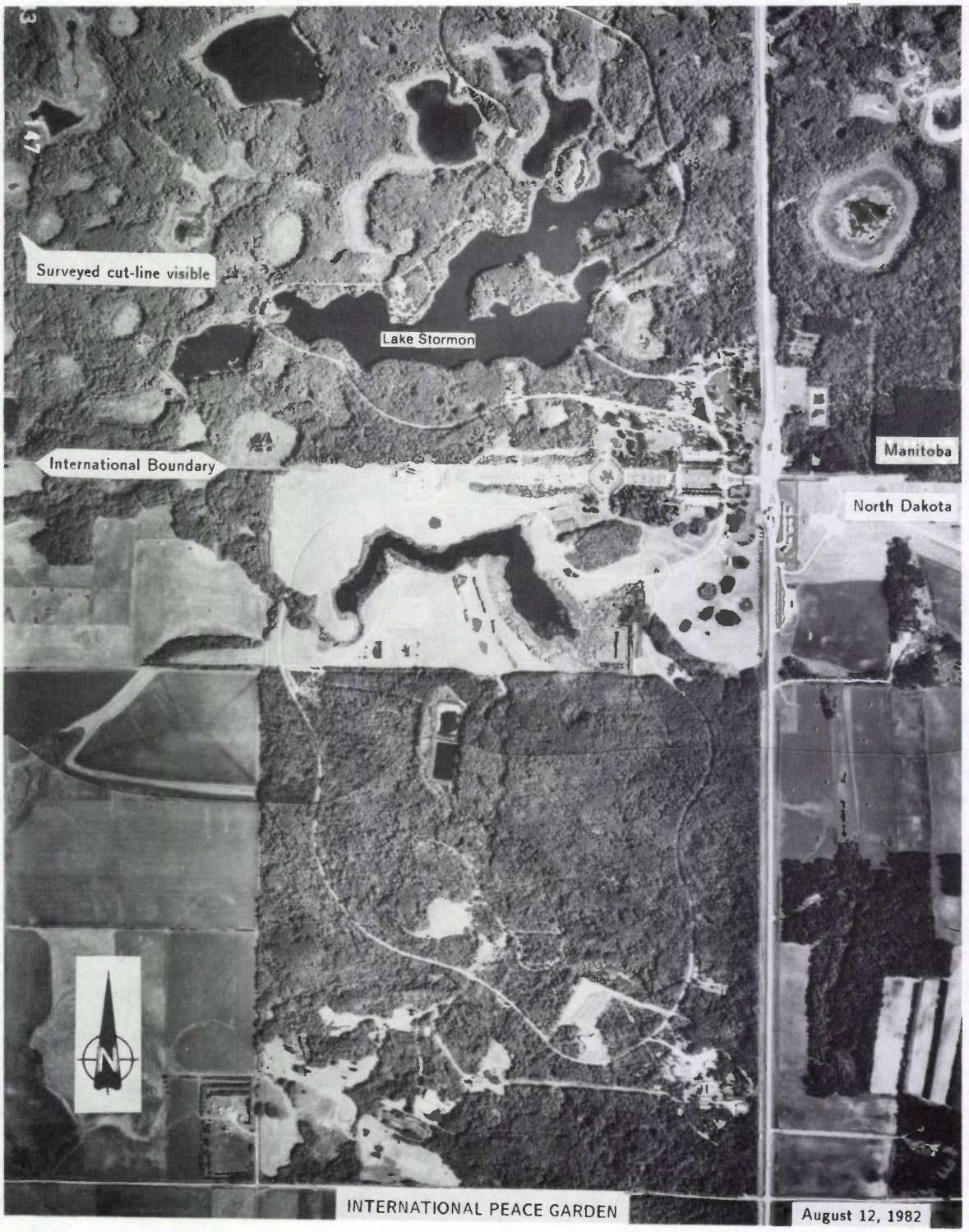
Tuesday, 29th/3rd/32

> *... Dirty - Windy - Blizzardy - Day - All Day ... weather was against us, and rations very low ....*

Friday, 1st/4th/32

> *... cold, blizzardy day - Boys up at 5:45 A.M. Breakfast at 6:15 A.M. - Away at 7:00 A.M., Returned at 8:00 P.M. ...I made it possible for our move at 10:00 P.M....The roads were blocked as it was - During our trip it snowed and a baby blizzard was in operation...we arrived at 11:30 P.M. at Boissevain...all frozen after our trip ....*
>
> *I had complete charge of selecting campsite and wood, also water. Took party out and returned with them.*

The re-survey of 17 miles of line and the survey of the north boundary of the garden was a significant achievement and contribution to the early history of this international project.



Aerial view of the International Peace Garden straddling the Canada - United States border, between Manitoba and North Dakota

(National Air Photo Library, A26143-147, August 1982)

The survey was completed none too soon as the plan was signed by the Director of Surveys on July 13, 1932, just one day before the Dedication Ceremony. On July 14, 1932 before 50 000 people, the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada took the pledge inscribed on the Peace Cairn in the International Peace Garden:

To God in His Glory

We two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another.

In the Canadian sector, a lake was created by the construction of a dam. Records show that **Stormon Lake** became an official name on March 3, 1960. A CPCGN decision list dated April 21, 1988 changed the form of this name to the more commonly used **Lake Stormon**. The lake is named after Judge John A. Stormon, of Rolla, North Dakota, a man often called "Mr. Peace Garden". Mr. Stormon who died in 1981 at the age of ninety-one, was actively involved in obtaining support for the Gardens for nearly 50 years. Doubtless he personified the spirit of goodwill and cooperation commemorated and perpetuated by the International Peace Garden.

View of a typical winter survey camp in Manitoba in the 1930s
(Manitoba Natural Resources)

* * * * * *

SOME AMERICAN-STYLE YUKON MISCELLANY

Mount Wood in the St. Elias Mountains was named for Zachary Taylor Wood (1860-1915), great grandson of the 12th United States president, Zachary Taylor. Wood joined the North-West Mounted Police in 1883 and rose to the rank of Inspector. The peak was named in 1900 by J.J. McArthur, DLS, of the International Boundary Commission.

American Gulch, a tributary of Bonanza Creek, was staked by American prospectors, the Laughlin brothers. In 1904, the gulch yielded the largest gold nugget ever found in the Yukon.

Schwatka Lake, formed as a result of damming on the Yukon River, was named for Lt. Frederick Schwatka, who was born in Illinois in 1849. His initial forays into the Arctic were in 1879-80. In 1883 he rafted down the Yukon River, and had his resulting surveys incorporated into an 1885 USCGS published map. His work was not looked upon favourably by Canadian government authorities as, ignoring existing nomenclature, he preferred to superimpose his own commemorative names on the landscape features!

Thetis Bay on the eastern side of Herschel Island was named for the *USS Thetis*, a survey ship under the command of Lt. Commander Charles Stockton, who was charting the western Arctic coast in 1889.

TOPONYMIE DES ÉTATS-UNIS AU QUÉBEC

Jean Poirier*

Il n'est pas encore possible d'établir, même approximativement, la contribution toponymique des États-Unis à la nomenclature géographique du Québec. Cette constatation est due principalement à la connaissance incomplète des noms de lieux du territoire et à l'origine encore inconnue de bien des toponymes québécois. Et qui plus est, il y a une foule de noms de lieux homonymes au Québec et aux États-Unis, tels **Saint-Louis, La Salle, Bellevue, Champlain, Frontenac, Granby, Windsor, Richmond, Carleton, Bolton, Alma**, etc. Il n'est pas toujours possible de connaître les apports de chacun.

Si l'on ne tient pas compte des noms de lieux d'entités transfrontalières tels la **rivière Missisquoi** et le **lac Memphrémagog**, la liste de noms qui est présentée à la fin de cet article contient quatre-vingt-onze toponymes étasuniens. Mais ce nombre doit être multiplié plusieurs fois si on veut être plus près de la réalité. On entend par toponymie des États-Unis les appellations qui rappellent des lieux, des ethnies, des gentilés de même que des personnes qui sont nées ou se sont illustrées dans le pays de l'oncle Sam.

Voici quelques exemples de l'apport des États-Unis à la nomenclature du territoire québécois. Parmi les personnages américains honorés, citons l'ancien président John F. Kennedy ainsi que les généraux Pershing, Dix et Arnold. Mais la liste s'arrête là. C'est dire que les noms prestigieux comme Washington, Lincoln et même La Fayette ne sont pas présents dans la toponymie québécoise.

Les fondateurs de villes et autre lieux habités du Québec, originaires des États-Unis, ont leur place. À la suite de la guerre de l'Indépendance américaine, des Loyalistes – ces Américains qui ont refusé de se joindre à la Révolution américaine – ont imprimé leur marque dans la toponymie. Ainsi, le hameau de **New Mexico**, dans Compton, a été baptisé par H.L. Austin d'après la localité de Mexico, Maine. **Austin, Frelighsburg et Philipsburg** doivent leur nom à leur fondateur : **Austin**, rappelle Nicholas Austin, originaire du New Hampshire; **Frelighsburg** honore Abram Freligh, né à Clinton, New York; **Philipsburg** tire son nom de Philip ou Phillip Ruiter, un résident du comté de Dutchess, New York, qui est venu à cet endroit de Missisquoi en 1809; **Chandler**, en Gaspésie, honore l'industriel américain Milton Chandler, de Philadelphia, qui a établi, avec J.-E.-A. Dubuc, une usine à cet endroit en 1912.

La présence des États-Unis s'affirme aussi dans les noms de lacs et autres entités géographiques. Les toponymes ayant le terme **Américain(s)** attestent la présence à ces endroits de chasseurs et de pêcheurs venant des États-Unis. Ainsi, la **pointe des Américains**, dans Lac-Saint-Jean-Est, a une telle origine. Cette pointe, située à l'extrémité de l'île d'Alma, fut acquise en 1880 par un groupe d'amateurs de pêche des États-Unis. Ce «Club des Américains» est alors composé de douze membres provenant des États de New York et de «Pennsylvania.» L'activité touristique et sportive de ce club à cet endroit a duré près de 32 ans, ce qui explique que les résidents du Québec lui aient donné d'une façon spontanée le nom de **pointe des Américains**.

Les nomenclatures toponymiques des États-Unis et du Québec ont souvent puisé aux même sources, qu'elles soient amérindienne, française et anglaise, d'où le nombre impressionnant d'homonymes. À cette contribution, s'est ajouté un apport particulier comme l'atteste un certain nombre de noms géographiques indiqués dans la liste suivante.

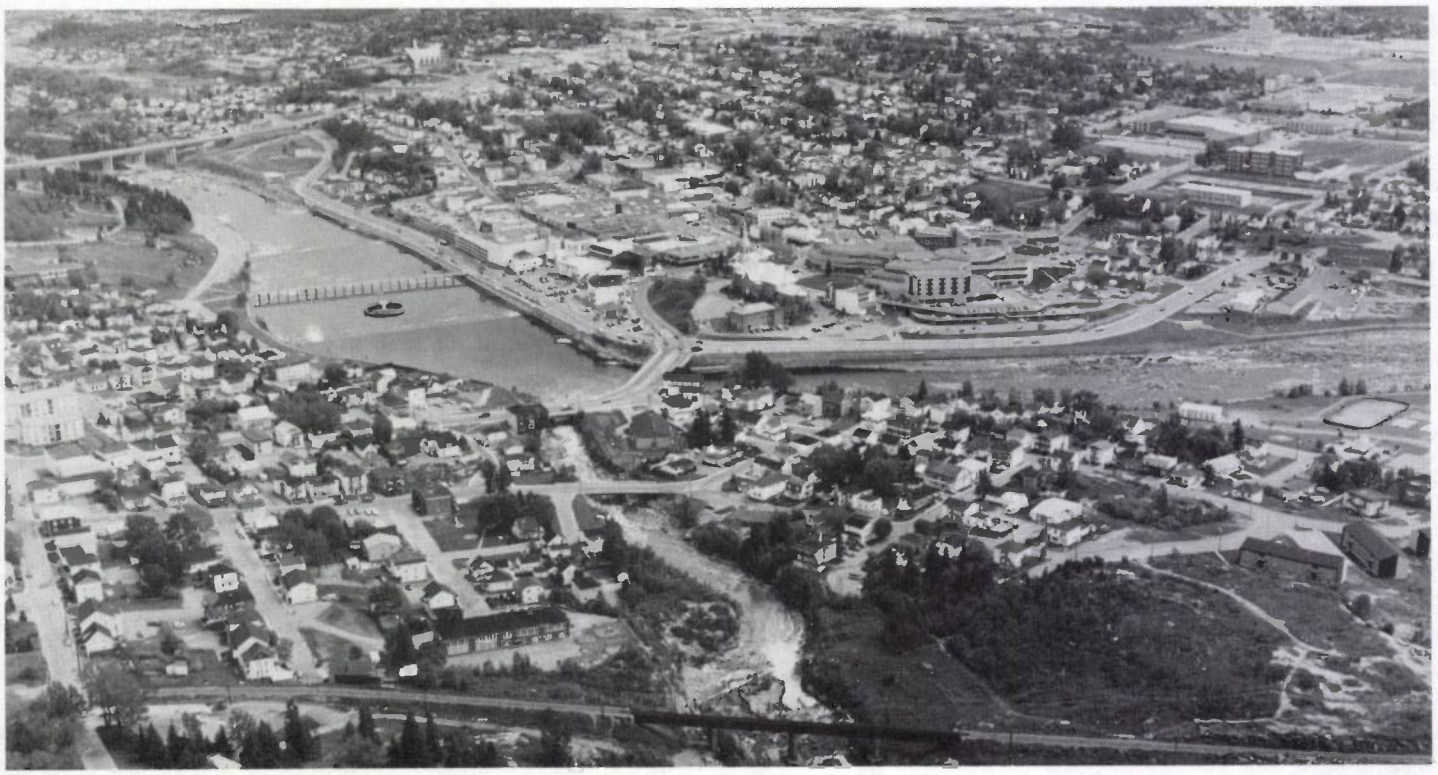
Rue Principale à Granby, Québec, avec à l'arrière-plan le clocher de l'église Notre-Dame. Granby est un des noms de lieux homonymes au Québec et aux États-Unis
(Source : Ville de Granby)

* Jean Poirier, Adjoint au président, Commission de toponymie du Québec, Québec.

Liste de plusieurs toponymes du Québec rappelant des lieux, des ethnies, des gentilés ou des personnes illustres des États-Unis

Toponymes	Coordonnées Lat.	Long.
Alaska, Lac	47 56	75 45
Américain, Lac	47 42	76 35
Américain, Lac	48 20	69 53
Américain, Rochers de l'	51 20	57 48
Américaine, Rivière	46 50	71 59
Américaines, Chutes	46 51	72 01
Américains, Banc des	48 38	64 00
Américains, Havre aux	49 50	67 01
Américains, Île aux	50 11	61 51
Américains, Lac aux	48 57	66 01
Américains, Lac des	46 27	77 29
Américains, Lac des	46 55	72 23
Américains, Lac des	47 51	70 21
Américains, Montagne des	47 53	69 57
Américains, Pointe aux	50 12	66 04
Américains, Pointe des	48 32	71 37
Américains, Ruisseau des	48 58	66 05
Américains, Ruisseau des	46 58	73 07
Américains, Ruisseau des	47 47	70 21
American, Pointe	45 54	76 57
Amérique, Lac	48 12	71 08
Arnold, Lac	45 15	70 53
Arnold, Rivière	45 27	70 52
Austin (Municipalité)	45 11	72 17
Beebe Plain (Municipalité de village)	45 01	72 09
Boston, Baie	47 46	78 15
Boston, Embranchement	45 09	73 30
Boston, Lac	47 19	72 37
Boston, Lac	47 35	73 36
Boston, Lac	49 05	69 20
Boston, Lac	49 56	67 52
Boston, Lac	50 49	66 57
Boston, Ruisseau	47 46	78 12
Bostonnais, Barrage	47 54	72 15
Bostonnais, Chenal	47 42	72 30
Bostonnais, Grand rivière	47 00	72 16
Bostonnais, Grand lac	47 54	72 14
Bostonnais, Île	47 45	72 27
Bostonnais, Petite rivière	47 05	72 19
Bostonnais, Petite rivière	47 23	72 47
Bostonnais, Petit lac	47 52	72 17
Bostonnais, Pointe	47 22	72 34
Bostonnais, Rivière	47 28	72 47
Californie (Hameau)	46 21	73 14
Chandler (Ville)	48 21	64 41
Charrington (Lieu-dit)	45 11	71 34
Chicago, Rivière de	47 39	70 26
Comanches, Lac des	46 09	74 03
Dixville (Municipalité de village)	45 04	71 46
Eaton, Île	47 36	72 22
Eustis (Hameau)	45 18	71 55
Florida, Lac	48 07	73 12
Florida, Lac	48 42	69 40
Florida, Lac	50 45	68 36
Frelighsburg (Municipalité)	45 03	72 48
La Bostonnais (Municipalité)	47 23	72 31
La Bostonnais (Hameau)	47 31	72 42
Lac-Meech (Centre de villégiature)	45 31	75 52
Meech, Lac	45 32	75 54
Meech, Ruisseau	45 36	75 53

Toponymes	Coordonnées Lat.	Long.
Mississipi, Montagne	47 38	69 45
Mississippi, Rivière	48 49	64 52
Mississippi Ouest, Rivière	48 50	64 54
Navajo, Lac	49 26	70 48
Navajo, Ruisseau	49 26	70 48
New Mexico (Hameau)	45 21	71 27
New York, Anse de	51 22	57 12
New York, Anse de	51 27	57 42
New York, Pointe de	51 27	57 42
Ohio, Lac	48 20	72 55
Pershing (Canton)	48 05	77 00
Petit-Maine, Le (Lieu-dit)	46 36	70 02
Philipsburg (Municipalité de village)	45 02	73 05
Président-Kennedy, Avenue du	45 30	73 36
Président-Kennedy, Route du	46 27	71 02
Reno, Lac	47 20	75 36
Reno, Lac	48 41	73 54
Saratoga, Lac	47 33	74 55
Tennessee (Hameau)	45 22	73 39
Texas (Hameau)	45 24	73 38
U.S.A., Lac	49 24	69 03
Vermont, Lac	48 57	71 09
Yale, Cours d'eau	46 28	75 32
Yankee, Havre	50 18	59 48
Yankee, Havre	51 27	57 16
Yankee, Lacs	46 50	77 13



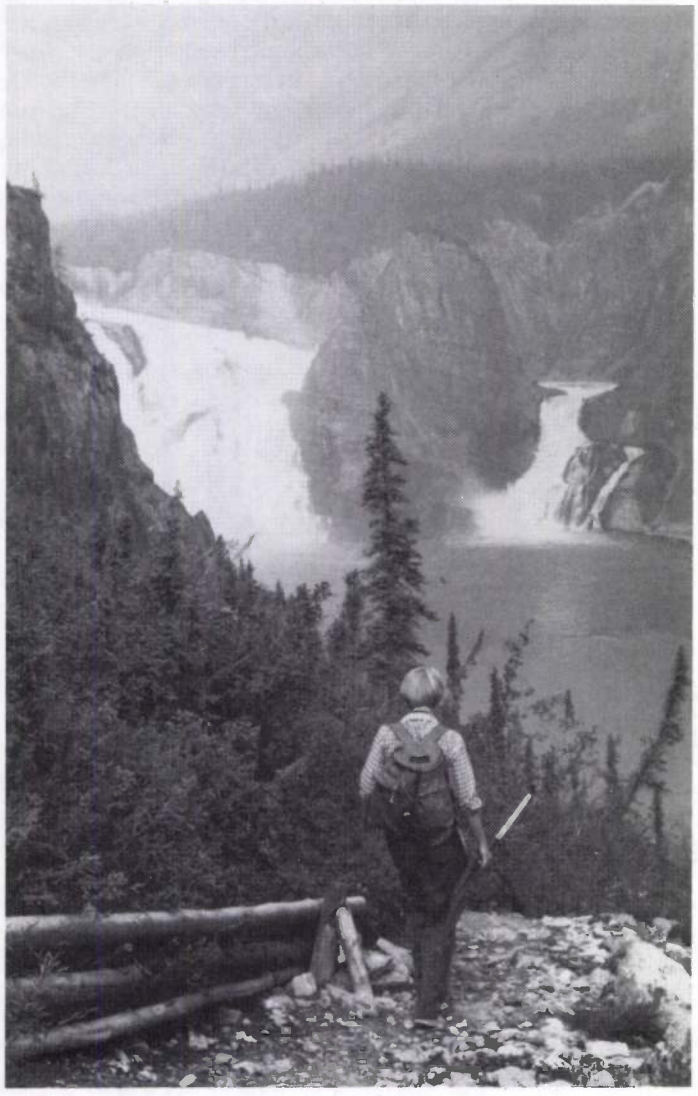
Vue aérienne d'Alma, Québec, ici traversée du sud-est au nord-ouest par la Petite Décharge du lac Saint-Jean. En suivant une direction nord-ouest, ce cours d'eau prend le nom de rivière Saguenay aux abords de la pointe des Américains, lieu autrefois fréquenté par un club de pêche composé d'Américains. (Source : Ville d'Alma)

VIRGINIA FALLS

William B. Hoyt*

There are very few scenes in all of Canada that are more breathtakingly beautiful than **Virginia Falls**, on the South Nahanni River, in the Northwest Territories. The falls are clearly the focal point of that wild and dramatic waterway; some 90 m high[1], approaching twice the height of Niagara Falls, they are now part of Nahanni National Park Reserve and, since 1979, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

* William B. Hoyt, Assemblyman, State of New York, Albany.



Virginia Falls, from Faille Portage trail
(Courtesy: Canadian Parks Service)

After reading R.M. Patterson's **The Dangerous River**[2], the story of his 1927-29 exploration of the South Nahanni River, and truly one of the great classics of northern travel, eight of us canoed the river in August 1977. In my research for the trip and subsequent readings, I became interested in one Fenley Hunter, who supposedly had named the falls after his "infant daughter" Virginia. Hunter was a wealthy businessman from Long Island, New York. As an amateur explorer, he had made a number of trips to the north, including a 1922 retracing of Dawson's trail from British Columbia to Francis Lake, Yukon.

Two thoughts compelled me to continue my search. Is Virginia still alive, and why would the Canadian government agree to name the "great falls" of the Nahanni after a Yankee? Indeed, Virginia is alive, and, in a three hour interview with her in 1989, I discovered she had never been north to see the landmark that now bears her name. As to the official naming of the falls - her father must have been a very persuasive man in dealing with the bureaucracy in Ottawa! In 1929, Thomas Riggs[3] of New York drew the attention of Ottawa government administrators to Hunter's journey of exploration. With the support of the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior, the Geographic Board of Canada then approved the name **Virginia Falls** on February 4, 1930.

My research on Fenley Hunter, particularly his 1928 trip to the South Nahanni River (where, incidentally, he shared several campsites with Patterson) should be completed this year, and will result in an article in a Canadian magazine.

1 On the 1972 edition of the National Topographic System map 95 F (1:250 000) Virginia Falls are noted as having a drop of 294 ft.

2 Patterson, R.M. (1966): The Dangerous River. Gray's Publishing, Sidney, British Columbia.

3 Most likely the same Thomas Riggs who was appointed as the U.S. Boundary Commissioner in 1935.

SOME EXCERPTS FROM FENLEY HUNTER'S DIARY

- AUGUST 1928, ON THE SOUTH NAHANNI RIVER*

Camp No. 42-A Virginia Falls Camp Cloudy
22nd August

We climbed the hill behind camp at 7:15 this morning and had our first view of Virginia Falls and I hope the roll of films I took under cloudy conditions do them justice. It is just as good as Niagara, only smaller in scale. I have not measured them yet but estimate them well over 200'. The entire river falls into a box canyon with calm water just below the Falls and much mist. I wish Virginia could see them as I have named them after her.

The main Falls face southeast, the first 75' or so being a sluice box with 3 large rocks in the middle. Then comes the big drop of about 200' over the south side, which is divided from the north part of the river by a 1000' wedge-shaped island. The island is in the middle of the Falls. There is more water in the south branch than in the north ....

I will measure the Falls tomorrow with the D.B. Aneroid and the Abney Level and also take more pictures. The Falls are wonderful and after last night's sleep the whole game looks better.

We long ago abandoned our mosquito tents as those pests are gone and use the fly with a good camp-fire, sleeping 3 men in a row. We mended 10 holes in the canoe this afternoon with much sewing and tarring of holes and hope she holds together until we reach Ft. Simpson where I plan to buy a scow and proceed to Aklavik and then over to Ft. Yukon, if possible. We still have 35 days more until the last boat leaves there for Dawson, which should be enough, if we have any luck. I fished this afternoon but had no luck. I would like to portage to the head of the Falls and proceed on. The river goes up a wide valley northwest in much the same kind of country, but I think a month devoted to the South Nahanni is all the time we can spare. Have packed the mining tools from Edmonton and now the boys don't want to use them!

* * * *

Camp No. 42-B Virginia Falls Camp Fine, clear day
23rd August

Albert [Dease] and I explored Virginia Falls today from top to bottom while George [Ball] hunted the mountains

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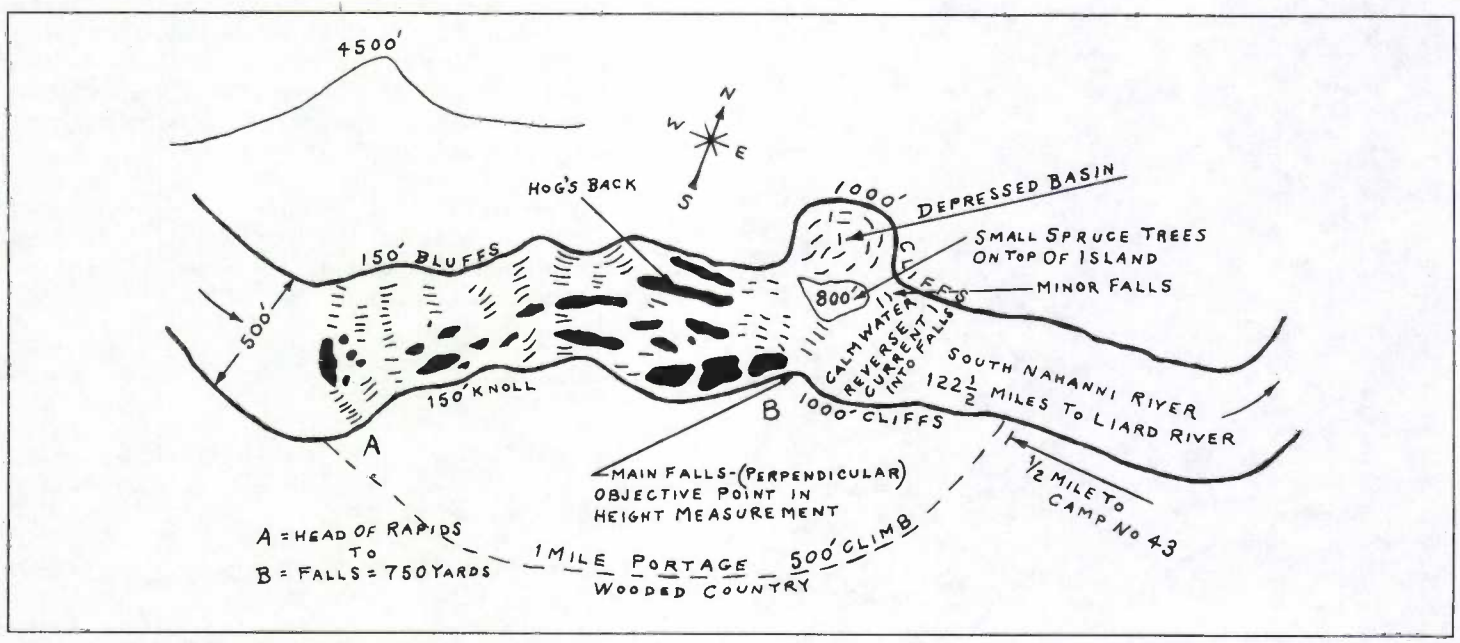
* From records of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names Secretariat.



Plan of Virginia Falls, redrawn from the record in the diary of Fenley Hunter, who was probably the first white man to photograph and measure the falls

for meat on the north side of the river, but without success.

The Falls are surely magnificent. I took careful measurements with the Abney Level for the height of the main Falls and also used the Aneroid from the foot to the head of the rapids. There is a total drop in the river of 390'. I believe the main Falls is about 325' but will have to wait for Gale to work out my triangulations. I was very careful with them and rechecked everything. When you get close in under the Falls the mist is like heavy rain and the noise deafening.

Afterwards, we went on top and took many pictures which I hope will turn out well as there are some grand views. Above the first rapid the river is as calm as a lake and apparently that condition extends for many miles; Poole Field said 70 miles. A very tough one-mile portage on the south side extends around the Falls, including about a 500' very steep climb which is possible but would be arduous. To explore beyond the Falls a man should be here at this Camp No. 43 by August 1st with plenty of grub, as game is scarce. A 5 HP engine on a 20' canoe would be better than a 2 1/2 HP, if gas could be carried for the job. There are rough mountains to the west and northwest of the Falls with much snow and ice on top, which George reports after his climb.

The limestone formation we have encountered from the Liard still persists and extends further up the river. I have made a careful plan of the Falls. This was a grand day, after coming 1500 miles from Peace River Crossing and I feel repaid for all the back-aches and fatigue.

It gets dark now at 8 o'clock instead of twilight all night, as in June.

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

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (1990): Canada - Geographical names and the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa, 4 p. Free. [ISBN 0-662-17490-9].

Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (1990): Canada - Les noms géographiques et le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques. Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Ottawa, 4 p. Gratuit. [ISBN 0-662-95837-3].

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (1990): Naming Canada's geographical features. Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa, 4 p. Free [ISBN 0-662-17416-X].

Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (1990): La dénomination des entités géographiques du Canada. Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Ottawa, 4 p. Gratuit. [ISBN 0-662-95775-X].

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names / Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (1990): Gazetteer of Canada: Prince Edward Island / Répertoire géographique du Canada: Île-du-Prince-Édouard. Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Ottawa, 36 p. [ISBN 0-660-54845-3].

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1990): Commission de toponymie. Québec, 16 p. Gratuit.

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1990): Répertoire toponymique du Québec 1987, Supplément refondu 1989. Québec, 134 p. 16,95 $. [ISBN 2-551-14032-3]. Disponible / available from: Les Publications du Québec, Case postale 1005, Québec (Québec) G1R 7B5.

Paré, Pierre et collaborateurs (1990): La toponymie des Naskapis. Dossiers toponymiques, 22, Commission de toponymie du Québec, Québec, 98 p. distribution restreinte. [ISBN 2-550-20417-4].

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS AND THEIR CANADIAN AND AMERICAN TOPONYMY

Anne Mackintosh*

Several years ago, I researched a map project for the Thousand Islands Area Residents' Association, T.I.A.R.A., gathering the Canadian geographical names in the stretch of the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Brockville, Ontario, the area commonly known as the Thousand Islands.

Many of the islands have three or more names, some never before recorded, existing only in the minds of long-time residents: "river rats", fishing guides, water taxi drivers, river mail deliverers, handymen and dock builders for cottage owners. The resulting chart, **Plan of the Canadian Islands in the River St. Lawrence**, in three sections covering the river between Howe Island and Jones Creek, was published in 1987. Its index contains all the island names, both official and colloquial.

It was during my interviews for this project that I started to appreciate more fully the enormous influence of the St. Lawrence River on the lives of the people settled on both the Canadian and American shores.

The original Canadian communities had often been settled well inland from the waterfront where the farm land was better, but these villages always needed a "window" on the main thoroughfare, the river. So, Mallorytown people docked their boats at Mallorytown Landing, Escott and Waterton had Rockport (originally Stony Point) and Lansdowne had Ivy Lea.[1]

From these little ports, and the many small docks on the mainland and on the larger inhabited islands, people would set out across the St. Lawrence, sometimes rowing skiffs, to visit friends in corresponding waterfront settlements such as Alexandria Bay and Clayton (originally French Creek) on the American side. I found that the old-timers had often had more contact across "the River" than up and down it.

In the 19th century, however, there had been hostility between the two sides of the river, particularly during the War of 1812. When the British officer, Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen, surveyed the islands in 1816, he named some of them to commemorate this war, in which the "1000 Islands" had been a scene of fierce naval battles.

The location of the International Boundary had not yet been established. Many of the islands named after British admirals and ships are in waters which are now American. The boundary now runs right through some island clusters, such as the **Amateur** and **Brock** groups, and also through the little collection of islands commemorating the tiny vessels of the 1812 War: **Barge, Dinghy, Gig** (now two islands: locally known as North Gig and South Gig) and **The Punts**.

Owen named one group of islands for the fighting ships of the War of 1812: for example, **St. Lawrence, Prince**

Part of the Thousand Islands Bridge linking Ontario with New York State. View looking east through the Raft Narrows within Canadian waters. Ivy Lea Provincial Park is on the left, and Georgina Island is in the right foreground; Surveyor Island can be seen at the entrance to Bucks Bay near the centre of the photo.

(Courtesy: 1000 Islands International Council)

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* Anne Mackintosh, Thousand Islands Residents' Association, Lansdowne, Ontario. (President of T.I.A.R.A. 1981-83 and Coordinator of the Map project 1986-87.)

1 **Ivy Lea** was named for the Ivey family, whose homestead once had the post office tucked in one corner of the kitchen and still has a cupboard containing rows of little pigeon-holes for the mail. The name was shortened with the elimination of the "e", reputedly because the Post Office preferred a neatly symmetrical sign, with the words "Ivy" and "Lea" balancing each other.

Regent, Princess Charlotte, Endymion and **Camelot**. Today, these islands are part of the St. Lawrence Islands National Park or are owned by cottagers, some of whose families have been coming to the Thousand Islands for generations and many of whom are American. St. Lawrence Island (now known as **Sugar Island** because of the maple trees) has long been owned by the American Canoe Association. Islands with warlike names like **Deathdealer, Bloodletter, Dumfounder** and **Astounder** are now peacefully occupied by tranquil cottages where Canadians and Americans return every summer to renew their international friendships.

In many places, such as the **International Rift**, there is only a narrow stretch of water separating the two countries. Over the years, this proximity has proved a temptation for various kinds of smugglers. **Collier Island** on the Canadian side was once known as Nigger Island, reputedly because the body of an escaping slave was washed up on its shore. During American Prohibition, many a crate of liquor was towed by moonlight from the Canadian shore across the river. Names like **Smuggler's Cove**, not far from the Canadian village of Ivy Lea, have obvious implications.

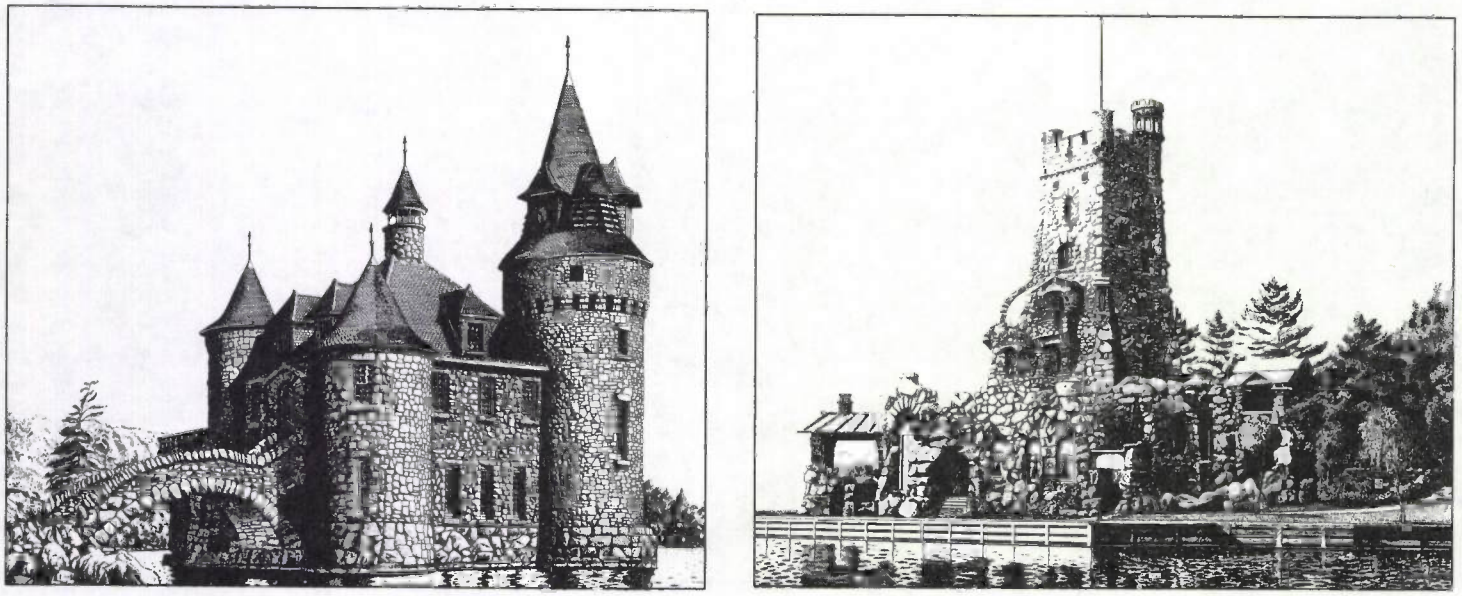
The turn of the century was the glamorous heyday of the Thousand Islands, when the rich and famous - particularly Americans - spent long summers in enormous "cottages", built at great expense.

The two sides of the river were kept in close touch by the passenger steamers visiting such small communities as Fineview, Thousand Islands Park, and Murray Hill Park, N.Y. Ferries plied the river, joining Alexandria Bay with Rockport, and Gananoque with Clayton. Steamers needed fuel and there were many waterfront locations where firewood was available. One was Darlingside, on the Canadian shore opposite Hill Island; now only a small building remains to mark the location of a busy trading spot.

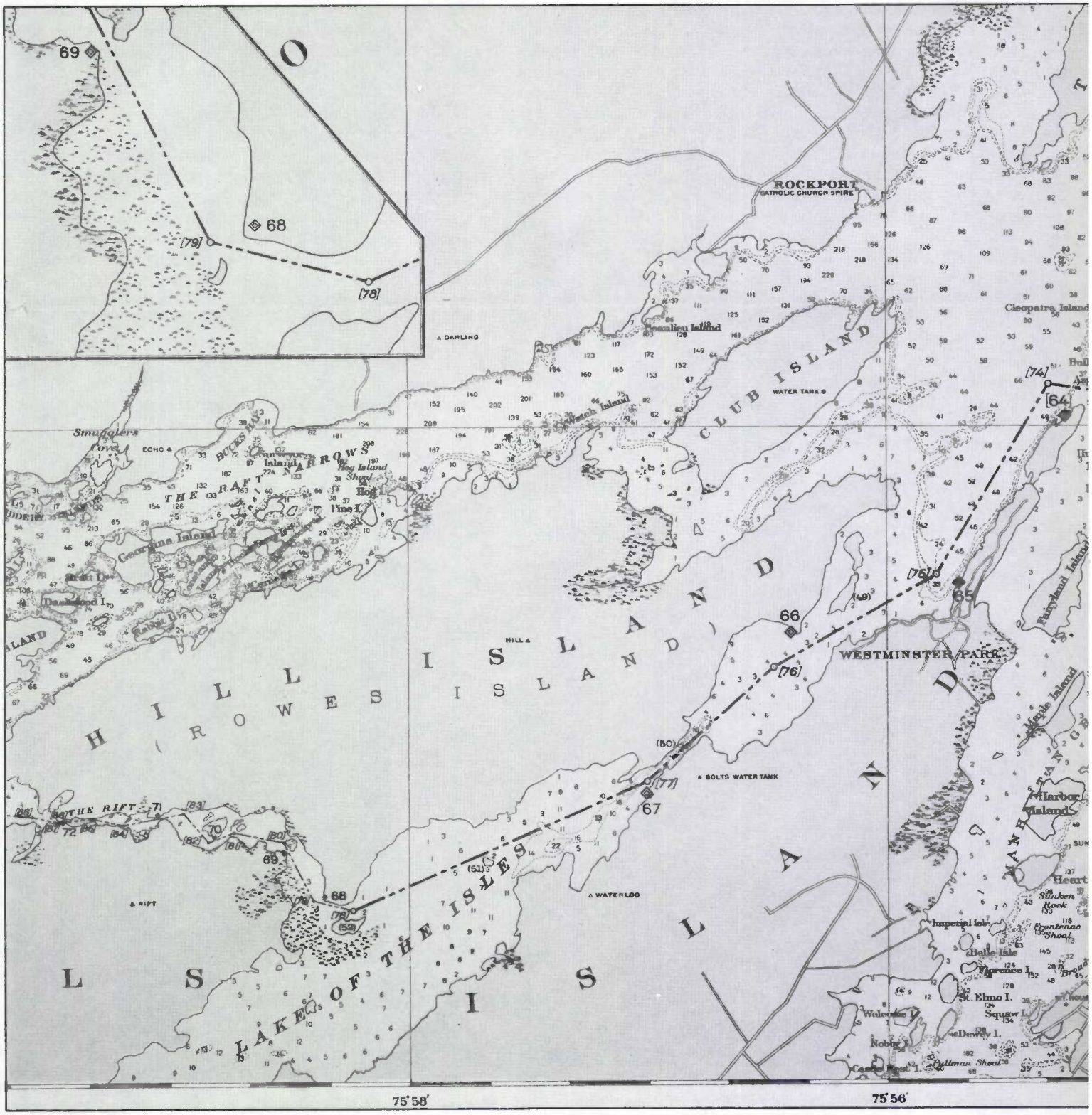
Today diesel-driven tour boats love to remark on the celebrities who visited or, in the past, owned some of the islands. **Heart Island**, just off Alexandria Bay, was named for its heart-like shape, which is not a natural occurrence but an expensive creation of its owner, Mr. Boldt. He was the owner of the Waldorf Astoria in New York, and was building a vast 120-room castle on the island for his wife when she died in 1902 and all work was called to a halt. The romantic ruin has always captured the imagination of visitors, and is today being restored.

Another American island boasting a castle-like "cottage" is **Dark Island** (also known as Jorstadt Island). The red roofs and turrets stand out clearly across the water, and can easily be spotted by travellers as they drive along the 1000 Islands Parkway on the Canadian shore.

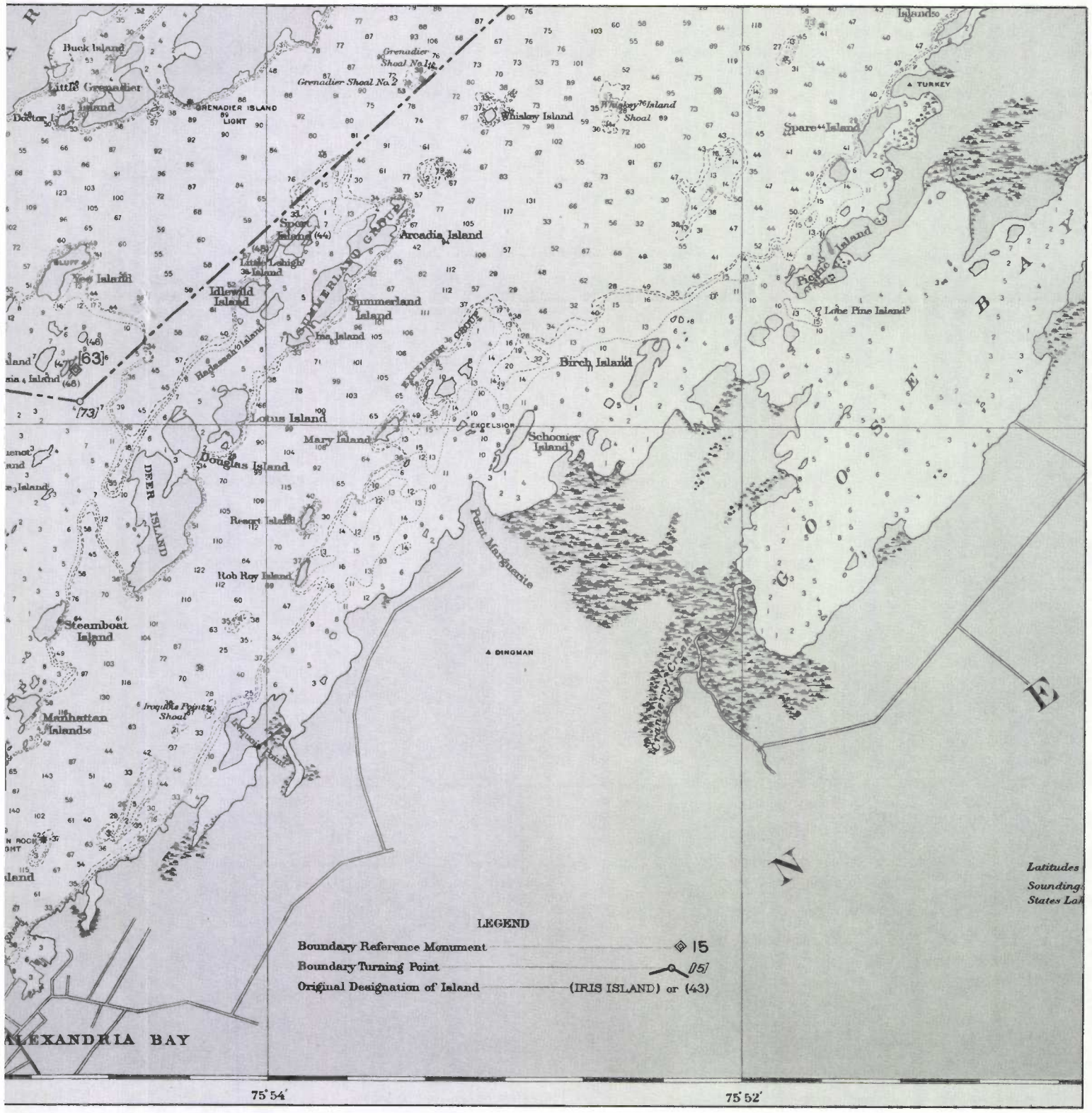
In 1940, the two sides of the river were dramatically united by the international bridge: one span joining the Canadian mainland to Hill Island, a short span joining Hill Island (Canadian) with Wellesley Island (once Wells Island - American) and the last span joining Wellesley Island to Collins Landing on the American mainland between Alexandria Bay and Clayton. Tiny islands such as **Boundary** and **Sentinel** are found near the border, which runs through a large embayment called **Lake of the Isles** (once known as Lake Waterloo).



Sketches of Boldt Castle, Heart Island, on the United States side of the St. Lawrence River.
(Courtesy: 1000 Islands International Council)



Part of the Thousand Islands and the Canada-U.S. boundary, as show



on the International Waterways Commission boundary sheet #5, 1915

The long history of friendly relations between Canada and the United States continues today with tourists streaming back and forth visiting each other's shorelines by car and boat, sharing the history evoked by the toponyms in the Thousand Islands.

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Anne Mackintosh presented more details on the toponymy of the area in her article ***Place names in the Thousand Islands*** *in CANOMA 13(1), July 1987.*

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1990		1990	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
XVIIth International Congress on Onomastic Sciences	Aug. 13-18	Helsinki	13-18 août	XVII^{e} Congrès international des sciences onomastiques
Fourteenth Western Geographic Names Conference	Sept. 5	Washington, D.C.	5 sept.	Fourteenth Western Geographic Names Conference
Centennial celebration of the United States Board on Geographic Names	Sept. 6-8	Washington, D.C.	6-8 sept.	Célébrations du centenaire de la United States Board on Geographic Names
Connecticut Onomastic Symposium	Oct. 6	Willimantic, Connecticut	6 oct.	Connecticut Onomastic Symposium
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees	Oct. 10-12	Halifax	10-12 oct.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
South Pacific Place Names Conference	Nov. 5-7	Wellington, New Zealand	5-7 nov.	South Pacific Place Names Conference
American Name Society, Modern Language Association	Dec. 27-29	Chicago	27-29 déc.	American Name Society, Modern Language Association

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	1991		1991	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Blue Ridge Onomastic Symposium	April	Greensboro, North Carolina	avril	Blue Ridge Onomastic Symposium
North Central Name Society	April 27	Sugar Grove, Illinois	27 avr.	North Central Name Society
Names Institute	May 4	New York, N.Y.	4 mai	Names Institute
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	May 26-27	Kingston, Ont.	26-27 mai	Société canadienne d'onomastique

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN NAMES ACROSS THE NIAGARA BOUNDARY

John N. Jackson*

The Niagara boundary

This paper introduces certain similarities and contrasts that exist in place and road names on either side of the international boundary along the Niagara River. Established in 1783 when the United States separated from British North America, and confirmed in the same location after the War of 1812, the boundary is a dividing line, yet also the major link between the two nations. It separates two distinct decision-making systems which operate with different powers, financial resources, legislation and attitudes at the federal, provincial/state and regional/municipal levels of government. It interconnects with its heavy flows of rail, truck and automobile traffic over the international bridges across the Niagara River. (The best known and most frequented is the **Peace Bridge**, between Fort Erie and Buffalo, named as a symbol of friendship between the two nations.)

The boundary has changed in meaning and purpose. It was drawn through territory that was largely unknown, except for the immediate vicinity of the river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The boundary divided the Great Lakes Basin, previously under British control within the Province of Quebec, into two distinct units. It meant much to the United Empire Loyalist settlers who sought to escape from the new nation to the south, but less to later waves of European immigrants searching for homestead and living opportunities on both sides.

After both banks and the hinterland areas of the Niagara River had been settled, destruction during the War of 1812 and emerging national independence on each side of the river caused the boundary to crystallize. It became an indisputable reality, which although possible to overcome or offset, nevertheless has influenced and continues to influence events in both riparian locations.

Ferries, and later, railway and highway crossings, have spanned the river. Trade flow has expanded, so that each nation is now the other's best partner. American companies have moved into the Niagara Peninsula of Southern Ontario, and Canadian companies are operating in the Niagara Falls and Buffalo metropolitan area of New York State. Both Frontier regions attract many recreational, leisure, and family journeys from the territory of the other. Even so, tensions remain. Will the Canada - United States Free Trade Agreement destroy the Niagara Fruit Belt, or cause American companies to withdraw across the boundary? Will Americans reduce the flow of acid rain, or solve the many problems of water pollution that so aggravate the quality of the boundary waters within the Niagara River?

Some differences in the naming process as the boundary is crossed

Two parkways, so called, follow the scenic Niagara River. Both introduce "way" for a major route of passage from one place to another, but their characters differ markedly. "Parkway" literally means a landscaped highway of high amenity character and great aesthetic appeal.

Ontario's **Niagara River Parkway** obviously fulfills such criteria. It meanders amiably along the river's western bank, it commands magnificent views onto the river, the falls and the gorge, and it is a major jewel among Canada's recreational endowments. Not so the **Robert Moses Parkway**, which is a high-speed, four-lane through route that carries heavy commercial truck and private automobile traffic. It separates the tourist areas of Niagara Falls, New York, from Goat Island and the falls, and the residential areas to the north from the landscaped, open space that follows the rim of the gorge.

Some major differences between the Canadian and American sides of Niagara, result from the United States breaking away from the British Empire, whereas the Canadian side evolved slowly within the ambit of British influence, retaining the British heritage and many of its associations. When two power stations were constructed, one on either side in the Niagara Gorge at Queenston-Lewiston, both were named after important individuals responsible for these achievements. But the Canadian **Sir Adam Beck Generating Station** faces the "plebian" **Robert Moses Generating Station**. No knighthoods have been awarded in the United States; this is a British tradition. One river, yet two names are used for the comparable developments of its hydro-electric resource, with a complex of tunnels, reservoirs and radiating lines that together supply the international North American grid system.

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British links were again reflected when the **Queen Elizabeth Way** was opened in 1939 by King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain, and was named after Her Majesty. Again "way" is used, correctly and with pride, for this Canadian section of the major inter-connecting route between Toronto and New York. It is significant that in Ontario the provincial highway system is still known as the **King's Highway**, but unlike other multi-lane routes in Ontario, the Queen Elizabeth Way does not carry a number, like for example, Highway 401 between Windsor and the Quebec border.

When the American interstate highway system was constructed, the spine route between Buffalo and Albany was more typically allocated both a number, **I-90**, and a name, in this case after the Governor of the State, **The New York State (Thomas E. Dewey) Thruway**. Both Canadian and American roads have popular abbreviations: the **QEW**, and the **Thruway**.

Names associated with the British Royal Family enjoy great popularity, and are commonly used on the Canadian Frontier to name the streets in several towns. Such names include **King**, **Queen**, **Regent**, **Prince**, **Princess**, **Duke**, **Victoria**, **Albert**, **Elizabeth**, **Philip**, **Alexander**, **Charlotte** and **Clarence**. By contrast, Buffalo has **Queen Ann's**, **Regent** and **Victoria** streets, but none of the others, and Niagara Falls, New York, has not one of these British regal names.

The placing of names on the pioneer landscape

The Canadian side was settled immediately after the American Revolution (1776), and the American side rather later, after the uncertain Hold-Over Period of British rule until 1796. Land grants were awarded through the Crown on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, and through the private transactions of Dutch investors known as the Holland Land Company on the American side. Many differences in nomenclature result.

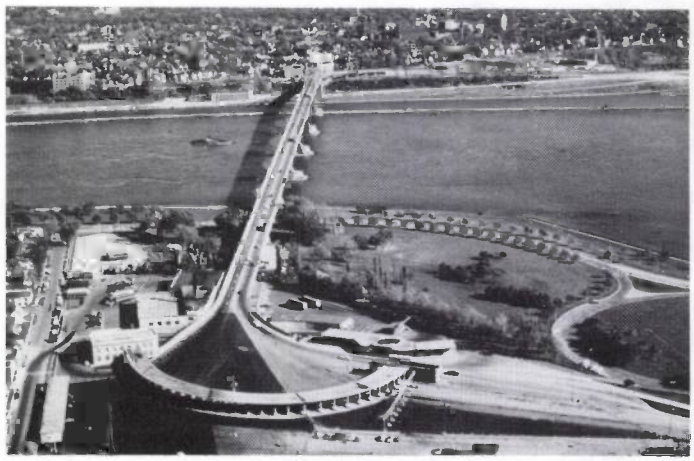
When a survey system of townships was established on the Canadian side in the 1780s, these units of administration and settlement were named after places in the British Isles. Lieutenant Governor Simcoe wished to replicate British circumstances in this new homeland, to benefit the inflow of settlers who owed allegiance to the British parliament and to the Union Jack. For the townships along the river and lake frontages of the Niagara Peninsula, Simcoe used many place names from Lincolnshire, England: **Grantham**, **Grimsby**, **Louth**, **Stamford**, **Wainfleet**, and **Willoughby**.

Other Niagara place names have direct Lincolnshire associations. **Thorold** is named after Sir John Thorold, a Lincolnshire M.P. interested in colonial policy. **Clinton** is probably a family name, Lord Clinton was created Earl of Lincoln in 1472, and Sir Henry Clinton was in command of the British forces in America from 1778 to 1782. **Pelham** is probably named after Charles A. Pelham, M.P. for Lincolnshire in 1792 and a personal friend of Simcoe. **Bertie**, now Fort Erie, is named after Sir Peregrine Bertie, third Duke of Ancaster, 19th Baron Willoughby, who supported the Canada Bill in the House of Lords. That names provide meaning to landscape is amply demonstrated through this series of township names. Although they have survived as geographic townships, as municipal township units many disappeared under the reorganizations of government in 1970, when twenty-six municipalities were reduced to twelve.

On the American side of the boundary, **Buffalo** was created by the Holland Land Company as a designed town and port on Lake Erie. Settlement here and on the extensive tract in Western New York State was guided by Joseph Ellicott, Chief of Survey, and later Agent for the Holland Land Company from 1797 to 1821. His name is reflected in **Ellicott's Creek** which enters the Niagara River at Tonawanda and **Ellicottsville** to the south. Buffalo was first named **New Amsterdam** after the city in Holland, but the inhabitants more popularly called it **Buffalo** after the creek of this name on which the village was located. The meaning of "Buffalo" is uncertain, it could be after animal bones which when found were presumed to be bison, or it may be after an Indian who lived there.

Naming streets

Buffalo's principal streets were named as a respectful gesture to honour senior members of the Holland Land Company (Figure 1). **Willinck Avenue** and **Van Staphorst Avenue** met at a spacious semi-circular arc where Ellicott intended to build a mansion with vistas along the three



The Peace Bridge of 1927 at Fort Erie
(Department of Geography, Brock University)

focusing streets: **Schimelpeninck Avenue**, **Stadnitski Avenue** and **Vollenhovens Avenue**. On Schimelpeninck Avenue a planned public square was crossed by **Busti Avenue** and **Cazenovia Avenue**.

Possibly through disdain, or through the difficulties of spelling and pronunciation encountered by non-Dutch immigrants, these names have been changed. However, the streets planned and named by Ellicott continue to provide the framework for downtown Buffalo. Willinck and Van Staphorst have become **Main Street**, the centre for positive urban renewal, now a pedestrian precinct and carrying a light-rail transit system that is expected to link through to the suburban Amherst campus of the University of Buffalo. **Church**, **Erie**, **Genesee** and **Niagara** are among the replacement names for the streets and avenues of downtown Buffalo, though Indian names have also been added: **Cayuga**, **Chippawa**, **Missisaga**, **Mohawk**, and **Tuscarora**.

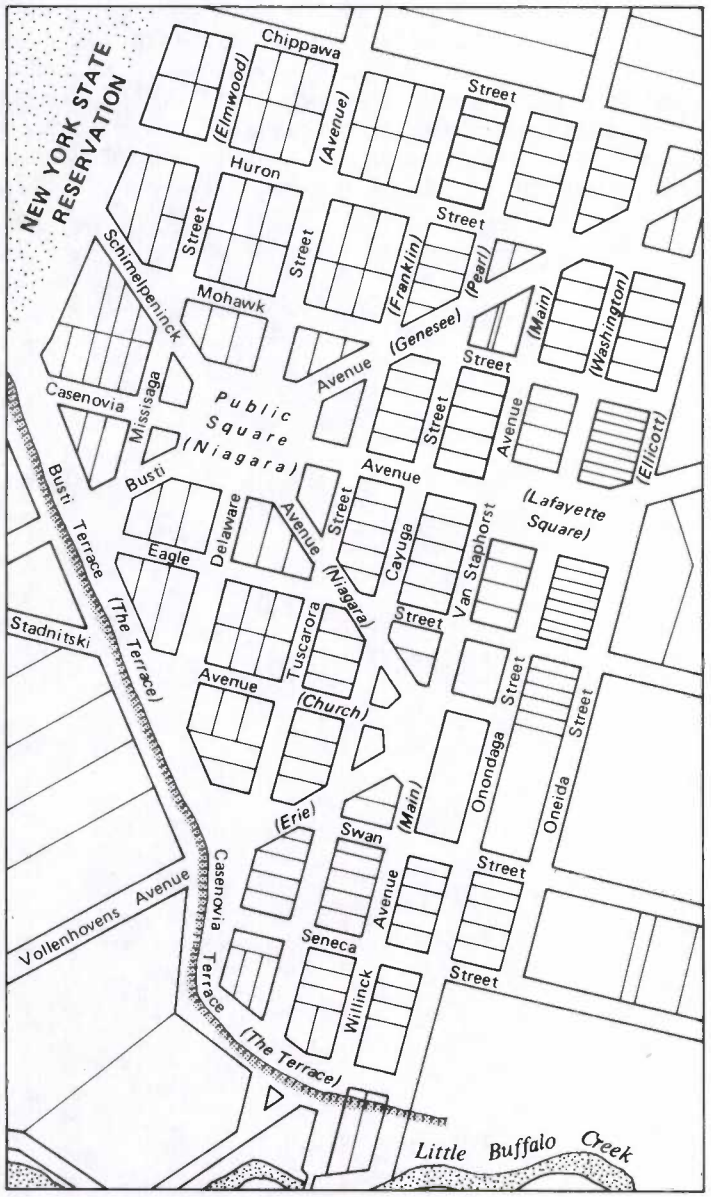


Figure 1. Buffalo, developed on land owned by the Holland Land Company, was designed by Joseph Ellicott who created a prestigious layout modelled after Washington, D.C. Although at first Dutch names were provided for Buffalo's major streets, this reflection of its entrepreneurs was short-lived.

Lewiston was founded in 1816 on the **One Mile Strip** along the river, on land obtained from the Indians. The names of Indian nations have been incorporated into the street names and help to define Lewiston's urban character (Figure 2). These are the east-west streets: **Mohawk**, **Oneida**, **Onondaga**, **Cayuga**, **Seneca** and **Tuscarora.**[1] The north-south streets are simply numbered from **One** to **Nine**.

The historic ambience of Niagara-on-the-Lake is well reflected in its distinctive historic series of street names (Figure 3). The "old survey" northwest from King Street appropriately commemorates the monarchist links of the new colony through **King**, **Queen**, **Victoria**, **Regent**, **William** and **Mary** streets. **John** could be after the king of that name or some royal relative, but perhaps Colonel John Butler, founder of the Butler's Rangers, is intended. **Johnson** refers to Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs who led actions out of Fort Niagara during the Seven Years' War in 1759; **Gage** is for Thomas Gage, who also served during the Seven Years' War and became military governor of Montreal in 1760; **Prideaux** was the British general killed in 1759 at the siege of Fort Niagara; and **Simcoe** refers to John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada; all were leading dignitaries of the Colonial period. **Front** and **Centre** bring in locational features, and **Gate** may be in the same category.

The "new survey" northeast of King Street was laid out after the War of 1812. Its street names now reflect soldiers and statesmen prominent during the Napoleonic Wars: **Castlereagh**, **Collingwood**, **Nelson**, **Picton**, **Platoff** and **Wellington**. The establishment of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company in 1831 brought the addition of the names of its officers: **Ball**, **Delater**, **Lockhart** and **Melville**. Later additions to the south included **Pafford**, a former mayor, and **Rye** after Maria Rye who ran a home for English orphans in the old court house building. Rarely can a Canadian town be so neatly divided by street names that provide a commentary on the eras during which the town developed.

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1 The Tuscarora Indian Reservation which would be a "Reserve" if in Canada, is but a few miles (kilometres if in Canada) east of Lewiston.

The Niagara River frontage

The early Canadian town of **Niagara-on-the-Lake** at the northern entrance to the Niagara River has also been involved in several name changes. It functioned as the first capital of Upper Canada, the major town of the Niagara District, and the country seat for the extensive County of Lincoln. The settlement was first called **Loyalist Village** after its inhabitants, **West Niagara** as an offshoot across the river from Fort Niagara, and **Butlersbury** after Colonel John Butler who raised and commanded the Butler's Rangers out of Fort Niagara during the American Revolution; Butlersbury near Johnstown, New York, was his former home. Many of the officers and men who served in the Butler's Rangers settled in the Niagara Peninsula. Butler served as a judge and as deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs and was a key member of the local pioneer society. **Butlersbury** was changed, seemingly by mistake or because of more common usage, to **Butlersburg.**

The town was surveyed as **Lenox** (not **Lennox**) in 1791, presumably after Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and Master General of the Ordnance in London at the time. Lenox was renamed **Newark** by Simcoe in 1792. One reference suggests this name could refer to the place in New Jersey, the previous home of many settlers; another suggestion is "New Ark", a refuge where the immigrant Loyalists could rebuild their shattered lives in new surroundings. It could also be "New Work", meaning the creation of a new centre. Not impossible is that Newark might be derived from **Newark-on-Trent**, Nottinghamshire, England; the analogy of its castle supporting the Royalist cause and resisting three sieges

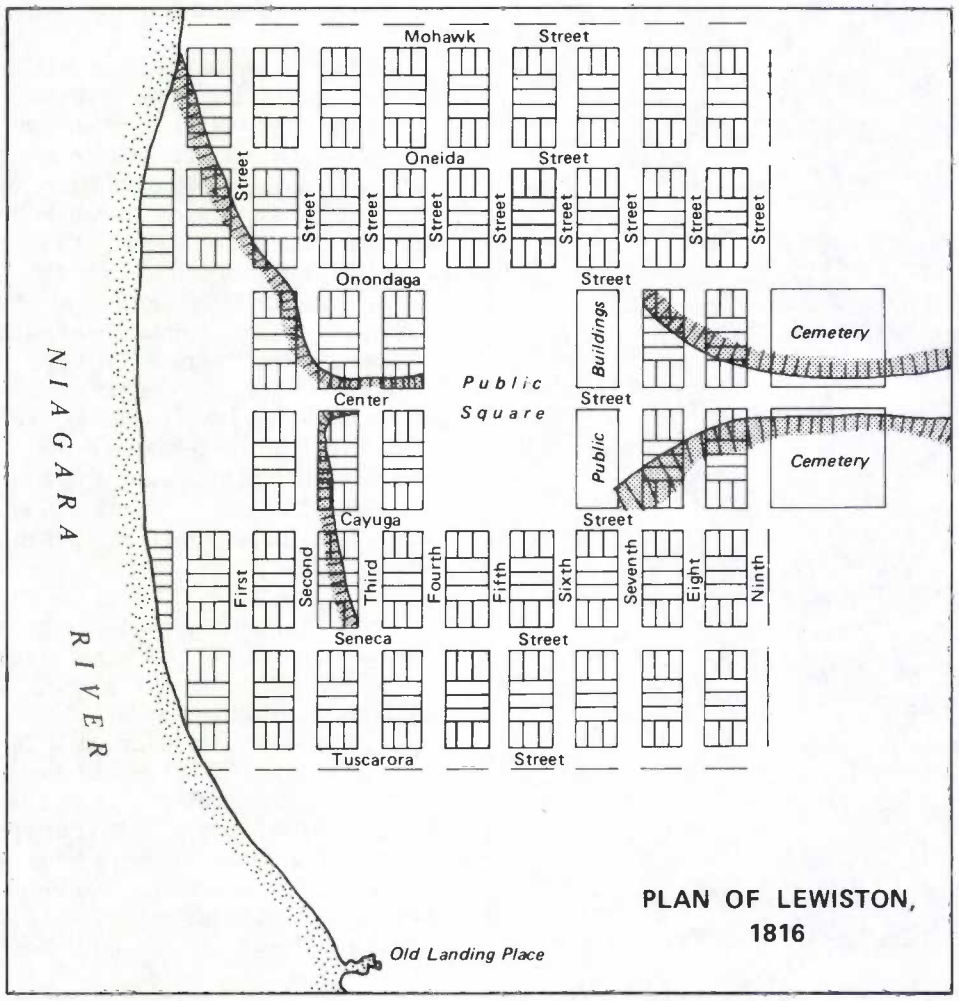

Figure 2. Lewiston (New York) is located on Indian land purchased and then known as the One Mile Strip, because of its distance inland from the Niagara River. Lewiston appropriately reflects Indian nations in its street names.

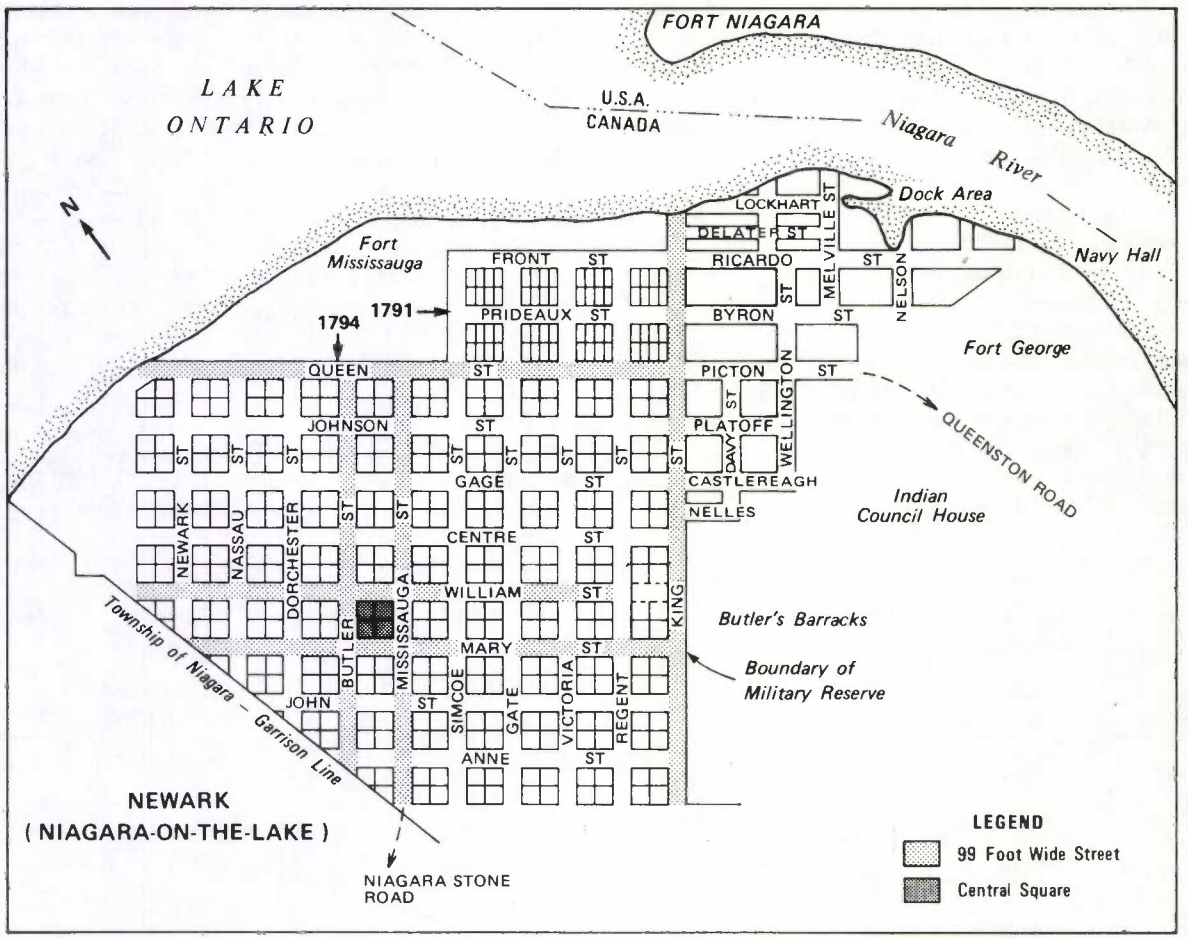

Figure 3. The street names of Niagara-on-the-Lake (Ontario) provide a lesson in Canadian history at the Niagara Frontier, and add considerable character to this distinctive town, the original capital of Upper Canada.

during the Civil War might have appealed to Simcoe.

After Simcoe's departure in 1798, **Newark** reverted by popular sentiment to **Niagara**. English names were neither indigenous nor an immediate part of tradition, but were placed on the landscape to stress the heritage links. The first immigrants, United Empire Loyalists, were British in spirit and allegiance, but had lived in the colonies for several decades, and the majority had been born outside the British Isles. They included French Huguenots (**DeCew Falls**) and German Lutherans (Bahl, now **Balls Falls**).

Niagara persisted as the official name throughout the nineteenth century. Meantime, **Niagara Falls** to the south was founded, and took over the Niagara name. To avoid confusion with its urban neighbour, the post office at Niagara was renamed **Niagara-on-the-Lake** in 1902, but the traditional name **Niagara** remained for both the township and the town. The Borough of Niagara-on-the-Lake was proposed in 1965 when amalgamation of the two "Niagara" units was suggested in a review of local government, and this historically inaccurate name was awarded in 1970 when the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake was created. Though Niagara-on-the-Lake is a pleasing name for a town of great architectural and historic character with the distinction of having a Lord Mayor, the long-established tradition of the well-known, shorter and customary name had been lost. **Niagara** as the "true" name does, however, survive unofficially in habitual use by local residents.

Naming the physical landscape

The Niagara River cuts across two comparable

landscapes, both oriented east-west, and both including the **Niagara Escarpment**, the **Onondaga Escarpment** and two significant lakeshore plains: to the south, the **Haldimand Plain** and **Erie Plain** on the Canadian side and the **Tonawanda Plain** on the American side; and to the north, the **Ontario Plain**, so named on both sides of the Niagara River (Figure 4).

On both the Canadian and American side of the boundary, creeks that drain north to Lake Ontario are named by the approximate distance of their mouth in miles from the entrance to the Niagara River. One difference is the use of **Four Mile Creek** on the Canadian Frontier, but the elided form **Fourmile Creek** on the American Frontier. Also, despite metric conversion in Canada, these streams have not yet suffered the indignity of being renamed in kilometres! Another difference is that the Canadian **Niagara Escarpment**, locally **The Ridge** or **The Mountain**, becomes **Rumsey Ridge** on American soil.

Niagara Peninsula is accepted terminology, as is the **Niagara River**, but neither name is used correctly. A "peninsula" is a neck of land almost surrounded by water. The Saanich Peninsula (B.C.) and the province of Nova Scotia are true peninsulas, but not Niagara. Regional, provincial and federal maps perpetuate this false impression, by terminating details at the Canada-United States boundary, and often leaving the other side blank. Niagara is a "peninsula" only in administrative and political terms. Physically, it thrusts into and is a continuity with New York State, to which it is directly and visibly connected by several highway and railway bridges, many journeys of passage over these connections, and by hydro-electric cables and pipelines.

Like the narrow land connection at Come-by-Chance, Newfoundland, or Chignecto, Nova Scotia, **Niagara** is an "isthmus", and is so referred to on certain early maps, for

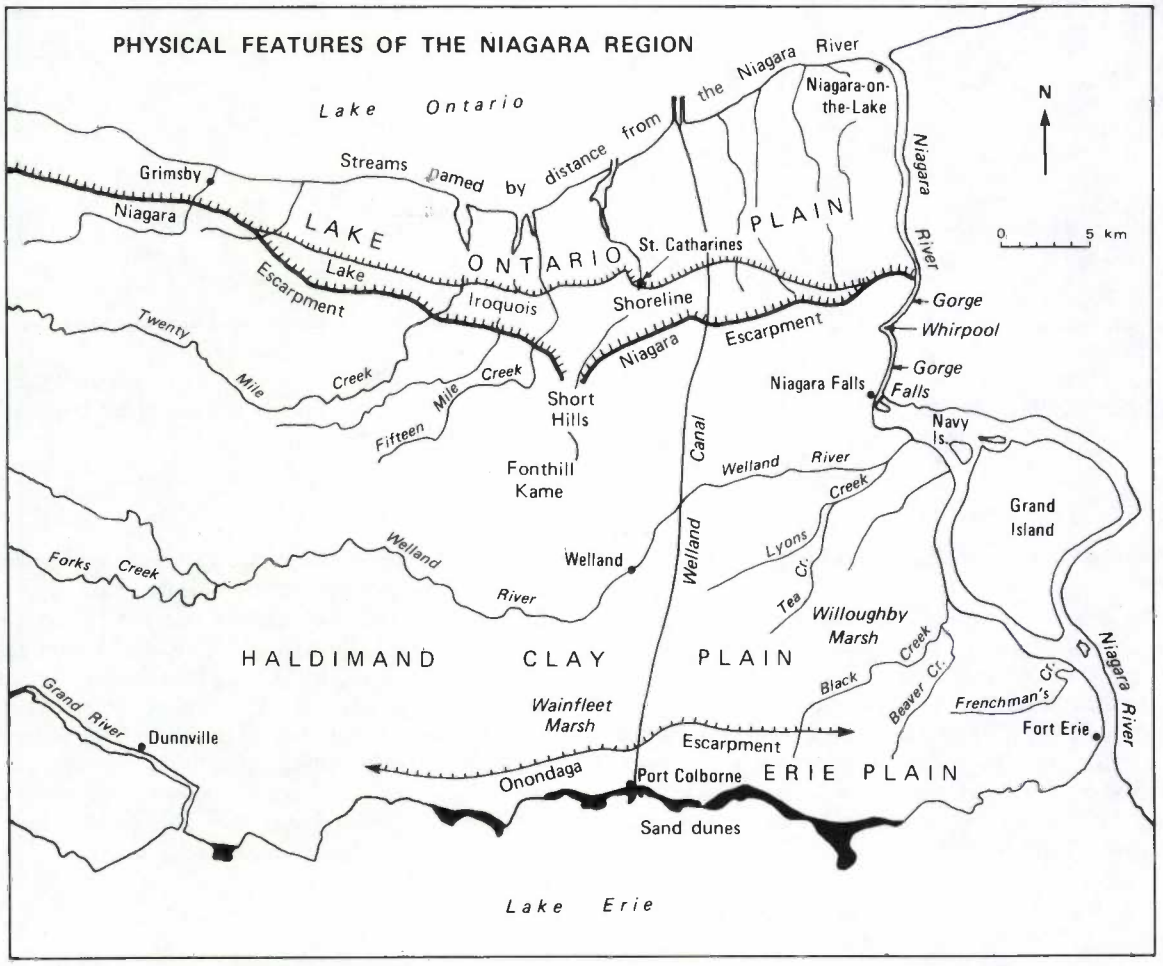

Figure 4. The physical landscape of the Niagara Peninsula bears many names that relate to the Indian, French and early Loyalist periods of settlement.

example, P.F. Tardieu's map of 1805.[2] Current geographical literature refers to the Niagara Peninsula as a "land bridge" or "land corridor" between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, a characteristic that has resulted in the routing of communications between the Detroit and the Niagara River Frontiers, and strong penetration of the regional economy from the United States. The Niagara Peninsula is also described as a "gateway" to and from Southern Ontario. **The Corridor**, a newletter published by the Niagara Regional Development Corporation, has a title that correctly interprets the physical character of the Niagara Peninsula.

In the same vein the **Niagara River**, as a narrow passage of water joining two larger bodies, is technically a "strait" and was so called in early accounts. It was considered, correctly, to be a component of the extensive, inland drainage system referred to as "The River of Canada" by both Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain, and an integral part of the St. Lawrence system of interconnected lakes and rivers extending from Lake Superior to the city of Québec. This continuum, referred to as the **St. Lawrence** in early accounts, was later broken into sections, which at Niagara include the Niagara River, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

A return to the original St. Lawrence terminology for the total system, including the Niagara River, occurred in 1951, when The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a deep waterway between the Upper Great Lakes and Montréal. The name **St. Lawrence** was then applied to the total length of the waterway, not just the water down river from Lake Ontario.

As befits the scenic quality of the landscape, much descriptive physical terminology occurs along the Niagara River. French terms were first used on maps and in written accounts: **débouchure**, a mouth or opening, for its point of departure from Lake Ontario; **déclivité**, a descending slope, for the rapids upstream from the falls; and **Les Chutes de Niagara**, **Ongiara Sault** and **Sault (Saut) de Niagara** for the falls themselves. An intriguing possibility would be to restore these resonant French names.

The falls have received several names of rapture and ecstasy. Lady Simcoe referred to the **Grand Falls of Niagara**; she described the present American Falls as the **Fort Schlosser Fall** and the **Montmorency Fall**, and referred to the **Great Horseshoe** on the Canadian side. To Father Louis Hennepin who saw the falls in 1678, they were an **Incredible Cataract** and **Waterfall**. Today, **Horseshoe Falls**, named after its distinctive shape, has become a world-famous attraction. On the American bank are the **American** or **Rainbow Falls**, separated by **Luna Island** from the **Luna Falls** or **Bridal Veil Falls**. Luna, from the Latin for moon, refers to the coloured "Lunar Bow" (as in rainbow) that could be seen when there was sufficient moonlight to illuminate the spray above the falls.

Names associated with flora and fauna, including both natural and introduced species, are also associated with the river scene. Above the Horseshoe Falls, the goat herds of **Goat Island** and the gulls of **Gull Island** have been immortalized through the naming process. **Rattlesnake Ledge** at Niagara Glen is where timber rattlesnakes once lived, and the nearby picnic area of **Wintergreen Flats** (the location of an earlier river bed) suggests a vegetational cover of year-round significance.

Grass Island Pool and the submerged **Grass Island Weir**, above the falls and rapids in the Niagara River, are presumably named after the vegetation of a former island. Nearby, **Beaver Dams** and **Beaver Creek** doubtless indicate the meadows, dams and ponds built by beaver which the early settlers encountered.

Indian Names

The "Erie" or "Cat" Nation, in French "Érié" (Nation du Chat), lived south of the lake that was given this name. Early cartographic inscriptions include **Mer Douce**, **Lac Érié ou du Chat**, and **Lac Érié ou Teiocharoutiono**. The unaccented form "Erie", survives on the American side in the city of **Erie**, Pennsylvania, the **Erie Canal** and **Erie County**, New York. In Canada, **Fort Erie** was located at the point of discharge from Lake Erie into the Niagara River. The fort gave its name to the merchant-pioneer settlement that arose in the vicinity. The name has been extended to the modern town of **Fort Erie**, and **Erie Beach** is the name of a former amusement park and now a residential community.

Chippawa is the modern spelling for the village of that name at the mouth of the **Welland River** (previously **Chippawa Creek**). The name is an Americanized version of **Ojibway** (**Ojibwa**), dropping the first syllable. It has been popularized in forms, such as **Chippewa**, **Chippewaya**, **Chipweigh** and **Cheapway**. This Indian tribal group greatly assisted the British cause during the American Revolution.

When the Niagara Portage was transferred from the east (now American) bank of the Niagara River to the Canadian west bank in the 1790s after the American Revolution, **Fort Chippawa** (also called **Fort Welland**, **The Block House** and **Upper Landing**) was located at the point of confluence of Chippawa Creek with the Niagara River. Named for its

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2 P.F. Tardieu's map of 1805, "Plan de la Cataracte de Niagara et de l'Isthme qui sépare les Lacs Érié et Ontario", is reproduced as Facsimile No. 7 in the Association of Canadian Map Librarians, Historical Maps, Ottawa, 1980.

location on Chippawa Creek, (Fort Chippawa) in turn gave rise to the village of **Chippawa**, now part of the city of Niagara Falls. The **Chippawa Channel** of the Niagara River lies between the Niagara River Parkway and Grand Island. The **Chippawa Power Canal** diverts water from the Welland River to the Sir Adam Beck hydro-electric power project at Queenston.

As part of the assimilative process in British North America, **Chippawa Creek** was by proclamation of 1792 named the **Welland River**. But the old has survived, and to this day it is still popularly known as **Chippawa Creek**, a pleasing survival from the past but not a name that is recognized officially or listed in the **Gazetteer of Canada**. Another example of failure to achieve local acceptance of a new name is the **Grand River**. Although Governor Simcoe attempted to call it the **Ouse** after a river in England, it soon reverted to its impressive and customary name.

The Mississauga Indians are recalled in **Fort Mississauga** (not **Mississagua**), constructed in 1814 after the burning of Niagara (now **Niagara-on-the-Lake**). Bricks from the town and a lighthouse on the site were used to construct the central tower and its surrounding fortifications in the form of a five-pointed star. "Mississauga", from the Algonquin word meaning "large outlet", was used because the site for the fort was part of a purchase from that group of Indians, named the Mississagas in the Deed of Surrender, 1781.

The **Onondaga Escarpment**, locally **The Ridge**, is a reminder of the Onondaga tribal group who in the fifteenth century amalgamated with the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida and Mohawk Indians in present New York State to form an ethnic federation known as the **Confederacy of the Five Nations** or **League of the Iroquois**, so named for their common language. When joined by the Tuscarora Indians afer 1722, this group became the **League of Six Nations**. The **Six Nations Reserve** is now located on the Lower Grand River. **Mohawk Bay** and **Mohawk Point** are associated names on Lake Erie.

Niagara, by far the most prevalent Indian name at the Frontier, has on record at least thirty-nine variations in spelling. It is probably of Iroquoian or Neutral Indian origin. Its various documented spellings include **Ongniaahra**, **Onguiaahra**, **Unghiara** and **Oniagara**. One must imagine an illiterate French fur trader hearing the guttural word, then later repeating the sound for it to be written down in Montréal. A variety of spellings is inevitable in such circumstances.

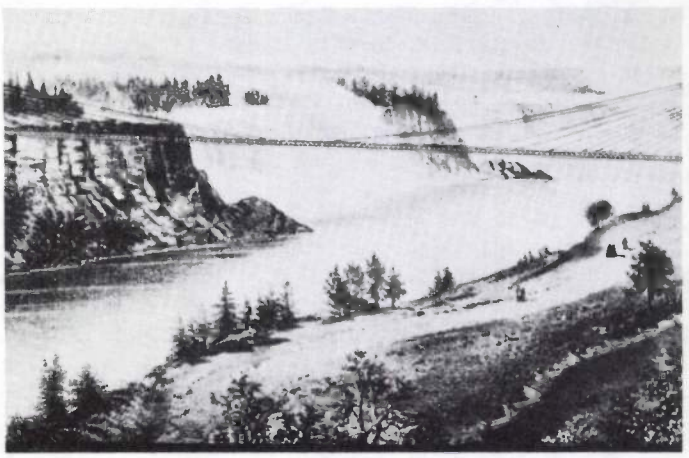
Various interpretations exist for the meaning of Niagara. Rydford (1968) suggests "a point of land cut in two", which superbly describes how the continuity of the Niagara Peninsula as a "land bridge" between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie is broken by the formidable gorge and rapids of the Niagara River. Another source, Hamilton (1978), considers the meaning to be "thunder of waters" or "resounding with great noise". Another interpretation of the Mohawk **Oh-nya-ka-ra** is that it means "on or at the neck (the Niagara River), joining the head (Lake Erie) to the body (Lake Ontario)". Although the origin and meaning may be uncertain, Niagara as a name was adopted and applied by the French to the fort at the mouth of the Niagara River on its east (now American) bank. The name **Fort Niagara** is still used.

The haulage over land on the east side of the river was developed by the Indians for countless generations before the arrival of the Europeans. Used by the French and later the British as the **Niagara Portage** to bypass the tortuous middle length of the Niagara River, it has become **Portage Road** through Niagara Falls, New York. The later portage road on the Canadian side is also recalled, by **Portage Road** in Niagara Falls, Ontario. **Niagara Frontier**, a common expression dating from the War of 1812, was applied primarily to the American side of the river, but sometimes included both banks.

American names in the Canadian landscape at Niagara

Not surprisingly, because of their location near to the United States and because many immigrants were from that country, the new British settlements at Niagara acquired several American forms of speech. **Township**, in its English form, means a small town or village as part of a large parish, certainly not the situation at Niagara where urbanity and settled circumstances did not exist. The township boundaries were drawn through the forest and the settler had to clear this land of its trees to permit agriculture.

Township was used in the American sense of the formalized and regular-sized tracts into which public lands acquired from the Indians were divided before sale. This land



Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, 1848
(Department of Geography, Brock University)

survey unit, awarded certain powers of government as a division of a county, provided the foundation of municipal organization. The transition from "townships" in the forest to their modern urban countenance has involved decades of change and achievement.

A second American introduction is **creek**, which in its English sense means a part of the sea that penetrates into the land. Its Canadian meaning as the tributary of a larger river (e.g. Lyons Creek as a tributary of the Welland River), or as a freshwater stream smaller than a river (e.g. the creeks that flow into Lake Ontario), is American usage. However, softening the English pronunciation of "krēk" to the form "krĭk" seems not to have occurred.

Brook, the English equivalent of this use of **creek**, is hardly used at Niagara. Nor is the English "stream" used for a small watercourse in the Niagara area. But another Americanism is to use the generic "river" after the specific part of the name. Whereas in England it would be the **River Welland**; at Niagara, it is the **Welland River.**

Pond, as at **Four Mile Pond**, may be used in the American sense of obstructing a stream so that it forms a pond. Lake would be the equivalent English word for the "ponds" along Lake Ontario; in England a "pond" is small and possibly of artificial creation, like a duck-, fish- or mill-pond. Pond, as at **Martindale Pond** or **Marlatts Pond**, might also be engineering usage resulting from a weir constructed across a flowing channel of water.

The use of **point**, as a promontory of land projecting into water, as at **Shisler Point** or **Windmill Point**, may also be American usage. The more likely English word is "headland" or "head", for example Beachy Head, though "points" do exist, as at the northern end of the Isle of Man.

Other American expressions include **corners** and **Main Street**. Corners are related to the meeting point of roads in a rectangular or parallelogram pattern of survey roads, for example, **Turners Corners**. "Cross" or "crossroads" would be the English equivalent. "Main Street" refers to a major street in urban centres as in **Main Street**, Grimsby, or **Main Street**, Niagara Falls, in comparison with "High Street" in England.

There is also some transfer of American-derived names to the Niagara Peninsula. The classical names for the villages of **Homer** and **Virgil** are presumed to be an extension of this concept from western New York State, where many Greek and Roman classical names occur, such as **Ithaca**, **Rome** and **Syracuse**.

The **Mather Arch** and **Mather Park** next to the Peace Bridge in Fort Erie are named after Alonzo C. Mather, an American businessman who fostered friendly relationships between the two countries, and donated towards this memorial gateway and its adjacent open space. The **William B. Rankine** (or **Canadian Niagara Generating Station**) at Niagara Falls, Ontario, has introduced the name of an American company president to the Canadian scene. Boundaries are porous, rather than solid, divides for the occurrence of place names.

Conclusion

Names change across the international boundary at Niagara, because different historical circumstances are involved. A good example is the British allegiance of the Canadian Frontier because of its longer direct association with the British Isles. On the American Frontier, as the land surveys were undertaken by a Dutch company, it is natural that names were used to bestow credit on the leaders. (This also happened along the Welland Canal on the Canadian side, when places were named by William Hamilton Merritt after people in the social register of the period.) Names have been transferred across the international boundary, and American generic terms describe the Canadian landscape at Niagara. No matter their origins, names provide credibility and meaning to the landscape. They are elements of history which have survived to the present.

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HONOURS FOR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS IN CANADA'S NAMES

Alan Rayburn*

Naming geographical features in Canada for American presidents has followed two trends: first, names given by Canadians as a sign of respect for the chief executive officer of Canada's friendly neighbour; second, names given by American explorers in the Arctic archipelago.

The first president, George Washington, has been widely admired outside the United States. In Oxford County, Ontario, the little community of **Washington** was named in 1852 for the former president. Located midway between the cities of Woodstock and Kitchener, Washington today has a population of less than 100.

Another **Washington** was established in the early 1800s on Kingston Road, near the present Eglinton Avenue, in the city of Scarborough, Ontario. All that now remains of the settlement is Washington United Church and Washington Cemetery.

The third president, Thomas Jefferson, was probably the person honoured in the early 1800s in the naming of the community of **Jefferson**, 10 km west of Sydney, Nova Scotia. He was also commemorated about 1920 in the name of a Canadian Pacific siding, 20 km southeast of Cardston, Alberta.

The fourth president, James Madison, was honoured in 1920, when the settlers of Noremac, Saskatchewan, changed its name to **Madison** in the hope of attracting American settlers to their area, located 23 km northwest of Eston, and about 190 km southwest of Saskatoon. A number of settlers came from Boston, and in their honour, the local school was named Bostonia. Although incorporated as a village, Madison has a population of less than 50.

Three other presidents of the first half of the 1800s received honours in Canada's place names. The peak **Mount Quincy Adams** on the B.C.-Alaska border commemorates John Quincy Adams, the sixth president; and **Van Buren Island** (and the nearby shoals) in the Thousand Islands area of the St. Lawrence River were likely named for Martin Van Buren, the eighth president. In 1851, John Rae, leading a search expedition for Sir John Franklin, named **Taylor Island** at the east end of Victoria Island, N.W.T., as a tribute of respect to the late president Zachary Taylor. Beginning with Franklin Pierce, who was elected in 1852, every president until the mid-1880s, with the exception of Andrew Johnson (who became president on Lincoln's assassination in 1865), had at least one geographical feature named for him.

About 1854, **Franklin Pierce Bay**, on the east coast of Ellesmere Island, adjacent to Kane Basin, was named by Elisha Kane for the 14th president. Kane was the Commander of the *Advance* on the United States Second Grinnell Expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin.

Buchanan Bay, also adjacent to Kane Basin, was named in 1861 by American Israel I. Hayes for James Buchanan, the 15th president. A subsequent map from Sir George Nares's (British) expedition of 1875-76 identifies this water feature as "Buchanan Strait", possibly in the belief that it led to a sea beyond Ellesmere Island.

Abraham Lincoln, who became the 16th president in 1861, is the most honoured American president in northern Canada. In the same year, Charles Francis Hall named **Lincoln Bay**, on the east side of Frobisher Bay. On the west side of the bay, he named an abrupt and significant elevation as the **President's Seat**, in honour of Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln Sea, the large water body adjacent to Greenland and Ellesmere Island, was named in the 1870s, either by Charles F. Hall, or a member of his ill-fated 1871-73 expedition, which reached the southern end of the sea in 1871. **Lincoln Bay**, on the northeast side of Ellesmere Island, adjoining Lincoln Sea, was named on April 3, 1876 by Sub-Lieutenant Egerton of the British expedition led by Sir George Nares.

Lincoln Land, a name once shown on maps for the southern part of Baffin Island, but rescinded by the Geographic Board of Canada in 1926, was named in 1852 by Edward Inglefield, not for the future president, but for Lincolnshire, England.

The locality of **Lincoln**, 15 km southwest of Athabasca, Alberta, had a post office from 1933 to 1968. It was likely named for the president. **Lincolnville**, a black settlement in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, was named in 1941 when a post office was opened there. It honoured President Lincoln for his role in freeing the slaves 80 years earlier.

The 18th president, Ulysses S. Grant, was honoured about 1882 by the American explorer, Adolphus W. Greely,

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when he gave the name **Grant Land** to the northern part of Ellesmere Island. This name was acknowledged by the Geographic Board of Canada, and portrayed on the map produced by James White, Chief Geographer, in 1911. But in 1926, the Board rescinded this rather vaguely applied name. Also in 1882, Greely likely named **Mount Grant** in the northeastern part of Ellesmere Island's **United States Range**. In the 1950s, the CPCGN authorized the use of **Grant Ice Cap** and **Grant River**, in association with the mountain.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the 19th president, served from 1877 to 1881. In 1879, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka named for him the **Hayes River**, a major west-flowing tributary of the Back River, which flows into Chantrey Inlet in the Central Arctic.

The 20th president, James Garfield, was honoured in 1882 by A.W. Greely with the naming of **Garfield Range**, near the north end of Ellesmere Island. Garfield, who died in July, 1881 as the result of an assassin's bullet, was also honoured in the name of a Prince Edward Island post office, which was opened in 1882, 30 km southeast of Charlottetown. Although the post office was closed in 1915, the rural community in Lot 58 retains the name of **Garfield**. The locality of **Garfield** 65 km northwest of Calgary, is also named for this president. Its post office which opened in 1926, was closed in 1986.

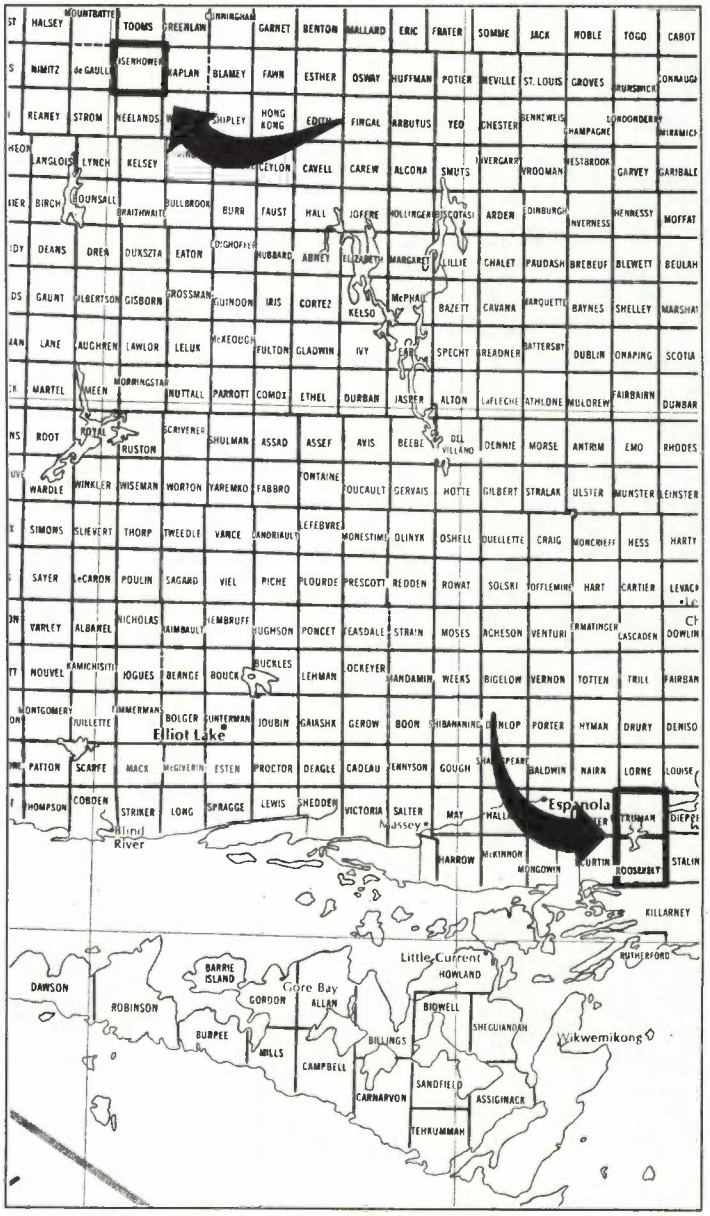
Chester A. Arthur, who had been Garfield's vice president, succeeded him as president in 1881. In July of the following year, A.W. Greely named **Arthur Mountain** in northern Ellesmere Island for him. In 1968, the CPCGN changed this name to the form **Mount Arthur**.

Except for Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, few American presidents for the half century following Chester Arthur were honoured in the names of Canadian geographical features. This may have resulted from reduced American exploration in the Canadian north, or from a rising national consciousness among Canadians to honour their own leaders.

In 1895, **Roosevelt Hill** and **Roosevelt Lake**, east of Kasba Lake in the Northwest Territories, were named for Theodore Roosevelt, by Robert Munro-Ferguson, an aide-de-camp of the Governor General and a field assistant to Joseph B. Tyrrell, a Canadian geologist and explorer. Roosevelt did not, however, become the president of the United States until the assassination of William McKinley in 1901. The name **Roosevelt Creek**, for a tributary of Bitter Creek, north of Stewart, British Columbia, was reported in use in 1926 by federal topographer W.H. Boyd. It may have been named for Theodore Roosevelt.

William Howard Taft, the 27th president, who held office from 1909 to 1913, spent several vacations at "Murray Bay", Quebec. In his honour, a hill in Pointe-au-Pic is called **Côte Taft**. When the CPR was building a siding west of Revelstoke, British Columbia, in 1909, news of Taft's recent election as president prompted the naming of the siding for him.

In 1913, CPR officials assigned the name "Weedy" to a townsite some 180 km southwest of Regina, Saskatchewan. Local residents, mainly former American residents and



Ontario geographic townships north of Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron, showing the three named for presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower

(Based on Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Map 28, 1981)

unhappy with this name selection, instead chose **Woodrow** to honour Woodrow Wilson, the 28th president.

The locality of **Coolidge**, 25 km southwest of Athabasca, Alberta, had a post office from 1934 to 1969. It was named for Calvin Coolidge, the president from 1925 to 1929. In recognition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's contributions to the Allied war effort, E.T. Kenny, the British Columbia Minister of Lands, in 1944 proposed the name of **Mount Roosevelt** for an unnamed mountain in the northern part of the province. Within view of the Alaska Highway, whose construction Roosevelt actively promoted during the war, Mount Roosevelt is near Churchill Peak, also proposed by Kenny for Winston Churchill, another great wartime leader.

After World War II, the Ontario government named several townships southwest of Sudbury for prominent world leaders. Among those honoured were Franklin Roosevelt **(Roosevelt Township)** and Harry S Truman **(Truman Township)**. **Roosevelt Lake**, 15 km south of Cobalt, Ontario, was officially named in 1950.

Lac Roosevelt, in the Abitibi region of Quebec may have been named for FDR at this same time. Campobello Island, New Brunswick, is the site of **Roosevelt Campobello International Park**, which was officially opened in 1967; Franklin Roosevelt's summer cottage on the island is open to the public.

In 1946, when Prime Minister King instructed the Geographic Board of Canada to rename Castle Mountain in Alberta for Dwight D. Eisenhower, the illustrious World War II Supreme Allied Commander had not yet attained the presidency of the United States. He served as president from 1953 to 1961. When the locally-used name Castle Mountain was reinstated in 1979, the respect that President Eisenhower had earned during both his wartime and peacetime service was continued in the adoption of **Eisenhower Peak**, for the most prominent elevation of Castle Mountain.

Eisenhower Township, in the District of Sudbury southeast of Chapleau, is among several Ontario townships named after World War II military leaders.

When John F. Kennedy was assassinated in November, 1963, a large number of public institutions, thoroughfares and physical features throughout the world were either named or renamed for the popular president. In New Brunswick, the local Catholic priest in Sevogle sought to have that place renamed Mount Kennedy, but the historical and names authorities denied the request. In Quebec, the provincial highway from Lévis to the United States border near Jackman, Maine, was named for the late president. In Montréal, a new street, parallel to Sherbrooke and Sainte-Catherine, was designated **Avenue du Président-Kennedy** in January 1964.

Soon after John Kennedy's death, the suggestion was made to name a mountain for him near Mount Roosevelt in British Columbia. Although British Columbia was in favour of the idea, it was not supported at the annual meeting of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in 1964. However, Prime Minister Pearson, who greatly admired the charismatic president, very much wanted to have a mountain named for Kennedy. A peak was selected in the Yukon Territory, and an announcement made by the prime minister in the House of Commons. Subsequently, when it

South face of Mount Logan as seen from Seward Glacier. The originally proposed "Mount Kennedy" is indicated.

The massif of Mount Alverstone (right), Mount Hubbard (centre) and the peak of Mount Kennedy (left), as viewed from the northeast.

(Photos as supplied to the CPCGN, in 1964, by Walter A. Wood, President of the American Geographical Society)

was learned that the name had been assigned to the shoulder of Mount Logan, a prominent unnamed peak, rising to 4 238 m (13 905 feet), and 85 km southeast of Mount Logan, was chosen as **Mount Kennedy**.

It is perhaps symbolic of the great friendship and respect between the peoples of Canada and the United States that such a great number of populated places, physical features, and roads have been named for so many of the American presidents – 21 out of 41. Today, the working relationships between the names boards of the two countries are as strong as ever, but Canadian naming practices, procedures, and guidelines have been strengthened in recent years. With a national policy now in place to limit commemoration of non-Canadians in the naming of geographical features, it is doubtful if other presidents, past, present or future, will now have their names assigned to places or features in Canada.

American presidents honoured in Canadian geographical names

George Washington	1789-1797
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809
James Madison	1809-1817
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857
James Buchanan	1857-1861
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865
Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
James A. Garfield	1881
Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
William H. Taft	1909-1913
Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	1933-1945
Harry S Truman	1945-1953
Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1961
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963

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The extensive penetration of American names and naming in Canadian territory was explored in a paper presented by Alan Rayburn at the 33rd annual meeting of the American Name Society held in San Francisco, December 29, 1975, and was further developed in a paper published in the December 1984 issue of ***Names***.

THE MEN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

Kathleen O'Brien*

No walls or barriers mark the boundary between Canada and the United States. But it took some wars, several treaties, much negotiating, and years of surveying to delineate this undefended boundary.

This article is about the geographical features named after the men who were involved with the International Boundary between Canada and the United States – those men who defined the terms of the treaties, were appointed survey commissioners, or were members of the survey staff. The toponyms are arranged according to these three categories.

The geographical names were gleaned from reports of the Geographic Board of Canada from 1898 to 1933, from the reports of the International Boundary Commission, and from the **Dictionary of Alaska Place Names**. Each name was checked on the National Toponymic Data Base: most names are still official; some have changed their spelling; some their location; and some are no longer identifiable on maps.

Many of the names listed are for features entirely within Canada, but some features cross the boundary and the names are used in both countries. Two are entirely in the United States. Unless specified to the contrary, all geographical

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1 Aspects of these negotiations are discussed in Gilles Langelier's article in this issue of CANOMA.

names are official and appear in gazetteers and on current maps.

I. The Negotiators

Before a boundary is surveyed, negotiators describe it in general terms. The treaties, agreements, and commissions affecting the Canadian-American boundary are as follows: Treaty of Paris, 1783; Jay's Treaty, 1794; Treaty of Ghent, 1814; Convention of 1818; Treaty of 1824 (United States - Russia); Convention of 1825 (Russia - Great Britain); Ashburton-Webster Treaty, 1842; Oregon Treaty, 1846; Alaska Purchase, 1867; Treaty of Washington, 1871; Convention of 1892; Joint High Commission, 1898-99; and the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, 1903.[1] Details on the specifics of each can be found in the International Boundary Commission reports.

Eastern Canada

Ashburton (Township), Quebec, established 12 June 1868, was named after Alexander Baring, 1st Lord Ashburton. Ashburton, on behalf of Great Britain, and Secretary of State Daniel Webster, on behalf of the United States, negotiated the Ashburton-Webster Treaty, signed on 9 August 1842. This treaty settled a boundary dispute which flared up off and on since the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.

Goulbourn is the name not only of a geographical township but also a municipal township near Ottawa. Both commemorate Henry Goulbourn, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. On Great Britain's behalf, Goulbourn signed the Treaty of Ghent in 1814. **St. Helena Island** in the Thousand Islands is named after the place of Napoleon's second exile, but was previously known as **Goulbourn Island** after the diplomat.

Jetté (Township), proclaimed 16 October 1920, was named after Sir Louis Amable Jetté, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Quebec. Jetté was one of the three British members of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, 1903.

British Columbia - Alaska Boundary

Mount Armour was named for the Honourable Mr. Justice Armour of the Supreme Court of Canada. Armour was one of the original members of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal of 1903.

Mount Aylesworth commemorates the Honourable Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K.C., who was appointed as one of the three British members of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, 1903.

Mount Bagot honours Sir Charles Bagot, a British ambassador to Russia. He was British plenipotentiary at Leningrad in 1822 during negotiations over the Alaska boundary.

Mount Canning takes its name from the Right Honourable George Canning, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1822. He negotiated with Russia on Britain's behalf over the Alaska boundary.

Mount Duff was adopted after the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Duff of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and member of the Supreme Court of Canada. Duff was a junior counsel before the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, 1903.

Mount Foster was named after the Honourable John. W. Foster, a former United States Secretary of State, who as an Agent of the United States participated in the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in London in 1903.

Mount Gallatin was approved in honour of Albert Gallatin, one of the United States Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent, 1814 ending the War of 1812.

Mount Geoffrion and **Geoffrion Creek** were named after Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., junior counsel before the Alaska Boundary Tribunal of 1903.

Mount Hay was named after the Honourable John Hay who, as Secretary of State of the United States, negotiated the treaty to establish the Alaska Boundary Tribunal of 1903.

Mount Herbert commemorates the Right Honourable Sir Michael H. Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., who was the British Ambassador to the United States during the early part of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal. Herbert helped to draft and was a signatory of the treaty creating the Tribunal.

Mount Jefferson Coolidge commemorates Jefferson Coolidge, an American member of the Joint High Commission, 1898-99.

Mount Jetté is another feature commemorating one of the British members of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal of 1903, Sir Louis Amable Jetté.

Mount John Jay honours John Jay (1745-1820) a United States Chief Justice and signatory of the 1794 treaty called "Jay's Treaty".

Mount Middleton takes its name from Henry Middleton (1776-1846), the United States Minister to Russia from 1820 to 1830. Middleton negotiated the 1824 Russian-American treaty on the Alaska boundary.

Mount Nesselrode honours Count Charles de Nesselrode, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1824.

He was plenipotentiary in the Russian negotiations with the United States over the Alaska boundary.

Mount Poletica was named by Lawrence Martin in 1923 after Pierre de Poletica, former Russian Minister to the United States. Poletica, too, was a plenipotentiary in the Russian negotiations in 1824 with the United States regarding the Alaska boundary.

Mount Stoeckl commemorates Edward de Stoeckl, Russian Minister to the United States. He signed the convention ceding Alaska to the United States on 30 March 1867.

Mount Wade was named after F.C. Wade, Agent General for British Columbia in London. Wade was a junior counsel before the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, 1903.

Northwest Territories

Goulburn Islands were named by Sir John Franklin in 1820 after Henry Goulbourn (1784-1856). Not far away from these islands are **Goulburn Peninsula** and **Goulburn Lake**. Goulbourn, as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, signed the Treaty of Ghent, on Great Britain's behalf in 1814.

Hamilton Fish Peak on Ellesmere Island takes its name from Hamilton Fish (1808-1893), United States Secretary of State from 1869 to 1877. Fish was one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Washington, 1871.

Yukon Territory - Alaska Boundary

Mount Alverstone was named in 1908 after Richard Everard, Baron Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of England. Alverstone was one of the three British members on the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903.

Anderson Glacier commemorates P. Chandler Anderson of New York. Anderson was involved with the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903.

II. The Boundary Commissioners

Boundary Commissioners are appointed in twos. Each country has at least one Commissioner representing its own interests. All Commissioners between 1908 and 1933, except Dr. O.H. Tittmann, have been commemorated by geographical features, either completely in Canada or straddling the international boundary. Many of the Commissioners in this century had practical experience in surveying the International Boundary, before appointment as Commissioners. Americans were appointed by the President; Canadians by the reigning sovereign.

Eastern Canada

Botsford (Township), Quebec, was named after the Honourable Lt. Col. A.E. Botsford, Royal Engineers. Botsford was Great Britain's Boundary Commissioner in connection with the Maine - New Hampshire boundary dispute, resolved by the Ashburton-Webster Treaty, 1842.

Estcourt (Township, Village, and Post Office), all in Quebec, commemorate Lt. Col. J.B. Bucknall Estcourt. He served as British Boundary Commissioner from 1843 to 1845 for the boundary survey between Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Maine.

Southern Alberta

Anderson Peak commemorates Major S. Anderson, R.E.[2] As a Lieutenant, Anderson served as secretary to Captain Haig, the Chief Astronomer, 1858 to 1862.

Cameron Creek, **Cameron Lake**, and **Cameron Falls** honour Major General D.R. Cameron. **Mount Cameron** which also commemorates Cameron was changed to **Buchanan Ridge** in 1954.

Mount Hawkins is named after Lt. Col. J.S. Hawkins, R.E., Commissioner of the British Boundary Commission from the Pacific to the Rockies.

Mount Richards was named after Captain George Henry Richards, R.N., Second Commissioner on the British Boundary Commission from the Pacific to the Rockies.

Southern British Columbia

Hawkins Creek is another feature named for the British Boundary Commissioner, Lt. Col. J.S. Hawkins, R.E.

Mount King was named after Dr. W.F. King in 1886. At that time he was Chief Inspector of Surveys; later he was Chief Astronomer of Canada. King served as International Boundary Commissioner for Canada from 1908 to 1916.

McArthur Creek, **Lake McArthur**, **McArthur Pass**, and **Mount McArthur** were all named after John James McArthur, International Boundary Commissioner for Canada from 1917 to 1924.

Mount Richards and **Richards Channel** commemorate Captain George Henry Richards, R.N. At 18, he saw action in the Chinese War (1838-1842). He was promoted to the rank

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2 Further information on Commissioners Anderson, Cameron, Hawkins, and Richards, is available in R.C. Harris' article in this issue of CANOMA.

of Commander in 1845. After five years surveying the New Zealand coasts, he was appointed to the *Assistance* under Sir Edward Belcher. Richards arrived in British Columbia in 1857. While surveying British Columbia's waters, he commanded the *Plumper* for two years and the *Hecate* for another four years. Appointed Hydrographer in 1864, Richards held this position until his retirement in 1874.

Northern British Columbia

Mount Lester Jones and **Lester Jones Creek** commemorate Colonel E. Lester Jones, United States International Boundary Commissioner from 1921 to 1929. Jones was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson.

Noel Peak was named after Noel John Ogilvie who surveyed the British Columbia - Alaska boundary from 1909 to 1914. After the untimely death of W.F. Ratz in February 1909, Ogilvie took over as Engineer in Charge of the boundary survey in that area. He was appointed as Canadian International Boundary Commissioner in 1931 and held the position until 1947.

British Columbia - Alaska Boundary

Mount Barnard was named after United States Boundary Commissioner Edward C. Barnard. Commissioner from 1915 until his death in 1921, Barnard, like Lester Jones, was appointed by Woodrow Wilson.

Commissioners McArthur and Barnard on the British Columbia - Alaska boundary, c.1920
(International Boundary Commission)

Mount Van Wagenen takes its name from James H. Van Wagenen of Iowa. Van Wagenen was a Topographer on the International Boundary Commission from 1910 to 1915. Later he was the Chief Engineer of the Commission. Van Wagenen was appointed by Herbert Hoover as United States International Boundary Commissioner, a position he held from 1929 to 1935.

Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories

Mount Craig was named after J.D. Craig who surveyed on the British Columbia - Alaska boundary, sometimes as the Canadian representative on American survey parties and sometimes as Engineer in Charge. Craig was the Canadian International Boundary Commissioner from 1925 to 1931.

King Peak is another feature named after Dr. W. F. King, Canadian International Boundary Commissioner from 1908 until 1916.

McArthur Peak commemorates J.J. McArthur, who was Canadian International Boundary Commissioner when the Geographic Board's **18th Report** was published in 1924.

Cape Richards, Richards Point, and **Cape George Richards** commemorate Captain George Henry Richards, R.N. On his appointment to the *Assistance* in 1852 under Sir Edward Belcher, Richards sailed to Northern Canada to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin. Richards was promoted to Captain in 1854.

Alaska

Mount Tittmann and **Tittmann Glacier** are completely within Alaska. These two features commemorate Dr. Otto Hilgard Tittmann, the first American International Boundary Commissioner of this century not honoured by a Canadian feature. At the time of his appointment by Theodore Roosevelt to the position as United States International Boundary Commissioner, Dr. Tittmann was Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

III. The Survey Staff

This section contains the surveyors and various assistants on the boundary crews. Survey conditions were not always easy: miserable weather and dangerous terrain contributed to the hazards of their occupation. One cannot but admire the men who chose to do this exacting work.

Eastern Canada

David Lake and **Thompson Lake** both in Ontario commemorate David Thompson who worked for the Hudson Bay Company from 1784 to 1797. After that he joined the Northwest Company and worked as its chief geographer. From 1816 until 1826 he was an astronomer and surveyor for the British section of the International Boundary Commission. These features are in the section of the international boundary where he had worked - between the Great Lakes and the Northwest Angle Inlet in Lake of the Woods.

Robinson (Township), Quebec, established in 1916, was named after Captain W. Robinson, Royal Engineers. Captain Robinson worked on the survey of the boundary between Canada and the United States and between Quebec and New Brunswick.

Lake Tiarks is listed as a cross-reference to the official New Brunswick name, **Miller Lake**. No official name in Canada commemorates Dr. J.L. Tiarks, the British Government Astronomer, who used the surveys and calculations of David Thompson to determine the 'most northwestern point' of Lake of the Woods in 1825.

Southern Alberta

Mount Boswell was named after the Veterinary Surgeon to the British Boundary Commission from Lake of the Woods to the Rockies, Dr. Boswell[3].

Mount David, **David Creek**, and **David Lake** commemorate David Thompson. These features were named in 1920.

Mount Galwey and **Galwey Brook** were named after Lt. Galwey, R.E., Assistant Astronomer to the British Boundary Commission from the Lake of the Woods to the Rockies.

Mount Roche named in 1917 after Lt. Richard Roche, R.N., is shown as an unofficial name in the National Toponymic Data Base, although it is included in **Place-Names of Alberta, 1928**. The name does not appear on topographic maps.

Mount Rowe was named in 1917 for Lt. Rowe, R.E., Surveying Officer on the British Boundary Commission from Lake of the Woods to the Rockies. **Upper Rowe Lake, Lower Rowe Lake**, and **Rowe Creek** also commemorate this officer.

Mount Ward, also named in 1917, honours the Secretary to the British Boundary Commission from the Lake of the Woods to the Rockies, Captain A.C. Ward, R.E.

Wilson Range on the Alberta-Montana boundary honours Lt. C.W. Wilson, R.E., Secretary to the British Boundary Commission from the Pacific to the Rockies, 1858-1862. This feature was named in 1917.

British Columbia - Alberta Boundary

Mount Darrah commemorates Captain Darrah, Astronomer on the British Boundary Commission from the Pacific to the Rockies.

Mount Haig was named after Captain R.W. Haig, R.A., Astronomer on the British Boundary Commission from the Pacific to the Rockies.

Southern British Columbia

Thompson River and **South Thompson River** are two more features commemorating David Thompson.

Northern British Columbia

Bates Peak is in remembrance of J.M. Bates, an assistant on the International Boundary survey parties from 1904 to 1913. Having survived the rigours and hardships involved with surveying the international boundary, Bates drowned at Carleton Place, Ontario.

Mount Bigger was named after C.A. Bigger, Engineer in Charge of Canadian field parties surveying the British Columbia - Alaska boundary from 1904 to 1906.

Mount Claude was named after Claude H. Brabazon who was engaged on the boundary survey across the Stikine Valley in 1905. He spent several years surveying the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

Ferris Glacier commemorates H.C. Ferris who was on boundary survey parties from 1909 to 1914. He left to spend the next four years serving in France during World War I.

Mount Frank Mackie and **Frank Mackie Glacier** were named after Frank H. Mackie, British Columbia - Alaska boundary surveyor from 1908 to 1911. Mackie became ill after leaving the field in 1911 and died in 1912.

Mount Gibbons was named after James Gibbons who worked on the boundary survey in 1893, under the terms of the Convention of 1892.

Mount Gilroy was named for C.H. Gilroy, another boundary survey employee who died by drowning. He worked on the international boundary survey from 1905 to 1907.

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3 Further information on survey staff members Boswell, Darrah, Galwey, Haig, Hefty, Roche, Rowe, and Wilson, is available in R.C. Harris' article in this issue of CANOMA.

Melbern Glacier and Melbern Lake take their names from the second name of W. Melbern Dennis, a Dominion Land Surveyor who worked on the international boundary survey as an assistant to Noel J. Ogilvie.

Mussell Peak was named for H.S. Mussell who worked from 1904 to 1914 for the Canadian section of the International Boundary Commission.

Nelles Peak takes its name from D.H. Nelles, another longtime Canadian survey staff member from 1904 to 1912.

Mount Ratz was named after W.F. Ratz, Engineer in Charge of the Canadian survey parties from 1905 to 1908 on the international boundary. He died in 1909 at the age of 25.

Mount Reilly was named after Thomas P. Reilly. He worked on the survey of the international boundary survey from 1893 to 1895 and again from 1905 to 1914. Both stints were for the Canadian section.

Sheppard Peak was named after Joseph Sheppard who was killed on the international boundary survey in 1909.

Vern Ritchie Glacier, Vern Ritchie Lake, Mount Vern Ritchie and **Ritchie Creek** commemorate Vernon Ritchie who worked for the Canadian section of the International Boundary Commission from 1904 to 1908. He died in France in 1916.

Mount White-Fraser was named after George White-Fraser who worked on the boundary survey in the Alaska panhandle area from 1904 to 1911. He served in France during World War I and died in 1920.

Mount Woodrow which was named after Simcoe J. Woodrow was renamed **Hoodoo Mountain** in 1945. Woodrow worked for the International Boundary Commission from 1905 to 1914.

British Columbia - Alaska Boundary

Mount Ashmun commemorates R.N. Ashmun who worked for the United States section of the International Boundary Commission.

Battle Glacier was named after Arthur Battle, a member of a Canadian survey party in 1912.

Mount Brundage gets its name from F.H. Brundage who worked in the United States section of the International Boundary Commission. He surveyed the eastern boundary from 1909 to 1917. In 1919 and 1920 he was chief of the survey party on the Quebec - Maine boundary.

Commissioner Noel J. Ogilvie, as a young surveyor, 1908
(International Boundary Commission)

Mount Fawcett was named after Thomas Fawcett, a Dominion Land Surveyor and engineer, who worked in the Canadian section of the International Boundary Commission. He spent from 1911 to 1920 as chief of survey parties along the Quebec - Maine - New Brunswick borders.

Mount Fremont Morse honours Fremont Morse who worked in the United States section of the International Boundary Commission. He spent several years surveying the British Columbia - Alaska boundary as Engineer in Charge or as the United States' representative on Canadian surveying parties.

Mount Harris was named after British Columbia Land Surveyor, D.R. Harris, who worked on the boundary survey in 1904.

Hefty Peak commemorates J.G. Hefty who worked for the United States section of the International Boundary Commission. Hefty was the United States party chief from 1917 to 1922 for additional surveys and maintenance of the

international boundary from the Gulf (now Strait) of Georgia to the Northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

Hill Peak was named for Jesse Hill who also worked for the United States section of the International Boundary Commission. He worked for several years as an assistant on the British Columbia - Alaska boundary, but by 1920 was an Engineer in Charge on that section of the boundary survey.

Mosheim Dome gets its name from Adolph Mosheim who worked on the British Columbia - Alaska boundary survey in 1905 as an assistant to Fremont Morse.

Mount Ogden was named for Herbert G. Ogden of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The present international boundary in this area is based on Ogden's explorations of 1893 and the resulting maps.

Mount Ogilvie takes its name from William Ogilvie who made field surveys from 1893 to 1895 under the Convention of 1892. The maps he helped to make formed the basis for the present international boundary.

Mount Pounder was named for Canadian surveyor John A. Pounder. He worked for the International Boundary Commission from 1909 until at least 1924.

Prinsep Peak commemorates G.T. Prinsep, a Dominion Land surveyor from Ottawa, who worked on the survey of the boundary between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior from 1910 to 1917.

Raymond Peak honours Raymond L. Ross who worked for the United States section of the International Boundary Commission.

Mount Talbot was named after Captain A.C. Talbot, a Canadian surveyor who worked on preliminary surveys of the British Columbia - Alaska boundary in 1893 and in 1894.

Mount Welker takes its name from Captain Philip A. Welker who was involved in the survey of Alaska and its boundary. Welker retired prior to 1924.

Mount Willibert took its name from Willibert Simpson, a staff member of the Canadian section of the International Boundary Commission.

Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories

Mount Badham commemorates Frank Molyneux Badham, a member of several international boundary survey parties. He enlisted in 1914 and was killed in France in 1916. Mount Badham was originally applied to nearby **Mount Queen Mary**.

Brabazon Glacier was once the name of two glaciers honouring Alfred James Brabazon who worked for the Canadian section of the International Boundary Commission from 1895 to 1906. Now, only the northern **Brabazon Glacier** is official, since the southern glacier's name was rescinded. A.J. Brabazon may have been a close relative of Claude H. Brabazon.

Mount Decoeli was named after E.T. Decoeli (de Coeli or De Coeli). All spellings are shown in the International Boundary Commission reports. In 1965, Canadian Boundary Commissioner A.F. Lambert reported the proper spelling as "Decoeli". E.T. Decoeli spent 1901 and the years 1903 to 1910 on the survey of the 49th Parallel and 1913 on the British Columbia - Alaska survey.

Mount Lambart takes its name from F.H.J. Lambart who surveyed the mountain. Lambart worked not only on the British Columbia - Alaska survey but also on the Yukon Territory - Alaska survey.

Nesham Glacier was named after E.W. Nesham who worked on the survey of the 141st Meridian separating the Yukon Territory and Alaska.

Ogilvie (Locality), **Ogilvie Creek**, **Ogilvie Glacier**, **Ogilvie Island**, and **Ogilvie River** all commemorate William Ogilvie who made surveys from 1893 to 1895 which helped to define the international boundary.

Yukon Territory - Alaska

Ogilvie Mountains are named after William Ogilvie who traversed these mountains in 1888 during surveys to determine where the Yukon River crosses the 141st Meridian.

British Columbia - Yukon Territory - Alaska

Art Lewis Glacier commemorates Art Lewis who was a member of Canadian survey parties in 1912 and 1914.

* * * * * *

These geographical names are definitely attributable to the boundary surveyors, commissioners, and negotiators discussed in this far from exhaustive list. The surveyors were often accompanied by naturalists and geologists, a group excluded from this article. Research into more recent CPCGN records would no doubt add further to our information on features named in association with the survey of the Canada - United States boundary.

LOCAL USAGE OF CREEK NAMES ON THE SASKATCHEWAN - MONTANA BORDER

D.S. Arthur*

In 1982, the Saskatchewan Geographic Names Board (SGNB) received a request from the CPCGN Secretariat for information on the usage and application of the name **South Fork Morgan Creek**. The name appears on Sectional Sheet #18, published in April, 1930 (Figure 1); and in the **Gazetteer of Canada: Saskatchewan**, published in 1969. The feature referred to was a creek flowing north into Saskatchewan from the State of Montana, crossing the international border at a longitude of approximately 106° 38'. The creek is shown, but not named, on the National Topographic System 1:50 000 map 72 G/2, edition 2.

Research carried out for the SGNB in cooperation with the Rural Municipality of Old Post No. 43 in Saskatchewan, and the Cartography Bureau of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation in Helena, Montana, revealed the following information:

(1) On both sides of the international border, this creek is locally known as **Morgan Creek** and is labelled as such on township survey plans (Figure 2).

(2) The creek shown as **Morgan Creek** on NTS map sheet 72 G/2 is actually known locally as **Rock Creek**. Its headwaters are located in Section 2, Township 4, Range 5, west of the 3rd Meridian (2-4-5-W3), and it flows south into Montana, crossing the international boundary at a longitude of approximately 106° 47' (Figure 3).

(3) A portion of the creek shown as **Rock Creek** on NTS map sheet 72 G/2 is locally known as **Butte Creek**.

* D.S. Arthur, Secretary, Saskatchewan Geographic Names Board, Regina.

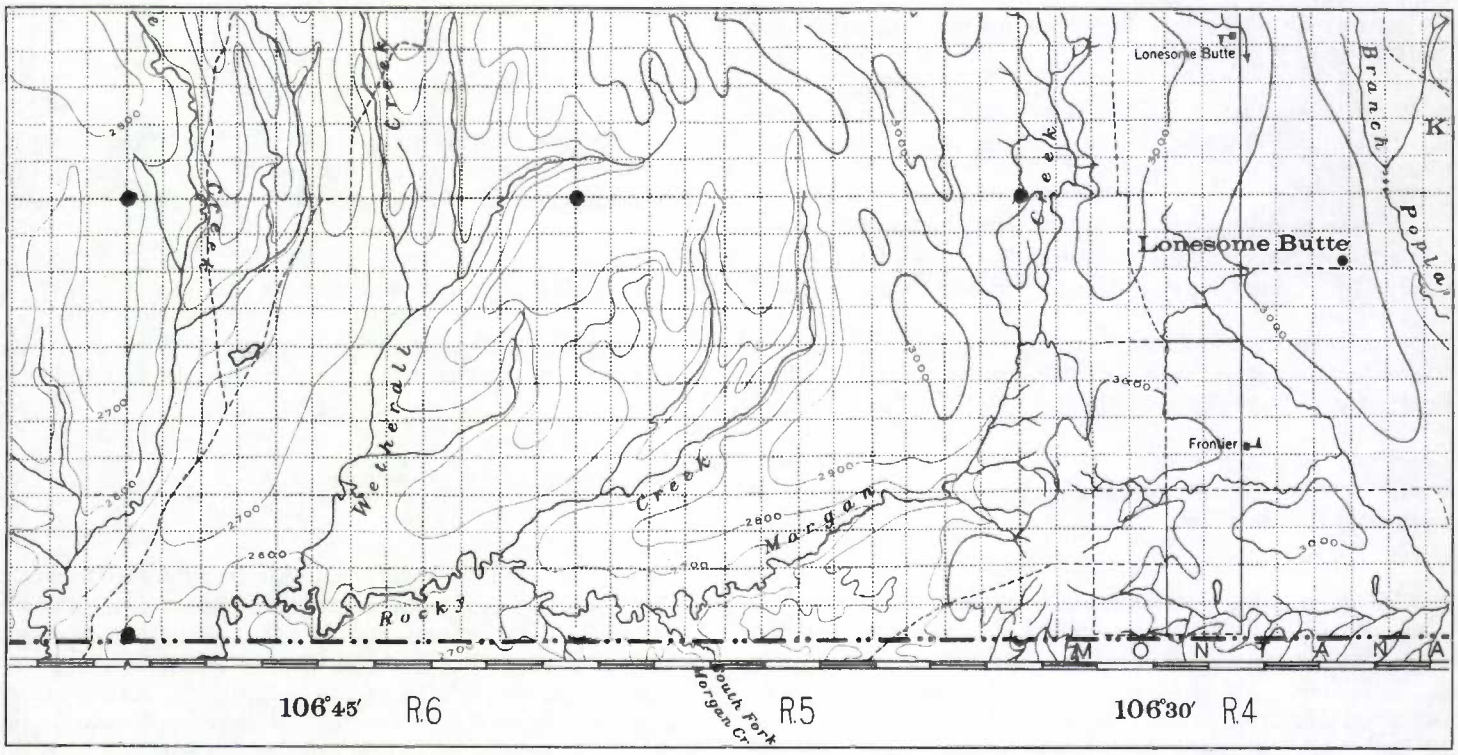


Figure 1. Part of Sectional Sheet #18, 1930, indicating South Fork Morgan Creek

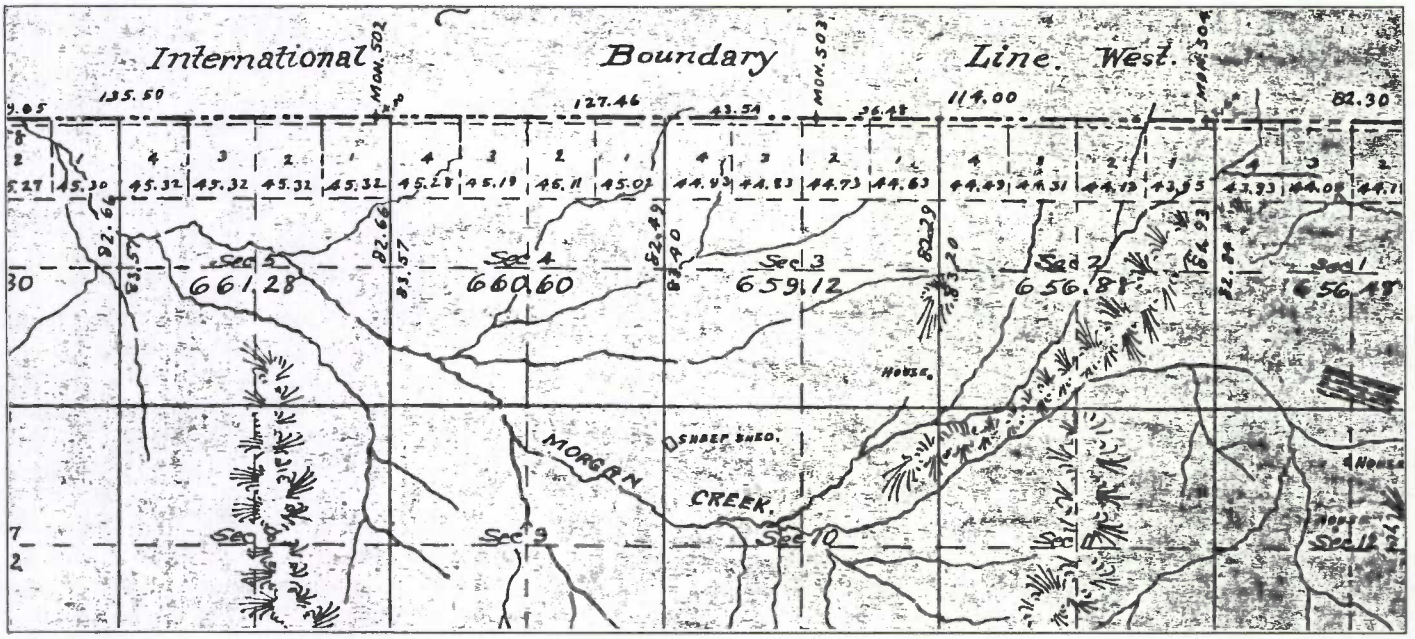


Figure 2. Tp 37 North, Rge 39 East, Montana, USA. Morgan Creek flows north into Saskachewan

As local usage is most important in the official recognition of geographical names, Regina staff prepared a proposal for the correction of various creek names for submission to the SGNB. Decision lists were prepared to reflect appropriate name changes and altered applications, to correct the names of the creeks into which the Porcupine, Morgan, and Butte creeks flow. Copies of the approved decisions and related correspondence were then forwarded to the CPCGN Secretariat for the national records.

It was fortunate that these issues were addressed, as these creeks are located within the area of the proposed "East Block" of Grasslands National Park and the names will be used for reference purposes in documents concerning the transfer of land from provincial to federal authorities.

Surveys of these creeks have been carried out by photogrammetric methods and the features are now referred to by their correct names on the new editions of the official township survey plans that will be used in the transfer documentation. Accurately recorded toponyms proved essential in eliminating ambiguity and confusion which occurred in the preliminary documents.

The Saskatchewan geographic names authority greatly appreciated the cooperation and assistance received from the Cartography Bureau in Montana in resolving these toponymic issues.

* * * *

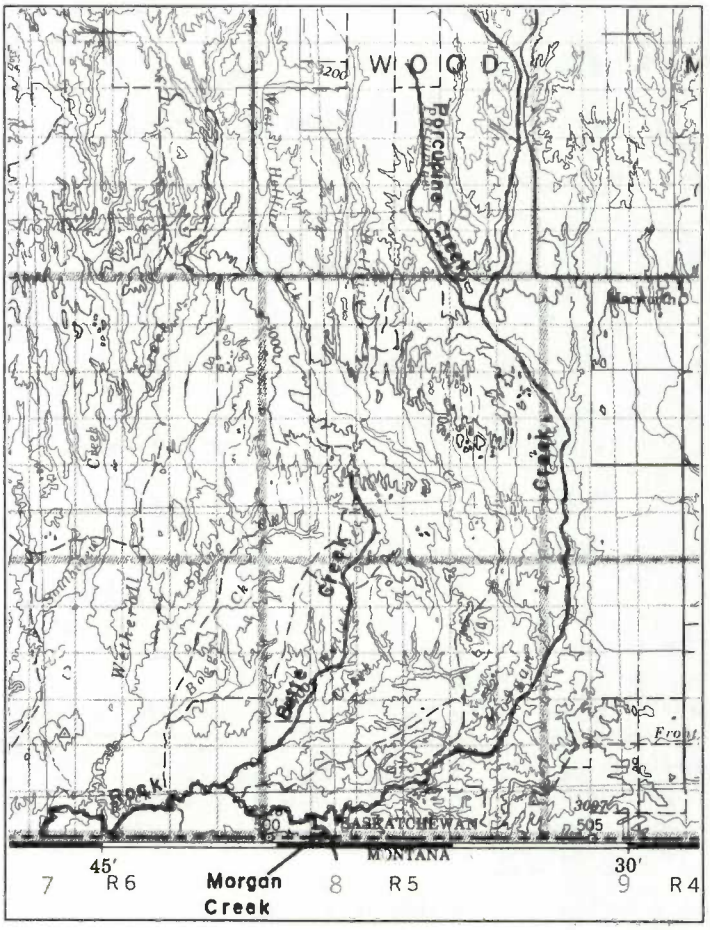


Figure 3. Part of NTS 1:250 000 Sheet 72 G (at slightly reduced scale) showing corrected creek names ➤➤

CANADA - UNITED STATES TRANSBOUNDARY ACTIVITIES AFFECTING MANITOBA

Gerald F. Holm*

In 1984, the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) and the United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN) began collaborating on the development of procedures for the handling and treatment of names for transboundary features. At the time, three particular situations involving name discrepancies for transboundary features were relevant to Manitoba: **Gimby Creek, Metigoshe Lake**, and **Ross Lake**.

Gimby Creek

In 1975, a great deal of concern among local residents living along this creek was created by the erection of a new highway sign bearing the official name, **McGillis Creek**. The local newspaper for the Cartwright area, the **Southern Manitoba Review**, stated:

> *"This is the No. 3 Highway sign at the creek on the south east corner of Cartwright. Who ever heard of McGillis Creek, but it would appear to be the right sign in the right place.*
>
> *"McGillis Creek originates south west of Smith Hill just east of Lena, Man. and joins the Badger Creek near the railway bridge east of Cartwright. However, McGillis Creek has been known locally, for 75 or 80 years, as 'Gimby' Creek. Periodically the highway branch have had the Gimby and the Badger signs on the wrong creek but for years and years the 'Gimby' Creek sign has been on No. 3 highway here."*

Background information on McGillis Creek was gleaned from the files of the Manitoba Geographical Names Program. The name was approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names on April 7, 1960. It appeared on a names compilation for NTS map sheet 62 G/4, with the following references: (a) International Boundary Atlas-Sheet No. 48, scale 1:62 500 dated April 7, 1922, and (b) Devils Lake NW 14-11, U.S. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, 4-56, 91261, scale 1:250 000.

On June 25, 1975 our office contacted Mr. H.A. Lamb, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Roblin and he said "the local people want the name changed as the name McGillis Creek is not going over too well. Everyone still uses the name Gimby Creek ...."

The Manitoba office received several enquiries relating to the new highway sign, one of them from Mr. Earl McKellar, M.L.A. for the constituency of Souris-Killarney. Allen Roberts, then Director of Surveys and Manitoba member on the CPCGN, replied on June 27, 1975:

> *"Thank you for your letter of June 20th, 1975 on behalf of Mrs. Georgina Henderson of Killarney, concerning the names McGillis Creek and Gimby Creek ....*
>
> *"The name Gimby Creek was not changed to McGillis Creek recently, as suspected by Mrs. Henderson. We have no record of the name Gimby Creek applying to a geographical feature in Manitoba. Therefore, your letter is our first record of the name. We are conducting a toponymic field research of geographical names in Southern Manitoba between the 49th and 50th parallels in August, September and October of this year. We will determine the status and establishment of these names during the study.*
>
> *"If we find that the local established name is Gimby Creek and not McGillis Creek, a change of name may be in order. Since the feature crosses the International Boundary, the establishment of the name McGillis Creek in the United States must also be determined ...."*

With the field work completed, the researchers recommended that the name be held pending investigation:

> *"This name is approved ... apparently because it was the name given on the U.S. side of the border, and appeared on old boundary maps. However, locally it is called 'Gimby Creek'. Most of the creek would appear to flow in Manitoba ...."*

---

* Gerald F. Holm, Manitoba member, CPCGN.

The name change became official on October 22, 1976. Subsequently a letter from Donald J. Orth (USBGN) to Alan Rayburn (CPCGN) advised that, on November 22, 1976, **Gimby Creek** had also been approved by the USGBN.

Metigoshe Lake

This name was first noted on a 1922 map prepared by the federal Surveyor General's office. There is also record of local reference to the lake as **Fish Lake** and earlier as **Lazzie Lake**. A USBGN decision was made in 1953 to establish **Metigoshe Lake** as the official form of the name. Manitoba records indicated **Metigoshe Lake** to be the official Canadian name, based on its inclusion in **Place Names of Manitoba, 1933**.

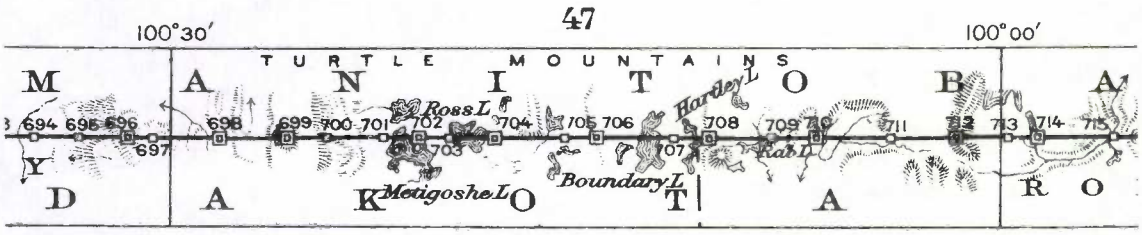
However, during 1975, toponymy field research found **Lake Metigoshe** to be a form often used by some residents. The locality was approved as **Metigoshe** on July 25, 1977, to avoid confusion with the approved name of the lake.

This subject arose again in 1986 when both the Manitoba and North Dakota highway maps continued to show the name **Lake Metigoshe**. This, coupled with the use of **Lake Metigoshe** in such other documents as the Garrison Diversion Plan and the Manitoba Telephone System Directory, caused some confusion.

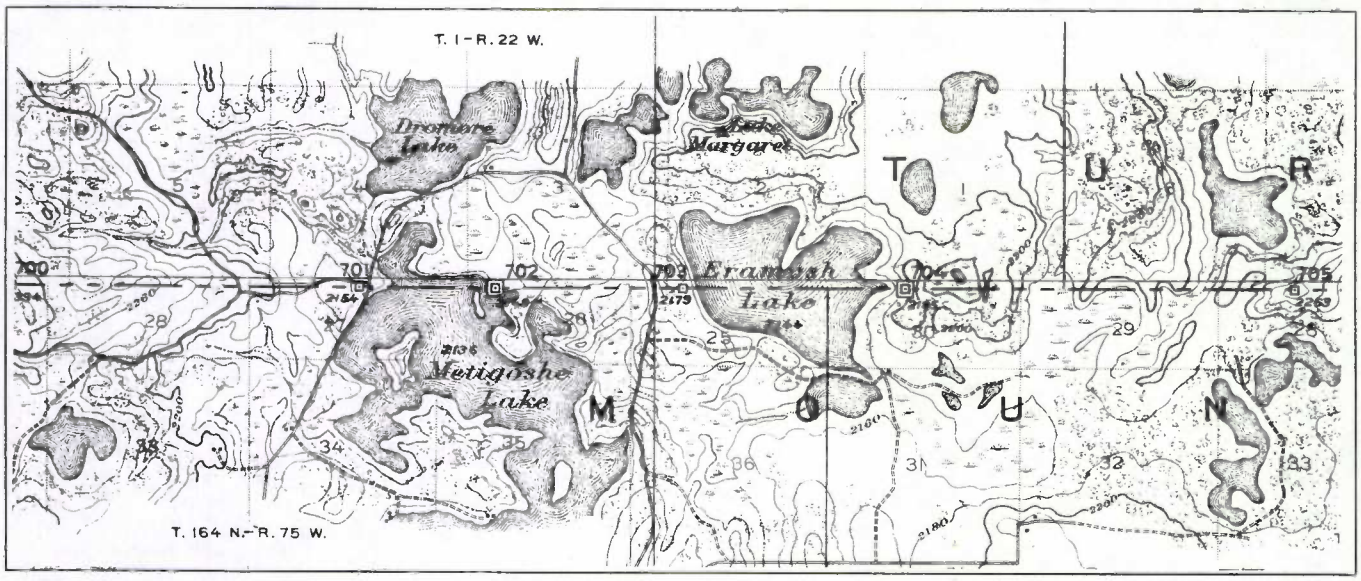
Today, the Provincial Official Highway Map shows the approved form **Metigoshe Lake**, and progress is being made to have the correct form used in other products.

Ross Lake

The reference **Place Names of Manitoba, 1933** records the name **Eramosh Lake**, as the name on the township plan



A section of the International Boundary Commission index sheet (1922) showing "Ross Lake", rather than "Eramosh Lake", between monuments 703 and 704



Part of sheet #47 of the International Boundary Commission maps from the Gulf of Georgia to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, published in 1922, showing Eramosh Lake and Metigoshe Lake on the Manitoba - North Dakota border

of 1880. Dr. Aileen Garland, in 1975, suggested that the name comes from the Saulteaux word *animush* or *animoch* meaning 'dog' and that it is locally called **Kippax Lake** or **Ross Lake**.

Confusion between the names is evident in the International Boundary Commission maps published in 1922; the index sheet shows **Ross Lake**, whereas sheet #47 shows **Eramosh Lake**.

Field research of 1975 recommended a name change from **Eramosh Lake** to **Ross Lake**, since local usage and preferences were for the latter name. Comments in the recommendation list were: "A change is recommended, but since it will have to be forwarded to the United States Board, perhaps a further inquiry should be made". Subsequently these names were shown as "pending investigation" on the decision list of July 25, 1977.

In his May 29, 1979 letter to Alan Rayburn, Executive Secretary of the CPCGN, the Manitoba member, Allen Roberts, recommended **Ross Lake** NOT Eramosh Lake NOR Lake Eramosh with these comments:

> *"We understand that Ross Lake NOT Eramosh Lake was approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names on September 8th, 1977. We now recommend the name change since the local name determined during the field study was Ross Lake ...."*

On the subsequent CPCGN decision list of June 18, 1979, **Eramosh Lake** was changed to **Ross Lake**.

Metigoshe Lake in the summer of 1932

(Manitoba Natural Resources)

* * * * * *

Today, Manitoba has some other transboundary names under investigation and is testing the new procedures, signed by Canada and the United States in 1989. We anticipate, as in the past, an excellent working relationship with the United States Board on Geographic Names into the next century, and beyond.

An earth mound used to mark the international boundary on the prairies, 1872-74

(International Boundary Commission)

DOCUMENT OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF NAMES OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES SHARED BY CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

DOCUMENT D'ENTENTE CONCERNANT LE TRAITEMENT DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES TRANSFRONTALIERS DU CANADA ET DES ÉTATS-UNIS

1989

Approved by the / Approuvé par le
United States Board on Geographic Names
Rupert B. Southard, Chairman / Président
August 30, 1989 / le 30 août 1989

Approved by the / Approuvé par le
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names / Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques
J. Hugh O'Donnell, Chairman / Président
August 11, 1989 / le 11 août 1989

1. COORDINATION IN THE NAMING OF TRANSBOUNDARY FEATURES

1.1 Mutual Benefit

WHEREAS: the coordination in the naming of geographical entities on or across the Canada-United States boundary is of mutual benefit to the names authorities in both countries, and to mapping and surveying agencies; and

1.2 Different Names and Different Spellings

WHEREAS: the historical development of the United States and Canada has resulted in several different names or different spellings of the same names for geographical features along their mutual border; it is

1.3 Preservation of Different Cultural Heritages and Histories

Recommended: that, the different names, and different spellings of the same names, be respected by the appropriate names authorities in each country, in cases where such variances reflect differences in the cultural heritages and historical perspectives of the two countries.

1.4 One Feature - One Name

WHEREAS: it is practical, where culturally acceptable, for a single official name (specific and generic) to be

1. COORDINATION AUX FINS DE LA DÉNOMINATION DES ÉLÉMENTS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

1.1 Avantages communs

ATTENDU QUE la coordination de la dénomination des éléments géographiques situés à la frontière canado-américaine ou l'enjambant offre des avantages pour les organismes chargés des noms géographiques de chaque pays, de même que pour les organismes de levés et de cartographie; et

1.2 Noms différents et orthographes différentes

ATTENDU QUE l'évolution historique du Canada et des États-Unis a fait que l'on trouve le long de leur frontière commune plusieurs noms différents ou orthographes différentes d'un même élément géographique;

1.3 Préservation d'une histoire et d'un patrimoine culturel différents

Il est recommandé que les noms différents et les orthographes différentes d'un même nom soient respectés par les organismes de chaque pays, lorsque ces variantes reflètent des différences dans le patrimoine culturel et les perspectives historiques des deux pays.

1.4 Un élément : un nom

ATTENDU QU'il serait approprié, si cela était acceptable sur le plan culturel, que les organismes chargés des noms géographiques du Canada et des

considered for adoption by the Canadian and United States names authorities (provincial, state, federal, where appropriate) for the same entity; it is

1.5 Mutual Effort in the Treatment of Names

Recommended: that similar and effective policies and procedures for handling names of transboundary physical geographical features be established in both countries; and it is

1.6 Cooperative Action

Recommended: that, where a name is proposed for an entity that is unnamed on both sides of the boundary, that name must be submitted to and considered for approval by the appropriate names authorities; if local usage supports the proposal, official adoption of the same name may proceed in both countries.

1.7 Established Name on One Side of the Boundary

Recommended: that, where a geographical entity has an official name on one side of the boundary only, the appropriate names authorities in the other country should consider adoption of the same name, provided it is supported by local usage.

1.8 Joint Adoption of Names, with Unofficial use on One Side of the Boundary

Recommended: that, where a geographical entity has a name in current but unofficial use on one side of the boundary, the appropriate names authorities in both countries should consider that name for adoption, after local consultation on both sides of the boundary.

1.9 Multiple Names for a Single Feature

Recommended: that, where a geographic entity has a different name in current, but not yet official, use on each side of the boundary, and the appropriate names authorities are unable to agree on a single name, the appropriate authority in each country either (a) may make its own name official, or (b) may decide not to make any name official at that time.

États-Unis (des provinces, des États, des administrations fédérales, selon le cas) envisagent l'adoption d'un seul nom officiel (spécifique et générique) du même élément;

1.5 Effort commun de traitement des noms

Il est recommandé que des lignes directrices et des directives semblables et efficaces pour le traitement des noms géographiques des éléments physiques transfrontaliers soient mises en place dans les deux pays; et

1.6 Mesures de collaboration

Il est recommandé, dans les cas où l'on propose un nom pour un élément qui n'est nommé ni d'un côté ni de l'autre de la frontière, que la proposition soit soumise pour approbation aux organismes appropriés chargés des noms géographiques; si l'usage local le permet, les deux pays pourraient en faire l'adoption officiellement.

1.7 Nom établi d'un côté de la frontière

Il est recommandé, dans les cas où un élément géographique a un nom officiel d'un côté seulement de la frontière, que l'organisme approprié chargé des noms géographiques de l'autre pays examine la possibilité d'adopter le même nom, si l'usage local le permet.

1.8 Adoption commune de noms d'usage courant d'un côté de la frontière

Il est recommandé, dans les cas où un élément géographique a un nom d'usage courant, non officiel, d'un côté de la frontière, que les organismes des deux pays chargés des noms géographiques examinent la possibilité d'adopter ce nom après consultation de la population locale, de chaque côté de la frontière.

1.9 Noms multiples pour un même élément

Il est recommandé, dans les cas où un élément géographique a des noms différents d'usage courant, non officiels, de chaque côté de la frontière, et où les organismes compétents chargés des noms géographiques ne peuvent se mettre d'accord sur un même nom, que l'organisme compétent de chaque pays ait le choix a) de rendre officiel son propre toponyme, b) de ne rendre officiel aucun toponyme.

2. NAME CHANGING

2.1 Name-Change Policy

WHEREAS: it is highly desirable to retain established official names; it is

Recommended: that, for purpose of conformance to strong local usage or citizen preference, or on special request with strong specific reasons, or mutual standardization, with local agreement a change of an official name may be considered by the appropriate names authorities in both countries.

3. GENERIC AND FEATURE CLASS TERMINOLOGY

3.1 Mutual Understanding

WHEREAS: it is desirable for the mutual understanding of geographical terminology in use in each country, and for the facilitation of information exchange, to identify classes of named features, and to have available documentation explaining generic terms and feature classes; it is

3.2 Exchange of Documentation on Terminology

Recommended: that the appropriate names authorities in each country prepare and exchange documentation on terminology and generic terms used in their geographical names; and it is

3.3 Automated Geographical Names Data Bases

Recommended: that automated geographical names data bases developed by names authorities in each country include appropriate information on generic terms and feature classes, for the purpose of data exchange.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Understanding on Principles

WHEREAS: representatives from the Canadian and United States names authorities have reached an understanding on a number of principles for handling boundary name problems;

4.2 Understanding on Procedures

WHEREAS: procedures as set out in Appendix A are required to implement the principles; it is

2. CHANGEMENT DE NOM

2.1 Lignes directrices pour le changement de nom

ATTENDU QUE le maintien des noms officiels établis est largement souhaitable;

Il est recommandé, en vue de respecter un usage local répandu ou une préférence marquée des citoyens, ou de donner suite à une demande spéciale donnant des raisons précises et largement justifiées, ou de concrétiser un effort commun de normalisation, que les organismes du Canada et des États-Unis chargés des noms géographiques examinent la possibilité de modifier un nom officiel avec l'assentiment de la population locale.

3. TERMINOLOGIE DES GÉNÉRIQUES ET DES CATÉGORIES D'ÉLÉMENTS

3.1 Compréhension réciproque

ATTENDU QU'il est souhaitable, pour assurer une meilleure compréhension de la terminologie géographique en usage dans chaque pays et pour faciliter l'échange de renseignements, de déterminer des catégories d'éléments et de fournir de la documentation décrivant les termes génériques et les catégories d'éléments;

3.2 Échange de documentation sur les noms géographiques

Il est recommandé que les organismes chargés des noms géographiques du Canada et des États-Unis préparent et s'échangent de la documentation sur la terminologie et les génériques utilisés dans leurs noms géographiques; et

3.3 Bases de données automatisées de noms géographiques

Il est recommandé, aux fins de l'échange de données, que les bases de données automatisées de noms géographiques élaborées par les organismes chargés des noms géographiques de chaque pays comprennent des renseignements appropriés sur les génériques et les catégories d'éléments.

4. MISE EN OEUVRE

4.1 Entente sur les principes

ATTENDU QUE les représentants des organismes du Canada et des États-Unis chargés des noms géographiques se sont entendus sur un certain

4.3 Adoption

Recommended: that actions be undertaken to carry out the recommendations.

5. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION MAPPING PROGRAM

5.1 Maps in Disseminating Names Information

WHEREAS: maps are especially useful in disseminating information on geographic names and in establishing uniformity in the use of geographic names; it is

5.2 Production of New Boundary Maps

Resolved: that USBGN and the CPCGN encourage the International Boundary Commission (IBC) to produce a new series of boundary maps and it is therefore suggested that the officials of the federal names authorities in Canada and the United States write to their counterpart IBC commissioners to recommend the preparation of such a map series.

nombre de principes pour le traitement des problèmes relatifs aux noms transfrontaliers;

4.2 Entente sur les directives

ATTENDU QUE les directives énoncées à l'annexe A sont nécessaires pour la mise en oeuvre des principes.

4.3 Adoption

Il est recommandé que des mesures soient prises pour la mise en oeuvre des recommandations.

5. PROGRAMME DE CARTOGRAPHIE DE LA COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE INTERNATIONALE

5.1 Diffusion de renseignements sur les noms géographiques par les cartes

ATTENDU QUE les cartes sont particulièrement utiles pour la diffusion de renseignements sur les noms géographiques et pour l'uniformisation de l'usage des noms géographiques;

5.2 Production de nouvelles cartes frontalières

Il est résolu que l'USBGN et le CPCNG encouragent la Commission de la frontière internationale (CFI) à produire une nouvelle série de cartes frontalières et que, à cette fin, les organismes fédéraux du Canada et des États-Unis chargés des noms géographiques écrivent aux commissaires de la CFI pour recommander la préparation d'une telle série de cartes.

APPENDIX A

Procedures for Handling Transboundary Names

Procedures for handling transboundary names, including matters such as different names, different spellings and other areas of mutual concern to United States and Canadian names authorities, are:

I. Established Names

A. Action on a boundary name "question" is initiated by notice from an outside source or as a result of a name review by a names authority.

B. Staff investigation of the name in question is made and includes:

ANNEXE A

Directives pour le traitement des noms transfrontaliers

Les directives pour le traitement des toponymes transfrontaliers, y compris les cas de noms différents, d'orthographes différentes et d'autres questions d'intérêt commun pour les organismes du Canada et des États-Unis chargés des noms géographiques, sont les suivantes :

I. Noms établis

A. Les mesures relatives à un nom d'élément transfrontalier sont amorcées soit par un avis provenant d'une source extérieure, soit à la suite de l'examen du toponyme par un organisme chargé des noms géographiques.

1. Examination of official records.
2. Review of other maps and documents.
3. Consultation with local authorities, officials and individuals.
4. Solicitation of views and opinions from State/ Provincial authorities.
5. If "question" is minor, and can be resolved by the staffs of the appropriate names authorities in both countries, then this is the STOPPING POINT.

C. If "question" is unresolved, additional procedures entail:

1. Preparing background information on the name.
2. Staff evaluation of input from various sources and submission to appropriate names authorities in both countries.
3. Preliminary decision by each appropriate names authority.
4. Dissemination of decision to interested parties; if acceptable, decision becomes final.

D. If conflict exists, the following steps should be taken:

1. Advise appropriate names authorities of background information and suggest that efforts be made to resolve "question" at the local level.
2. If unresolved, determine the best solution in terms of the recommendations.

II. New Name and Name Change Proposals

A. Proposals may originate from individuals, commerce, industry and public agencies.

1. Staff documents support for the name change or naming of the unnamed feature, collects background relative to associated names, and determines that the unnamed feature is truly unnamed in the official records.
2. The proposal is submitted to the appropriate names authorities in both countries.
3. Preliminary decision by the appropriate authorities.
4. Transmission of decision to appropriate federal names authority.
5. Dissemination of decision to interested parties; if acceptable decision becomes final.

B. Le personnel procède à l'examen du nom en question de la façon suivante :

1. Examen des dossiers officiels.
2. Examen d'autres cartes et documents.
3. Consultation auprès des autorités locales, auprès de fonctionnaires et de particuliers.
4. Sollicitation d'avis et d'opinions auprès des autorités des États et des provinces.
5. Si la question a peu d'importance et peut être résolue par le personnel des organismes compétents chargés des noms géographiques, elle est en ce cas RÉGLÉE à cette étape.

C. Si la question n'est pas résolue, les mesures supplémentaires à prendre sont les suivantes :

1. Préparation de renseignements sur le contexte du toponyme.
2. Évaluation par le personnel des renseignements obtenus des différentes sources et compte rendu aux organismes compétents chargés des noms géographiques dans chaque pays.
3. Décision préliminaire par les organismes compétents chargés des noms géographiques.
4. Diffusion de la décision aux parties intéressées; si elle est acceptable, la décision est définitive.

D. En cas de différend, il convient de prendre les mesures suivantes :

1. Conseiller les organismes compétents chargés des noms géographiques en leur donnant des renseignements sur le contexte, et proposer que l'on tente de résoudre la question à l'échelon local.
2. Si la question n'est pas résolue, déterminer la meilleure solution.

II. Propositions de nouveaux toponymes et de changements de noms

A. Les propositions peuvent venir de particuliers, d'entreprises commerciales et industrielles et d'organismes publics.

1. Le personnel prépare la documentation à l'appui de la proposition de changement de nom ou de toponyme pour l'élément sans nom, recueille de la documentation relative aux toponymes connexes et détermine que l'élément sans nom est réellement sans nom dans les documents officiels.

B. If conflict exists, follow steps outlined in I (D) above.

III. Processing of Name Proposals

A. Origin of Proposal

1. If in Canada - CPCGN handles.
2. If in United States - BGN handles.

B. Design common form(s) for transboundary name proposals for use by appropriate names authorities.

IV. Generic Terms and Feature Class Descriptions

A. The CPCGN and the BGN will exchange information on the generic terms and feature classes in use in their respective countries.

B. New generic terms being considered for adoption in either Canada or the United States will be referred to the names authorities in both countries in order to achieve similar descriptions of generic terms for the same kinds of feature.

C. The CPCGN and the USBGN will document and exchange information on generic terms and feature classes utilized in automated data bases developed for the storage and processing of geographical names information.

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2. Il soumet la proposition aux organismes compétents chargés des noms géographiques dans chaque pays.
3. Prise d'une décision préliminaire par les organismes chargés des noms géographiques.
4. Diffusion de la décision à l'organisme national approprié chargé des noms géographiques.
5. Diffusion de la décision aux parties intéressées; si elle est acceptable, la décision est définitive.

B. S'il y a conflit, reprendre les étapes indiquées en I (D) ci-dessus.

III. Traitement des propositions de toponymes

A. Origine de la proposition

1. Au Canada, le CPCNG s'occupe du traitement.
2. Aux États-Unis, le BGN s'occupe du traitement.

B. Élaborer des formulaires communs pour les propositions de toponymes transfrontaliers, à l'intention des organismes compétents chargés des noms géographiques.

IV. Description de termes génériques et de catégories d'éléments

A. Le CPCNG et le BGN échangeront des renseignements sur les catégories d'éléments et les termes génériques utilisés dans leurs pays respectifs.

B. Les nouveaux termes génériques dont on envisage l'adoption, au Canada et aux États-Unis, seront soumis aux organismes chargés des noms géographiques des deux pays, afin que l'on en arrive à des descriptions semblables des termes génériques pour le même genre d'élément.

C. Le CPCNG et le USBGN fourniront et s'échangeront des renseignements sur les catégories d'éléments et les termes génériques utilisés dans leurs bases de données automatisées servant à l'emmagasinage et ou au traitement des noms géographiques.

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