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CANOMA

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CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT
COAST LAND DISTRICT RANGE 5

2700
Waterlily Lake

10126

2500

White Post

Gas Pipeline

Murray Creek

Vanderhoof Airfield

Golf Course

Fairgrounds

Tp 11

2200

District Municipality of Vanderhoof

Vanderhoof (Flying Services)

Vanderhoof Flying Club

Vanderhoof

2005

2007

NECHAKO

2400

10

The Province of British Columbia
and
The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
named
Janzé Creek and Janzé Lake
in remembrance of
Private Carl Philip Janzé
Canadian Army
who died February 11, 1944
while on active service to his country

Lest we forget

Janzé Creek and Janzé Lake
named January 22, 1990

Honourable William N. Vander Zalm
Premier of British Columbia

Canada

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

COVER/COUVERTURE :

Example of a reduced version of a Certificate of Remembrance presented by the Province of British Columbia to a war casualty's next of kin. Janzé Creek and Janzé Lake, commemorating Private Carl Philip Janzé, are indicated on a reduced portion of NTS map 93 J/4. See article on page 14.

Exemple d'une version réduite d'un certificat commémoratif présenté par la province de la Colombie-Britannique au plus proche parent d'une victime de guerre. Les toponymes Janzé Creek et Janzé Lake, indiqués sur une partie réduite de la carte du SNRC 93 J/4, commémorent le simple soldat Carl Philip Janzé. Voir l'article à la page 14.

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

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

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Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OE9

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

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

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PLACE NAMES IN HERITAGE SITE RESEARCH, DEMPSTER HIGHWAY CORRIDOR, YUKON

Sheila Greer*

Oral history research with Native Elders is now recognized as an important component of many archaeological and historic sites research projects in Canada's Subarctic region, providing information that is useful both for identifying and for interpreting long abandoned sites.¹ Toponyms are one of the richest information sources available to the site researcher working with oral history data.²

Native place names are particularly valuable in heritage site research because they contain a wealth of information. Ritter, for example, noted that Gwich'in (Loucheux or Kutchin Athapaskan in academic literature) toponyms from the western Subarctic may describe animals,

animal activities, and vegetation; may be associated with particular individuals or with items of material culture; may be descriptive or metaphorical; and may recall mythological stories which may have considerable antiquity.³ This has led researchers to see Athapaskan place names as mnemonic devices for recording and structuring history.⁴ Moreover, because important sites, resource areas, and landscape features tend to be named, place names are a direct indicator of post-contact native land use practices and land use areas.⁵

Given the richness of place names, it is not surprising that they have been found to be a useful research tool. Place names can inform the archaeologist about who once lived at a site or in a region, where to look for sites; why known sites are located where they are; and what types of activities may have taken place at a site. These names are particularly valuable to Subarctic archaeologists interested in reconstructing pre-contact subsistence and settlement practices because organic materials are rarely preserved in sites of any antiquity in this region, stone tools being the sole remaining physical evidence of past human occupation.

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1 For example, Hanks, C. and Winters, B. (1986): "Local Knowledge and Ethnoarchaeology: An Approach to Dene Settlement Systems", *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 27(3), pp. 272-275;

Andrews, T. and Hanks, C. (1987): Pathways to Archaeology: Dene Oral Tradition, Ethnogeography and the Material Record, Paper presented at the Canadian Archaeological Association Annual Meeting, Calgary;

Hanks, C. and Pokotylo, D. (1989): "The Mackenzie Basin: An Alternative Approach to Dene and Metis Archaeology", *Arctic*, Vol. 42(2), pp. 139-147;

Gotthardt, R. (1989): The Fort Selkirk Culture-History Project, 1989, Preliminary Report prepared for the Yukon Heritage Branch and the Selkirk First Nation, MS. on file, Yukon Heritage Branch, Whitehorse;

Greer, S. (1987): Native Heritage Sites, Documentary and Field Research, Final Report, Yukon Heritage Inventory, Phase II, MS. on file, Yukon Heritage Branch, Whitehorse.

2 Hanks, C. and Winters, B. (1983): "Dene Names as an Organizing Principle in Ethnoarchaeological Research", *Muskox*, Vol. 33, pp. 49-56;

See also Hanks, C. and Pokotylo, D. (1989).

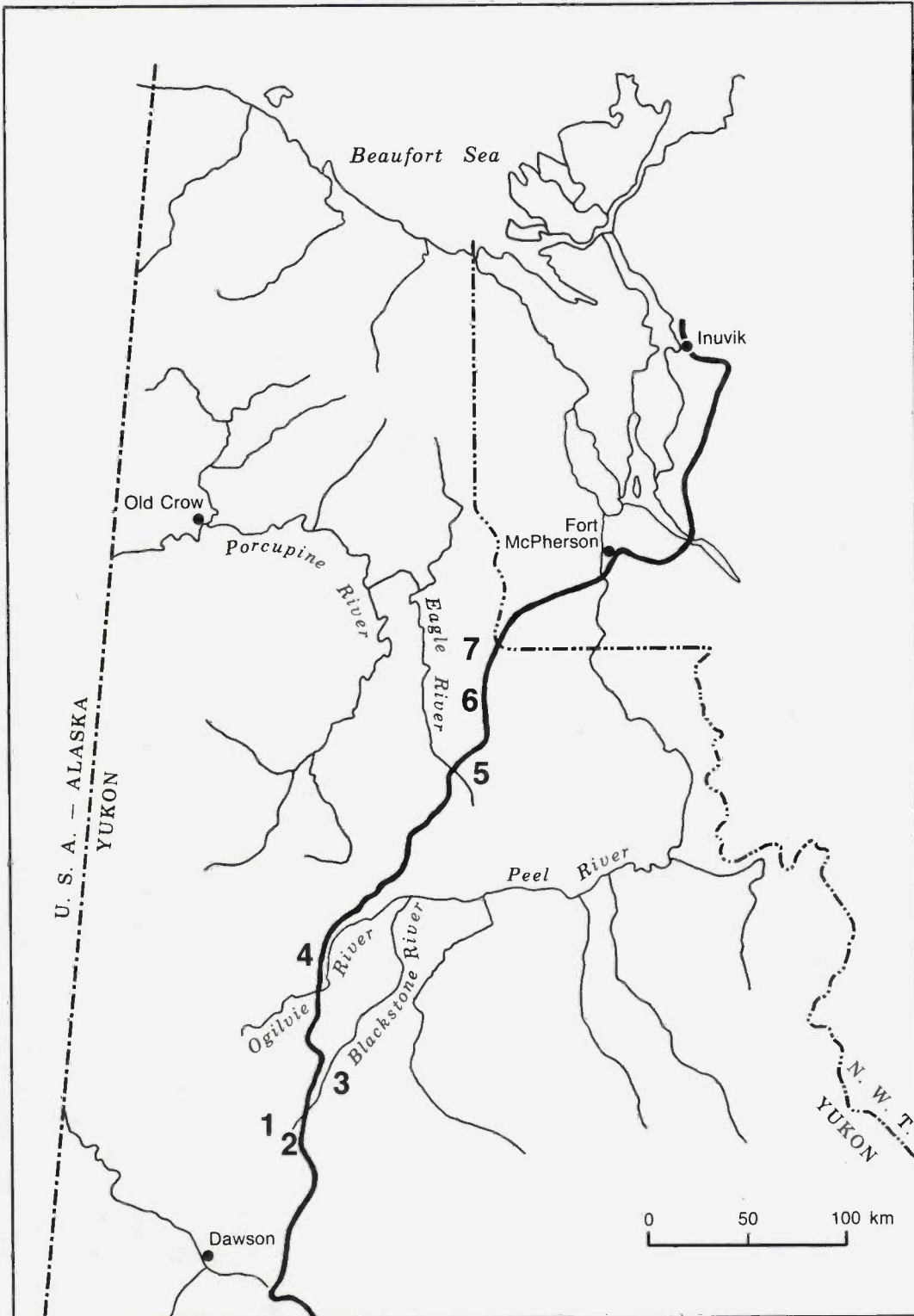
3 Ritter, J. (1976): "Kutchin Place-Names: Evidence of Aboriginal Land-Use", *Dene Rights*, Vol. 3, Paper 3, pp. 111-115, Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife.

4 Cruikshank, J. (1984): "Tagish and Tlingit Place Names in the Southern Lakes Region, Yukon Territory", *CANOMA*, Vol. 10(1), pp. 30-35;

Cruikshank, J. (1990): "Getting the Words Right: Perspectives on Naming and Places in Athapaskan Oral History", *Arctic Anthropology*, Vol. 27(1), pp. 52-65;

Andrews, T. (1990): Yamoria's Arrows: Stories, Place-Names and the Land in Dene Oral Tradition, MS. prepared for Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada, Yellowknife.

5 Wonders, W. (1984): "Native Place Names and Land Occupancy in the Northern Mackenzie Valley Area", *CANOMA*, Vol. 10(1), pp. 24-29.



The Dempster Highway area of the northern Yukon. Toponyms referred to in text: 1. Ts'ok iitl'in; 2. Tth'oh zraii njik; 3. T'oo shyah njik; 4. Chii Akàn; 5. Vyàh k'it gwinjik; 6. Vadzaih kàn njik; 7. Tthàł dàii dha'aii gwachoo

The contribution of toponymic data to site research was effectively demonstrated in a recent historic sites oral history project in the Dempster Highway area of the northern Yukon.⁶ The project, sponsored by the Heritage and Renewable Resources Branches of the Yukon Government and by the Yukon Native Language Centre, was undertaken to identify post-contact native sites which might be affected during future highway development activities. This is important because some Gwich'in grave sites had already been destroyed when the highway was first built. It was also hoped that materials on history would be assembled for use in the local schools and in tourism interpretive projects. At present, there is little or no native historical content in the tourist literature so that the Dempster visitor is left with the impression that this country was, and is, largely uninhabited which is certainly not the case.

Most of the Yukon portion of the Dempster Highway lies within the traditional territory of two regional Gwich'in groups, the Tetl'it Gwich'in and the Tukudh Gwich'in.⁷ Hunting was the principal economic activity and meat the main source of food for the Gwich'in of this area. The Dempster landscape is mountainous, and in the old days people travelled overland primarily by foot, covering distances of hundreds of kilometres. The Gwich'in lived out on the land until the late 1920s, after which they began to settle in the communities of Fort McPherson, Northwest Territories, and Old Crow and Dawson, Yukon Territory. Outsiders did not really enter the Dempster country until the twentieth century, and even then, some parts had not been visited until highway construction began in the late 1950s.

The author spent a week in August of 1989 travelling the 471-kilometre-long Yukon portion of the Dempster Highway with Gwich'in Elders Annie and Joe Henry of Dawson and Mary Vittrekwa of Fort McPherson, who are now in their 80s and 90s. The research team included Louise Profeit-LeBlanc (Secretariat, Yukon Geographical Names Board), who assisted with the oral history interviews; Gwich'in language specialist, Hannah Archer of Fort McPherson, who acted as project translator; and several family members of the Elders.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Vittrekwa pointed out the sites and locales of historical interest in their home

6 Greer, S. (1989): Dempster Highway Corridor, Human History and Heritage Resources, MS. on file, Departments of Tourism and Renewable Resources, Yukon Government, Whitehorse.

7 Slobodin, R. (1981): "Kutchin" section in *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 6, *The Subarctic*, pp. 514-532, edited by J. Helm, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

country which they know intimately. The Gwich'in place names contain considerable local history and some great stories were shared. At the newly recorded sites, preliminary assessment work was undertaken in order to obtain accurate site location data and to evaluate the type of remains found therein. Due to time limitations, this work focussed on the Blackstone River area of the highway where a major cluster of new sites and graves was identified. Although we were not able to ground check other sections of the highway, the oral history data provided by the Elders will greatly facilitate future site location and interpretation.

Following are a few examples of toponyms from the Dempster Highway area which have been related to archaeological data. The place names and/or the stories that go with them were either collected during the 1989 project or earlier recorded by linguist John Ritter of the Yukon Native Language Centre. He also provided the correct transcriptions. All names are from the Gwich'in Athapaskan language, except for Ts'ok iitl'in, which is a Han Athapaskan word borrowed by the Gwich'in. The toponyms provide clues about where we should be looking for sites, why sites are located where they are, or what activities which may have taken place at the sites. One example shows that we should not limit our definition of what constitutes a heritage resource to those sites or locales that feature material remains.

Ts'ok iitl'in (spruce fringe[d] hill). A feature unnamed in English, Ts'ok iitl'in is one of a very few forested locales in the largely tundra landscape of the Blackstone River area. It is a major Gwich'in land mark along the trail between the Yukon River (Dawson and Moosehide area) and the Blackstone country. From the Blackstone River, the trail continues on northeastward to the Peel River and Mackenzie River (the Fort McPherson area). Ts'ok iitl'in is reported to have been used regularly as a camping spot by the Gwich'in during the early twentieth century. Two Gwich'in base camp sites dating to this period were recorded during the 1989 field work as was a grave site dating to ca. 1915. Although a detailed survey for sites in this treed area has not yet been completed, other pre- and post-contact sites are anticipated. Ts'ok iitl'in indicates the likely location of a caribou fence known to have been used in the Blackstone area. Caribou fences were used in pre-contact times for obtaining large numbers of caribou by driving a herd into a wooden corral-type structure where the animals were snared or shot with bows and arrows.

Tth'oh zraii njik (black boulder creek). The Blackstone River is a major river in the upper Peel River basin. The Blackstone country was one of the principal areas used by the Gwich'in during post-contact times. Numerous Gwich'in graves dating to this period are situated beside Tth'oh zraii njik (Plate 1). Black City, the major traditional settlement, is located at the junction of the Blackstone River and East Blackstone River. The Gwich'in Elders recall last camping at

Black City in the 1920s; remains of the tent-like structures in which Gwich'in families had once lived were easily identified. Inside each structure a *chii* (or rock) for pounding dry meat was found. In the part of the site where "old-timers" are supposed to have lived, outlines of semi-subterranean housepits, a pre-contact type of house, were clearly visible. The archaeological site of Black City is undisturbed and has the potential to yield considerable information on both pre- and post-contact Gwich'in culture.



Plate 1. Recording historic Gwich'in grave beside Tth'oh zraii njik, the Blackstone River

(Source: Wayne Towriss)

T'oo shyah njik (poplar cache creek). A tributary of the Blackstone River, T'oo shyah njik is so named because it was a place where meat was always cached for future use. The Elders recalled seeing old camp sites here in their younger years, including old style caches (those built of poles piled on the ground), not the elevated platform-style log cache which has been built only in post-contact times. Although we have not yet been able to survey for the sites in this valley, T'oo shyah njik is recognized as a place with high archaeological potential.

Chii Akàn (beaver house). A mountain labelled Churchward Hill on maps is known to the Gwich'in as Chii

Akàn or Beaver House Mountain. Chii Akàn is believed to have been the home of the giant beavers that once lived in this area; its toponym shows the Gwich'in explanation of the Pleistocene megafauna that once inhabited this area of the northern Yukon,⁸ and suggests convergence of the native oral and western scientific traditions.⁹ Chii Akàn has been registered as a heritage resource with the Territorial Government's Heritage Branch because it represents an important feature on the Dempster Highway cultural landscape. Although it is not an archaeological site because there are no material remains, Chii Akàn is a heritage resource; unique local history is encapsulated in this named landscape feature.

Vyàh k'it gwinjik ([caribou] snare-place creek). Vyah Kit Creek, which drains into the Eagle River, is a Porcupine River tributary located along the west side of the Richardson Mountains. It has been a very important land use area for the Tetl'it Gwich'in; during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, families would spend a good part of the winter camped in the Vyàh k'it gwinjik valley hunting caribou, making dry meat, and processing the hides. Although we have not yet been able to survey for the sites in this valley, like T'oo shyah njik, Vyàh k'it gwinjik is identified as a place with very high archaeological potential.

Vadzaih kàn njik (caribou den or nest creek). Vadzaih Kan Creek is another Eagle River tributary on the west side of the Richardson Mountains. The Gwich'in Elders reported that Vadzaih kàn njik was a very important caribou hunting area for the Tetl'it Gwich'in. Several pre-contact archaeological sites had previously been recognized where the highway crosses this creek.¹⁰ Due to poor preservation conditions, however, only stone tools remain at these sites, and as a result, we know little about why people camped here long ago. The place name provides a clue as to why people may have been coming to this locale for thousands of years.

Ttha' d'ài dha'ai gwachoo (big mountain with caribou fence-opening). A mountain unnamed in English,

- 8 Harington, C.R. (1978): *Quaternary Vertebrate Faunas of Canada and Alaska and Their Suggested Chronological Sequence*, National Museum of Natural Sciences Syllogeus No. 15, Ottawa.
- 9 Cruikshank, J. (1981): "Legend and Landscape: Convergence of Oral and Scientific Traditions in the Yukon Territory", *Arctic Anthropology*, Vol. 18(2), pp. 95-104.
- 10 Site Files, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Que.;; Also available in Greer (1989).

situated north of the Rock River, an Eagle River tributary, Tthał dāii dha'aai gwachoo (Plate 2) is so named by the Gwich'in because there was a caribou fence located on this mountain. Another fence was located on a nearby smaller mountain situated just south of the Rock River. While these fences have not yet been found, if in fact remains of them still do exist, intact caribou fences have been found elsewhere within the traditional territory of the Gwich'in. Gwich'in caribou fences are impressive structures: they were built of tree dead falls spaced end to end, stretching in some cases for over a kilometre across the tundra; the fences directed migrating caribou into a pocket or corral where they were trapped or snared and killed with spears or bows and arrows. The archaeological record of the Tthał dāii dha'aai gwachoo area dates back thousands of years, but little is known about the economic history of these sites as only stone tools remain;¹¹ again, the place name suggests that caribou may have been the reason people were at these sites. Given that two caribou fences were once located in this area, it is not surprising to learn that the highest density of pre-contact sites in the entire Richardson Mountains area is around Tthał dāii dha'aai gwachoo.¹²



Plate 2. Tthał dāii dha'aai gwachoo (big mountain with caribou fence-opening) on the right, an archaeologically rich area of the Dempster Highway

(Source: Sheila Greer)

To conclude, toponymic data is a valuable source of information for archaeologists working in the Subarctic culture area, an area where sites can be difficult to locate and to interpret. Place names enrich our interpretation of living in this challenging landscape; without them, our knowledge

11 Gotthardt, R. (1990): *The Archaeological Sequence in the Northern Cordillera: A Consideration of Typology and Traditions*, Heritage Branch, Government of Yukon, Occ. Papers in Archaeology No. 1, Whitehorse.

12 See footnote 10.

and understanding of the region's archaeological record would be considerably poorer. When studied in conjunction with archaeological site data, toponyms suggest that some traditional Gwich'in land use patterns and practices, such as intercepting the large herds of migrating caribou along the western Richardson Mountains, may be of considerable antiquity. Place names indicate that the relationship between the Gwich'in and the northern Yukon landscape has been a longstanding one.

GIS 91 SIG

The Canadian Conference on GIS
March 18-22, 1991, Ottawa Congress Centre

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Information: CISM, P.O. Box 5378, Station F, Ottawa, K2C 3J1

La Conférence canadienne sur les SIG
18-22 mars 1991, Centre des congrès d'Ottawa

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Parrainée par l'Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques et cartographiques, le Secteur des levés, de la cartographie et de la télédétection d'EMR et le Comité mixte des organismes intéressés à la géomatique.

Renseignements : ACSGC, C.P. 5378, Station F, Ottawa, K2C 3J1

AUTOMATED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES RECORDS OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

AUTOMATISATION DES FICHIERS TOPONYMIQUES DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES

In 1989 the CPCGN struck a Working Group on Automated Geographical Names Records to address in more detail a stated goal of the Committee, namely, the "Automation of toponymic data bases and assurance of availability of the information in automated systems". The working group, chaired by Richard Groot, Director of Geographical Services Directorate, EMR, met in Ottawa on February 27 and 28, 1990.

From the discussions, seventeen recommendations were drawn up addressing: the need for a long-term vision of a digital national toponymic service for Canada; free exchange of data between CPCGN members; consistency of data and data structure; documentation; access to the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base; and links to other data bases.

The recommendations (with the appendices) were accepted by the CPCGN at its 1990 annual meeting in Halifax on October 12. Some have already been completed, others are in progress, and some address ongoing concerns. The working group plans to meet again in Ottawa in April 1991 to review the results of the study to be undertaken for a long-term vision of a digital national toponymic service for Canada.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON
AUTOMATED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES RECORDS,
AS APPROVED BY THE CPCGN,
OCTOBER 12, 1990**

En 1989, le CPCNG a formé un Groupe de travail sur l'automatisation des fichiers toponymiques afin de regarder plus en détail un but déjà énoncé du Comité, c'est-à-dire, «l'automatisation des bases de données toponymiques et la garantie d'accès aux données des systèmes informatisés». Le groupe de travail, présidé par M. Richard Groot, directeur de la Division des services de géographie d'EMR, s'est réuni à Ottawa, les 27 et 28 février 1990.

Dix-sept recommandations découlèrent des échanges et concernent les points suivants : le besoin d'une perspective à long terme d'un service numérique national de toponymie pour le Canada; l'échange de données sans frais entre les membres du CPCNG; l'uniformité des données et de la structure des données; la documentation; l'accès à la Base de données toponymiques du Canada et les liens avec les autres bases de données.

Lors de la réunion annuelle du CPCNG à Halifax, le 12 octobre 1990, les membres ont approuvé les recommandations et les annexes. Quelques-unes de ces recommandations sont déjà complétées, d'autres sont en cours tandis que certaines concernent des présentations courantes. Le groupe se propose de se rencontrer de nouveau à Ottawa au mois d'avril 1991 afin de réviser les résultats de l'étude qui doit être entreprise concernant la perspective à long terme d'un service numérique national de toponymie pour le Canada.

**LES RECOMMANDATIONS DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL
SUR L'AUTOMATISATION DES FICHIERS
TOPONYMIQUES, TELLES QU'APPROUVÉES
PAR LE CPCNG
LE 12 OCTOBRE 1990**

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. Each names authority expedite the timely provision of names decisions for inclusion in the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (CGNDB). Such

IL EST RECOMMANDÉ :

1. que chaque autorité toponymique fasse connaître dans les meilleurs délais les décisions qu'elle prend concernant des noms géographiques, afin que cette

information may be made available in hard copy, on diskette or magnetic tape, or by electronic means, and should have associated graphic information on the application of the names.

2. The Secretariat determine for what types of features/ places each jurisdiction has responsibility and provide a tabulation of these results to the CPCGN, to indicate the variation of coverage of CPCGN data that occurs on the CGNDB.
3. A record for an approved name being provided for CGNDB entry contain certain core data fields (see Appendix 1).
4. Where a jurisdiction does not already have an automated names data base in place, and/or is in a position to follow a national standard, the specifications for data fields in the CGNDB be followed.
5. A draft agreement indicating that members will not charge one another for access to their respective data bases be tabled for approval at the 1990 CPCGN annual meeting (see Appendix 2).
6. On-line read only access through a modem to the CGNDB now be made available to CPCGN members, and a letter be sent out to members inviting them to take advantage of this. *[Completed]*
7. CPCGN members be encouraged to explore the possibility of storing the CGNDB unique keys with the appropriate records in their automated data bases.
8. Updated CGNDB documentation be supplied to all CPCGN members, at least on an annual basis.
9. The Secretariat undertake to investigate what would be required in the development of a data dictionary for automated geographical names records.
10. In automated systems, jurisdictions preserve all the diacritics in approved names, and also wherever possible those used in variant/cross-reference names.
11. National Atlas Information Service, EMR, and the

information puisse être versée à la Base de données toponymiques du Canada (BDTC); les renseignements peuvent être communiqués sur copie-papier, sur disquette ou sur ruban magnétique, ou encore par des méthodes électroniques, et devraient inclure une information graphique quant à la localisation exacte des toponymes;

2. que le Secrétariat établisse de quels types d'entités ou de lieux chaque autorité toponymique est responsable et qu'il fournisse au CPCNG un tableau faisant état du résultat de ces recherches, de manière à voir quelles variations existent dans la couverture des données du CPCNG au sein de la BDTC;
3. que les fiches de noms approuvés qui sont présentées en vue d'être versées à la BDTC renferment certaines données de base (voir annexe 1);
4. que les autorités compétentes qui ne possèdent pas déjà une base de données toponymiques automatisée ou qui sont actuellement en mesure de se conformer à une norme nationale adoptent les spécifications de la BDTC relatives aux zones de données;
5. que l'ébauche d'une entente voulant que chacun des membres ait accès sans frais aux bases de données des autres membres soit présentée pour approbation lors de la réunion annuelle de 1990 du CPCNG (voir annexe 2);
6. que les membres du CPCNG aient maintenant la possibilité de consulter la BDTC en direct, à l'aide d'un modem, et qu'une lettre soit envoyée aux membres pour les inviter à se prévaloir de ce service; *[Complété]*
7. que les membres du CPCNG soient encouragés à explorer la possibilité d'enregistrer dans leurs bases de données automatisées les identificateurs de la BDTC assortis des fichiers pertinents;
8. que tous les membres du CPCNG reçoivent, au moins une fois par année, les versions mises à jour des documents relatifs à la BDTC;
9. que le Secrétariat entreprenne une étude des démarches nécessaires à l'élaboration d'un dictionnaire de données pour les fichiers toponymiques automatisées;
10. que les autorités toponymiques conservent, dans les systèmes automatisés, tous les signes diacritiques que les noms approuvés renferment et aussi, dans la mesure du possible, ceux que l'on retrouve dans des variantes ou des toponymes de renvoi;
11. que le Service d'information de l'Atlas national, EMR,

CPCGN member for the Northwest Territories be responsible for following the development of international standards for automating syllabics, so that standardized syllabic forms of names may be included and exchanged between data bases.

12. Representatives from New Brunswick and Ontario collaborate to draft a recommendation to the CPCGN to address the inclusion of datum information with coordinates in geographical names records. *[Now included in Appendix 1.]*
13. The Toponymy Section continue to upgrade the CGNDB records with the cross-referencing of unique keys of variant name records, to facilitate future automated record corrections.
14. Statistics Canada be encouraged to tie in its SGC codes for CDs (Census Divisions - counties) and CSDs (Census Subdivisions - municipalities), for incorporated (i.e. municipal) places to the CGNDB unique keys as soon as possible, and then proceed to add these data to the CGNDB. That subsequently, Statistics Canada notify the Secretariat of changes received for municipal names and types, which after verification by the Secretariat and/or CPCGN members, be used to update the CGNDB.
15. Second official language forms, when standardized and provided by provincial names authorities or by Translation Bureau of Secretary of State, be entered into the CGNDB with appropriate status coding determined by the Secretariat and the Toponymy Section in conjunction with the CPCGN members concerned.
16. **The Secretariat undertake to draft terms of reference for a national study which aims at the definition and rationale of a long-term vision on a digital national toponymic service which fully reflects the mandates of the names authorities represented on the CPCGN and promotes the broadest possible use of geographical names information.**
17. To assist in the national study, CPCGN members record for at least a three-month period, the users, types of requests (filled or unfilled), medium required, etc. for geographical names information, according to a simple formula to be developed through the Working Group. *[Preliminary information gathered.]*

et le représentant des Territoires du Nord-Ouest au sein du CPCNG soient chargés de se tenir au courant des démarches visant à créer des normes internationales concernant l'automatisation des syllabiques afin que l'on puisse verser aux bases de données des toponymes sous forme syllabique normalisée et transmettre ce genre d'information d'une base de données à une autre;

12. que les représentants du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ontario rédigent ensemble, à l'intention du CPCNG, une recommandation visant à inclure dans les fichiers toponymiques de l'information sur le système de référence utilisé, en plus des coordonnées; *[Maintenant inclus à l'annexe 1]*
13. que la Section de toponymie continue d'améliorer les fichiers de la BDTC en établissant des renvois entre les identificateurs associés aux variantes de toponymes, afin de pouvoir dans l'avenir corriger des fiches plus facilement par des méthodes automatisées;
14. que l'on encourage Statistique Canada à établir, dès que possible, des liens entre les identificateurs de la BDTC et ses codes normalisés de classification géographique (SGC) relatifs aux divisions et aux sous-divisions de recensement (comtés et municipalités, respectivement) dans le cas de collectivités constituées (c.-à-d. de niveau municipal) et à verser ensuite ces données à la BDTC; que Statistique Canada informe par la suite le Secrétariat des changements apportés au nom et à la nature des municipalités et que cette information serve à mettre à jour la BDTC, après vérification par le Secrétariat ou les membres du CPCNG, ou les deux;
15. que les formes toponymiques établies dans la seconde langue officielle, lorsqu'elles sont normalisées et fournies par des autorités toponymiques provinciales ou par le Bureau de la traduction du Secrétariat d'État, soient versées à la BDTC et que le Secrétariat et la Section de toponymie, en collaboration avec les membres compétents du CPCNG, leur attribuent un code de statut approprié;
16. **que le Secrétariat entreprenne de rédiger le mandat d'une étude nationale visant à proposer une définition et à établir les fondements, dans une perspective à long terme, d'un service numérique national de toponymie qui s'harmoniserait parfaitement au mandat des autorités toponymiques représentées au sein du CPCNG et qui favoriserait la plus grande diffusion possible de l'information relative aux noms géographiques; et**
17. que les membres du CPCNG prêtent main-forte à cette étude en notant, pour une période d'au moins trois

APPENDIX 1

CORE DATA FIELDS FOR THE RECORD OF AN APPROVED NAME

1. **Geographical name** (of a feature, place, etc.).

Approved names should be in the authorized form, including the appropriate capitalization, diacritics, hyphens, included abbreviations (e.g. St.) etc.

2. **Province(s) and/or territory(ies)** in which the feature/ place is located.

3. **Status** which indicates, at least, a differentiation between

- a) currently approved/official, and
- b) **not** currently approved/official.

4. **Cross-reference** to formerly approved name, if a name change is being made.

5. **Date** on which a name was approved, or, where applicable, ceased to be approved for current use.

6. Indication of **type of feature/place** designated (e.g. river, town, provincial historic site, etc.).

7. **Latitude and longitude**

- at mouth of flowing water features
- at centre of other physical features
- where appropriate and necessary for meaningful identification, coordinates should include seconds, referenced to an identified datum; coordinates for place names should, wherever possible, be identified with seconds
- for flowing water features, coordinates should also be provided for the "head" of the named feature.

8. **NTS map reference** - All 1:50 000 National Topographic System map sheets which include the named entity should be indicated; the first one listed should match the designated coordinates. (CHS charts should be

mois, le nom des utilisateurs, la nature des demandes d'information toponymique (en indiquant si l'on y a répondu ou non), le genre de support demandé, etc. et ce, selon une formule simple qui sera mise au point avec le concours du Groupe de travail. [Données préliminaires recueillies]

ANNEXE 1

RENSEIGNEMENTS ESSENTIELS POUR L'ENREGISTREMENT D'UN NOM APPROUVÉ

1. **Le toponyme** (d'une entité, d'un lieu, etc.).

Les noms approuvés devraient être inscrits dans la forme autorisée en tenant compte des majuscules, des signes diacritiques, des traits d'union, des abréviations incluses (St, p. ex.), etc.

2. **Le nom de la (des) province(s) ou du (des) territoire(s)** où l'entité ou le lieu se trouve.

3. **L'état du toponyme** («statut»), faisant au moins la distinction entre :

- a) un toponyme actuellement approuvé ou officiel et
- b) un toponyme actuellement **non** approuvé ou **non** officiel.

4. Un **renvoi** à un toponyme approuvé antérieurement, s'il s'agit d'un changement de nom.

5. **La date** à laquelle le nom a été approuvé ou, le cas échéant, à laquelle il a été abrogé.

6. Une brève description du **type d'entité ou de lieu** dont il s'agit (p. ex. rivière, ville, lieu historique provincial, etc.).

7. **La latitude et la longitude**

- Dans le cas des cours d'eau, fournir les coordonnées de l'embouchure.
- Donner les coordonnées au centre des autres genres d'entités.
- Les coordonnées devraient comprendre les secondes et le nom du système de référence selon lequel elles ont été établies, lorsque de telles informations sont nécessaires pour identifier clairement l'entité nommée; autant que possible, on devrait donner les coordonnées des noms de lieux à la seconde près.

used if the feature falls outside the NTS framework.)

9. At least one element of **locational data** (e.g. first level administrative or geographical division) within province or territory, if such a division exists; or section, township and range, if applicable.

(n.b. In the past, no divisions have consistently been recorded for Yukon and Newfoundland.)

10. **Brief narrative of location.**
11. **Graphic representation** to show limits of name application - to be usable at 1:50 000.

Information for the following data fields is highly desirable.

1. Second level of administrative unit, where applicable.
2. Unofficial variant names to the approved name.
3. Summary of origin or historical data.

APPENDIX 2

THE SHARING OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES DATA AMONG MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (CPCGN)

- WHEREAS: the CPCGN is the national body coordinating all matters affecting geographical nomenclature in Canada; and
- WHEREAS: a role of the CPCGN is to record and approve, through the jurisdiction of its members, names for official use; and
- WHEREAS: the CPCGN recognizes the importance of maintaining accurate, up-to-date records and of distributing these data widely in an efficient, effective, and timely manner; and
- WHEREAS: various CPCGN members have developed, are in the process of developing, or may in the

- Les coordonnées devraient aussi être fournies pour la source des cours d'eau.

8. **Le numéro de la (des) carte(s) du SNRC** - Toutes les cartes à l'échelle 1/50 000 du Système national de référence cartographique où l'entité nommée se trouve devraient être indiquées; la première carte indiquée devrait être celle où figure le point dont on a précisé les coordonnées. (Utiliser les cartes du SHC si l'entité se trouve à l'extérieur de la région couverte par le SNRC.)

9. **Au moins un élément d'information cadastrale** - Donner le premier niveau de division administrative ou géographique dans la province ou le territoire, si une telle division existe. On peut aussi inscrire le nom de la section, du canton et du rang, s'il y a lieu.

(Nota : Dans le passé, on n'a pas toujours inscrit de division dans le cas du Yukon et de Terre-Neuve.)

10. Une brève **description de la localité.**
11. Une **représentation graphique** montrant les limites du territoire auquel le toponyme s'applique. On doit pouvoir utiliser cette représentation à l'échelle 1/50 000.

Renseignements pour les zones de données suivantes sont très souhaitables.

1. Un deuxième niveau de division administrative, s'il y a lieu.
2. Les variantes non officielles du toponyme approuvé.
3. Un résumé de l'origine du nom ou des renseignements historiques.

ANNEXE 2

L'ÉCHANGE DE DONNÉES SUR LES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES ENTRE LES MEMBRES DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES (CPCNG)

- ATTENDU QUE : le CPCNG est l'organisme fédéral chargé de coordonner l'activité toponymique au Canada; et
- ATTENDU QUE : un des rôles du CPCNG est de consigner et d'approuver, par le pouvoir discrétionnaire de ses membres, des noms destinées à un usage officiel; et

future develop, digital geographical names records; it is

RECOMMENDED: that CPCGN members continue to share geographical names data as developed through the various members of the CPCGN; and it is

RECOMMENDED: that whether data are in analogue or digital form arrangements for sharing these data between CPCGN members continue in the spirit of cooperation established within the CPCGN; and it is

RECOMMENDED: that restrictions or charges for the sharing of data between CPCGN members be avoided so that the completeness, accuracy, and up-to-date character of national, federal, provincial, or territorial digital or analogue systems are not compromised; and it is

RECOMMENDED: that authoritative toponymic data, authorized through the jurisdictions of the CPCGN members, continue to be disseminated for official use, in a timely and effective manner from the digital data bases developed for the maintenance of CPCGN records.

* * * * *

IDON Corporation, Ottawa, is currently undertaking a project for the CPCGN, to formulate a long-term vision and development plan for an appropriate Canadian digital toponymic service. This must fully reflect the mandates of the provincial, territorial, and federal names authorities and permit the broadest possible dissemination and use of geographical names information. The project will be completed in March 1991.

«IDON Corporation», d'Ottawa, s'occupe présentement d'un projet pour le CPCNG : la formulation d'une perspective à long terme et d'un plan de développement pour un service canadien de toponymie numérique. Ce service devra refléter fidèlement les mandats des autorités provinciales, territoriales et fédérale en matière de noms géographiques et permettre d'étendre le plus possible la diffusion et l'utilisation de l'information sur les noms géographiques.

ATTENDU QUE : le CPCNG reconnaît l'importance de maintenir des données exactes et à jour et de diffuser largement ces données de façon efficace et opportune; et

ATTENDU QUE : les divers membres du CPCNG ont développé, ou sont en cours de développer, ou pourront développer dans l'avenir des données numériques sur les noms géographiques;

IL EST RECOMMANDÉ : que les membres du CPCNG continuent d'échanger des données sur les noms géographiques telles que développées par l'entremise des divers membres du CPCNG; et

IL EST RECOMMANDÉ : que des ententes, concernant l'échange de données analogues ou numériques entre les membres du CPCNG, continuent d'exister dans un esprit de coopération établi au sein du CPCNG; et

IL EST RECOMMANDÉ : que l'on évite d'établir des restrictions ou des coûts concernant l'échange de données entre les membres du CPCNG, afin de ne pas compromettre l'intégralité, l'exactitude et le caractère à jour des systèmes analogiques ou numériques nationaux, fédéraux, provinciaux ou territoriaux; et

IL EST RECOMMANDÉ : que des données toponymiques faisant foi, autorisées par les autorités compétentes des membres du CPCNG, continuent à être diffusées pour usage officiel, de façon opportune et efficace, et extraites des bases de données numériques développées pour le maintien des données du CPCNG.

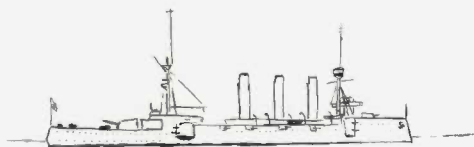
* * * * *

FIRST WORLD WAR REMEMBERED

NEAR MARATHON, ONTARIO

David H. Gray*

How many times have you picked up a map or chart and recognized a theme for most of the geographic names? I did recently and I would hazard to guess that it does not happen too often. The names usually come from many sources.



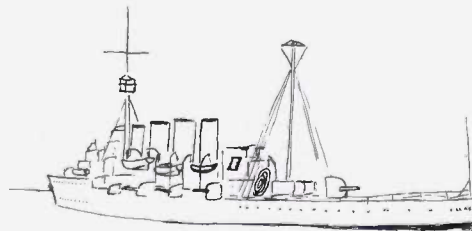
HMS Monmouth

Canadian Hydrographic Service chart 2306 is entitled *Peninsula Harbour and Port Munro* but would be more readily recognized as the chart for the harbour at Marathon, Ontario. It was surveyed by H.D. Parizeau in 1914 and the chart was first printed in 1916. In preparing the chart for publication, Mr. Parizeau would have hand-drawn a fair sheet copy of the intended chart. Thus, he would have added the geographical names that he wanted. A draughtsman would then have made the reproduction negative of the chart from this fair sheet copy. The original cartography is still very much in evidence although the chart was updated by new editions in 1927, 1947, and 1975.

What first caught my eye were the names of three small islands in Port Munro; namely, **Glasgow Island**, **Good Hope Island**, and **Monmouth Island**. Being a bit of a naval history buff, I recognized the names as British cruisers at the Battle of Coronel (Chile) on November 1, 1914. A German squadron, including the heavy cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* (11 600 tons each), commanded by Admiral Maximilian Graf von Spee (1861-1914) met up with a British cruiser squadron. Commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, it was attempting to blockade the Germans from gaining access to the coaling port at Coronel. The British ships, in the afterglow of sunset, were caught by the excellent gunnery of the German ships, lying in darkness to the east. HMS *Glasgow*, a 4 800 ton light cruiser, was badly damaged in the battle, but managed to escape; HMS *Monmouth*,

a 9 800 ton cruiser, and HMS *Good Hope*, a 14 100 ton heavy cruiser, were sunk. Admiral Cradock was killed in the action. **Craddock Cove**, between Glasgow Island and Good Hope Island, although misspelled, was probably named after him.¹ Two other features, **Craddock Creek** and **Craddock Lake**, not compiled on chart 2306, take their names from the cove.

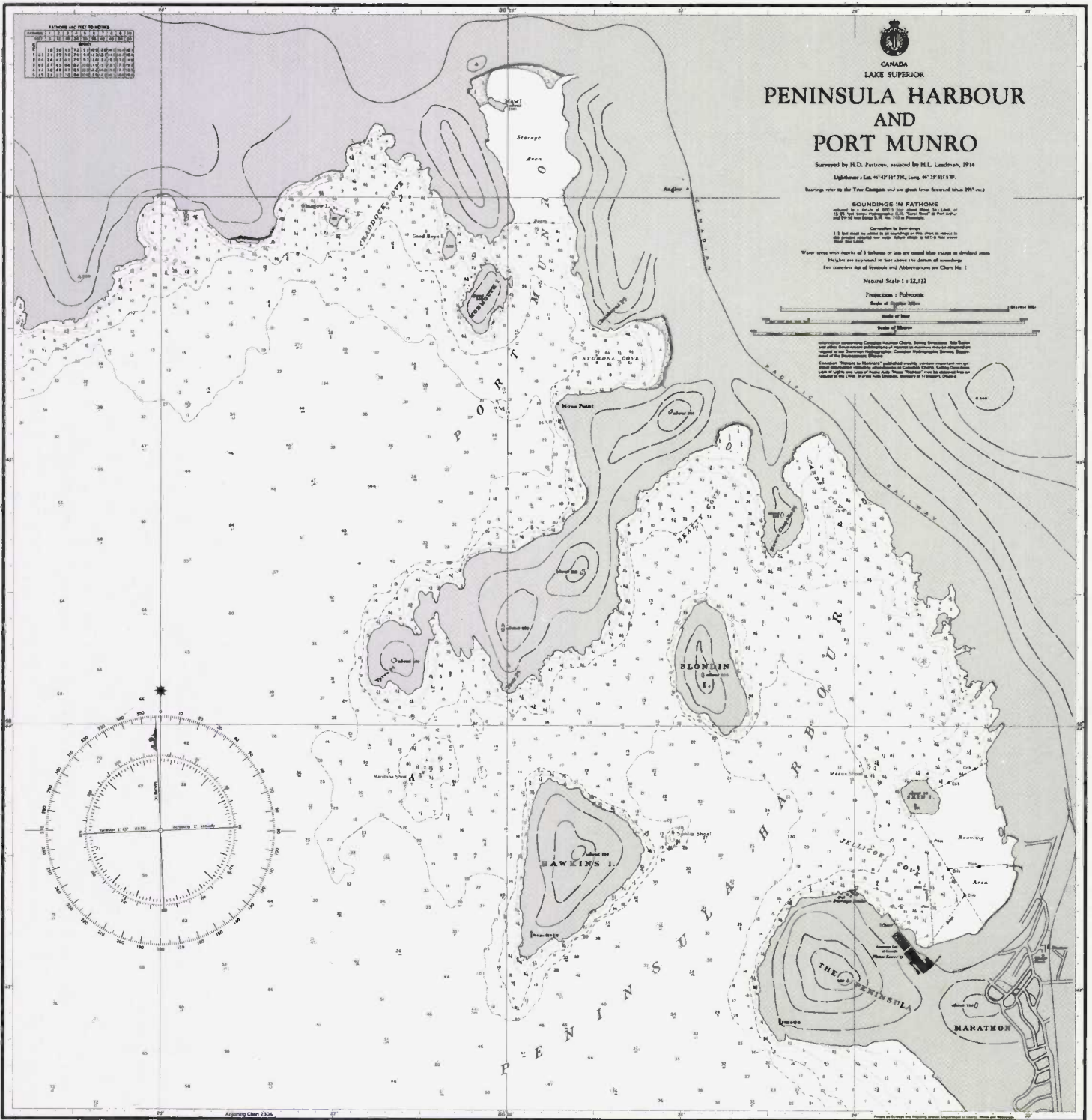
The naval story does not end there. The Royal Navy, enraged by the loss of its cruiser squadron, took the rash step of weakening the Grand Fleet protecting the British Isles from the German High Sea Fleet. Two battle-cruisers, HMS *Invincible* and HMS *Inflexible*, and two more cruisers commanded by Admiral Sturdee, were secretly despatched to the Falkland Islands in the hope that they, and HMS *Glasgow*, would meet up with the German squadron and sink or otherwise neutralize them. The seas would then be safe for British shipping. As fortune would have it, the German squadron, now five cruisers, arrived off the important naval depot at the Falkland Islands as the British battle-cruisers were coaling up after finishing their dash down the Atlantic Ocean the day before. Completing their coaling, the British ships gave chase. Their superior speed and gun size sealed the fate of the German squadron in the ensuing Battle of the Falkland Islands, on December 8, 1914 from which only one German cruiser escaped - the *Dresden*. The battle-cruiser commander, Sturdee, is remembered by the place name **Sturdee Cove**. In 1916, he commanded the Fourth Division of Battleships of the Grand Fleet at Jutland and at that time was titled Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee.



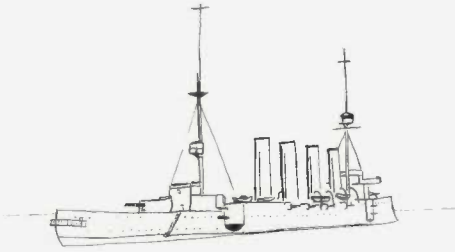
HMS Glasgow

1 Craddock, a locality in Alberta, was named after Admiral Cradock. Originally spelled Cradock, the name changed to Craddock in 1939.

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



Reduced version of CHS Chart 2306, 1957, showing features in Lake Superior, near Marathon, Ontario



(Sketches: D. Gray)

HMS Good Hope

The naval theme continues on the chart with **Jellicoe Cove** named after Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe (1859-1935), the meticulous, mathematical Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, 1914-16. Later, he became Admiral of the Fleet and was created First Earl Jellicoe, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa. The second most prestigious sea-command position in the Royal Navy in 1914, Commander of the Battlecruiser Squadron of the Grand Fleet, was held by the swashbuckling Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty (1871-1936). He had risen quickly through the ranks, because of deeds of derring-do, to become the youngest admiral in the Royal Navy since Nelson. He held the position until 1916 when he was promoted to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. After the war, he became Admiral of the Fleet and was created First Earl Beatty, Viscount Borodale of Wexford, Baron Beatty of the North Sea and of Brooksby. He is remembered by **Beatty Cove**.

Other features on the chart produce a second, but related, theme in that they are named after battles and places in the news in the opening phases of the war in France and Belgium. There is **Yser Point**, named after the Yser (or Ijzer) River in Belgium where the German advance towards the English Channel was stopped in October 1914 at the Battle of Yser. There is **Senlis Shoal**, named after Senlis, about 32 miles northeast of Paris, which was overrun by the Germans on September 2, 1914 and whose mayor and six other civilian hostages were shot by the Germans. There is **Ypres Point**, after the Belgian town which became the site of several battles during the First World War and the burial ground of four-fifths of the original British Expeditionary Force. **Charleroi Point** is named after the town of Charleroi, Belgium, which was the site of the first battle of the First World War on August 22, 1914. **Mons Point** is named after the town of Mons, Belgium, which was the site of the first battle between the British and German armies. **Neuve Chapelle Point** is named after Neuve Chapelle, France, which was in the midst of the fighting during the whole of the First World War. **Meaux Shoal** is named after Meaux, France, which is about 25 miles east of Paris.

It is unusual that such a high ratio as 14 of 25 named features on one chart - *Peninsula Harbour and Port Munro*, i.e., Marathon, Ontario - should have been given names by Parizeau that come from the naval and military news events of 1914 and to have kept those names over the decades.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PUBLISHES REMEMBRANCE DAY LIST

Janet Mason*

In honour of Remembrance Day 1990, the Province of British Columbia released its first Remembrance Day list; it consists of the names, chosen over the past year, of 23 geographical features in the province named in honour of British Columbia servicemen who lost their lives in the Second World War.

While the naming of geographical features after men and women who died on active service has been going on since the 1950s, the publication of an annual Remembrance Day list is a new initiative. More than 800 previously unnamed features have been named for Second World War casualties.

These features are not only in areas of significance to the casualty or his family but also in more remote locations where geographical names are required for administrative purposes.

It has become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for the Geographical Names Office to locate and notify next of kin when a geographical feature is to be named for a Second World War casualty. Publishing the 1990 list has proved to be a successful way of advising relatives and friends, and the public in general, that many of British Columbia's geographical features have been named in remembrance and recognition of these men and women. Many of the people who have contacted the Geographical Names Office were previously unaware that a family member had been commemorated in this fashion. They were naturally interested in knowing the type and location of the feature, and the date that the name

* Janet Mason, British Columbia Geographical Names Office.

was adopted. In addition to obtaining extra biographical details from the family, it has been extremely gratifying to share this information with the serviceman's family, and 'complete' the commemorative aspect of the naming process.

A Certificate of Remembrance, bearing the Coat of Arms of the Province and signed by the Premier, is provided to the eldest next of kin, with a map showing the location of the feature.



British Columbia
Commemorative Place Name
REMEMBRANCE DAY LIST

NOVEMBER 11, 1989 — NOVEMBER 11, 1990

Belzile Creek flows northeast into Chelaslie River, east of Tweedsmuir Park.
Belzile, Joseph S.
Private, Canadian Army
Died: April 12, 1943
Enlisted: Trail

Burton Creek flows north into Ahbau Creek, northeast of Quesnel.
Burton, William Clarence
Supply Assistant, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: May 7, 1944
Enlisted: New Westminster

Berge Islet is one of a group of small islands in Blind Bay, southeast of Powell River.
Berge, Olaf Elmer
Stoker, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: April 16, 1945
Enlisted: Vancouver

John Campbell Creek flows north into Moore Cove Creek, southeast of Prince Rupert.
Campbell, John
Gunner, Canadian Army
Died: February 24, 1944
Enlisted: Prince Rupert

Bratko Lake is southeast of Averil Lake, east of the community of Summit Lake.
Bratko, Thomas
Private, Canadian Army
Died: June 8, 1944
Enlisted: Vancouver

Carlsen Islet is one of a group of small islands in Blind Bay, southeast of Powell River.
Carlsen, Harvey Morris
Stoker, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: April 16, 1945
Enlisted: Vancouver

Brewer Creek flows north into Aiken Lake, and expansion of the Mesilinka River.
Brewer, Ronald N.
Sapper, Canadian Army
Died: June 6, 1944
Enlisted: Fernie

Doran Creek flows south into Nelson Kenny Creek, north of Quesnel.
Doran, William L.
Pilot Officer, RCAF
Died: March 15, 1944
Hometown: Bralorne

Bryant Lake is east of the BC/Alaska boundary, north of Skagway.
Bryant, James A.
Flying Officer, RCAF
Died: November 20, 1944
Enlisted: New Westminster

George Good Creek flows into Winslow Creek, west of Harrison Lake.
Good, George A.
Private, Canadian Army
Died: December 26, 1943
Enlisted: Chilliwack

Janzé Creek flows south into East Murray Creek, north of Vanderhoof.
Janzé, Carl P.
Private, Canadian Army
Died: February 11, 1944
Hometown: Hazelton

Kessler Creek flows southeast into George Good Creek, west of Harrison Lake.
Kessler, Dewart B.
Corporal, Canadian Army
Died: October 7, 1944
Enlisted: Chilliwack

Magee Creek flows northeast into Zymoetz River, northeast of Terrace.
Magee, Robert L.
Private, Canadian Army
Died: January 4, 1945
Enlisted: Abbotsford

Mount Mahaney is northeast of Galton Pass, east of Grasmere.
Mahaney, William H.
Gunner, Canadian Army
Died: April 30, 1945
Hometown: Elko

Marr Islet is one of a group of small islands in Blind Bay, southeast of Powell River.
Marr, David
Petty Officer, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: June 25, 1940
Enlisted: Vancouver

Mulwain Creek flows south into Zymoetz River, west of Smithers.
Mulwain, Percival A.
Sapper, Canadian Army
Died: July 24, 1944
Hometown: Cedarvale

Routh Islet is one of a group of small islands in Blind Bay, southeast of Powell River.
Routh, John Meredith
Motor Mechanic, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: February 14, 1945
Enlisted: Vancouver

Shadforth Creek flows south into Anzac River, SE. of the community of McLeod Lake.
Shadforth, Hubert G.
Lieutenant Commander, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: February 19, 1942
Enlisted: Vancouver

Sheard Lake is west of Kuthai Lake, east of Atlin Provincial Park.
Sheard, John E.
Private, Canadian Army
Died: August 23, 1944
Enlisted: Vancouver

Shirlaw Lake is south of Mehan Lake, east of Bell-Irving River.
Shirlaw, Norman G.
Private, Canadian Army
Died: August 2, 1944
Enlisted: Vancouver

Sims Islet is one of a group of small islands in Blind Bay, southeast of Powell River.
Sims, John Richard
Commander, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: August 12, 1944
Enlisted: Vancouver

Mount Swope is south of Overfold Mountain, southeast of Elko.
Swope, John N.
Gunner, Canadian Army
Died: September 4, 1944
Hometown: Elko

Watt Islet is one of a group of small islands in Blind Bay, southeast of Powell River.
Watt, John Arthur
Motor Mechanic, Royal Canadian Navy
Died: February 14, 1945
Enlisted: Vancouver

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES		1990	1990	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
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
Advisory Committee on Undersea and Maritime Feature Names	Jan. 8-9	Ottawa	8-9 janv.	Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines et marines
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
Ontario Genealogical Society	May 24-26	Kingston, Ont.	24-26 mai	Ontario Genealogical Society
Canadian Society for the Study of Names	May 26-27	Kingston, Ont.	26-27 mai	Société canadienne d'onomastique
South African Names Conference	July 31-Aug. 2	Kruger National Park, South Africa	31 juillet-2 août	South African Names Conference
Fifteenth Western Geographic Names Conference	Sept. 10	New Mexico	10 sept.	Fifteenth Western Geographic Names Conference
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees	Sept. 10-13	Alberta	10-13 sept.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names	Fall	Genève (Geneva)	automne	Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques
American Name Society	Dec. 27-30	San Francisco	27-30 déc.	American Name Society

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

**ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN HALIFAX, 12 OCTOBER 1990
RÉUNION ANNUELLE TENUE À HALIFAX, LE 12 OCTOBRE 1990**



Jurisdiction of members or official deputies is indicated/Le nom du territoire administratif ou de l'organisme représenté est indiqué :

Front row (left to right)/première rangée (gauche à droite) : K. O'Brien, B. Kidd (NAC/ANC), J. Mason (BC/C-B), H. Dorion (Chairman/Président), H. Gélinas-Surprenant, L. Profeit-LeBlanc (YT/Yn), B. Bowler, K. AuCoin (NS/N-É).

Second row (left to right)/deuxième rangée (gauche à droite) : J.H. O'Donnell (EMR), D. Plamondon (DND/MDN), R. Mayrand (Que./Qué.), T. Porteous, R. Gaudet (NB/N-B).

Third row (left to right)/troisième rangée (gauche à droite) : H. Kerfoot (Exec. Sec./Sec. exéc.), R. Lepage (CHS/SHC), J.J.S. Thompson (CCM, EMR/CCC, EMR), G. Holm (Man.), J. Poirier.

Fourth row (left to right)/quatrième rangée (gauche à droite) : G. Handcock, C.S.L. Ommanney (Chairman, ACGAN/Président, CCNGA), M. Sutherland (CPS/SCP), R. Freeman (NWT/TN-O).

Fifth row (left to right)/cinquième rangée (gauche à droite) : H. Whalen (Newfoundland/Terre-Neuve), P. Finos (Ontario), R. Mitchell (Statistics Canada/Statistique Canada), A. Karamitsanis (Alberta), G. Macaulay (Saskatchewan).

Back row (left to right)/dernière rangée (gauche à droite) : A. Okulitch (GSC/CGC), M. Smart, A. Lapierre (Chairman, ACTR/Président, CCRT), N. Lemieux (Translation Bureau/Bureau de la traduction), W.C. Wonders.

THE FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS WERE PRESENTED AT THE 29TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES HELD IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 12 OCTOBER 1990

LES RAPPORTS SUIVANTS DES COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS ONT ÉTÉ PRÉSENTÉS À LA VINGT-NEUVIÈME RÉUNION ANNUELLE DU COMITÉ PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES TENUE À HALIFAX, NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, LE 12 OCTOBRE 1990

**REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
TOPONYMY RESEARCH**

A. Lapierre

Opening remarks

In his opening remarks, the Chairman welcomed the members and observers to Halifax. He noted that, as usual, the ACTR had a substantial agenda, with complex and delicate issues to handle.

Field work coverage for Canada

As a result of a recommendation from ACTR and CPCGN at the previous meeting in Winnipeg, the CPCGN Secretariat undertook a major survey of the state of field work in Canada. A questionnaire to this effect was prepared and most jurisdictions provided information about the state of research in their own areas. Results were summarized on two maps: the first one outlining the level of field work already accomplished, with several breakdowns such as the periods of time, systematic vs. unsystematic coverage and independent research; and the second showing areas in need of toponymic field work, including unsurveyed areas, poorly documented urban areas and areas needing minority or native name collection.

The Secretariat also provided two colour-coded maps which gave further breakdowns of the above-mentioned information. The Chairman thanked the Secretariat for carrying out this task which provided members with the first pan-Canadian overview of toponymic coverage. Considerable discussion followed during which the following points were made:

- a) the maps contain a great wealth of synthesized information and perhaps additional maps would be required in order to provide a more balanced view in certain jurisdictions;

**RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA
RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE**

A. Lapierre

Remarques préliminaires

Le président commence par saluer les membres et les observateurs qui se sont rendus à la réunion d'Halifax. Il note que, selon l'habitude, le CCRT se trouve devant un ordre du jour dense, avec des questions complexes et délicates à traiter.

Travail sur le terrain - champ d'activité pour le Canada

À la suite d'une recommandation du CCRT et du CPCNG faite à la réunion précédente de Winnipeg, le Secrétariat du CPCNG a entrepris une étude d'envergure sur la situation du travail sur le terrain au Canada. Un questionnaire a été préparé à cette fin et la plupart des autorités compétentes ont fourni des renseignements sur l'état de la recherche sur leurs territoires. Les résultats ont été résumés sur deux cartes : la première indiquait la quantité de travail déjà accomplie sur le terrain, avec une répartition des divers éléments comme les délais, la couverture méthodique par rapport à la couverture non méthodique et la recherche autonome; la deuxième carte indiquait les zones où le travail toponymique sur le terrain s'avérait nécessaire. Il s'agit de zones qui n'ont pas fait l'objet d'études, de zones urbaines sur lesquelles on est médiocrement renseigné et de zones exigeant le rassemblement des noms de minorités ou des noms autochtones.

Le Secrétariat a aussi fourni deux cartes avec codes-couleurs qui présentent une répartition plus détaillée des renseignements indiqués ci-dessus. Le président remercie le Secrétariat d'avoir assumé cette tâche. Les membres ont ainsi pour la première fois une vue d'ensemble de la couverture toponymique à la grandeur du Canada. Suit une vaste discussion au cours de laquelle sont établis les points suivants :

- a) les cartes contiennent beaucoup de renseignements synthétisés et il serait peut-être nécessaire d'avoir des cartes supplémentaires pour disposer d'une

- b) in order to evaluate progress in field work, additional data would be required, such as the number of official toponyms as opposed to unofficial names, toponymic density, etc. This information would prove especially useful in the context of UN meetings when Canada reports on the level of toponymic coverage achieved;
- c) special circumstances apply in certain jurisdictions which explain an apparent absence of activity. For instance, considerable field work has taken place in the Yukon but this information will be released only when the land claims issue is resolved.

The ACTR felt that, in spite of some imperfections which were duly noted and discussed, this exercise provided useful information to the various jurisdictions and constituted the first step in the assessment of toponymic field coverage on a national scale. Jurisdictions will be invited to provide updates whenever they become available.

UN training kit

The Secretariat undertook to have several of the papers presented at the UN training session held in Québec (1988) translated and adapted into English in order to make them available for the upcoming session in London, England (April or May 1991). Members were invited to provide their input and/or additional material for December 25, 1990 so that the Secretariat can prepare the kits in time for the London session.

Five-year strategic plan

Under item 1.1 of the plan, the ACTR viewed the production of a promotional video on the activities of the CPCGN as of paramount importance, ahead of the planned travelling display and the production of a poster which was placed at the bottom of the priority list. The ACTR unanimously adopted the following resolution to be presented to the CPCGN:

That the CPCGN proceed to contract out the script for an eight-minute promotional video on the activities of the CPCGN aimed at a broad, general audience.

An ad hoc video committee, consisting of Aphrodite Karamitsanis, Betty Kidd and Louise Profeit-LeBlanc will

vision plus équilibrée de la situation qui existe dans certaines administrations.

- b) afin d'évaluer la progression du travail sur le terrain, des données supplémentaires seraient nécessaires, par exemple, le nombre de toponymes officiels par opposition aux noms non officiels, la densité plus ou moins grande de toponymes, etc. Cette information se révélerait spécialement utile dans le contexte des réunions des Nations Unies lorsque le Canada fait ses rapports sur le niveau de couverture toponymique atteint.
- c) des conditions spéciales s'appliquent dans certaines administrations, ce qui explique une absence apparente d'activité. Par exemple, on a réalisé une grande quantité de travail sur le terrain au Yukon, mais l'information obtenue ne sera divulguée que lorsque la question des revendications territoriales aura été résolue.

Le CCRT pense qu'en dépit de certaines imperfections qui ont été dûment notées et étudiées, cet exercice a fourni des renseignements utiles aux différentes autorités et a constitué la première étape de l'évaluation de la couverture toponymique à l'échelle nationale. Les différentes autorités seront invitées à fournir des mises à jour chaque fois que cela s'imposera.

Trousse de formation des Nations Unies

Le Secrétariat s'est efforcé d'obtenir certains des documents présentés à la séance de formation des Nations Unies qui s'est tenue au Québec (1988); ces documents ont été traduits et adaptés en anglais, afin qu'on puisse en disposer pour la prochaine réunion à London (Angleterre) en avril ou mai 1991. Les membres ont été invités à apporter leur contribution ou à fournir des documents supplémentaires au plus tard le 25 décembre 1990 de sorte que le Secrétariat puisse préparer les trousseaux à temps pour la session de London.

Plan stratégique quinquennal

Au point 1.1 de ce plan, le CCRT conçoit la production à des fins promotionnelles d'une bande vidéo sur les activités du CPCNG comme un événement d'une importance capitale, qui vient avant l'exposition itinérante prévue et la production d'une affiche qui se place, elle, tout au bas de la liste des priorités. Le CCRT adopte à l'unanimité la résolution suivante à présenter à la réunion du CPCNG, à savoir :

que le CPCGN travaille à la passation d'un contrat pour la rédaction du texte d'une bande vidéo promotionnelle de huit minutes, destinée au grand public, sur les activités du CPCNG.

supervise and coordinate the preparation of the script according to the following plan of action:

- a) ad hoc committee members are to send their ideas to the Secretariat by December 25, 1990. Input from CPCGN members will also be invited; and
- b) the Secretariat will prepare a draft contract proposal which will be reviewed by CPCGN members by February 15, 1991. The draft, along with input from various jurisdictions, will then be submitted to the ad hoc committee for finalization, with April 1, 1991 the target date for contracting out. Deadline for the delivery of the script is to be July 1, 1991. The script will then be referred to the ad hoc video committee for review and comment. General discussion is scheduled for the next meeting of the ACTR.

Grant programmes

An effort will be made to have representatives of various granting agencies come and make brief presentations at the next meeting of the ACTR so that members have a better idea of toponymic activity which is open to funding and of various procedures related to preparing proposals.

Pilot project on diacritics and the map user

The Chairman recalled the resolutions which were approved at the CPCGN meeting in Winnipeg regarding the importance of recording aboriginal toponyms in the best orthographic form in the appropriate aboriginal language and also the need to render these aboriginal toponyms in a written form that is compatible with the standard Roman orthography used in English and French.

A sum of \$3 000 had been made available by DND and was provided to the Northwest Territories Toponymy Program to allow Randolph Freeman to carry out a pilot project which aimed to evaluate the practicality of the approach contained in those resolutions.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Freeman for taking on and carrying out such a sensitive task and the CPCGN Secretariat for the assistance provided throughout the project.

Un comité spécial sur la bande vidéo composé d'Aphrodite Karamitsanis, de Betty Kidd et de Louise Profeit-LeBlanc supervisera et coordonnera la préparation du scénario selon le plan d'action suivant :

- a) les membres du comité spécial doivent faire connaître leurs idées au Secrétariat d'ici le 25 décembre 1990. Les membres du CPCNG sont également invités à participer; et
- b) le Secrétariat préparera un projet de proposition de contrat qui sera revu par les membres du CPCNG d'ici le 15 février 1991. Ce document, auquel on annexera les commentaires des diverses autorités, sera présenté au comité spécial pour être finalisé le 1^{er} avril 1991, date cible pour passer le contrat. Le délai accordé pour la livraison du scénario prend fin le 1^{er} juillet 1991. Le texte sera alors envoyé au comité spécial sur la bande vidéo pour examen et commentaires. La discussion générale est prévue pour la prochaine réunion du CCRT.

Programme de subventions

On fera un effort pour faire venir des représentants des divers organismes accordant des subventions; ils feront de brefs exposés à la prochaine réunion du CCRT de sorte que les membres puissent avoir une meilleure idée des activités toponymiques qui peuvent être financées et des diverses procédures relatives à la préparation des propositions.

Projet pilote sur les diacritiques et les utilisateurs de cartes

Le président rappelle les résolutions qui ont été approuvées à la réunion du CPCNG à Winnipeg concernant l'importance d'écrire les toponymes autochtones dans la meilleure forme orthographique possible dans la langue autochtone appropriée ainsi que la nécessité de rendre ces toponymes autochtones sous une forme écrite compatible avec l'orthographe romaine utilisée en anglais et en français.

Le ministère de la Défense nationale avait offert une somme de 3 000 \$ qui a été attribuée au «Toponymy Program» des Territoires du Nord-Ouest pour permettre à M. Randolph Freeman de monter un projet pilote visant à évaluer, du point de vue pratique, les possibilités de la méthode contenue dans les résolutions.

Le président remercie M. Freeman d'avoir accepté et accompli une tâche aussi délicate et remercie également le Secrétariat du CPCNG de son aide tout au long de la réalisation du projet.

M. Randolph Freeman donne un compte rendu du travail sur le terrain entrepris et présente une série de cartes

Randolph Freeman gave an account of the field work undertaken and presented a series of maps, each one representing a possible solution to the writing of aboriginal forms:

- Map A: Standard aboriginal orthography
- Map B: Standard aboriginal orthography with English generic
- Map C: Folk phonetics
- Map D: Royal Geographical Society (RGS) II phonetics
- Map E: Standard aboriginal orthography with local English
- Map F: Folk phonetics with English generic

Mr. Freeman discussed the results of the survey, indicating that no clear trend or preference was recorded. Indeed, a great variety of diverging opinions was expressed. At the present time, no consensus has surfaced, and no major issue has been resolved. The ACTR discussed at great length several aspects of the results and examined the merits and shortcomings of various approaches from a toponymic, cartographic and textual point of view.

In spite of the great diversity in responses, there appeared to be a consensus among ACTR members that the respect of standard aboriginal orthography was of paramount importance. Several possibilities were then examined:

1. Standard aboriginal orthography (SAO) alone
2. SAO with English generic in bracketed form (as part of official name)
3. SAO with replacement of aboriginal generic by English equivalent
4. SAO with addition of English equivalent to aboriginal generic
5. SAO with English/French generic in bracketed form (not part of official name)

The great variety and divergence of opinions expressed clearly showed that respect of standard aboriginal orthography and the need to make aboriginal toponymic data recognizable and accessible by non-natives remains a major problem which will require further study. With this in mind, the ACTR made an attempt to focus on some elements of the discussion which appeared to have a positive thrust and unanimously agreed on the following guidelines to be submitted to the CPCGN for endorsement.

The ACTR recommends that:

1. *The standard orthography of aboriginal toponyms be respected.*
2. *That those aboriginal groups who do not have a*

représentant une solution possible à l'écriture des formes autochtones.

- Carte A : Orthographe autochtone normalisée
- Carte B : Orthographe autochtone normalisée et générique en anglais
- Carte C : Transcription phonétique populaire
- Carte D : Transcription phonétique de la Royal Geographical Society (RGS) II
- Carte E : Orthographe autochtone normalisée et nom local en anglais
- Carte F : Transcription phonétique populaire et générique en anglais

M. Freeman discute des résultats de l'étude, indiquant qu'il n'a été noté aucune tendance ou préférence nette. Une grande variété d'opinions divergentes ont été exprimées. À l'heure actuelle, aucun consensus n'est apparu et aucun problème majeur n'a été résolu. Le CCRT discute à fond de plusieurs aspects des résultats et examine les mérites et les défauts des diverses méthodes du point de vue de la toponymie, de l'établissement des cartes et du texte.

En dépit de la grande diversité des réponses, les membres du CCRT semblent être d'accord pour que l'orthographe autochtone normalisée demeure d'une importance primordiale; on examine alors plusieurs possibilités :

1. Orthographe autochtone normalisée seule.
2. Orthographe autochtone normalisée avec générique en anglais entre parenthèses (comme partie du nom officiel).
3. Orthographe autochtone normalisée avec remplacement du générique autochtone par l'équivalent anglais.
4. Orthographe autochtone normalisée avec addition de l'équivalent anglais au générique autochtone.
5. Orthographe autochtone normalisée avec générique en anglais ou en français entre parenthèses (ne faisant pas partie du nom officiel).

Le grand nombre d'opinions clairement exprimées et leur diversité montrent clairement que le respect de l'orthographe autochtone normalisée et la nécessité de rendre les données toponymiques autochtones reconnaissables et accessibles aux non-autochtones restent un problème majeur qui exigera une étude plus approfondie. Ceci bien établi, les membres du CCRT essaient de concentrer leur attention sur certains éléments de la discussion qui semblent avoir progressé et souhaitent unanimement que l'on soumette les lignes directrices suivantes au CPCNG afin qu'il les approuve.

Le CCRT recommande :

1. *que l'orthographe normalisée des toponymes*

standardized orthography be urged to develop and approve such standard writing systems.

3. That the principle of dual and/or alternate naming be acceptable in the aboriginal context, except in the case of populated places.
4. That, in keeping with UN Resolution I/4D(b), the status of each name in a dual and/or alternate context be clearly specified.
5. That maps using standard aboriginal orthography be accompanied by appropriate pronunciation guidelines for non-standard (i.e., English/French) letters and/or diacritics.
6. That the issue of dual and/or alternate names be given further consideration, especially in the context of:
 - a) use of English/French generics either as an addition or as a replacement for the aboriginal generic;
 - b) possible orthographic adaptations of the name.
7. That gazetteers incorporating aboriginal names always cross-reference dual and/or alternate forms.

Manual on field collection of native names

The Secretariat has had prepared a *Practical Guide to the Field Collection of Indigenous Geographical Names* based on Professor Ludger Müller-Wille's *The Nuna-Top Method. Methodology for Systematic Field Surveys of Indigenous Geographical Names in Canada. A Manual*. Comments on the *Practical Guide* ... were invited and should reach the Secretariat at the latest by November 15, 1990. Comments of CPCGN members and of the Assembly of First Nations will also be sought. The Secretariat will then proceed with the publication of the *Practical Guide* ... as a spiral-bound document to be distributed free of charge. This document is to incorporate in the appendices the seven previously mentioned ACTR guidelines concerning aboriginal orthography as approved by the CPCGN.

Bibliography on native names

The Secretariat has prepared a draft document incorporating some 800 titles which, at present, require

autochtones soit respectée;

2. que les groupes autochtones qui n'ont pas d'orthographe normalisée soient vivement encouragés à mettre au point et à approuver un système d'écriture;
3. que le principe d'attribution d'un nom sous une double forme ou d'un nom sous une autre forme soit acceptable dans le contexte autochtone sauf dans le cas de lieux habités;
4. que, en restant conforme à la Résolution I/4D(b) des Nations Unies, la position de chaque nom dans un contexte où l'on utilise la double forme ou une autre forme soit clairement spécifiée;
5. que des cartes utilisant l'orthographe autochtone normalisée soient accompagnées de directives adéquates sur la prononciation pour les lettres et les signes diacritiques qui ne sont pas conformes aux normes (par exemple, de l'anglais ou du français);
6. que la question des noms sous une double forme ou sous une autre forme fasse l'objet d'un examen plus approfondi spécialement dans les contextes suivants:
 - a) utilisation des génériques anglais ou français, qu'il s'agisse d'une addition ou d'un remplacement pour le générique autochtone;
 - b) adaptations orthographiques possibles du nom.
7. que l'on utilise des index géographiques, lesquels, s'ils contiennent des noms autochtones, doivent toujours renvoyer aux formes doubles ou aux formes de remplacement.

Manuel concernant la collecte sur le terrain de noms autochtones

Le Secrétariat a préparé un document intitulé *Practical Guide to the Field Collection of Indigenous Geographical Names* basé sur l'ouvrage du professeur Ludger Müller-Wille : *The Nuna-Top Method. Methodology for Systematic Field Surveys of Indigenous Geographical Names in Canada. A Manual*. Les membres du CCRT sont invités à envoyer au Secrétariat leurs commentaires sur ce guide au plus tard le 15 novembre 1990. On demande aussi les commentaires des membres du CPCNG et de l'Assemblée des premières nations; le Secrétariat procèdera alors à la publication du document à reliure spirale, qui sera distribué gratuitement. Ce document doit incorporer dans ses annexes les sept lignes directrices du CCRT déjà mentionnées concernant l'orthographe autochtone telle qu'approuvée par le CPCNG.

editing and revision. ACTR members were requested to review the document and send in their suggestions for additions, deletions, corrections, etc. to the Secretariat by February 15, 1991. Input from CPCGN members will also be sought. The Secretariat will then proceed with the preparation of an index relating to the various fields now available, i.e., country, region, province, feature, methodology, etc., to be incorporated into the bibliography. The desirability of a thematic index for the second edition was expressed. Publication of the bibliography as a spiral-bound document to be distributed free of charge is planned for 1991.

Training on field collection of native names

Professor Ludger Müller-Wille of the Geography Department at McGill University, author of *The Nuna-Top Method. Methodology for Systematic Field Surveys of Indigenous Geographical Names in Canada. A Manual*, has made himself available to conduct a three-day intensive field work session for the benefit of CPCGN jurisdictions. This would include one day in theoretical presentations, one day in actual field work, and one final day in the processing of recorded information. Jurisdictions interested in hosting such a session are requested to contact the Secretariat as soon as possible so that the event may take place in 1991.

Toponymic meetings

It was noted that several members of the ACTR (Helen Kerfoot, André Lapierre, Michael Smart) had read papers at the XVIIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Helsinki (August 1990). Dates of forthcoming toponymic meeting were discussed. The Chairman indicated that he would request that the list of courses in toponymy available in Canadian universities, which was presented at the UNGEGN meeting in Genève (1989) be updated by the Canadian Society for the Study of Names on a bi-annual basis and published in the *Name Gleaner* as a service to the research community.

Membership

The ACTR unanimously recommended that the mandates of the following members be renewed for another two-year mandate: Philip Goldring (Canadian Parks Service), Jean Poirier (Québec), Michael Smart (Ontario), André Lapierre (French Academic Community and Chairperson).

Bibliographie des noms autochtones

Le Secrétariat a préparé un projet de document qui comprend 800 titres qu'il faut à présent corriger et réexaminer; on a demandé aux membres du CCRT d'étudier le document et d'envoyer, au Secrétariat, leurs suggestions concernant des additions, des suppressions, des corrections, etc., avant le 15 février 1991. On demande aussi aux membres du CPCNG d'apporter leur commentaires. Le Secrétariat procédera alors à la préparation d'un index relatif aux différents champs d'activités dont on dispose actuellement, c'est-à-dire d'un index relatif au pays, à la région, à la province, aux caractéristiques, à la méthodologie, etc. que l'on incorporera à la bibliographie. Pour la seconde édition, on estime qu'il serait souhaitable d'avoir un index thématique. La publication de la bibliographie sous forme de document à reliure spirale est prévue pour 1991; ce document sera distribué gratuitement.

Formation concernant la collecte de noms autochtones sur le terrain

Le professeur Ludger Müller-Wille du département de géographie de l'Université McGill, s'est proposé pour diriger une session de trois jours de travail intensif sur le terrain pour le plus grand profit des membres du CPCNG. Au cours de cette session, il y aurait un jour d'exposés théoriques, un jour de travail sur le terrain et finalement un jour pour traiter les renseignements notés. On demande aux membres intéressés par la tenue de cette session de communiquer avec le Secrétariat dès que possible afin que cette activité puisse avoir lieu en 1991.

Réunions sur la toponymie

On a noté que plusieurs membres du CCRT (Helen Kerfoot, André Lapierre et Michael Smart) ont présenté des communications au XVII^e Congrès international des sciences onomastiques à Helsinki (août 1990). Le président indique qu'il demandera que la liste des cours de toponymie offerts dans les universités canadiennes qui a été présentée à la réunion de Genève du GENUNG en 1989 soit mise à jour deux fois par an par la Société canadienne d'onomastique et publiée dans la revue *La Glanure des noms* à titre de service aux chercheurs.

Membres

Le CCRT recommande à l'unanimité que les mandats des membres suivants soient renouvelés pour une autre période de deux ans : Philip Goldring (Service canadien des parcs), Jean Poirier (Québec), Michael Smart (Ontario), André Lapierre (Communauté universitaire française et président).

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**REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
GLACIOLOGICAL AND ALPINE NOMENCLATURE**

C.S.L. Ommanney

The 22nd Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature was held in Halifax on October 11, 1990. Simon Ommanney had been reappointed to the chair following the resignation of Glenn Woodsworth. Dr. Andrew Okulitch joined the committee as the representative of the Geological Survey of Canada.

We are pleased to report that there are still some 1 600 copies of *Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names* remaining from the last reprinting. Unfortunately, as noted in the report from the Secretary of State, plans for publication of the Russian translation are currently on hold. As a result of recent work in Ontario, some generics in use in the province, but not included in the glossary, have been identified. The advisory committee will continue to work on clarifying descriptions for these and other generics, approved over the last few years, for inclusion in a subsequent revision of the glossary. Jurisdictions knowing of generics omitted from the first edition or knowing of descriptions that do not properly fit their applications should make this information known to the Secretariat.

The committee reviewed the Canada Centre for Mapping guidelines for map sheet titles and proposed some modifications for endorsement by the CPCGN and consideration by the CCM. The main concern has been to avoid duplication of titles and to ensure appropriate consultation with the various names jurisdictions.

The matter of names used to describe the various physiographic regions of Canada was raised. With the first volume (that on the Quaternary period) of the *Geology of Canada* series published, we have a good initial reference to contemporary usage of physiographic region names. The addition of Andrew Okulitch to our committee provides us with appropriate expertise in this area. CPCGN members of ACGAN indicated that names of physiographic regions have not traditionally been thought of as geographical names, though in many cases they do coincide with officially approved names. However, names offices frequently receive requests on such names, yet have no authority on which to draw to respond to these enquiries. ACGAN, therefore, proposes to compile information on the application of this nomenclature across Canada, in collaboration with the Geological Survey of

**RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DE LA
NOMENCLATURE GLACIOLOGIQUE ET ALPINE**

C.S.L. Ommanney

La 22^e réunion du CCNGA a eu lieu à Halifax, le 11 octobre 1990. M. Simon Ommanney assurera de nouveau la présidence, par suite de la démission de M. Glenn Woodsworth. M. Andrew Okulitch fait maintenant partie du Comité, à titre de représentant de la Commission géologique du Canada.

Nous sommes heureux de signaler que nous détenons encore quelque 1 600 exemplaires de la dernière réimpression du glossaire *Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques au Canada*. Malheureusement, comme le signale le rapport du Secrétariat d'État, les plans visant la publication d'une traduction en russe sont maintenant en suspens. Par suite de travaux effectués récemment en Ontario, on a identifié certains génériques en usage dans cette province, mais non compris dans le glossaire. Le Comité consultatif continuera de tenter d'éclaircir les descriptions de ces génériques et des autres génériques dont on a approuvé, au cours des dernières années, l'inclusion dans toute mise à jour subséquente du glossaire. Si les autorités toponymiques ont remarqué l'omission de génériques dans la première édition ou ont constaté que certaines descriptions ne correspondent pas tout à fait à l'usage courant, elles devraient transmettre ces renseignements au Secrétariat.

Les membres du Comité ont examiné les lignes directrices du Centre canadien de cartographie (CCC) concernant le choix du titre des feuilles de cartes et ils ont proposé certaines modifications devant être soumises à l'approbation du CPCNG et faire l'objet d'un examen par le CCC. La principale préoccupation consistait à éviter la répétition des titres et à s'assurer de la consultation adéquate des diverses autorités toponymiques.

On a soulevé la question des noms utilisés pour décrire les diverses régions physiographiques du Canada. Par suite de la publication du premier volume (celui sur le Quaternaire) de la série portant sur la *Géologie du Canada*, nous détenons un bon document de référence initial quant à l'usage contemporain des noms de régions physiographiques. Puisque M. Andrew Okulitch fait maintenant partie de notre Comité, nous pourrions profiter de ses compétences dans ce domaine. Les membres du CCNGA faisant aussi partie du CPCNG ont souligné que, traditionnellement, on ne considère pas les noms des régions physiographiques comme des noms géographiques, bien que ceux-ci correspondent souvent aux noms officiellement approuvés. Toutefois, les bureaux toponymiques reçoivent souvent des demandes de renseignements concernant ces noms, mais ils n'ont pas de

Canada. In a sense we will be tackling the problem of mountain hierarchies, previously addressed by the committee, from another direction. Other members of the CPCGN are invited to participate.

Significant progress was made on outstanding matters from joint jurisdictions. These mainly concerned the Canadian Parks Service and those jurisdictions represented on ACGAN and relate to an aspect of federal lands in the provinces, addressed by the plenary session of the CPCGN.

The question of the northernmost point of Canada, discussed in the N.W.T. report to the CPCGN, was referred to ACGAN and discussed. Geodetic survey records have been collated and appropriate topographical survey interpretations are being carried out. Once the studies have been completed and analyzed, the question of exactly what is the northernmost point of Canada's land mass can be determined. One interesting aspect, from the point of view of this committee, is that of the Ward Hunt Ice Shelf that has at times extended beyond the northernmost limits of land. In the Antarctic, ice shelves such as the Filchner, Ronne, and Ross have been considered as part of the land. When the survey information is available, the designation of "Cape Columbia" can be assessed.

The committee considered the matter of the precision of coordinates in the records of geographical names. Members definitely support the recommendation on using an appropriate level of precision. At a subsequent meeting, we will consider what this might be for mountains and glaciers, e.g., are the latter to be considered as equivalent to rivers with coordinates identified for both ends; when are seconds, rather than degrees and minutes, appropriate record information.

In reviewing the role of the committee, members recognized that agendas frequently cover issues that lie outside its immediate mandate. They identified a need to do further work on generics, on the nomenclature of physiographic regions, and to provide a forum for discussion about working-level problems encountered in handling geographical names, between members and with experts. There is a rationale for focussing the work of the advisory committee in this area and revising its mandate, and possibly name, to reflect this. However, this would leave outstanding a wide range of other issues, of concern to members and the Secretariat, that were previously passed to ACGAN for consideration. If the activities of the committee are more narrowly prescribed, then the CPCGN may need to identify another forum at which more general issues can be discussed, if it is not to be at the plenary sessions. The Chairman will discuss this matter further with members and the Chairman of the CPCGN in the coming months.

document de référence à consulter pour répondre à ces demandes. Par conséquent, le CCNGA se propose de recueillir de l'information sur l'utilisation de cette nomenclature partout au Canada, en collaboration avec la Commission géologique du Canada. Dans un sens, nous aborderons d'un autre angle le problème de la hiérarchie des montagnes, sur lequel le Comité s'est déjà penché. Nous invitons les autres membres du CPCNG à participer à ce projet.

On a fait des progrès considérables quant aux questions non réglées concernant les domaines de compétence conjointe. Ces questions concernaient surtout le Service canadien des parcs et les autorités toponymiques faisant partie du CCNGA et elles se rapportaient à l'un des aspects liés aux terres fédérales situées dans les provinces qu'on avait abordé au cours de la séance plénière du CPCNG.

La question de l'endroit situé le plus au nord au Canada, mentionné dans le rapport présenté au CPCNG par les T. N.-O., a été transmise au CCNGA et les membres de ce Comité en ont discuté. On a rassemblé les registres portant sur les levés géodésiques et on a effectué les interprétations pertinentes des levés topographiques. Après avoir terminé et analysé ces études, on pourra résoudre la question de l'endroit qui se situe à l'extrême nord de la masse continentale du Canada. L'un des aspects intéressants de cette question, en ce qui a trait au présent comité, est le fait que la plate-forme de glace Ward Hunt a parfois dépassé l'extrême nord de la terre ferme. Dans l'Antarctique, on considère les plates-formes de glace telles celles de Filchner, de Ronne et de Ross comme faisant partie de la terre ferme. Lorsqu'on nous remettra les renseignements découlant des levés, nous pourrons évaluer la désignation du cap Columbia.

Le Comité s'est penché sur la question de la précision des coordonnées dans les registres portant sur les noms géographiques. Les membres appuient fermement la recommandation visant l'utilisation d'un niveau adéquat de précision. Au cours d'une réunion subséquente, nous examinerons le niveau de précision requis dans le cas des montagnes et des glaciers, p. ex. doit-on considérer ces derniers comme équivalents à des rivières et assigner des coordonnées à chaque extrémité; dans quels cas les secondes, plutôt que les degrés et les minutes, constituent-elles des renseignements adéquats?

Au cours d'un examen de leur rôle, les membres du Comité ont admis que les ordres du jour portent souvent sur des questions qui ne font pas directement partie de leur mandat. Ils ont déterminé qu'il faudrait se pencher de plus près sur les génériques et la nomenclature des régions physiographiques, en plus de fournir une tribune permettant la discussion, entre les membres et avec les experts, des problèmes pratiques éprouvés lors de l'utilisation des noms géographiques. Il serait possible de justifier la concentration des activités du Comité consultatif dans ce domaine et la

Finally, the matter of native names, more specifically generics in the various Amerindian languages, was discussed. At the moment it seems that both the nature and extent of the problem, and the need, have to be defined more precisely before the advisory committee can determine how best it can help and advise CPCGN members. With our years of experience in compiling the glossary, we definitely have relevant expertise, but we do not have the linguists who doubtless will be needed to help in the initial compilation of information, its interpretation and translation. We stand ready to help, but would like to know that we are dealing with that portion of the problem where our expertise can be most effective.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON

NAMES FOR UNDERSEA AND MARITIME

FEATURES

G.R. Douglas

Since Thérèse Jolicoeur's retirement in December 1988, no ACNUMF meetings have been held. In an upcoming meeting now scheduled for 8-9 January 1991, the committee will spend some considerable time recommending limits for various Canadian waters as depicted in the International Hydrographic Organization's Special Publication 23 - *Limits of Oceans and Seas*.

We have received a number of requests for naming undersea features. These will also be looked at during ACNUMF's January meeting. Other recommendations may be made at future meetings, after the hydrographic field sheets in hand have been examined.

* * * * *

Atlases to note / Atlas à noter

Geological Survey of Canada, *East Coast Basin Atlas Series*. Information: Editor, Atlantic Geoscience Centre, P.O. Box 1006, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2

La Commission géologique du Canada, *Série des atlas des bassins de la Côte Est*. Renseignements : Réviseur, Centre géoscientifique de l'Atlantique, B.P. 1006, Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse) B2Y 4A2

Times Books Ltd. (1983): *The Times Atlas of the Oceans*, edited by Alastair Couper, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc., New York, 272 p. [ISBN 0-442-21661-0]

modification de son mandat, et peut-être de son nom, afin de refléter ce fait. Cependant, toute une gamme d'autres questions, qui préoccupent les membres et le Secrétariat et qu'on transmet maintenant au CCNGA pour examen demeurerait en suspens. Si les activités du Comité sont délimitées plus étroitement, il se peut que le CPCNG doive identifier une autre tribune qui permettrait de discuter des questions plus générales, s'il est impossible de le faire au cours des séances plénières. Le président discutera plus longuement de cette question avec les membres et le président du CPCNG au cours des mois prochains.

En dernier lieu, on a discuté de la question des noms autochtones, plus précisément des génériques dans les diverses langues amérindiennes. Pour l'instant, il semble qu'on devra définir plus précisément tant la nature que l'envergure du problème, et du besoin, avant que le Comité consultatif puisse déterminer la meilleure façon d'aider et de conseiller les membres du CPCNG. Étant donné les nombreuses années d'expérience que nous avons acquises lors de la compilation du glossaire, nous possédons assurément des compétences pertinentes, mais notre Comité ne comprend pas les linguistes dont on aurait sûrement besoin au cours de la compilation initiale, de l'interprétation et de la traduction de l'information. Nous sommes prêts à aider, mais nous voudrions être certains que nous abordons la partie du problème que nos compétences nous permettraient de résoudre le plus efficacement.

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ CONSULTATIF DES NOMS

D'ENTITÉS SOUS-MARINES ET MARINES

G.R. Douglas

Depuis le départ à la retraite de Madame Thérèse Jolicoeur en décembre 1988, le Comité n'a tenu aucune réunion. Lors de la prochaine réunion, prévue pour les 8 et 9 janvier 1991, le Comité se penchera surtout sur les recommandations des limites pour les eaux canadiennes comme décrites dans la publication spéciale n° 23 de l'Organisation hydrographique internationale intitulée *Limites des océans et des mers*.

Nous avons reçu un certain nombre de demandes concernant la désignation d'entités sous-marines. Ces demandes seront examinées durant la réunion du Comité, en janvier. D'autres recommandations pourraient être faites lors de réunions ultérieures, lorsque les minutes hydrographiques en question auront été examinées.

REMEMBRANCES OF WAR / SOUVENIRS DE GUERRE

In this issue of *CANOMA*, we are starting a new series of short articles on the influence of war on Canada's toponymy. Many geographical features have been named after people, places, and events associated with war-time activities, either abroad or here in Canada. Coincidentally, the last two years have been anniversaries of the start of several conflicts that might provide ideas for future articles: 1989 was the 90th anniversary of the South African (Boer) War, the 75th of the First World War, and the 50th of the Second World War; 1990 was the 40th anniversary of the Korean War. In 1989, Canada Post Corporation issued the first set in a series of commemorative stamps recognizing Canada's participation in the Second World War. One of these stamps - "Air Training Plan" - inspired our series of articles and is one of the subjects included in this issue of *CANOMA*.



Dans cette édition de *CANOMA*, nous commençons une nouvelle série d'articles courts traitant de l'influence de la guerre sur la toponymie canadienne. Plusieurs entités géographiques ont été nommées d'après des personnes, des lieux et des événements reliés aux activités de guerre à l'étranger ou ici même au Canada. Par une coïncidence, les deux dernières années ont marqué l'anniversaire du début de plusieurs conflits qui peuvent devenir une source d'idées pour de futurs articles : 1989 marquait le 90^e anniversaire de la guerre des Boers en Afrique du Sud, le 75^e de la Première Guerre mondiale et le 50^e de la Seconde Guerre mondiale tandis que 1990 marquait le 40^e anniversaire de la guerre de Corée. En 1989, la Société canadienne des postes émit le premier jeu d'une série de timbres commémoratifs reconnaissant la participation du Canada dans la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. L'un de ces timbres, intitulé «Programme d'entraînement aérien», fut la source d'inspiration de notre série d'articles et est un des sujets traités dans cette édition de *CANOMA*.

38-cent commemorative stamp "Air Training Plan" / Timbre commémoratif de 38¢ «Programme d'entraînement aérien»

(Source: Canada Post Corporation / Société canadienne des postes)

I. THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

Charles MacLean*

In a remote corner of Manitoba, just south of the boundary with the Northwest Territories is a memorial to one of the most monumental achievements of the Allied effort of the Second World War, the British Commonwealth Air Training

Plan (BCATP). Commonwealth Lake and the four largest islands within it are named to commemorate the Plan and its many trainees.

The BCATP was conceived after western leaders saw the ease with which the German armies marched through Poland. The lightning speed of the Blitzkrieg was made

* Charles MacLean, CPCGN Secretariat.

possible by the complete domination of the skies by Luftwaffe fighters and the bombardment of Polish roads and bridges, as well as cities, towns and, villages by Luftwaffe bombers. Gone were the days when aircraft would perform only limited ground support missions and act as spotters for artillery. A large, modern air force was now a necessary component for a modern army to conduct modern warfare.

In September 1939, ministers from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand assembled in Ottawa to sign a far-reaching "... agreement related to training of pilots and aircraft crews in Canada for their subsequent service ..."1 abroad.

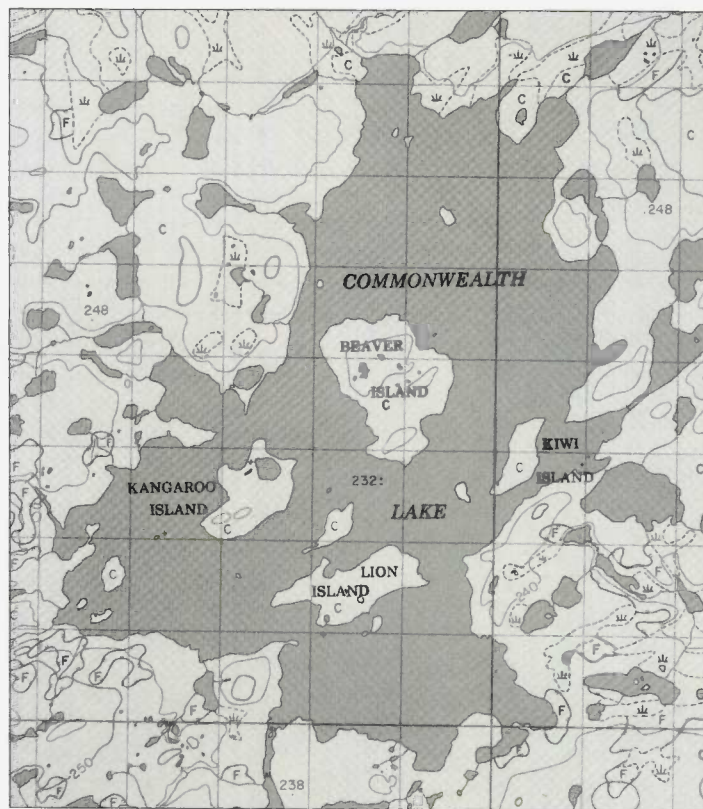
The Plan was almost scrapped in the spring of 1940 with the onset of the Battle of Britain. The need for aircrew and aircraft was immediate and the Plan, still in its infancy, seemed to be a burden to the already undermanned Allied air forces. Fortunately, forward-looking men, such as Winston Churchill and William Lyon Mackenzie King, felt the long-term benefits of the Plan outweighed its shortcomings and it was allowed to go ahead.

The original Plan was designed to run from May 1940 to March 1943. By May 1942, a total of 22 410 aircrew had graduated from the BCATP. With the continuing successes of the Axis and the expansion of the war into the Pacific, however, still more aircrew were required, so the termination date of the Plan was extended to March 1945.

In the end, the BCATP supplied the Royal Air Force (RAF), the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF), the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF), and the Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF) with 131 553 pilots, navigators, air bombers, wireless operators-air gunners, flight engineers, and air gunners. Aerodromes and training schools sprouted up all over Canada - from Mount Pleasant, Prince Edward Island to Dauphin, Manitoba to Comox, British Columbia. By 1945, there were 360 schools on 231 sites across the country.

As a permanent monument to the BCATP, **Commonwealth Lake** was named on December 27, 1974. Four islands in Commonwealth Lake were named for the trainees from the major participants in the Plan: **Beaver Island** (Canada), **Lion Island** (United Kingdom), **Kangaroo Island** (Australia), and **Kiwi Island** (New Zealand). There are also hundreds of geographical features across Canada commemorating many of the aircrew who valiantly lost their lives in the war. Many of these aircrew were trained at BCATP schools.

It is important for our future generations to remember the many sacrifices made in the defence of freedom. Hopefully, the commemoration of these geographical features will help them remember one of Canada's most significant contributions to the Allied effort of the Second World War.



Part of NTS map 64 P/14, reduced, showing Commonwealth Lake (59° 55' - 97° 14') and Beaver Island, Lion Island, Kangaroo Island, and Kiwi Island

References:

1. Canada. The Royal Canadian Air Force (1949): *The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, 1939-1945: An Historical Sketch and Record of the Ceremony at RCAF Station Trenton*, King's Printer, Ottawa.
2. CPCGN Secretariat files, Ottawa.
3. Hatch, F.J. (1983): *The Aerodrome of Democracy: Canada and the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, 1939-1945*, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

1 Canada. The Royal Canadian Air Force (1949), p. 1.

II. WINNIPEG, WINNIE, AND FRIENDS

Kathleen O'Brien*

War can be an unexpected source of happiness. Because of the action of one man during the early days of the First World War, a real bear was the inspiration for a fictitious bear who became world famous and who has brought much enjoyment to children.

Once upon a time, as all good tales begin, Alan Alexander Milne wrote some stories for his son, Christopher Robin. These stories are about the activities and adventures of Winnie-the-Pooh (a bear), Piglet, Owl, Rabbit (and his



Captain Harry Colebourn and Winnie, on Salisbury Plain, England, late fall 1914

(Source: White River Historical Society, from the archives of Fred Colebourn)

friends and relations), Eeyore (a donkey), Kanga (a kangaroo), Roo (her baby), Tigger, and Christopher Robin in the Hundred Acre Wood. They were introduced, with one exception, in *Winnie-the-Pooh*, published in 1926. Tigger made his appearance in *The House at Pooh Corner* in 1928. Milne wrote other books for his son but the most famous, by far, is *Winnie-the-Pooh*; now translated into more than twenty languages. Winnie is also known by children around the world as *Winnie l'Ourson* in French, *Winnie ille Pu* in Latin, and *Vinni Pukh* in Russian, to name a few.

Winnie did not spring fully grown from A.A. Milne's head. Christopher Robin had a teddy bear, sometimes called Edward Bear and sometimes called Pooh. Milne explained that when the teddy bear wanted: "... an exciting name all to himself, Christopher Robin said ... that he was Winnie-the-Pooh ... You can't be in London for long without going to the Zoo ... Christopher Robin goes ... to a special cage, and the cage is opened, and out trots something brown and furry ... this bear's name is Winnie, which shows what a good name for bears it is, but the funny thing is that we can't remember whether Winnie is called after Pooh, or Pooh after Winnie. We did know once, but we have forgotten ..."¹

That bear in the London Zoo was indeed called Winnie, but her proper name was really Winnipeg. Her story began 24 August 1914 when a hunter brought the motherless cub into White River, Ontario. Captain Harry Colebourn,² a

- 1 Milne, A.A. (1926): *Winnie-the-Pooh*, pp. ix-x, E.P. Dutton, New York.
- 2 Harry Colebourn was born in Birmingham, England, on 12 April 1887. He arrived in Winnipeg about 1905. After graduating from the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph in 1911, he returned to Winnipeg. There he joined the militia, more precisely the 34th Fort Garry Horse. War broke out in early August 1914. Colebourn was promoted to captain and was sent overseas about two weeks later. Colebourn served in France from 1 April 1915 to 31 May 1919 with only a three-month sick leave in Canada in 1918. While in France he was mentioned in dispatches (MID) in *London Gazette* 30107 dated 1 June 1917. After the war, Colebourn returned to London for further veterinary studies. When he did go back to Winnipeg, Colebourn served another stint with the militia (1921-29). Harry Colebourn died 24 September 1947.

* Kathleen O'Brien, CPCGN Secretariat.

veterinarian, was on his way by troop train to Valcartier, Quebec, and from there to England. Colebourn bought the bear cub during a stop at White River. Although he named her after his home town, Winnipeg, she ended up being called Winnie, for short. While Captain Colebourn was stationed in England, the tame, gentle, good-natured bear lived in his tent. When the Canadian Army Veterinarian Corps, attached to the Canadian Second Infantry Brigade, went to France in 1915, Winnie had to stay behind. Colebourn chose the London Zoo as her temporary home. He returned to collect her in 1919, but discovered Winnie's popularity with zoo visitors. He left the bear there and, in time, A.A. Milne came with his son to visit Winnie. And thus, a literary bear was born. The real bear died in 1934. In her honour the London Zoo erected a plaque, also citing Milne, the author, and Ernest H. Shepard, the illustrator of the Pooh books.

The characters in Milne's Pooh books have been immortalized in Ontario by lakes named: **Pooh Lake, Piglet Lake, Tigger Lake, Eeyore Lake, Owl Lake, Christopher Robin Lake, Rabbit Lake, Kanga Lake, and Roo Lake.** These lakes in Renfrew County's Maria Township lie south of the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 17), between Stonecliffe and Bissett Creek, and just north of Algonquin Provincial Park.

When Ontario cartographers were drafting the map of Algonquin Park (*Map 47A*) in 1947, the Park Superintendent

reported that three local lakes were called **Pooh Lake, Piglet Lake** and **Tigger Lake**. Those names were adopted in 1948. Eeyore, the old gray donkey, preferred his own company; like its namesake, **Eeyore Lake** appeared off on its own on the 1953 edition of *Map 47A*. The name was adopted in 1955. Nine years later, a toponymic field study revealed that, for resource identification purposes, the local forest rangers needed names for other lakes in the same area. The solution was simple: the field researcher explained the existing theme of names and sent the Stonecliffe forest ranger a list of other Milne characters. And so the last five Pooh names - **Christopher Robin Lake, Kanga Lake, Roo Lake, Owl Lake,** and **Rabbit Lake** - were adopted in 1965.

In 1989, White River celebrated the 75th anniversary of the "meeting" of Harry Colebourn and Winnipeg. A cedar statue of the two was unveiled at the ceremonies. Harry's son Fred attended; naturally, he was pleased that his father's part in the Winnie-the-Pooh story had been recognized. By late August 1991, White River hopes to unveil a new tourist attraction on Highway 17: a bear, about eight feet tall; not the Disney rendition of Winnie, but the classic Ernest Shepard version.

Nearly eight decades after Captain Harry Colebourn's Winnie set out towards the front, A.A. Milne's Winnie is still a children's favourite. The nine lakes in Renfrew County are Canada's toponymic remembrance of this fortunate association.



Parts of NTS maps 31 K/4 and 31 L/1, reduced, showing Pooh Lake (46° 08' - 78° 00') with Tigger Lake, Christopher Robin Lake, Piglet Lake, Rabbit Lake, Roo Lake, Kanga Lake, Owl Lake, and Eeyore Lake

MEECH LAKE

Jean Poirier *

[Translation]

The now famous "Meech Lake" (Lac Meech) is located approximately ten kilometres north of the city of Hull, within the limits of Gatineau Park, which is administered by the National Capital Commission. The lake is five kilometres long, and empties through Meech Creek into the Gatineau River, five kilometres to the east. Lac-Meech resort area extends southeast of the lake.

The lake is named after the Reverend Asa Meech (1775-1849). Born in New England, Reverend Meech later became a doctor and a teacher in the township of Hull. According to the records of the First Congregational Church in Brockton, Massachusetts, Reverend Meech practised his ministry at that church from 1800 to 1811. From 1812 to 1822, he was pastor at Canterbury, Connecticut. He had graduated in 1807 from Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, although his academic discipline is not stated. He was seen in the Wright's Town (Hull) area as early as 1815, although it was not until 1822 that he and his family settled at the southern end of the lake which would later bear his name. Through letters patent dated March 4, 1824, he was granted 200 acres on Lot 21, Range X, in the township of Hull. His log house, which is still standing, is considered to be the oldest building in Gatineau Park.

In his will witnessed in 1847 by A. Larue, Notary of Aylmer, Reverend Meech (a master of shorthand) stated that he was a farmer by profession. He is buried at Old Chelsea, a village located five kilometres south of Meech Lake. The cemetery is near the church where he preached and taught for nearly thirty years.

In 1968, the National Capital Commission published a pamphlet in which it was noted that time and a series of maps had perpetuated the faulty

* Jean Poirier, Assistant to the President, Commission de toponymie du Québec. [The French text originally appeared in a 1990 issue of *Origine de* : published by the Commission de toponymie du Québec.]

LAC MEECH

Jean Poirier *

Le désormais célèbre **Lac Meech** est situé à environ dix kilomètres au nord de la ville de Hull. Cette nappe d'eau du parc de la Gatineau, territoire administré par la Commission de la Capitale nationale, atteint cinq kilomètres en longueur. Ses eaux se jettent dans la rivière Gatineau, à cinq kilomètres à l'est, en empruntant le ruisseau Meech. Le centre de villégiature de Lac-Meech s'étend au sud-est du lac.

Ce nom rappelle le révérend Asa Meech (1775-1849). Né en Nouvelle-Angleterre, le pasteur Meech a également exercé les professions de médecin et d'instituteur dans le canton de Hull. Les archives de la Première Église Congrégationaliste de la ville de Brockton (Massachusetts) indiquent qu'il a aussi exercé son ministère à cet endroit de 1800 jusqu'en 1811. De 1812 à 1822, il a été pasteur à Canterbury (Connecticut). Diplômé en 1807 de l'Université Brown de Providence (Rhode Island), on ignore cependant dans quelle discipline Asa Meech s'est spécialisé. Bien que sa présence soit signalée dans la région de Wright's Town (Hull) dès 1815, Asa Meech ne s'établit qu'en 1822 avec sa famille à l'extrémité sud du lac qui devait porter son nom. Par lettres patentes datées du 4 mars 1824, il a acquis 200 acres du lot 21, rang X, du canton de Hull. Sa maison en rondins qui s'élève à cet endroit est considérée comme étant la plus ancienne construction du parc de la Gatineau.

Dans son testament passé devant le notaire A. Larue d'Aylmer, en 1847, le révérend Meech, qui était également maître sténographe, a déclaré être cultivateur de profession. Il a été inhumé à Old Chelsea, village situé à cinq kilomètres au sud du lac Meech, dans le cimetière près de l'église où il a prêché et enseigné pendant près d'une trentaine d'années.

Une brochure publiée en 1968



Asa Meech

(Source: National Capital Commission / Commission de la Capitale nationale)

* Jean Poirier, adjoint au Président, Commission de toponymie du Québec. [Ce texte a paru en 1990 dans une édition de *Origine de* : publication de la Commission de toponymie du Québec.]

spelling of **Meach** in Meach Lake. In his book published in 1927, Father Alexis wrote that the English had given to the lake known as La Charité the name of Meach in honour of a family who had drowned in its deep waters. This origin of the name has no historical basis. However, documents show that Asa Meech's second wife and her three youngest children were drowned in 1822 when their vehicle plunged into the flooded Brasserie Creek in Hull. Popular belief had moved the spot where this tragedy occurred from a small creek in Hull to Meech Lake. When officials of Gatineau Park decided to introduce a new signage system, they agreed to adopt officially the spelling **Meech** in order to avoid confusion in the park, where both **Meech** and **Meach** had been used. In 1981, park officials undertook an historical study of the spelling of the patronym used for these geographical entities.

Park officials asked the Commission de toponymie du Québec to make an official change of spelling from **Meach** to **Meech**; on May 10, 1982, the change was made for the lake, the creek, and the resort area. In an article published on October 7, 1982, in the Ottawa daily *Le Droit*, France Simard wrote about the "new" spelling of this hydronym. "Le lac Meech de votre enfance n'est plus. Rassurez-vous, on ne l'a pas asséché à votre insu. Vraiment! on ne pouvait pas vous dérober ainsi vos plus beaux souvenirs. Par contre, du Meach que vous connaissiez, ledit lac a été rebaptisé Meech ... Mais sachez que votre étendue d'eau préférée a ainsi repris son véritable nom de baptême." (*The Meach Lake of your childhood is no more. But rest assured, it has not been drained without your knowledge. After all, it would never do to deprive you so of your fondest memories. However, the Meach that you remember has been renamed Meech. Your favourite water hole has finally been given back its original name.*)

Several of the Québec documents consulted provide toponymic information. This body of water is named **Lac Charité** on Eugène Taché's 1870 map "Carte de la Province de Québec". In 1848, Monseigneur Bruno Guigues noted "Aujourd'hui nous sommes descendus dans la maison du bonhomme La Charité" (*today we visited the house of old man La Charité*) at this location. The plans of the township of Hull at the turn of the century use the name **Meech's lake**.

par la Commission de la Capitale nationale avait indiqué que le temps et une série de cartes ont perpétué l'orthographe fautive de **Lac Meach**. Dans son livre publié en 1927, le père Alexis a écrit que les Anglais ont substitué au lac La Charité celui de Meach en souvenir d'une famille qui se noya dans ses eaux profondes. Cette origine n'a pas de fondement historique. Les documents attestent cependant que la deuxième femme d'Asa Meech s'est noyée avec ses trois jeunes enfants lorsque leur voiture a plongé dans les eaux en crue du ruisseau de la Brasserie, à Hull, en 1822. L'endroit où a eu lieu cette tragédie, dans la croyance populaire, s'est donc déplacé du petit cours d'eau de Hull au lac Meech. Lorsque l'Administration du parc de la Gatineau, territoire qui relève de cette Commission, a décidé d'introduire un nouveau système de signalisation, on a convenu d'inscrire officiellement **Meech** parce que cela créait de la confusion dans ce parc. Certains écrivaient **Meech**, et d'autres **Meach**. L'Administration de ce territoire avait d'ailleurs procédé, en 1981, à une étude historique sur l'orthographe de ce patronyme associé aux entités géographiques précitées.

La direction du parc a demandé à la Commission de toponymie du Québec de modifier officiellement l'épellation de **Meach** à **Meech**, ce qui a été fait le 10 mai 1982 pour le lac, le ruisseau et le centre de villégiature. Dans le quotidien d'Ottawa *Le Droit* du 7 octobre 1982, France Simard écrit ce qui suit au sujet de la «nouvelle» graphie de cet hydronyme : «Le lac Meach de votre enfance n'est plus. Rassurez-vous, on ne l'a pas asséché à votre insu. Vraiment! on ne pouvait pas vous dérober ainsi vos plus beaux souvenirs. Par contre, du Meach que vous connaissiez, ledit lac a été rebaptisé Meech... Mais sachez que votre étendue d'eau préférée a ainsi repris son véritable nom de baptême».

Parmi les documents québécois consultés, la carte d'Eugène Taché de 1870 «Carte de la Province de Québec» indique **Lac Charité** pour ce plan d'eau. Monseigneur Bruno Guigues avait noté en 1848 : «Aujourd'hui nous sommes descendus dans la maison du bonhomme La Charité» à cet endroit. Les plans du canton de Hull du tournant du siècle indiquent **Meech's lake**.

* * * * *

**The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and
Archives Conference**

May 26-30, 1991, National Archives of Canada

**Le congrès de l'Association des cartothèques et
archives cartographiques du Canada**

26-30 mai 1991, Archives nationales du Canada

Information: Louis Cardinal
National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3
Tél.: (613) 996-7619 Fax: (613) 995-4451

Renseignements : Louis Cardinal
Archives nationales du Canada, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0N3
Tél. : (613) 996-7619 Fax : (613) 995-4451

CURRENT TOPONYMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS (1990) PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TOPONYMIQUE EN COURS (1990)



In *CANOMA*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (December 1979) we printed a list of current toponymic research projects, with brief comments on the subject matter of each. Subsequently, in December issues of *CANOMA* this information has been updated by listing additions, amendments and completions, grouped on a regional basis. As we are attempting annually to update this inventory, we now include information supplied to us by researchers in the fall of 1990. Should you have news of toponymic projects, the CPCNG Secretariat would be glad to receive your comments. Anyone wishing to have addresses of particular researchers should also contact the Secretariat.

Dans *CANOMA* vol. 5 n° 2 (décembre 1979) paraît une liste de projets de recherche toponymique en cours avec un bref commentaire sur chaque projet. Dans les numéros subséquents de décembre de *CANOMA* cette liste a été mise à jour incluant les additions, modifications et projets achevés groupés par régions. Vu qu'à tous les ans nous essayons de mettre cet inventaire à jour, nous incluons maintenant les renseignements fournis par les chercheurs en automne 1990. Au cas où vous auriez d'autres renseignements sur des projets en cours, le Secrétariat du CPCNG serait heureux de les recevoir ainsi que vos commentaires. Quiconque voudrait obtenir l'adresse d'auteurs de certains projets, n'a qu'à contacter le Secrétariat du CPCNG.

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
ATLANTIC PROVINCES/PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE			
Barkham, Selma	St. John's	16th Century contributions of Spanish Basques to geographic knowledge and toponymy of Eastern Canada	continuing/indéfini
Beach, Harry	Kouchibouguac, N.B.	Place names in Kouchibouguac National Park	continuing/indéfini
Berger, Antony R.	Bonne Bay, Nfld. Calgary	Toponymic notes on Gros Morne National Park for inclusion in publication of map and handbook	1991
Carter, Floreen	Oakville, Ont.	Newfoundland place names and post offices	continuing/indéfini
Deichmann, Henrik	Glovertown, Nfld.	Motivation for floral and faunal toponyms in Atlantic Canada	continuing/indéfini
Gillespie, Laurence	Winnipeg	Icelandic place names in Nova Scotia	continuing/indéfini
Handcock, W.G.	St. John's	Bibliography of Newfoundland toponymy	continuing/indéfini
		Influences of explorers and surveyors on Newfoundland toponymy	continuing/indéfini
		Labrador: toponymic fieldwork	continuing/indéfini
		Toponymy of Terra Nova National Park	continuing/indéfini

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
		Toponyms from Newfoundland Crown Land Grants	continuing/indéfini
		Newfoundland: toponymic field work	continuing/indéfini
Hollett, Robert	St. John's	Pilot project - fieldwork in the land and marine features in Placentia Bay	1990
Hollett, R. Story G.M. Kirwin, W.J.	St. John's	Research for a dictionary of pronunciation of Newfoundland place names	1990-93
La Brie, Léo	Hull	Équivalents français des toponymes de la côte Est	continuing/indéfini
Mailhot, J.	Montréal	Labrador: Montagnais-Naskapi toponymy	continuing/indéfini
Murray, G. Douglas	Charlottetown	Names and name changes of PEI post offices	1990
		Postmarks and postal routes on PEI	continuing/indéfini
Penney, Gerald	St. John's	Micmac place names in Central and Southern Newfoundland	continuing/indéfini
Small, L.	St. John's	Names of coastal and underwater features used in the Newfoundland fishery	continuing/indéfini
Story, G.M. Kirwin, W.J.	St. John's	Names of the "Newfoundland Interior" from the papers of James P. Howley, geologist	continuing/indéfini
Thomas, Gerald	St. John's	Noms de lieux et de lieux-dits associés aux Franco-Terreneuviens de la presqu'île de Port-au-Port	continuing/indéfini
		Denominational toponyms: churches and schools in Newfoundland	continuing/indéfini

QUEBEC/QUÉBEC

Barriere Lake Band of Algonquins Roark-Calnek, Sue N.	Rapid Lake, Que. Geneseo, N.Y.	Algonquin toponymy of the Barriere Lake Band traditional occupancy resource utilization area	1989-90
Commission de toponymie	Québec	Désignation des édifices publics	continuing/indéfini
		Désignation des infrastructures d'Hydro-Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Désignation des sites et monuments historiques	continuing/indéfini
		Dictionnaire illustré des noms de lieux du Québec	1992
		La langue de la toponymie québécoise	continuing/indéfini
		Recherche des modes de dénomination dans les pourvoies du Québec	continuing/indéfini

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
		Recherche sur la toponymie péjorative	continuing/indéfini
		Recherche sur les dénominations autochtones dans la toponymie québécoise	continuing/indéfini
		Recherche sur le traitement informatique de la toponymie du Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Recherche terminologique sur la toponymie des édifices	continuing/indéfini
		Répertoire de la MRC de Matane	1990
		Répertoire des MRC du Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Toponymie des Hurons-Wendat	1991
Drummond, R. Norman	Montréal	Place names commemorating: - geographers from McGill University - McGill University and its graduates	continuing/indéfini
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Les gentilés anglais du Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Additions au Répertoire des gentilés du Québec	continuing/indéfini
		Terminologie géographique et toponymie québécoise	continuing/indéfini
		Hagiotoponymie au Québec	continuing/indéfini
Fortin, Jacques	Québec	Banques des noms	continuing/indéfini
Gagné, Michel	Boucherville	Étude toponymique des noms de bureaux de poste du Québec	continuing/indéfini
Grenier, Fernand	Québec	La toponymie de la Beauce	continuing/indéfini
Labrecque, Paul	Québec	Toponymie historique du Saint-Laurent sur les cartes anciennes du Québec : 1724-1870	1990
La Brie, Léo	Hull	Les systèmes thématiques de l'odonymie hulloise	continuing/indéfini
		L'influence de l'anglais dans les génériques implantés au Québec	continuing/indéfini
Mayrand, Rémi Fortin, Jacques	Québec	Désignations toponymiques commémoratives	continuing/indéfini
Müller-Wille, Ludger, et al (Indigenous Names Surveys/Avataq Cultural Institute)	Montréal	Glossary of Inuit place names in Nunavik (Québec) <i>Inuit place name map series of Nunavik (Inukjuak Region)</i>	continuing/indéfini 1989-90
Poirier, Jean	Québec	Chroniques toponymiques Les Québécois dans le monde	continuing/indéfini 1992
Rudnyckyj, J.B.	Ottawa	Microtoponymie ukrainienne du Québec - Montréal	1991

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
ONTARIO			
Addington, Charles	London	Revision of Campbell's <i>Canada Post Offices 1755-1895</i>	continuing/indéfini
Ball, Jeff	Toronto	Design and implementation of an automated data base for Ontario toponymic records	continuing/indéfini
Barr, Elinor	Thunder Bay	Place names in Northwestern Ontario	1990
Carter, Floreen	Oakville	<i>Place Names of Ontario</i> (revision)	continuing/indéfini
Del Mastro, Teresa	Toronto	Survey and approval of Ontario alternate toponymy resulting from Franco-Ontarian Geographical Names Project	continuing/indéfini
Gray, David H.	Ottawa	Placement and origin of geographic names in Pointe au Baril area	continuing/indéfini
Kraemer, James E.	Ottawa	A postal history of the settlements in Ontario counties: a) Grey b) Wellington and Dufferin	1991 1993
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	Dictionnaire des noms de lieux français en Ontario	continuing/indéfini
Morley, William F.E.	Kingston	Kingston street names	continuing/indéfini
O'Brien, Kathleen	Orleans	Street names in Ottawa-Carleton Geographical names in Cumberland Township	continuing/indéfini continuing/indéfini
Rayburn, Alan	Nepean	Geographical names of Ottawa-Carleton Geographical names of Lanark County	1989-90 1990
Roulston, Pauline J.	Kitchener	Ontario's Name Origins: Aberfoyle to Zurich Perceptions and Places in Waterloo	1990-92 1990-92
Yamashita, Rae	Toronto	Toponymic extent of named physical features in Ontario	continuing/indéfini
PRAIRIE PROVINCES/LES PRAIRIES			
Dinwoodie, Marian	Regina	Name origins - Indian band and reserve names in Saskatchewan	continuing/indéfini
Fauchon, André	Winnipeg	La toponymie française au Manitoba	continuing/indéfini

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
Holm, Gerald Mercredi, Jack	Winnipeg	Place names of Manitoba	continuing/indéfini
Hughes, Neil	Edmonton	Alberta post office names - past and present	continuing/indéfini
Karamitsanis, Aphrodite	Edmonton	Vol. I - Place-Names of Alberta - Mountains, Parks, Foothills	1990
		Vol. II - Place-Names of South-eastern Alberta	1991
		Vol. III - Place-Names of Central Alberta	continuing/indéfini
		Vol. IV - Place-Names of Northern Alberta	continuing/indéfini
Léonard, Carol	Regina	Répertoire des toponymes français de la Saskatchewan (de la première moitié du dix-huitième siècle à aujourd'hui)	continuing/indéfini
Quenneville, Jean-Guy	Saskatoon	Place names in Northeast Alberta	continuing/indéfini
Scrimgeour, Gray	Toronto	Postal history, postmarks, and postal routes - to 1905	continuing/indéfini
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	Location and origin of past and present post offices:	
		- Alberta (revision)	1992
		- Saskatchewan (revision)	1994
		- Manitoba (revision)	1996

BRITISH COLUMBIA/COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Akrigg, G.P.V. and Helen B.	Vancouver	Toponymy of British Columbia	continuing/indéfini
Carter, Floreen	Oakville	Place names of British Columbia	continuing/indéfini
Chamberlin, David	Victoria	Work of Amos Bowman, mining engineer, B.C. Geological Survey in 1880s (Cariboo)	continuing/indéfini
Giesbrecht, Jean	Quesnel	Local history of people of Ootsa and Cheslatta Lakes (1905-1955)	1991
Harris, Robert C.	West Vancouver	Past and present French-Canadian names in British Columbia	1991
Lean, L.P.	Merritt	Origins of past and present names of physical features within the Nicola River drainage basin	continuing/indéfini

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
McIntyre, Jack	Victoria	Historical study of the toponymy of the Saanich Peninsula and lower Gulf Islands	continuing/indéfini
Patenaude, Branwen C.	Quesnel	Roadhouses on goldrush trails, 1858-1921	continuing/indéfini
Quesnel Genealogy Club	Quesnel	Quesnel and area place names	continuing/indéfini
Schuk, Helen	Tatla Lake	Geographical names and history of the western Chilcotin	continuing/indéfini
Scrimgeour, Gray	Toronto	Postal history, postmarks and postal routes to 1905	continuing/indéfini
Steele, Grace	Quesnel	History of the Fraser River including Carrier Indians, fur traders, and goldrush names	1989-90
Swanson, James L.	Banff	Place names in the Canadian Rockies	continuing/indéfini
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	British Columbia post offices (revision)	1990
Woodsworth, Glenn	Vancouver	Geographical names of the Coast Mountains	continuing/indéfini

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

Condon, Richard G.	Fayetteville, Arkansas	Ulukhaqtuurmutt history: history and development of the Holman region, NWT	1991
Goldring, Philip	Ottawa/Hull	Whaling history and post-contact human history of Baffin Island	continuing/indéfini
Hoyt, William B.	Buffalo, N.Y.	Fenley Hunter and the naming of Virginia Falls, N.W.T.	1990
Jackson, Susan	Sechelt, B.C.	Origins of place names in the Yellowknife mining area	continuing/indéfini
Jenness, Stuart	Ottawa	Locations noted by Diamond Jenness, in the Victoria Island area	continuing/indéfini
Kerfoot, Helen	Ottawa	Geographical names of Northern Canada: miscellaneous	continuing/indéfini
Kudlak, John	Paulatuk/ Cambridge Bay	Gathering local geographical place names	continuing/indéfini
MacDonald, Agnes B. Workman, Margaret (Yukon Native Language Centre)	Whitehorse	Athapaskan place names of Aishihik, Kloo Lake and Kluane regions	continuing/indéfini

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
MacDonald, John	Igloolik, N.W.T.	Names used by explorers in the Igloolik area	continuing/indéfini
Müller-Wille, Ludger and Linna Rundstrom, Robert A. Okatsiak, Julia Suwaksiork, Peter (Indigenous Names Surveys/Inuit Cultural Institute)	Montréal Fairfax, Virginia Arviat, N.W.T.	Survey of Inuit geographical names in Nunavut (NWT) - NUNA-TOP Project	1989-?
Rundstrom, Robert A.	Fairfax, Virginia	Inuit mapping in the Canadian Arctic	continuing/indéfini
Uttak, André	Igloolik, N.W.T.	Gathering local geographical place names	continuing/indéfini
Yukon Geographical Names Board/ Loucheux people/ Yukon Renewable Resources Department	Whitehorse	Place names of native historical interest in the Dempster Corridor	continuing/indéfini
CANADA - GENERAL / CANADA DANS SON ENSEMBLE			
Ahrens, Wolfgang	Toronto	Toponymy in German-Canadian settlements	continuing/indéfini
Barr, Elinor	Thunder Bay	Canadian toponyms of Swedish origin	1991
Bonnely, Christian	Québec	Établissement d'une liste d'exonymes des Amériques	continuing/indéfini
Campbell, David	Ottawa	Features named after early collectors of the National Museum	continuing/indéfini
Coulson, Michael	Calgary	Some issues of electoral redistribution naming	?
Dilley, Robert S.	Thunder Bay	Teaching exercises using geographical names	continuing/indéfini
Drummond, R. Norman	Montréal	Place names commemorating Canadian geographers	continuing/indéfini
Dugas, Jean-Yves	Québec	Bibliographie commentée relative aux gentils du Québec et du Canada	continuing/indéfini
Goldring, Philip	Ottawa/Hull	James White (1863-1928), Chief Geographer	1988-90
Hamelin, Louis-Edmond	Sillery	Vocabulaire géographique dans l'Est du Canada	continuing/indéfini
Hamilton, W.B.	Sackville, N.B.	Comparison of Canadian and Australian place naming	continuing/indéfini
La Brie, Léo	Hull	Les génériques employés en toponymie des entités sous-marines	continuing/indéfini
		Problèmes de correspondance entre les génériques de l'anglais et du français	continuing/indéfini
Lapierre, André	Ottawa	•Anthologie des études onomastiques au Canada français•	1990-92

<u>RESEARCHER(S)/ RECHERCHISTE(S)</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RESEARCHER/RÉ- SIDENCE DU RECHERCHISTE</u>	<u>PROJECT PROJET</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TIME FRAME/TEMPS PRÉVU</u>
		French place names in North America	continuing/indéfini
Lemieux, Normand	Ottawa	Rules for translation of geographical names for texts in both official languages / Règles pour la traduction des noms géographiques dans les deux langues officielles	continuing/indéfini
Lewis, G. Malcolm	Sheffield, U.K.	Re-interpretation of La Vérendrye's composite (Indian) map of 1728-29	continuing/indéfini
		Indian maps as sources of toponymic information	continuing/indéfini
Morissonneau, Christian	Montréal	Toponymie française et récits de voyages en Amérique du Nord	continuing/indéfini
Müller-Wille, Ludger	Montréal	Cultural heritage and environmental knowledge in Inuit geographical names in the Canadian Arctic	1990-?
O'Brien, Kathleen	Orleans	Geographical names reflecting authors, fictitious characters and places	continuing/indéfini
		Artists and art in geographical names	continuing/indéfini
O'Brien, Vern	Howard Springs, NT, Australia	Former presidents of the Royal Geographical Society - place names in Australia and Canada	continuing/indéfini
Ommanney, C.S.L.	Saskatoon	Canadian glacier names	continuing/indéfini
Rayburn, Alan	Nepean	History of geographical naming in Canada	continuing/indéfini
		"Names and Places" in <i>Canadian Geographic</i>	continuing/indéfini
		Names of Finnish origin in Canada	1990
Richard, Marc	Québec	Les procédés de création de noms géographiques	continuing/indéfini
Ross, Elspeth	Ottawa	Compilation of bibliographic material on native toponymy of Canada	1989-90
Rudnyckyj, J.B.	Ottawa	Bibliography of onomastic writings	1991
		Toponymic de-Stalinization of Canada	1990
Smith, Donald B.	Calgary	Place names in the Canadian Rockies, derived from World Wars I and II	continuing/indéfini
Steckley, John	Toronto	Translating Iroquoian place and tribal names of the 17th century	continuing/indéfini
Topping, W.E.	Vancouver	Post offices of Territorial Canada - pre -1905	1990

ET CETERA

New Publications / Nouvelles publications

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1990) : *Répertoire odonymique de la MRC de Matane*, Les Publications du Québec, Québec, 69 p. Gratuit. [ISBN 2-550-21124-3].

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1990) : *Guide toponymique du Québec*, 2^e éd. rév. et enrichie, Les Publications du Québec, Québec, 178 p. 24,95 \$. [ISBN 2-551-14179-6].

Commission de toponymie du Québec (1990) : *Guide de dénomination des édifices, ouvrages d'art et autres constructions*, Les Publications du Québec, Québec, 6 p. Gratuit.

Conseil international de la langue française (1989) : *Dictionnaire de l'océan*, Ministère de la recherche et de la technologie et la Principauté de Monaco, Paris, 761 p. 175 \$.

Jacobson, John D. (1990): *Toposaurus: a humorous treasury of toponyms*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 243 p. \$13.95. [ISBN 0-471-52772-6].

Bloomfield, G.T. and Elizabeth Bloomfield with Brian Van Nostrand (1990): *Ontario central places in 1871: a gazetteer compiled from contemporary sources*, Department of Geography, University of Guelph, Guelph, 180 p. \$15.00. [ISBN 0-88955-228-2].

International Hydrographic Organization / Organisation hydrographique internationale (1990) : *Hydrographic Dictionary*, Part I, Vol. I, English, Special Publication No. 32, Fourth Edition, International Hydrographic Bureau / Bureau hydrographique international, Monaco, 120 FF.

Murray, Douglas G. (1990): *The Post Office on Prince Edward Island (1787-1990)*. Available from Box 693, Charlottetown, PEI, C1A 7L3. Softcover \$15.95; hardcover \$23.95.

Putnam, William L., Glen W. Boles and Roger W. Laurilla (1990): *Place names of the Canadian Alps*, Footprint Publishing, Box 1830, Revelstoke, B.C., 383 p. \$26.95. [ISBN 0-9691621-4-6].

Maps available

Inuit place name map series of Nunavik (1:50 000): sheets 34 K/5 Innalialuk and 34 L/8 Inujjuaq (Inukjuak) are available from Avataq Cultural Institute, 294, carré Saint-Louis #1, Montréal, Québec, H2X 1A4. ISSN 1180-5773. 1990. Price \$8.00/sheet + tax and handling; flat, paper or laminated paper.

CANOMA Deadlines

Submissions of articles for CANOMA are always welcome. Suggested deadlines are April for the July issue and September for the December issue.

In 1992, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) will be celebrating its 150th anniversary. We plan to devote the July 1992 issue of CANOMA (Vol. 18, No. 1) to Canadian toponymy associated with the GSC. The centennials of the Canadian Parks Service and the United States Board on Geographic Names were similarly recognized in 1985 and 1990. Please submit a brief outline of your proposed topics by 31 May 1991 and draft texts by 31 October 1991.

Cartes en vente

Série de cartes toponymiques inuit de Nunavik (1/50 000) : les feuilles de carte 34 K/5 Innalialuk et 34 L/8 Inujjuaq (Inukjuak) sont en vente auprès de l'Institut culturel Avataq, 294, carré Saint-Louis #1, Montréal (Québec) H2X 1A4. ISSN 1180-5773. 1990. Prix : 8 \$ la feuille + taxe et frais de manutention; feuille disponible en papier ou papier laminé, à plat.

Dates d'échéance pour CANOMA

Nous accueillons toujours avec plaisir des articles à paraître dans CANOMA. Les dates d'échéance suggérées sont avril pour l'édition de juillet et septembre pour celle de décembre.

En 1992, la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC) célébrera son 150^e anniversaire. Nous prévoyons réserver l'édition de juillet 1992 de CANOMA (Vol. 18, n^o 1) aux sujets d'intérêt toponymique associés à la CGC. Nous avons fait de même lors des centennaires du Service canadien des parcs et de la «United States Board on Geographic Names» respectivement en 1985 et 1990. Veuillez nous faire parvenir un bref aperçu (lignes directrices) des sujets proposés d'ici le 31 mai 1991 et les ébauches de textes d'ici le 31 octobre 1991.