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

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The Treatment of Modified Extended Roman Alphabets and Syllabics in Canadian Toponymic Data Bases¹

Le traitement de l'alphabet romain étendu modifié et des caractères syllabiques dans les bases de données toponymiques canadiennes¹

Helen Kerfoot²

Recording geographical names used by native peoples

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is currently collecting and recording geographical names used by various language groups of native peoples in different parts of Canada. As an integral part of documenting this information for future generations, these native toponyms (together with attribute information) should be stored along with other Canadian geographical names. Today this implies that these names should be included as an integral part of digital geographical names data bases.

Many of the names used by native Canadians are in languages which have accepted writing systems in Roman orthography, but which contain additional characters non-standard to the English- and French-language geographical names now stored on digital data bases. For example, languages of the Athapaskan family (of northwestern parts of Canada) may contain "hard-to-construct" characters, such as Ī, K̄, ê. In addition, several native groups use syllabics, rather than the Roman alphabet, in their written languages. Names in Inuktitut, Cree, Oji-Cree, to mention just a few, may be recorded using syllabaries, which include characters such as ᑭ, ᑮ, ᑯ, etc.

L'inscription des noms géographiques utilisés par les peuples autochtones

Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques s'emploie actuellement à recueillir et à consigner les noms géographiques employés dans diverses familles linguistiques autochtones de différentes régions du Canada. Pour fixer cette information à l'intention des générations futures, il importe que ces toponymes autochtones (et les attributs qui les caractérisent) soient consignés avec les autres noms géographiques canadiens. À notre époque, cette affirmation entraîne l'obligation de les intégrer aux bases de données toponymiques numériques.

Beaucoup de toponymes utilisés par les autochtones au Canada appartiennent à une langue ayant intégré l'alphabet romain mais comportant des caractères supplémentaires qui n'entrent pas normalement dans l'orthographe des noms anglais et français enregistrés dans les bases de données numériques. Par exemple, les langues athapascanes (parlées dans le nord-ouest du Canada) comportent parfois des caractères «difficiles à réaliser» comme Ī, K̄, ê. Au surplus, plusieurs groupes autochtones utilisent des caractères syllabiques à la place de l'alphabet romain. Les toponymes inuktitut, cris et ojibwa-cris, pour ne nommer que ceux-là,

¹ From a paper by the same name presented at the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, New York, 25 August-3 September 1992.

² Helen Kerfoot, Executive Secretary, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

¹ Extrait d'une communication présentée à la sixième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, tenue à New York du 25 août au 3 septembre 1992.

² Helen Kerfoot, Secrétaire exécutive, Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.

In order to accommodate the use of syllabics and hard-to-construct (or modified, extended Roman alphabet) characters in digital toponymic data bases, the CPCGN wishes to develop a systematic way of encoding these geographical names. To suit the requirements of the CPCGN members, the approach should be operationally effective in the short term, while still being sensitive to evolving coding standards (national and international), and plans of CPCGN members for future computer systems.

To address these issues the CPCGN Secretariat recently contracted out a study³ on the treatment of modified, extended Roman alphabets and syllabics in Canadian toponymic data bases. This work involved looking at existing and future needs of CPCGN members, reviewing existing standards, and presenting recommendations on a suitable functional approach to deal now with the addition of syllabics and modified, extended Roman alphabet (hard-to-construct) characters on Canadian toponymic data bases. Eventually, with as little work as possible, the systems of CPCGN members should be made compatible with final international standards.

Some of the findings and recommendations of the contractor's report are summarized here.

Character sets in computer records

It was established that to record adequately all geographical names in Canada, four different character sets must be discussed:

Level 1	ASCII (Latin) Alphabet Character set per ISO 646 (basic Roman)	e.g.: e, I, m, #
Level 2 (includes Level 1)	Extended ASCII (Roman /Latin) Character set per ISO 8859 (extended Roman)	e.g.: é, Û, ô, ñ
Level 3	Modified Extended Latin Alphabet (modified extended Roman) - as required for many native Canadian languages	e.g.: ě, K̄, †
Level 4	Syllabic Characters	e.g.: ᐅ, ᐃ

In effect, level 1 and 2 characters are already accommodated on CPCGN toponymic data bases that store

peuvent comprendre des syllabiques renfermant des caractères comme ᐅ, ᐃ, etc.

Dans le but d'intégrer les caractères syllabiques et les caractères difficiles à réaliser (de l'alphabet romain étendu modifié) dans les bases de données toponymiques numériques, le CPCNG souhaite établir une manière systématique de coder ces noms géographiques. Pour répondre aux besoins des membres du CPCNG, la méthode doit être opérationnellement efficace à courte échéance tout en tenant compte de l'évolution des normes de codification (nationales et internationales) et des caractéristiques des systèmes informatiques que les membres du CPCNG prévoient adopter.

Pour trouver une solution à ce problème, le Secrétariat du CPCNG a récemment commandé une étude³ sur le traitement des caractères syllabiques et de l'alphabet romain étendu dans les bases de données toponymiques canadiennes. Le travail consistait à recenser les besoins actuels et futurs des membres du CPCNG, à étudier les normes existantes et à recommander une méthode fonctionnelle d'intégration des caractères syllabiques et des caractères de l'alphabet romain étendu modifié (difficiles à réaliser) dans les bases de données toponymiques canadiennes. À terme, moyennant un minimum d'intervention, les systèmes des membres du CPCNG devaient être rendus compatibles avec les normes internationales définitives.

Voyons maintenant quelques-unes des constatations et des recommandations rendues par l'entrepreneur.

Les jeux de caractères en informatique

Il a été établi que la consignation de tous les toponymes du Canada nécessite l'utilisation de quatre jeux de caractères différents :

Niveau 1	Jeu de caractères ASCII (alphabets latins) conforme à la norme 646 de l'ISO (alphabet romain de base)	Ex. : e, I, m, #
Niveau 2 (comprend le niveau 1)	Jeu de caractères ASCII étendu (alphabets romains et latins) conforme à la norme 8859 de l'ISO (alphabet romain étendu)	Ex. : é, Û, ô, ñ

³ Undertaken by IDON Corporation, Ottawa, December 1991-March 1992.

³ Réalisée par IDON Corporation, entreprise d'Ottawa, de décembre 1991 à mars 1992.

French- and English-language names. Different options for handling level 3 and 4 characters were identified and explored, as suitable international code tables (CCITT or ISO) are not yet available. ISO 10646 (encompassing Unicode - one character, one code) will provide the capability to support virtually all world alphabets on standard commercial systems. However, initially this will not include most native North American languages, which must await a future version of the standards.

It is anticipated that standardized commercial solutions for encoding native language character sets could be available to the year 2000. In the meantime, a transition scenario must be selected to gather data so that conversion into a standardized form is possible when formal standards are adopted and commercial products based on the standards are available. The transition approach should be neutral and not in itself try to compete with, or hinder, the definition and adoption of final standards.

Options for storing level 3 and 4 characters

Three options were presented initially for storing modified, extended Roman alphabet and syllabic data:

- (1) in an interim standard based on the philosophy of current standards developments
- (2) as neutral imbedded symbol numbers, based on the inclusion of ASCII numerals as substitute characters
- (3) in a displayable system font on a stand-alone or auxiliary data base on a PC or Macintosh.

Option (1) was ruled out because it would almost certainly be misaligned with the eventual future standard; later conversion might be difficult; it might create tensions with those working on standards; and it might inadvertently delay the adoption of a formal standard.

In Option (3), use of an IBM PC compatible personal computer was rejected at this time. Operationally, costs and difficulties would currently be too great, as special fonts would have to be developed. The Macintosh, however, provides an alternative, with:

- a) one stand-alone Macintosh data base;
- b) an auxiliary data base linked to the primary data base stored on different hardware;
- c) a Macintosh acting as a terminal interface to a primary data base (i.e., a subsystem approach allowing correct display of imbedded symbols/characters as proposed in Option 2).

Niveau 3 Alphabet latin étendu modifié Ex. : é, Ë, Æ
(alphabet romain étendu modifié), nécessaire pour de nombreuses langues autochtones du Canada

Niveau 4 Caractères syllabiques Ex. : ᐅ, ᐃ

En fait, les bases de données toponymiques du CPCNG qui comprennent des noms en français et en anglais acceptent déjà les caractères des niveaux 1 et 2. Différentes options concernant les caractères des niveaux 3 et 4 ont été envisagées, puisqu'il n'existe pas encore de table internationale de codes (CCITT ou ISO) qui convienne. La norme 10646 de l'ISO (intégrant la norme Unicode, soit un code par caractère), permettra l'emploi de pratiquement tous les alphabets du monde avec les systèmes commerciaux standard. Pour la plupart des langues autochtones nord-américaines, cependant, il faudra attendre une version ultérieure.

On prévoit qu'il existera des moyens commerciaux normalisés de coder les jeux de caractères des langues autochtones vers l'an 2000. Entre temps, il faut choisir un mode de transition permettant de recueillir des données sous une forme qui puisse être convertie lorsque des normes permanentes seront adoptées et que les produits commerciaux employant ces normes seront sur le marché. Ce mode de transition doit être neutre et ne pas concurrencer ni entraver les démarches de définition et d'adoption des normes permanentes.

Options pour l'enregistrement des caractères des niveaux 3 et 4

Trois options ont été envisagées au sujet de la mémorisation des caractères de l'alphabet romain étendu modifié et les caractères syllabiques :

- (1) adoption d'une norme provisoire fondée sur les principes actuels de normalisation;
- (2) Mémorisation sous forme de nombres intégrés neutres, c'est-à-dire en substituant aux caractères problématiques des caractères numériques ASCII;
- (3) Mémorisation en police de caractères affichable dans une base de données autonome ou auxiliaire sur ordinateur personnel compatible IBM ou Macintosh.

L'option 1 a été écartée puisqu'il est presque certain que la norme provisoire établie ne concorderait pas avec la norme à venir, la conversion s'avérerait alors difficile; de plus, cette option pourrait être source de tensions avec ceux qui travaillent à l'élaboration de normes et pourrait involontairement retarder l'adoption d'une norme permanente.

The maintenance of primary and auxiliary data bases was considered unduly complex and expensive. Except where data bases already existed on Macintoshes, it was recommended that the Macintosh be used as a possible terminal interface to make a more user-friendly environment for search, read, input and edit purposes.

Option (2) is considered to be the most useful for the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, particularly on the national Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (using SUN/UNIX/ORACLE hardware and software).

Two sets of special brackets and a sub-delimiter character, {}, [], |, would be selected to identify level 3 and level 4 neutral imbedded symbol numbers, which would themselves be ASCII numerals.

e.g. K' ałgwách Gèwú Iti
could be coded as: {34}a{28}gwách {30}èwú Iti

where 28, 30 and 34 identify the 28th, 30th and 34th characters in a list of level 3 modified extended Roman (Latin) characters.

Similarly:
△ 9 6 ↳ △^c might be coded as [4|13|47|63]

where 4, 13, 47, 63 identify the 4th, 13th, 47th, and 63rd characters in the list of level 4 syllabic characters.

The list of level 3 and level 4 characters would be developed as needed for this purpose, and would grow as new characters are encountered in geographical names records. A paper copy registry of the coding would be centrally maintained. At this time, there is also a project in hand in Canada (outside the realm of geographical names) to define character sets for computer coding of syllabics and hard-to-construct characters from some 19 native languages. By keeping in touch with this group, the CPCGN can learn of their advances in terms of the Canadian Standards Association and also possible extensions to ISO 10646 to meet the needs of Canadian native languages.

All geographical names records which include level 3 or level 4 modified, extended Roman alphabet characters entered into the CGNDB will need to be identified by an orthographic flag at the record level. Each level 3 or level 4 character will be represented by a unique number. Software will need to be written to allow the laser printer to print these characters in an appropriate font. In addition, with appropriate software, it would be possible for X, which might be represented by {35}, to be shown by a rather more user-friendly alias, such as {X_}. If a Macintosh computer sub-system can be established, this would facilitate large quantities of data entry, editing or searching, as the imbedded symbol numbers would be

Quant à l'option 3, l'idée de recourir à un ordinateur personnel compatible IBM a été mise de côté car du point de vue opérationnel, elle entraînerait à l'heure actuelle des coûts et des problèmes trop importants à cause de l'obligation de créer des polices spéciales. Le Macintosh, en revanche, présente trois possibilités intéressantes :

- a) une base de données Macintosh autonome unique,
- b) une base de données auxiliaire reliée à une base de données principale stockée sur une autre plate-forme,
- c) l'utilisation d'un Macintosh comme terminal d'accès à une base de données principale (c.-à-d. l'adoption d'un sous-système permettant l'affichage exact des caractères et symboles intégrés proposés dans l'option 2).

L'entretien de bases de données principale et auxiliaire a été considéré comme inutilement compliqué et coûteux. Sauf lorsqu'il existe déjà une base de données sur Macintosh. Il a plutôt été recommandé que le Macintosh soit utilisé comme terminal d'accès possible pour rendre la recherche, la consultation, la saisie et la révision plus agréables à l'utilisateur.

L'option 2 est considérée comme la plus appropriée pour le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, surtout en ce qui concerne la Base de données toponymiques du Canada (bâtie autour du matériel et les logiciels SUN, UNIX et ORACLE).

L'idée consiste à utiliser des accolades, des crochets ainsi qu'un sous-séparateur, soit {}, [] et |, pour délimiter les nombres intégrés neutres des niveaux 3 et 4, qui seraient eux-mêmes des caractères numériques ASCII.

Par ex., K' ałgwách Gèwú Iti
pourrait être codé comme suit : {34}a{28}gwách {30}èwú Iti

où 28, 30 et 34 désignent les 28^e, 30^e et 34^e caractères d'une liste de caractères romains (latins) étendus modifiés.

De même,
△ 9 6 ↳ △^c pourrait être codé comme suit : [4|13|47|63]

où 4, 13, 47 et 63 désignent les 4^e, 13^e, 47^e et 63^e caractères de la liste des caractères syllabiques du niveau 4.

La liste des caractères des niveaux 3 et 4 serait dressée dans cette optique et pourrait être enrichie au besoin. Le code serait conservé sur papier dans un lieu central. Par ailleurs,

displayed correctly in a user-friendly way. (The main problem here is the choice of fonts available on the Macintosh. No one font is the standard; usage varies from region to region, based on various option key approaches.)

CONCLUSION

In summary, it is hoped that the selection of the neutral imbedded symbol numbers approach to data entry of native geographical names will prove useful in Canada over the next few years. Such an approach will allow CPCNG members in different provinces and territories of Canada to work to the same standards, which will permit exchange of data with translation software kept to a minimum. To modify current systems to accommodate input of imbedded symbol numbers for level 3 and 4 characters is quite inexpensive; additional printing and viewing/editing capabilities can be developed as need arises and funds become available. This approach also prevents the adoption of partially developed standards, which will in future years likely prove to be incorrect and costly to correct. At the same time, this favoured option facilitates changing to ISO (Unicode) standards when they are developed and commercially available.

The World / Le Monde

The updated map of the world became available in April 1993. Geographical names selected for this map have been provided by the CPCNG Secretariat, based on United Nations guidelines. Names will be current to early 1993. User guides to current and former geographical names and ISO codes have been incorporated as have insets for the Arctic, Antarctica, and the northern and southern skies. You can order The World (MCR 0046) for \$12.95 from Products and Services Division, Canada Map Office, 130 Bentley Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9.

* * * * *

La carte révisée Le Monde est en vente depuis avril 1993. Les noms géographiques choisis pour cette carte ont été fournis par le Secrétariat du CPCNG selon les lignes directrices des Nations Unies. La mise à jour toponymique est du début de 1993. Des guides quant à la forme conventionnelle ou ancienne des noms et leur présente forme ainsi que les codes de l'ISO utilisés sur ladite carte apparaissent en bas de carte. Des cartouches montrant les régions de l'Arctique et de l'Antarctique et les hémisphères boréal et central sont aussi incluses. On peut commander Le Monde (MCR 0046F) de la Division des produits et services, Bureau des cartes du Canada, 130, avenue Bentley, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0E9. Le prix est de 12,95 \$.

il existe actuellement un projet au Canada (hors des milieux de la toponymie) visant à définir des jeux de caractères pour le codage informatique des caractères syllabiques et des caractères difficiles à réaliser propres à quelque 19 langues autochtones. En gardant contact avec le groupe qui dirige ce projet, le CPCNG peut se tenir au courant de ses progrès relativement à l'Association canadienne de normalisation et relativement au développement éventuel de la norme 10646 de l'ISO conformément aux besoins propres aux langues autochtones du Canada.

Tous les articles toponymiques qui comprennent des caractères de l'alphabet romain étendu modifié des niveaux 3 ou 4 et qui font partie de la BDTC devront être marqués par une balise. Chaque caractère des niveaux 3 ou 4 sera représenté par un nombre unique. Il faudra élaborer un logiciel qui permettra à l'imprimante à laser de rendre ces caractères dans la police appropriée. De plus, moyennant le logiciel nécessaire, il serait possible d'afficher le caractère X, peut-être représenté par {35}, sous une forme plus proche de l'utilisateur, par exemple [X_]. Si l'on pouvait mettre en place un sous-système Macintosh, les opérations de saisie, de révision et de recherche d'envergure en seraient facilitées car les nombres intégrés s'afficheraient correctement sous une forme reconnaissable par l'utilisateur. (Le principal problème réside ici dans le choix des polices du Macintosh. En effet, aucune police n'est standard : l'usage varie selon les régions et selon les touches d'option préférées.)

CONCLUSION

En résumé, on espère que la décision de recourir à la méthode des nombres intégrés neutres pour l'enregistrement des toponymes autochtones s'avérera utile au Canada au cours des prochaines années. Cette méthode permettra aux membres du CPCNG de provinces et de territoires canadiens différents de suivre les mêmes normes, donc d'échanger des données moyennant un recours minimum aux logiciels de traduction. La modification des systèmes actuels pour permettre la saisie de nombres intégrés correspondant aux caractères des niveaux 3 et 4 sera remarquablement peu coûteuse; les logiciels d'impression, de consultation et de révision pourront être élaborés au fur et à mesure que les besoins se feront sentir et que les fonds seront disponibles. Cette solution nous évite par ailleurs d'adoption de normes incomplètes qu'il serait probablement coûteux de corriger dans l'avenir. Enfin, l'option retenue facilitera l'adoption des normes de l'ISO (Unicode) lorsqu'elles seront au point et en usage dans les produits commerciaux.

* * * * *

From One Ocean to the Other.

Use of the *Atlas and Gazetteer of Canada* in the Translation of Toponyms

[Translation]

D'un océan à l'autre.

Usage de *Atlas et toponymie du Canada* dans la traduction des toponymes

Chantal Cormier¹

This article appeared (under the title "D'un océan à l'autre. Usage de 'Atlas et toponymie du Canada' dans la traduction des toponymes") in *L'Actualité terminologique / Terminology Update*, Vol. 25, No. 1, 1992, and was translated with the authorization of the Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Le même article a paru dans *L'Actualité terminologique / Terminology Update*, vol. 25, no 1, 1992, et est reproduit avec l'autorisation de la Direction de la terminologie et des services linguistiques du Secrétariat d'État du Canada.

Until 1984², translators and writers in the federal government used bilingual maps and gazetteer atlases, which had the advantage of providing immediate equivalents in the other official language and thus ensuring some uniformity in the use of geographical names.³

Jusqu'en 1984² les traducteurs et les rédacteurs de l'administration fédérale utilisaient des cartes et des atlas toponymiques bilingues, qui avaient l'avantage d'offrir des équivalents immédiats dans l'autre langue officielle, ce qui assurait une certaine uniformité dans l'emploi des noms géographiques.³

¹ Chantal Cormier, Terminologist, Secretary of State.

¹ Chantal Cormier, terminologue, Secrétariat d'État.

² In November 1983, by means of Circular 1983-58, Treasury Board applied a policy of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN), the purpose of which is essentially to mandate the use of the official forms of geographical names on maps and in documents of the federal government ... In 1984, the Translation Bureau ... conveyed this policy to its staff, with the specific proviso that it was permitted, in careful writing, to translate the generic term of geographical names ..., but not the specific term ... (Excerpt from the final report of CUENGO).

² En novembre 1983, le Conseil du Trésor, par sa circulaire 1983-58, mettait en application une politique du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (CPCNG), qui vise essentiellement à imposer l'utilisation de la forme officielle des noms géographiques sur les cartes et dans les documents de l'administration fédérale. (...) En 1984, le Bureau des traductions (...) communiquait cette politique à son personnel, avec cette précision qu'il était *permis*, dans les textes suivis, de traduire le terme générique des noms géographiques (...), mais non le terme spécifique (...). (Extrait du rapport final du CUENGO).

³ Final report of CUENGO submitted to the Director General, Translation Operations Branch, on 31 August 1989.

³ Rapport final du CUENGO soumis au Directeur général de la Direction des opérations de traduction le 31 août 1989.

These publications, which included the *Atlas and Gazetteer of Canada* (1969), as well as the map of Canada at a scale of 1:2 000 000, published in 1971, show forms of geographical names which do not always follow the translation rules established by CUENGO.⁴ The main departure from these rules is the translation of the specific term. For example, the toponym **Coronation Gulf** appears as **Golfe du Couronnement** in the French version of the *Atlas*, whereas the translation according to the rules is **Golfe Coronation**.

At first glance, therefore, it seems the new guidelines for translating toponyms have made the bilingual reference works virtually worthless. In fact, why take the trouble to check them if the equivalents they contain are incorrect? However, these documents testify to well-established usage, and this is why they can still serve us in the process of translating geographical names.⁵ The following observation is from the *Recommendations* section of the CUENGO report.

The *Atlas (Atlas and Gazetteer of Canada (1969))* is the fruit of extremely diligent work done by a committee of geographers, historians, cartographers, translators, and so on. This committee researched on a vast scale, striving to take into account all tendencies, from the single toponym to the double name everywhere. This is why it seems important to us to salvage what is salvageable in this publication that has long been out of print.

Sometimes the French generic term appearing in the *Atlas* differs from the one recommended in *Glossary of Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names*.⁶ Moreover, the English generic term to be translated, according to TB 176, occasionally has more than one meaning and more than one French equivalent. This is the case of **sound**, for which the equivalent recommended in TB 176 is either **détroit** or **bras**, and which is very frequently translated by

⁴ Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques officiels [Committee on the standardization of the writing of official geographical names in Canada].

⁵ Gélinas-Surprenant, Hélène (1990): "L'établissement de la forme française des toponymes anglais", *Terminology Update*, Vol. 23, 4, pp. 16-17.

⁶ *Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names / Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques au Canada*, Ottawa, Department of the Secretary of State (Terminology Bulletin 1976 / Bulletin de terminologie 176), 1987.

Ces ouvrages, parmi lesquels figurent *Atlas et toponymie du Canada* (1969) ainsi que la carte du Canada publiée en 1971 et qui est à l'échelle 1/2 0 00 000, véhiculent des formes de noms géographiques qui ne correspondent pas toujours aux règles de traduction établies par le CUENGO,⁴ le principal écart à ces règles étant la traduction du spécifique. Par exemple, le toponyme **Coronation Gulf** figure sous la forme **Golfe du Couronnement** dans la version française de l'*Atlas* alors que la traduction selon les règles est **Golfe Coronation**.

À première vue, il semble donc que les nouvelles lignes directrices concernant la traduction des toponymes aient rendu pratiquement caducs les ouvrages de référence bilingues. En effet, pourquoi prendre la peine d'y jeter un coup d'oeil si les équivalents qu'on y trouve sont incorrects? Ces documents font cependant foi d'un usage bien établi, et c'est pour cette raison qu'ils servent encore dans le processus de traduction des noms géographiques.⁵ L'observation suivante a été relevée dans la partie *Recommandations* du rapport du CUENGO.

L'*Atlas (Atlas et toponymie du Canada (1969))* est le fruit de travaux menés avec le plus grand sérieux par un comité composé de géographes, historiens, cartographes, traducteurs, etc. Ce comité a procédé à une vaste consultation et a cherché à tenir compte de toutes les tendances, allant du toponyme unique au double nom partout. C'est pourquoi il nous apparaît important de récupérer ce qui est récupérable dans cet ouvrage depuis longtemps épuisé.

Le générique français véhiculé par l'*Atlas* diffère parfois de celui recommandé dans le *Glossaire des Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada*.⁶ Il arrive aussi que le générique anglais à traduire ait, selon le BT 176, plus d'un sens et plus d'un équivalent français. C'est le cas de **sound** dont l'équivalent recommandé dans le BT est soit **détroit** soit **bras**, et qui se traduit très souvent selon l'usage par **baie**. Quel équivalent choisir alors? Dans le cas des entités majeures, la réponse se trouve dans l'*Atlas* ou sur la carte. Rappelons la première règle de traduction :

⁴ Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques officiels.

⁵ Gélinas-Surprenant, Hélène (1990) : «L'établissement de la forme française des toponymes anglais», *L'Actualité terminologique*, vol. 23,4, pp. 16-17.

⁶ *Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques au Canada / Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names*, Ottawa, Secrétariat d'État (Bulletin de terminologie 176 / Terminology Bulletin 176), 1987.

baie in accordance with usage. So what equivalent should be chosen? For major features, the answer is found in the *Atlas* or on the map. According to the first rule of translation:

As a general rule, the generic term in the name of a geographical feature must be translated.⁷

This rule is accompanied by the following observation:

The preferred French equivalent is that indicated in TB 176, unless usage⁸ has established another equivalent.

However, translators and writers will not look in these documents for the translation of the specific term; rather, they will rely on the French equivalent traditionally given to the generic term of the toponym to be translated.

Among the generic terms whose translation often differs from the one given in TB 176 are **strait, channel, sound, and arm**. This is a relatively normal phenomenon, considering that the concepts they represent are quite close to each other. For this family of terms, therefore, we provide a list, below, of English names of geographical features with their established French equivalents. The names given conform both to usage as perpetuated by the *Atlas* and to the rules of translation in effect. For example, **Austin Channel** is translated in the *Atlas* by **Détroit d'Austin**, which is the French form to be preferred over **Chenal Austin**. On the other hand, the *Atlas* gives **Passé de la Grande-Île** for **Long Island Sound**, whereas the translation according to the rules is **Passé Long Island**.

A number of examples can be found for which the generic term in use is not that proposed by TB 176. These toponyms will be the subject of a terminology bulletin. Until that publication appears, terminologists and writers must check the French version of the *Atlas* or the 1:2 000 000 map.

Note

Readers are invited to send their suggestions and observations on the subject of translating geographical names

⁷ Gélinas-Surprenant, Hélène (1990): "Uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques au Canada", *Terminology Update*, Vol. 23, 3, pp. 18-22. The same text with an English translation appears in *CANOMA* 17(1), July 1991, pp. 1-13.

⁸ In the case of major features, usage is primarily represented by the *Atlas and Gazetteer of Canada* and by the 1:2 000 000 map in six sheets, published in 1971; these were the main reference works for federal government writers and translators prior to publication of the Secretary of State guidelines in 1984.

En règle générale, il faut traduire le générique d'un nom d'entité géographique.⁷

Cette règle est accompagnée de l'observation suivante :

On utilisera de préférence l'équivalent français indiqué dans le BT 176, à moins que l'usage⁸ n'en ait consacré un autre.

Le traducteur ou le rédacteur ne chercheront cependant pas, dans ces documents, la traduction du spécifique mais s'assureront plutôt de l'équivalent français donné traditionnellement au générique du toponyme à traduire.

Parmi les génériques dont la traduction diffère souvent de celle du BT 176, mentionnons : **strait, channel, sound, arm**, etc. Phénomène relativement normal si l'on considère que les notions qu'ils représentent sont assez proches l'une de l'autre. Nous reproduisons donc ici, pour cette famille de termes, la liste des noms anglais d'entités géographiques accompagnés de leurs équivalents français établis. Nous le faisons en respectant à la fois l'usage perpétué par l'*Atlas* et les règles de traduction en vigueur. Par exemple **Austin Channel** est traduit par **Détroit d'Austin** dans l'*Atlas* et c'est cette forme française qui sera retenue plutôt que **Chenal Austin**. Par contre l'*Atlas* donne **Passé de la Grande-Île** pour **Long Island Sound**, alors que la traduction qui respecte les règles est **Passé Long Island**.

On trouve plusieurs exemples pour lesquels le générique d'usage n'est pas celui proposé par le BT 176. Ces toponymes feront l'objet d'un bulletin de terminologie. D'ici la parution de cet ouvrage, il revient au terminologue ou au rédacteur de vérifier la version française de l'*Atlas* ou de la carte qui est à l'échelle 1/2 000 000.

Note

Les lecteurs sont invités à faire parvenir leurs suggestions ou leurs observations au sujet de la traduction

⁷ Gélinas-Surprenant, Hélène (1990) : «Uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques au Canada» in *L'Actualité terminologique*, vol. 23,3, pp. 18-22.

⁸ L'usage, dans le cas des entités majeures, est surtout représenté par *Atlas et toponymie du Canada* et par la carte 1/2 000 000 en six feuilles, publiée en 1971, qui étaient les principaux ouvrages de référence des rédacteurs et traducteurs de l'administration fédérale avant la publication des lignes directrices du Secrétariat d'État en 1984.

in Canada to the following address:

D'un océan à l'autre
c/o Chantal Cormier
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Official Languages - Translation
Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

des noms géographiques au Canada à l'adresse suivante :

D'un océan à l'autre
a/s Chantal Cormier
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Langues officielles et traduction
Direction de la terminologie et des services linguistiques
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M5

**English geographical names and their equivalents /
Noms anglais d'entités géographiques et leurs équivalents français**

English/ Anglais	Province/ Territory	Province/ Territoire	Coordinates/ Coordonnées		French/ Français
Adams Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	72°52'	84°45'	Baie Adams
Amet Sound	N.S.	N.-É.	45°47'	63°10'	Baie Amet
Austin Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	75°35'	103°25'	Détroit d'Austin
Baring Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	73°48'	98°50'	Détroit de Baring
Barkley Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	48°51'	125°23'	Baie Barkley
Bedwell Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	49°17'	125°49'	Baie Bedwell
Belcher Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	77°15'	95°00'	Détroit de Belcher
Bond Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	50°50'	126°10'	Baie Bond
Byam Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	75°15'	105°15'	Détroit de Byam
Byam Martin Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	75°45'	105°00'	Détroit de Byam Martin
Caamaño Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	52°54'	129°22'	Entrée Caamaño
Clayoquot Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	49°12'	126°06'	Baie Clayoquot
Cartwright Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	53°12'	132°40'	Baie Cartwright
Chatham Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	54°22'	130°35'	Passage Chatham
Churchill Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	55°57'	80°04'	Passe Churchill
Crozier Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	75°55'	119°00'	Détroit de Crozier
Cumberland Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	65°10'	65°30'	Baie Cumberland
Darwin Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	54°20'	131°43'	Chenal Darwin
Dease Arm	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	66°52'	119°37'	Baie Dease
Digges Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	62°30'	77°45'	Détroit de Digges
Eclipse Channel	Nfld.	T.N.-O.	59°50'	64°08'	Détroit Eclipse
Eclipse Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	72°38'	79°00'	Détroit d'Eclipse
Estevan Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	53°05'	85°00'	Passe Estevan
Eureka Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	79°00'	85°00'	Détroit d'Eureka
Evans Strait	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	63°15'	82°00'	Détroit d'Evans
Fitz Hugh Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	51°40'	127°50'	Détroit de Fitz Hugh
Forbes Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	60°23'	64°48'	Baie Forbes
Foxe Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	65°00'	80°00'	Détroit de Foxe
Graves Strait	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	61°43'	65°00'	Passage Graves
Grenfell Sound	Nfld.	T.-N.	60°16'	64°24'	Baie Grenfell
Hamilton Sound	Nfld.	T.-N.	49°30'	54°15'	Baie Hamilton
Haro Strait	B.C.	C.-B.	48°35'	123°19'	Détroit d'Haro
Hassel Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	78°30'	99°00'	Détroit d'Hassel
Hecate Strait	B.C.	C.-B.	53°30'	131°10'	Détroit d'Hecate
Hendriksen Strait	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	77°50'	96°30'	Détroit d'Hendriksen
Hopewell Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	58°24'	78°05'	Passe Hopewell
Hotham Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	49°52'	124°02'	Baie Hotham

English/ Anglais	Province/ Territory	Province/ Territoire	Coordinates/ Coordonnées		French/ Français
Howe Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	49°25'	123°23'	Baie Howe
Jackman Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	62°20'	66°25'	Inlet Jackman
Juan Perez Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	52°30'	131°25'	Baie Juan Perez
Juan de Fuca Strait	B.C.	C.-B.	48°15'	124°00'	Détroit Juan de Fuca
Keith Arm	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	65°20'	122°15'	Baie Keith
Kendall Strait	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	62°10'	66°00'	Passage Kendall
Kennedy Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	80°55'	66°30'	Passage Kennedy
Kyuquot Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	50°04'	127°13'	Baie Kyuquot
Lancaster Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	74°13'	84°00'	Détroit de Lancaster
Laredo Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	52°29'	128°53'	Entrée Laredo
Long Island Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	54°46'	79°15'	Passe Long Island
Lupton Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	62°33'	64°50'	Passage Lupton
M'Clintock Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	72°00'	102°00'	Détroit de M'Clintock
Manitounuk Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	55°30'	77°25'	Passe Manitounuk
Masset Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	53°55'	132°07'	Passe Masset
Maury Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	75°41'	94°30'	Détroit de Maury
McTavish Arm	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	66°06'	119°00'	Baie McTavish
McVicar Arm	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	64°20'	120°10'	Baie McVicar
Melville Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	68°10'	107°00'	Détroit de Melville
Nansen Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	81°00'	90°35'	Détroit de Nansen
Niger Sound	Nfld.	T.-N.	52°10'	55°38'	Anse Niger
Nootka Sound	B.C.	C.-B./B	49°36'	126°34'	Baie Nootka
Oliver Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	72°15'	77°44'	Baie Oliver
Omarolluk Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	56°03'	79°02'	Passe Omarolluk
Paradise Sound	Nfld.	T.-N.	47°24'	54°36'	Baie Paradise
Peary Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	79°40'	101°30'	Détroit de Peary
Peel Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	73°00'	96°20'	Détroit de Peel
Prince Albert Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	70°25'	115°00'	Baie Prince Albert
Quatsino Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	50°30'	127°35'	Baie Quatsino
Queens Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	51°56'	128°21'	Passe Queens
Rennell Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	53°24'	132°44'	Baie Rennell
Robeson Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	82°00'	61°30'	Détroit de Robeson
Roes Welcome Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	64°00'	88°00'	Détroit de Roes Welcome
Smith Arm	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	66°15'	124°00'	Baie Smith
Smith Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	51°18'	127°40'	Baie Smith
Smith Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	78°25'	74°00'	Détroit de Smith
St. Lewis Sound	Nfld.	T.-N.	52°20'	55°40'	Baie St. Lewis
Strathcona Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	73°05'	84°33'	Baie Strathcona
Sverdrup Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	80°00'	97°45'	Détroit de Sverdrup
Tasu Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	52°47'	132°03'	Baie Tasu
Tay Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	72°06'	79°00'	Baie Tay
Thompson Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	50°47'	126°03'	Baie Thompson
Virago Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	54°05'	132°30'	Baie Virago
Wakeman Sound	B.C.	C.-B.	50°59'	126°30'	Baie Wakeman
Wellington Channel	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	75°00'	93°00'	Détroit de Wellington
York Sound	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	62°26'	66°30'	Baie York

United Nations Training Course in Toponymy, Pretoria, South Africa,

June 29 - July 9, 1992

Notes concernant le cours de formation en toponymie des Nations Unies,

Pretoria, Afrique du Sud, du 29 juin au 9 juillet 1992

Helen Kerfoot¹

In 1989 the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) expressed concern for the need to reactivate and harmonize toponymy in African countries. In response to this issue and to UN resolutions calling for training in applied toponymy, an introductory course in toponymy was hosted by the University of Pretoria from June 29 to July 9, 1992. The programme was jointly presented by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa, and the Department of Geography at the University of Pretoria. Financial assistance was also provided by the Names Society of Southern Africa.

Participants in the two-week session included 40 individuals from government, academia, and the private sector. Their backgrounds were varied, but included aspects of geography, education, translation, African languages, linguistics and history. In addition to those attending from within South Africa, there was representation from the "self-governing territory" of Lebowa, the "independent states" of Venda and Bophuthatswana, and from the neighbouring countries of Botswana and Namibia.

Instruction was provided by staff from a number of different institutions. The course was organized by Dr. P.E. Raper (Human Sciences Research Council), Prof. N. Kadmon (Department of Geography, Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Prof. P.S. Hattingh (Department of Geography, University of Pretoria), and Dr. L.A. Möller (Human Sciences Research Council). Teaching assistance was provided by Prof. F.J. Ormeling (Geografisch Instituut, Utrecht,

En 1989, la Commission économique pour l'Afrique (CEA), parrainée par les Nations Unies, a fait valoir qu'il était nécessaire de relancer l'activité toponymique et d'harmoniser les noms géographiques dans les pays africains. Pour répondre à ce besoin, et en réaction aux résolutions adoptées par les Nations Unies concernant la formation en toponymie appliquée, l'Université de Pretoria a présenté, du 29 juin au 9 juillet 1992, un cours d'introduction à la toponymie. Le programme a été offert conjointement par le Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques (GENUNG), le «Human Sciences Research Council» de l'Afrique du Sud et le «Department of Geography» de l'«University of Pretoria». La Société toponymique de l'Afrique australe a contribué financièrement à cet événement.

Le cours de deux semaines a réuni 40 participants en provenance de divers gouvernements, d'universités et du secteur privé. Ceux-ci avaient des antécédents diversifiés, notamment en géographie, en éducation, en traduction, en langues africaines, en linguistique et en histoire. Outre des participants de l'Afrique du Sud, le cours a attiré des représentants du «territoire autonome» de Lebowa, des «états indépendants» de Venda et de Bophuthatswana, ainsi que du Botswana et de la Namibie (deux pays voisins).

Des conférenciers de divers organismes ont présenté des exposés aux participants. Le cours a été organisé par P. E. Raper (Human Sciences Research Council), N. Kadmon (Department of Geography, Hebrew University of Jerusalem), P.S. Hattingh (Department of Geography, University of Pretoria) et L. A. Möller (Human Sciences Research Council). En outre, plusieurs personnes ont offert leur assistance pédagogique, dont F. J. Ormeling (Geografisch Instituut, Utrecht, Pays-

¹ Helen Kerfoot, Executive Secretary, CPCGN.

¹ Helen Kerfoot, Secrétaire exécutive, CPCNG.

Netherlands), Ms. Helen Kerfoot (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Ottawa, Canada), and seven lecturers from within South Africa. Through the participating individuals, UNGEGN was represented by its Chair (Raper), Vice-Chair (Kerfoot), Convenor of the Working Group on Toponymic Training Courses (Ormeling), and

Bas), Helen Kerfoot (Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, Ottawa, Canada) et sept conférenciers de l'Afrique du Sud. Le GENUNG comptait plusieurs représentants parmi les participants, soit son président (P.E. Raper), sa vice-présidente (H. Kerfoot), le président du Groupe de travail sur les stages de formation en toponymie (F. J. Ormeling) et le président du Groupe de travail sur la terminologie toponymique (N. Kadmon).



Left to right / gauche à droite: F.J. Ormeling (Netherlands/Pays-Bas); H. Kerfoot (Canada); P.E. Raper (South Africa/Afrique du Sud); N. Kadmon (Israel/Israël); P.S. Hattingh (South Africa/Afrique du Sud)

(Source: H. Kerfoot)

Convenor of the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology (Kadmon).

The course was divided into nine modules, to include various lectures, practical exercises and discussions. It also included a unit on elements of names collection in the field, which took place during the weekend in an area of the Eastern Transvaal. Certificates for various course modules were presented to participants.

The course modules were as follows, and are indicated in more detail in the attached programme:

1. Introduction
2. Names recording, storage and dissemination
3. Languages, scripts and names conversion
4. Standardization of geographical names
5. National names authorities
Collecting names in the field
6. Names placement on maps; toponymic guidelines

Le stage était divisé en neuf modules comprenant des conférences, des exercices pratiques et des discussions. Au cours de la fin de semaine, les participants ont en outre effectué, dans l'est du Transvaal, un exercice de collecte de noms de lieux sur le terrain. Les participants ont reçu des certificats attestant leur participation aux différents modules.

Voici une liste des modules :

1. Introduction.
2. Enregistrement, conservation et diffusion des toponymes.
3. Langues, systèmes d'écriture et translittération.
4. Normalisation des noms géographiques.
5. Autorités toponymiques nationales :
Collecte de noms de lieux sur le terrain.
6. Localisation des noms sur les cartes; lignes directrices en toponymie.
7. La recherche en toponymie.
8. Bases de données toponymiques et SIG.
9. Toponymes en Afrique australe.

Les participants ont pris part à des discussions sur la toponymie sous l'angle des diverses langues et des divers systèmes d'écriture. De plus, ils se sont familiarisés avec les avantages des programmes de normalisation toponymique, l'utilisation des noms de lieux en cartographie, la diffusion de l'information et les grands principes des bases de données toponymiques informatisées et des systèmes d'information géographique. On a incité les participants à commencer la cueillette des noms géographiques dans leur propre langue.

Dans le cadre du cours, on a commencé à recueillir et à compiler des noms de lieux dans les diverses langues sud-africaines (les langues officielles sont l'afrikaans et l'anglais; les langues africaines comprennent le zoulou, le xhosa, le swazi, le ndébélé, le sotho du Nord, le tswana, le sotho du Sud, le tsonga et le venda). Le cours sera suivi d'un stage pratique organisé par le gouvernement du Lebowa, dans la région où le sotho du Nord est utilisé.

À la sixième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, tenue en août 1992, on avait proposé la création d'une nouvelle division géographique/linguistique de pays sous le titre Sud de l'Afrique. Cette division favorisera, en ce qui a trait à la normalisation des noms géographiques, la collaboration des sociétés multilingues des nations participantes.

7. Research in toponymy
8. Toponymic data bases and GIS
9. Place names in Southern Africa

Participants were involved in discussion on aspects of geographical names in relation to different writing systems and different languages. They learned of the benefits of names standardization programmes, of cartographic aspects of names use, of information dissemination, and the fundamentals of computerized toponymic data bases and of geographical information systems. Participants were encouraged to initiate collection of geographical names in their particular language groups.

As a result of the course, a first step has been taken towards recording and compiling place names in the various languages of South Africa. (The official languages are Afrikaans and English; African languages are Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, Ndebele, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Southern Sotho, Tsonga, and Venda.) The course will be followed up by field work to be arranged by the Lebowa Government in the Northern Sotho-speaking area.

At the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in August 1992, a proposal was put forward to form a new geographical/linguistic division of countries as Africa South. Such a division will provide a forum for cooperation in geographical names standardization in the multilingual societies of the participating nations.

In the coming months presentations made at the course will be collected together as proceedings of the sessions and will be made available to participants, as well as forming a compendium which can be used as a tool for future UN toponymic training courses. It is also likely that Professor Kadmon will develop for publication a general handbook on the basic concepts of toponymy, as covered by the course.



Students from the training course in the computer lab at the University of Pretoria / Étudiants du cours de formation dans le laboratoire d'informatique à l'«University of Pretoria»

(Source: H. Kerfoot)

Au cours des prochains mois on préparera des actes réunissant les exposés présentés au cours du stage. Ces actes, qui seront remis aux participants, serviront d'outil de travail pour l'élaboration des futurs cours en toponymie offerts par les Nations Unies. En outre, on s'attend à ce que N. Kadmon publie un guide regroupant les concepts fondamentaux de la toponymie dont on a traité pendant le cours.

United Nations toponymy training - Pretoria 1993

Following on from the United Nations Toponymy Training Course held in 1992, there was every hope that a second course in Southern Africa could be hosted in Botswana in 1993. This was not, in fact, possible, but a second course will be held in Pretoria, South Africa, in September/October 1993. Participation is expected from various countries of Southern Africa, and instruction will be contributed by representatives from Israel, the Netherlands and Canada, as well as local experts. The most successful elements of the 1992 course will be supplemented with a strengthened unit on field recording of geographical names.

Formation en toponymie des Nations Unies - Pretoria 1993

Conséquemment au cours de formation en toponymie des Nations Unies tenu en 1992, on espérait qu'un second cours serait tenu au Botswana en 1993. Ce ne fut pas le cas; cependant, un second cours sera tenu à Pretoria, Afrique du Sud, en septembre et octobre 1993. On espère la participation de plusieurs pays du Sud de l'Afrique; le cours sera donné par des représentants d'Israël, des Pays-Bas, du Canada ainsi que des experts locaux. Plus d'emphase sera portée à l'élément «enquête sur le terrain» et complètera ainsi les autres éléments qui ont obtenu le plus de succès au cours de 1992.

Remembrances of War / Souvenirs de Guerre

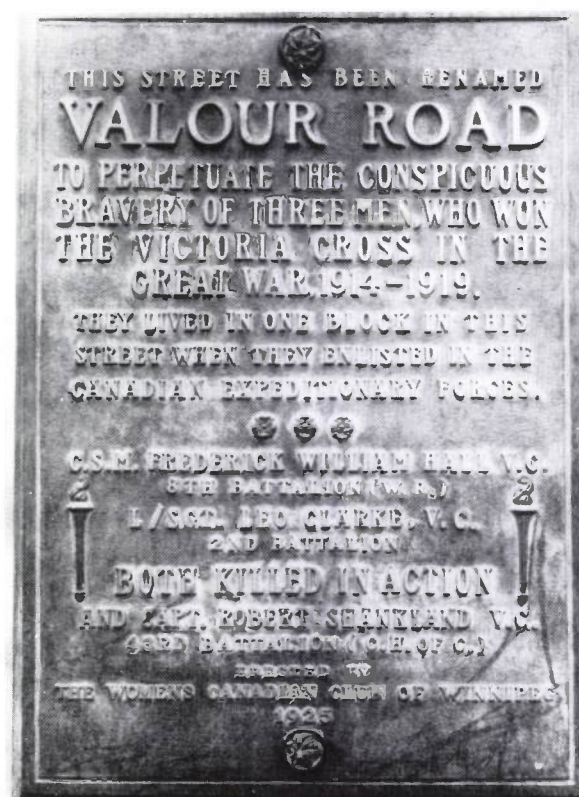
III. From Pine Street to Valour Road

Gerald F. Holm¹

A vignette recently aired on television depicts the heroics of three World War I Victoria Cross winners from Pine Street in Winnipeg. It also refers to the renaming of **Pine Street** to **Valour Road**.

Through the efforts of a *Winnipeg Tribune* reporter, Carolyn Cornell, the City of Winnipeg officially changed the name of Pine Street to Valour Road. At a ceremony on November 11, 1925, Sir James Aikens, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, unveiled the plaque recording the names of Captain Robert Shankland, V.C., L/Sgt. Leo Clarke, V.C., and Company Sergeant Major Frederick William Hall, V.C. All three were residents of Pine Street.

The simple plaque, at the intersection with Portage Avenue in the St. James area, states that three soldiers, in different battalions in different actions, won their country's highest award for valour.



¹ Gerald F. Holm, Manitoba member, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Valour Road plaque ➤

(Source: Provincial Archives of Manitoba, N5293)

Publications of toponymic and general interest / Publications d'intérêt toponymique et général

National Archives of Canada / Archives nationales du Canada (1992): *Treasures of the National Archives of Canada / Trésors des Archives nationales du Canada*, English edition available from University of Toronto Press Incorporated, 5201, Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8. 364 p. \$50 [ISBN 0-8020-5022-0].

Bloomfield, G.T., Bloomfield, E., and Van Nostrand, B. (1990): *Ontario Central Places in 1871: A Gazetteer Compiled from Contemporary Sources*. Research Report 13. Available from the Canadian Industry in 1871 Project, Department of Geography, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. 180 p. [ISBN 0-88955-228-2]

Édition française en vente à Les éditions du Septentrion, 1300, rue Maguire, Sillery (Québec) G1T 1Z3. 364 p. 50 \$ [ISBN 2-921114-75-5]

DeBrou, Dave and Waiser, Bill, ed. (1992): *Documenting Canada: A History of Modern Canada in Documents*, Fifth House Publishers, 620 Duchess Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 0R1. 702 p. \$29.95 [ISBN 0-920079-94-6]

Foster, J.A. (1990): *The Bush Pilots: A Pictorial History of a Canadian Phenomenon*, McClelland & Stewart, Inc., The Canadian Publishers, 481 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2E9. [ISBN 0-7710-3245-5]

Gray, David H. (1992): *A Gazetteer for Pointe au Baril*. Manuscript available through the CPCGN Secretariat.

Karamitsanis, Aphrodite, ed. (1992): *Place Names of Alberta-Southern Alberta*. Vol. II, University of Calgary Press and Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, Calgary, 152 p. \$18.95. Available from Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, 8820-112th Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8. [ISBN 0-919813-95-X]

Surveys and Mapping Division, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Cartographic Division, LRIS (1992): *A Map of the Province of Nova Scotia*. Formac Publishing Company Limited and Province of Nova Scotia, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 92 p. Index of geographical names included. [ISBN 0-88780-228-1 (pbk.)]; [ISBN 0-88780-230-3 (bound)]

What's in a Toponym? The story of Canada's geographical names

Geographical names, naming procedures, and the methodologies employed in the naming process facilitated by CPCGN members are highlighted in an 11-minute video.

Bilingualism, multiculturalism, Aboriginal peoples of Canada, and special aspects of provincial and territorial names programmes are included. The video is available in three forms: a) English, b) French, c) English followed by French.

Within Canada, you can buy or borrow VHS-NTSC tapes directly from: L.M. Media Marketing Services Ltd., 115 Torbay Road, Unit 9, Markham, Ontario Canada L3R 2M9, Telephone: 416-475-3750 or 1-800-268-2380, Fax: 416-475-3756. Cost: \$25 (Can.) + mailing and applicable taxes.

From outside Canada, you can order VHS-NTSC, VHS-PAL, or VHS-SECAM tapes from the CPCGN Secretariat. (We anticipate that all copies will contain the English- and French-language videos). CPCGN Secretariat, Room 650 - 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A 0E9, (Fax: 613-943-8282). Cost of each: \$25 (Can.) or \$25 (US).

Cheque or money order should be made payable to "The Receiver General for Canada". Cost includes postage and handling charges. You are responsible for any customs clearance charges.

La toponymie : mémoire des lieux

Les noms géographiques, les procédures et les méthodes de dénomination utilisées par les membres du CPCNG sont illustrés dans un film vidéo de 11 minutes.

Bilinguisme, multiculturalisme, peuples autochtones du Canada et aspects particuliers des programmes toponymiques provinciaux et territoriaux sont des sujets inclus dans le vidéo. Ce dernier est en vente sous trois formats : a) version anglaise; b) version française; c) version anglaise suivie de la version française.

Au Canada, vous pouvez acheter ou emprunter des copies VHS-NTSC du film vidéo en vous adressant à : L.M. Media Marketing Services Ltd., 115 Torbay Road, Unit 9, Markham, Ontario Canada L3R 2M9, Téléphone : 416-475-3750 ou 1-800-268-2380, Télécopieur : 416-475-3756. Prix : 25 \$ + taxes et frais postaux.

Pour commander de l'extérieur du Canada des copies VHS-NTSC, VHS-PAL ou VHS-SECAM, veuillez contacter le Secrétariat du CPCNG à l'adresse suivante : Secrétariat du CPCNG, Pièce 650 - 615, rue Booth, Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A 0E9, Télécopieur : 613-943-8282. Prix de chaque : 25 \$ (Can.) ou 25 \$ (US). (Il est prévu que toutes les copies comprendront les versions anglaise et française).

Tous les paiements (chèque ou mandat à l'ordre) doivent être faits à l'ordre du «Receveur général du Canada». Le prix comprend les frais d'envoi et de manutention. Les frais de douane sont à votre charge.

Toponymic Commemorations of Confederation

Kathleen O'Brien¹

The Canada 125 celebrations, big or small, are over. It is time now to look back at how Confederation has been remembered on the Canadian landscape.

In addition to the yearly celebrations, there have been four major celebrations of Canada's Confederation, beginning with 1867, then again in 1927, 1967, and 1992.

Confederation - 1867

Canadians apparently did not have the time, the inclination, or the inspiration to name any populated places (including post offices) or geographical features in honour of their new country. No evidence can be found (yet!) of any such impulses in the original four provinces - Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

British Columbia entered into confederation with Canada in 1871. No places or features were named then, but



The floral clock in Edinburgh, Scotland, honouring the Canadian Centennial; "Centenary" and "1867" can be distinguished in the border surrounding the clock

(Source: K. O'Brien)

getting the railway through probably ranked higher in most peoples' minds at the time. A hundred years later, in July 1971, members of the Powell River Access Group went for a hike to a lake east of Powell Lake. They proposed the name **Confederation Lake** for this lake as a suitable commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of British Columbia's confederation with Canada. The name was approved early in 1976.

In 1949, Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province. Saskatchewan marked the occasion by naming **Newfoundland Island** in Amisk Lake on 6 October 1949. Newfoundland, itself, did some commemorative naming of its own "... in belated recognition of Newfoundland's 25th anniversary into Confederation." Apparently there was an intention to name geographical features in the province after all of the other provinces and territories of Confederation. **Northwest Territories Peak** and **Yukon Peak**, northwest of Labrador City, were named after the two territories. The names were adopted in 1984. (The anniversary was in 1974). Only one other name - **Ontario Isles** - appears to have been approved with the same idea in mind. This was a name change from *Seven Islands* and was approved in June of 1985. These islands are located in Northwest Arm, just southeast of Argentia.

Diamond Jubilee - 1927

Canadians celebrated Canada's sixtieth birthday in 1927 with great gusto. (The fiftieth anniversary fell in 1917 during World War I). Pictures of the celebrations on Parliament Hill show big crowds as large as, or larger than, those of recent years. It was an exciting time. Lindbergh had crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a solo flight the year before. He came to Canada with *The Spirit of St. Louis*, as a participant in the official celebrations. One of his stops was at Uplands Airport (later known as Ottawa International and renamed in 1993 as Macdonald-Cartier International). Canada Post patriotically issued a series of stamps to celebrate this anniversary.

On 7 June 1927, the Geographic Board of Canada named two lakes, near Uchi Lake in Northern Ontario, to mark the event - **Confederation Lake** and **Jubilee Lake**.

Don Munday, well known in climbing circles, named **Confederation Glacier** and **Jubilee Mountain** in 1927. These names honoured Confederation and the Jubilee

¹ Kathleen O'Brien, CPCGN Secretariat

celebration. In addition, Confederation Glacier's name was suggested, in part, by a series of moraines uniting many glaciers - a sort of art imitating life. In January of 1928, Munday named **Jubilee Glacier** "... in association with Confederation Glacier and the Jubilee of Canada." All three of these closely associated features are southwest of Mount Waddington. Official recognition was not given to these names until late in 1960.

There were suggestions, considered by the Geographic Board of Canada in 1927, to name a series of mountain peaks after former Prime Ministers and the Fathers of Confederation ... but how that was followed through is another story.

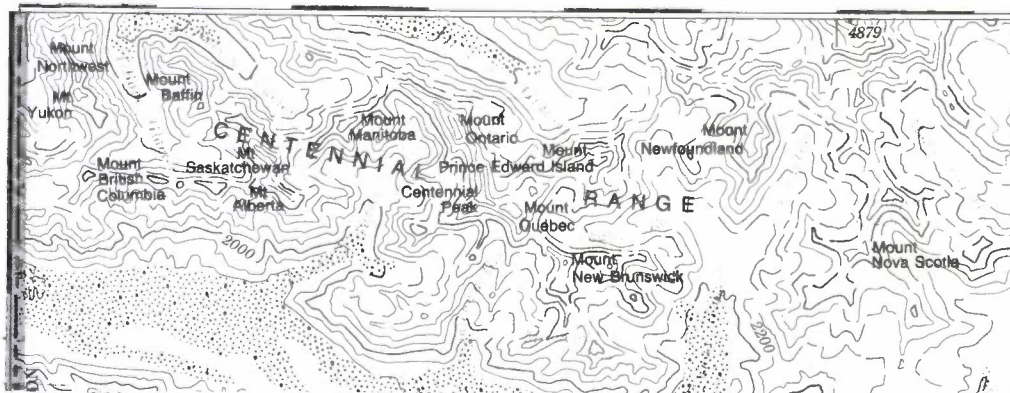
Centennial Year - 1967

And then there was 1967. Buildings, businesses, hospitals, municipal and provincial parks, and so on - they were all given names with Centennial in them. Queen Elizabeth II and Charles de Gaulle came to Canada that summer. Expo 67 was in Montréal. A celebratory climbing expedition - the Yukon Alpine Centennial Expedition - was sponsored by the Centennial Commission. Centennial postal stamps were issued. Children were given special souvenirs. In Ontario, all school children received Centennial coins. Songs were written; among them, *Ca-na-da* and *A Place to Stand*. It seemed that these two songs were played or sung everywhere that year. But recognition of our Centennial was made in other places, too. The floral clock in the Princes Street Gardens of Edinburgh, Scotland, had a tribute to Canada's celebrations.

The Yukon Alpine Centennial Expedition took place in

the Yukon's St. Elias Mountains from June until August of 1967. It was intended to be a friendly, but competitive, national mountain climbing event. In preparation for this, Dr. E.F. Roots, on behalf of the Alpine Club of Canada, proposed that 23 features be named so that they could appear on the map being prepared for the climbers. The matter was discussed by members of the CPCGN during their Annual Meeting in the fall of 1966. When the debates and discussions were all over, **Centennial Range, Centennial Peak, Mount Alberta, Mount British Columbia, Mount Saskatchewan, Mount Manitoba, Mount Ontario, Mount Quebec, Mount New Brunswick, Mount Nova Scotia, Mount Prince Edward Island, Mount Newfoundland, Mount Yukon, and Mount Northwest** had been adopted. The features so named had been carefully chosen to reflect the relative geographical positions of the areas being commemorated. As can be seen from the portion of map 115 B & 115 C (below), it was not always possible to make an exact match of name and position. Twelve teams, one representing each province and territory, were to climb the mountain named in its honour. All of the summits are over 3 048 m (or 10 000') in elevation, with the highest feature being Centennial Peak at 3 728 m (or 12 231'). Because the mountain range spans the Yukon Territory-Alaska boundary, the name Centennial Range was submitted to the United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN) for consideration as the official name on the American side. Approval of this name was quickly and duly given by the USBGN.

The original submission by Dr. Roots also included a series of names for the glaciers in Centennial Range. The CPCGN referred them back to the Alpine Club of Canada for reconsideration. Due to some unforeseen circumstances, the glacier names were not looked at again by the CPCGN until



Part of NTS map 115 B & 115 C, at the 1:250 000 scale, showing Centennial Range and the mountains and glaciers within it

1970. A few additions and changes were made in the names, but official recognition was given to **Mount Baffin**, **Annapolis Glacier**, **Atlantic Glacier**, **Cabot Glacier**, **Centennial Glacier**, **Chaleur Glacier**, **Fundy Glacier**, **Miramichi Glacier**, **Nelson Glacier**, **Ottawa Glacier**, and **Prairie Glacier**. *Annapolis*, *Cabot*, *Chaleur*, *Fundy*, *Miramichi*, *Nelson*, and *Ottawa* refer to the bodies of water bearing the same names. *Baffin* refers to Baffin Island, while *Atlantic* and *Prairie* refer to geographical areas represented by these names. *Centennial*, of course, refers to the celebration but also indicates its association with Centennial Peak.

All over the nation, parks, buildings, streets, and even businesses were named as an expression of national pride and happiness. Two streets in Ottawa were named in honour of the 1967 celebration. **Confederation Street** received its name as a straightforward recognition. But **Centennial Boulevard** got its name in reaction to de Gaulle's much quoted phrase "Vive le Québec libre". The street had been named *De Gaulle Boulevard* in his honour during the 1940s.

Canada 125 - 1992

Canada's 125th anniversary in 1992 was celebrated in all kinds of ways, both local and official, but not with the innocence and joie de vivre and enthusiasm of 1967. The standoff at Oka in 1991 was still in the country's mind.

There were negative reactions to the 500th anniversary celebrations of Columbus' "discovery" of the New World, both in Canada and in the rest of the Americas. And there was the threat of Quebec's Referendum. Any or all of these affected the nation's mood in some degree.

Perhaps because of all the emotional turmoil and the possibility of the country's break up, no geographical features were named to honour either Confederation or its 125th anniversary. However, the National Capital Commission, after several years of discussion, designated a special ceremonial route in Ottawa and Hull as **Confederation Boulevard/Boulevard de la Confédération**. The signs were posted in 1992. Streets and bridges in Ottawa and Hull on this route have retained their own names. The signs bear both the actual name and the ceremonial name. This ceremonial name is shown in bilingual format (Confederation Boulevard/Boulevard de la Confédération) on a gray sign with a red maple leaf at the top. At the bottom is a municipal crest.

* * * * *

When it comes to naming geographical features, places, buildings, streets, parks, and so on in honour of Confederation, we appear to have come full circle. Whether Canadians will celebrate the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation, toponymically or otherwise, remains to be answered in the years ahead.

Some references on Native Canadian Geographical Names (Theses) / Quelques références sur les noms géographiques autochtones du Canada (Thèses)

1. Alia, Valerie (1989): *Towards a politic of naming*. Ph.D. thesis. York University, 335 p.
2. Chamberlain, Alexander F. (1892): *Language of the Mississaugas of Scugog; a contribution to the linguistics of the Algonkian tribes of Canada*. Ph.D. thesis. Philadelphia: MacCalla, 84 p.
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Popular Regional Names in Newfoundland

William J. Kirwin¹

A map in V.R. Taylor's *Early Atlantic Salmon Fishery*² caught my eye several years ago because it named well-known regions in Newfoundland that do not often get on other maps or in gazetteers. Clearly and accurately identified are the Southern Shore, the Southwest Coast, the French Shore, and the Northwest Coast. Another map with the additional names Great Northern Peninsula and West Coast had previously appeared in *Christmas Mumming in Newfoundland*.³ The question raised by these recorded names is: What is the difference between officially sanctioned names on provincial or national maps and those known in a province, often used in newspapers and news broadcasts, and of high frequency in the speech of inhabitants? The American Meredith Burrill contrasted the differing viewpoints of users sharply: "Geographers and other earth scientists engaged in ordering and transmitting knowledge tend to identify and categorize geographic entities on the basis of genesis, and to fit the entities into taxonomies. The layman, on the other hand, tends to identify and categorize on the basis of relation to his activities."⁴ A list of these "popular" Newfoundland names, including descriptions, the earliest date noted in printed sources, and geographical coordinates is presented in Appendix 1. Sources of these names with earliest dates of appearance are given in Appendix 2.

One explanation for the difference between the classes of official names and popular names is the overlap of several

disciplines involved when one investigates geographical names. The principal approaches in my studies have been those of a dialectologist and a lexicographer, while most of my layman's understanding of geographical names has come from working with the late E.R. Seary, a names specialist.⁵ A dialect specialist collects pronunciations, words, usages, and discourse from the people, in modern days from both those in the country and isolated locations and those in towns and cities. A dialectologist seeks out the distinctive oral forms, especially if they can be related to linguistic evidence of earlier centuries. A lexicographer collects mainly printed words, from many sources, in context, and with the help of reference works, aims to write a definition for each word collected. In recent decades, with the rise of radio, the use of tape recorders, and the rise of the field of oral history, the dictionary writer has expanded his sources beyond the limits of books, magazines, and newspapers and has drawn on evidence directly from speech - from language in actual communication.

It is obvious that the collector of dialect and the collector of words and meanings in print will, in passing, note many names of places, locales, and areas. However, since official maps have evolved out of a strong tradition of hydrographic and topographic cartography, mapmakers have, until recently, not looked to potential sources in speech and print.⁶ A sign can be erected at the approach to Gander,

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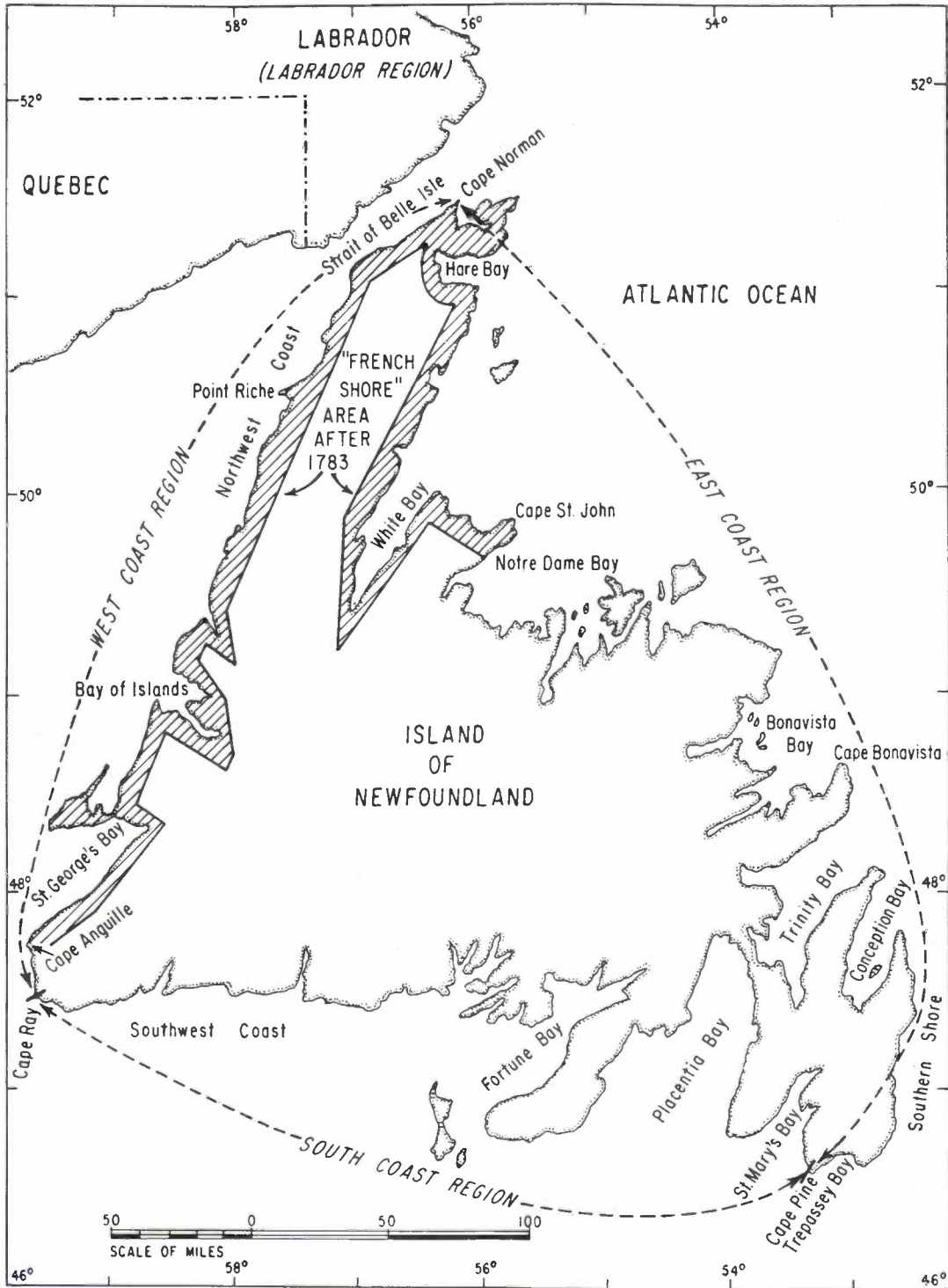
² Taylor, V.R. (1985): *The Early Atlantic Salmon Fishery in Newfoundland and Labrador*. Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario, p. 6.

³ Halpert, Herbert, and Story, G.M., eds. (1969; rpt 1990): *Christmas Mumming in Newfoundland*. Published for Memorial University of Newfoundland by University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario, p. [11].

⁴ Burrill, Meredith F. (1982): "Differing Perceptions of Landscape Elements" in B.S. Mac Aodha, ed., *Topothesia*, Essays presented to T.S. Ó Mailla, RITCOG, Galway, Ireland, pp. 20-24.

⁵ See Seary, E.R. (1971): *Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of the Island of Newfoundland*, published for Memorial University of Newfoundland by University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

⁶ By "until recently" I mean (in Newfoundland): Seary noting names in many books; Gordon Handcock directing field collectors of names; and Robert Hollett's "dialectological collecting", with identified informants and a high-quality tape recorder. Some scholars researching place names are critical of both local usage and printed maps, asserting that the details of collecting local usage cannot be found in documentary sources. Dialectologists, on the other hand, specifically describe the question, the interview technique, the pronunciation obtained, and full details concerning the informant.



V.R. Taylor's map from *The Early Atlantic Salmon Fishery in Newfoundland and Labrador* (1985) showing popular regional names. (Reproduced with permission)

Newfoundland, a place that has a boundary, but it is unlikely that one would find a sign designating the area known as the Midwest, a region that has no precise boundary, perhaps because no one can agree on one.⁷ In some ways, such road signs are correlated with maps, and it takes a specialist focussing on fish biology, like Taylor, to see the need to identify, on his map, the geographical areas which local people positively recognize as the Southern Shore, the Southwest Coast, and so on.

There are two main types of popular names among those noted in the Island of Newfoundland. The first, which might be called "relational names", includes names that state a geographical relationship to an inhabited place whose settlers named them with directions of the compass and other spatial relationships in mind. The second group might be called "descriptive names", in that they specify an event, or an incident, or they have a metaphoric application.

Good examples of the relational names are the Southern Shore, the Cape Shore, and the Sou(th)west Coast.⁸ Limits of directional names, it seems to me, are often vague; if one is in the middle of an area, the name is applicable, but where does the area begin and end? In drawing a map one must perhaps resort to shading an area specified by such a relational name, spreading the name over the region, or printing dashes and the name from one end of the area to the other. The Southern Shore is specified in relation to St. John's and names the coastal stretch and all the settlements to the south of the capital city. (According to compass directions, though, it is the stretch of the eastern coast of the Avalon Peninsula.) In people's usage, "The" Goulds and Petty Harbour are not on the Southern Shore, but the next settlement to the south, Bay Bulls, probably is. At the southern extremity, the Southern Shore as a locale fades out as one faces west around Cape Race and approaches the settlements in the Trepassey area.

The **Cape Shore** is a similar spread of coastline and settlements on the eastern side of Placentia Bay. If the name

did not indeed arise in the usage of men in fishing boats off shore, it probably was used by settlers in the nearest large community, the ancient town of Placentia, because it is the coast stretching from there to the important fishing grounds off Cape St. Mary's. In Cape Shore, "Cape" can be regarded as a familiar abbreviation of Cape St. Mary's. The limits of the Cape Shore are again fuzzy - located somewhere south of Placentia and somewhere in the vicinity of Cape St. Mary's.⁹

The descriptive names, on the other hand, have a modifying first element which identifies the second element. To distinguish the area to the west of L'Anse-au-Clair (the Quebec-Labrador boundary) the terms Canadian Labrador and Quebec-Labrador appear in historical accounts. The Great Northern Peninsula and the Long Range Peninsula are alternate names for the official name Northern Peninsula; the specific element in the second name is transferred from the Long Range Mountains, which form the backbone on the western side of the peninsula. The French Shore, the Treaty Shore, and for a portion of the coast their equivalent, the borrowed name Petit Nord (also identified in Taylor's discussion of salmon river areas),¹⁰ are handy names to specify the areas on the west coast and on both coasts of the Northern Peninsula where France, by treaties, had fishing rights until 1904.

The bays of Newfoundland (Bonavista, St. George's, Conception, Green, Fortune, etc.), bodies of salt water so crucial for fishing and maritime activities, have long been officially recognized in the "Pilots" (both British and Canadian) and on the maps. Likewise, the intervening peninsulas, such as Burin, Port au Port, Baie Verte, Bonavista, and Avalon, which contain many of the settlements of the island, have had the names sanctioned by local usage accepted as official. In contrast, the popular names of coastal stretches discussed above and some historical and alternative names for large areas have been widely used by the people but usually not precisely identified on official maps or published road guides for tourists.¹¹

Editor's note: With the exception of Cape Shore, the relational and descriptive names in this article

⁷ For attempts to determine the boundaries of the Middle West as perceived by the American citizenry, see Zelinsky, Wilbur (1980): "North America's Vernacular Regions", *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 70, pp. 1-16; and the discussion and references in Friberg, Justin C. and Zeigler, Donald J. (1988): "Tidewater: A Metropolitan Toponym for Southeastern Virginia?" *Names*, Vol. 60, pp. 5-20.

⁸ This use of parentheses is a linguistic device which can indicate the presence or absence of the bracketed position; as in Southwest and Sou'west.

⁹ When Cape Shore was approved in 1984 the limits were given as "E. side of Placentia Bay, extending from Placentia to Cape St. Mary's".

¹⁰ Taylor (1985), p. 17.

¹¹ If a name is a variant of an official name or has just historical usage, it is likely to be used on special purpose maps, such as Taylor's. Popular names which are in current local use, can be submitted for consideration for official recognition to the Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board.

and its appendices have not been officially approved.

Appendix 1

Popular regional names in Newfoundland usage

The date following the name is the first occurrence in print or manuscripts in the lexical files of the Dictionary of Newfoundland English; though some names have been in general use until the present day, others are rare or unique. Coordinates are given roughly for the centre of the areas referred to by the following names. It should be emphasized that the descriptions are only suggestive and approximate, and certain residents and writers with different "viewpoints" might offer divergent descriptions. There are indications that certain of these names occur in other locales too.

Relational names

Cape Shore (1910-) 47° 00' - 54° 10'. East side of Placentia Bay, extending from Point Verde to Cape St. Mary's.

Lower North Shore (1988-) 51° 30' - 57° 30'. See *Canadian Labrador*.

North Shore (1776-) 47° 55' - 53° 00'. West side of Conception Bay, north of Carbonear, from Salmon Cove to Bay de Verde.

Northeast Coast (1895-) 49° 30' - 54° 30'. Area roughly between Cape Bonavista (or Cape Freels) and Cape St. John (or Partridge Point), including Bonavista Bay and Notre Dame Bay. The extent of this much indented coastal area is very imprecise. In usage, its limits shift according to both the home community of the speaker and the location from which the speaker refers to it.

Southern Shore (1845-) 47° 00' - 52° 58'. East coast of the Avalon Peninsula, south of St. John's, between Goulds and Cape Race.

Sou(th)west Coast (1927) 47° 35' - 57° 30'. South coast between Fortune Bay (or perhaps McCallum) and Channel-Port aux Basques.

Western Coast (1927-). See *Sou(th)west Coast*.

Western Shore (1845-). See *Sou(th)west Coast*.

Descriptive names

Canadian Labrador (1885-) 51° 30' - 57° 30'. See *Lower North Shore*. Portion of the northern shore of the Strait of Belle Isle west of the Quebec-Labrador boundary.

French Shore (1822-) Before 1904, the coast of the island, loosely all the west coast and the east coast north of Cape Bonavista, where French fishing vessels had the right to operate. In different periods it had different limits, defined by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and the Treaty of Versailles (1783).

Great Northern Peninsula (1969-) 50° 30' - 57° 00'. Variant of Northern Peninsula. The extensive peninsula extending NNE from Bonne Bay and White Bay to the Strait of Belle Isle.

Long Range Peninsula (1960-). See *Great Northern Peninsula*. The Long Range Mountains extend into the Northern Peninsula.

Petit Nord, (Le) (1712-) 50° 43' - 56° 08'. See *French Shore*. A name borrowed into English from the usage of the French navy and fishermen. The coast from Cape St. John to the northern tip of Newfoundland. It is apparently not to be found in the vernacular speech.

Quebec-Labrador (1950). See *Canadian Labrador*.

St. John's Shore (1960). See *Southern Shore*.

Straight Shore (a) Section of the Northeast Coast between Cape Freels and Musgrave Harbour, reflected in Straight Shore Brook 49° 20' - 53° 42'; (b) Section of the Northwest Coast between Port Saunders and Bonne Bay 50° 10' - 57° 37'. (An officially recognized Straight Shore is in White Bay.)¹²

Treaty Shore (1895-). See *French Shore*.

Appendix 2

Sources of names in this article, with earliest dates

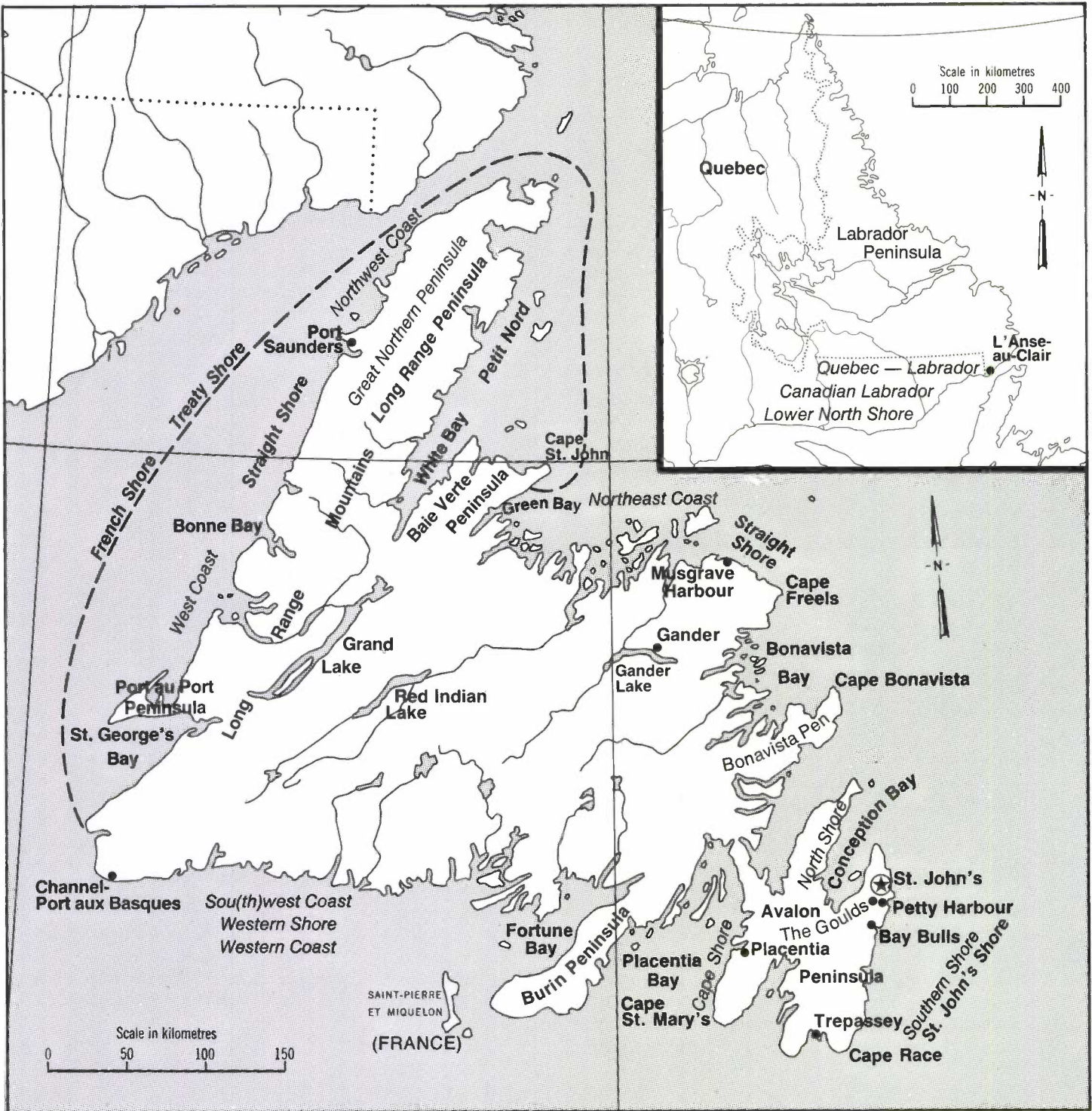
Relational names

Cape Shore

Thomas O'Reilly, "The Cape Shore between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay." *Tribune Christmas Annual* [St. John's] (1896), p. 17.

J. McGrath, "The Cape Shore — in the district of

¹² See the definition under *straight* 'without coves, harbours or anchorage' in Story, G.M., Kirwin, W.J., and Widdowson, J.D.A., eds. (1982; 2nd ed. 1990): *Dictionary of Newfoundland English*, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario.



Popular regional names in Newfoundland. Relational names are shown in italics; descriptive names in bold italics; other unofficial names in plain type; and official names are in bold type.

(Source: W.J. Kirwin)

Placentia and St. Mary's — has always had the reputation of being an 'errie' locality." *Newfoundland Quarterly* (1910): Vol. 10, 3, p. 30.

Lower North Shore

Louise Abbott, *The Coast Way; A Portrait of the English on the Lower North Shore of the St. Lawrence*. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988.

North Shore

Laurence Coughlan, "A Proof of the great Zeal, which filled those dear Souls in one Part of the Bay, called *Black Head*, upon the *North Shore*, was this: They proposed to me, to point our a Place where I would choose to build a Church..." *An Account of the Work of God, in Newfoundland* (1776): p. 18.

Northeast Coast

Journal of the Bishop of Newfoundland's Voyage of Visitation on the Coast of Labrador, and the North-east Coast of Newfoundland in the Church Ship 'Hawk', in the Year 1853 (1854).

Northwest Coast

[On map in V.R. Taylor's *The Early Atlantic Salmon Fishery in Newfoundland and Labrador* (1985)].

Southern Shore

"The method of prosecuting the fishery in Placentia Bay differs, I should suppose, but little from that pursued on the Southern shore between Cape Race and Cape Spear." *Journal of the House of Assembly*, Appendix (1845): p. 239.

Southwest Coast and Sou'west Coast

John Burke, "Terrible Disaster on the South West Coast," "And hark to what I say, / About this sad disaster / That happened on the Western Coast / Around that rugged shore..." [1927], *Burke's Ballads* (1960): p. 43.

West Coast

W.E. Cormack, "[My strength] would not obey the will and drag along the frame beyond two weeks more. Still it was cheering to hope that that space of time would carry us to the west coast." *Narrative of a Journey across the Island of Newfoundland in 1822*. Rpt. in James P. Howley, *The Beothucks or Red Indians* (1915), p. 156.

Western Coast

John Burke, "Terrible Disaster on the South West Coast," "And hark to what I say, / About this sad disaster / That happened on the Western Coast / Around that rugged shore..." [1927], *Burke's Ballads* (1960): p. 43.

Western Shore (1845-)

"[fishermen] trusting alone to a precarious Labrador voyage, either made there or returned with in a green state, or a trip to the Western Shore on a similar plan..." *Journal of the House of Assembly*, Appendix (1845): p. 231.

Descriptive names

Canadian Labrador (From Québec-French Labrador Canadien.)

Dominique-Napoléon Saint-Cyr. *Report of an Exploration Made on the Labrador Coast and in the Islands of the Gulf, Addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, province of Quebec, together with a Catalogue of Plants and Birds of the North Shore and of the Islands belonging to Canadian Labrador* (1885); translated from the French.

French Shore

W.E. Cormack, "The French shore of Newfoundland is one of the most valuable on the globe for fisheries." *Narrative of a Journey Across the Island of Newfoundland in 1822*, Burton, F.A., ed. (1928): p. 93.

Great Northern Peninsula

Map, in *Christmas Mummings in Newfoundland*; see footnote 3.

Long Range Peninsula

W.A. Black, "French subjects, by previous treaties, were granted the privilege of catching and curing fish on certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland. Under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 the limits of the area were altered so as to extend from Cape St. John northward around the Longe [sic] Range peninsula to Cape Ray on Cabot Strait." "The Labrador Floater Codfishery," *Association of American Geographers, Annals* 50 (1960): p. 267, n. 3.

Petit Nord, (Le)

"And if they be allow'd to settle at *Petit Nord*, which extends from Cape St. John N. of *Bonavista*, to Cape *Hamilton*, the most Northerly Point of *Newfoundland*... *West-India Merchant* (1712): p. 12.

Edward Chappell, "Those lands that border on the Straits of *Belle-isle* were called *Le Petit Nord* by the people of that nation; and most of the harbours then received the *French* appellations, which a greater number of them retain to the present day. *Voyage of the Rosamond* (1818), p. 113.

Quebec-Labrador

P.A. Clutterbuck, "...apart from the many considerations

affecting their attitude of the United States Steel industry, whose backing is essential for the success of the undertaking, part of the properties lie in Quebec Labrador." "Sir P.A. Clutterbuck's Newfoundland Impressions, 1950," Neary, Peter, ed. (1987): *Newfoundland Studies* 3, p. 259.

St. John's Shore

DNE files, informant on the Southern Shore.

Straight Shore

"I saw about a dozen Indians together on the Strait [sic] shore four Years ago but they ran into [the] woods [.]" (1792) *Reports and Letters by George Christopher Pulling*

Relating to the Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland, Marshall, Ingeborg C.L., ed. (1989): p. 140.

J.P. Howley, "We were at Daniel's Harbour and Belburns early, before I was up. As they are very insignificant places on the straight shore, there was no inducement to see them." *MS Reminiscences* (24 Sept 1896) DNE.

Treaty Shore

D.W. Prowse, "English subjects are not to interrupt the subjects of France when fishing on the Treaty shore." *A History of Newfoundland, from the English, Colonial and Foreign Records* (1895): p. 545.

Déline, N.W.T.

On June 1, 1993 the Northwest Territories community of Fort Franklin (65° 11' 20"N 123° 25' 15"W) became known officially as Déline. This area around the west end of Keith Arm, Great Bear Lake, has traditionally been occupied by the Sahtu Dene who utilize the valuable fish resources found there. For generations the name Déline (meaning "where the water flows") has been applied to the area where the Great Bear River flows out of the lake.

In the early 19th century, Britain's Royal Navy renewed its efforts to expand commercial trade and sought to chart a Northwest Passage between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean through the Canadian Arctic. Sir John Franklin was a central figure of three journeys of exploration and discovery for this purpose. For his Second Arctic Land Expedition of 1825-27 a staging area and winter quarters were set up (some 1.5 km west of today's community of Déline). This post was constructed by Factor Peter Warren Dease of the Hudson's Bay Company to supply provisions, particularly locally obtained fish and caribou, to Franklin and his party. On September 23, 1925 the post was ceremoniously named "Fort Franklin"; the post continued in use until 1827.

Later, in the same general area were located another trading post (retaining the name of Fort Franklin) and a mission established by Father Émile Petitot - both being occupied for some years in the second half of the 1800s. At the site of Déline itself several log cabins were occupied on a seasonal basis in the late 1800s, and during the first half of the 1900s the Geographic Board of Canada applied the name Fort Franklin to the small community located there. After the 1940s Fort Franklin grew considerably, with the construction of educational, health and communication facilities. The traditional name of Déline has continued in local use and in 1993 was restored for official use by the Executive Council of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Déline, T. N.-O.

Le 1^{er} juin 1993, Fort Franklin, aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest (65°11'20"N 123°25'15"O), devint officiellement Déline. Cette région autour de la partie ouest de Keith Arm, Grand lac de l'Ours, a traditionnellement été habitée par les Dénés Sahtu vivant des ressources locales de la pêche. Pendant des générations, le nom Déline (signifiant «où l'eau coule») a désigné l'endroit où la Great Bear River quitte le lac.

Au début du 19^e siècle, la Royal Navy de la Grande-Bretagne voulant accroître leur commerce, chercha un passage de l'Ouest entre les océans Atlantique et Pacifique en passant par l'Arctique canadien. Sir John Franklin était le personnage central de trois voyages d'explorations et de découvertes à la recherche de ce but. Lors de la deuxième expédition terrestre dans l'Arctique (1825 à 1827), un poste de ravitaillement et des quartiers d'hiver furent installés (à environ 1,5 km à l'ouest de Déline). Ce poste fut construit par l'intendant Peter Warren Dease de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson afin d'approvisionner localement Franklin et son équipe en poissons et caribou. Le 23 septembre 1925, le poste fut nommé Fort Franklin et fonctionna jusqu'en 1827.

Plus tard, dans les environs s'établirent un autre poste (dénommé Fort Franklin) et une mission créée par le père Émile Petitot, tous deux utilisés pendant des années dans la deuxième moitié du 19^e siècle. Au site de Déline, plusieurs cabines en bois rond furent habitées sur une base saisonnière vers la fin du 19^e siècle; pendant la première moitié du 20^e siècle, la Commission de géographie du Canada nomma cette petite communauté Fort Franklin. Après 1940, Fort Franklin s'agrandit avec la construction d'installations scolaires, médicales et de communications. Le nom traditionnel Déline, toujours en usage local, fut officialisé en 1993 par le Conseil exécutif du Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	CON-	1993		1993	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Seventeenth Western States Geographic Names Conference		Sept. 8-11	El Paso	8-11 sept.	Seventeenth Western States Geographic Names Conference
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and Advisory Committees		Sept. 13-17	Toronto	13-17 sept.	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques et des comités consultatifs
Connecticut Onomastic Symposium		October 2	Willimantic, Connecticut	2 octobre	Connecticut Onomastic Symposium
American Name Society, Modern Language Association		Dec. 27-30	Toronto	27-30 déc.	American Name Society, Modern Language Association
SOME MEETINGS CONCERNING NAMES	CON-	1994		1994	QUELQUES RÉUNIONS SUR LES NOMS
Advisory Committee on Undersea and Maritime Feature Names		April	Ottawa	avril	Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines et marines
Canadian Society for the Study of Names		June 11-12	Calgary	juin 11-12	Société canadienne d'onomastique