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Scandinavian geographical names in Arctic Canada

Bertil Häggman¹

Abstract: A brief appreciation of Scandinavian exploration by several well-known explorers.

Résumé : Un bref aperçu d'exploration scandinave par quelques explorateurs bien connus.



After the extended British period of discovery in Arctic Canada in the 19th century came, beginning around the turn of the century, a "Scandinavian period" that lasted, not uninterrupted, for around a quarter of a century. Around 1900 Canada still did not have a permanent presence in the arctic areas. The sovereignty, from a Canadian viewpoint, was challenged by scientific and exploring expeditions.

Island and charted and named over 160,000 square kilometres of land.

In June 1999, the Otto Sverdrup Centennial Expedition left Oslo, Norway, to follow in the footsteps of Otto Sverdrup. The official vessel of the expedition is the sailing yacht *Northanger*, which has sailed both in Arctic Canadian waters and the icy waters of Antarctica.

Otto Sverdrup

Most notable among the Scandinavians, who left a Nordic heritage of names in Arctic Canada, was Norwegian Otto Sverdrup. He was given command of the famous Norwegian polar vessel *Fram* in 1898 and sailed to the east coast of Ellesmere Island. Sverdrup and his crew spent four years exploring the area for Norway and discovered a number of new islands to the east of Ellesmere

The goal of the expedition is among other things to create greater awareness of the shared arctic heritage of Canada and Norway as exemplified by the exploration of northernmost Canada 100 years ago by Otto Sverdrup. It is also to commemorate the contribution of Sverdrup to Canadian geography and to establish a suitable monument to him in the Sverdrup Islands.



Fig. 1. Portion of map MCR 130 showing the Sverdrup Islands, including Axel Heiberg Island, Amund Ringnes Island, Ellef Ringnes Island, and King Christian Island. (Scale is 1:750,000).



The last port of call in 1999 was **Grise Fiord**, named by Sverdrup. The ship then sailed along the southern coast of Ellesmere to a wintering harbour close to where Sverdrup wintered in 1899-1900.

In early spring of 2000, a sledge journey of 600 kilometres was undertaken across Norwegian Bay to Axel Heiberg Island, the largest island of the Sverdrup Islands, where the 17th of May, the Norwegian national day, was celebrated. In the summer of 2000, *Northanger* will then sail south via Greenland and Newfoundland. The expedition team is led by Graeme and Lynda Magor.

Roald Amundsen

Then came Norway's most famous polar explorer, Roald Amundsen, in the *Gjøa*, which made the first complete navigation of the Northwest Passage (1903-1906). During the overwintering at **Gjøa Haven** on King William Island, Amundsen and his crew explored the northeastern coast of Victoria Island and left a number of geographical names in the area.

Knud Rasmussen

Finally Knud Rasmussen, the famous Danish-Greenlandic explorer, left his mark during the Fifth Thule Expedition, that carried him and the expedition members on sledge from Hudson Bay to the Bering Sea between 1921-1924. A number of toponyms of Danish origin can be found on the east coast of Baffin Island and to the east of the island. Among the Danish toponyms on Baffin Island are **Neergaard Lake** and **Erichsen Lake**.

Canadian naming

Of course Canada in the meantime had initiated geographic discovery of its own. The Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1918 concentrated on the western Arctic. The northern division headed by Canadian-born American Vilhjalmur Stefansson (of Icelandic origin) discovered and claimed a number of new islands for Canada (**Brock**, **Borden**, **Meighen**, and **Lougheed** islands) and thus, in reality, completed the discovery of the Canadian arctic.

In 1940-1944, Norwegian Henry Larsen, an RCMP sergeant, who had become a Canadian citizen, completed the Canadian exploration by navigating the Northwest Passage twice, first from west to east and then from east to west, on the diesel-driven schooner *St. Roch*.²

* * * * *

If one seeks to categorize the Scandinavian geographical names in northernmost Canada, they are of various origins: one category consists of famous Scandinavians (**Palander Strait** after the commander of the ship *Vega*, Nordenskiöld's Northeast Passage ship); a second is names of members of expeditions (**Cape Sverre** after Sverre Hansen); a third is Scandinavian place names (**Cape Copenhagen**); and a fourth is drawn from the names of financiers (**Ellef Ringnes Island**, one of the Norwegian brewers supporting Sverdrup's expedition) that made these expeditions possible. Names of animals (e.g., *Gaasedalen*, *Goose Valley*)³ are common as well as names describing incidents occurring during the exploration (e.g., *Djaeveløen*, **Devil Island**, because Sverdrup expedition members were trapped there for ten days).

During the 1990s, I have, on and off, worked on a lengthier article on Scandinavian geographical names in northernmost Canada. As mentioned above the three main sources of names are Otto Sverdrup, Roald Amundsen, and Knud Rasmussen. The list in my forthcoming article is in no way complete; much remains to be done. Maybe the article is best suited for publication in Scandinavia, as I am not sure that the large treasure of Scandinavian geographical names is very well known in the Nordic countries and a reminder would be a good thing.

Endnotes

1. Mr. Bertil Häggman, LL.M., author and member of the Swedish Authors' Union, Helsingborg, Sweden.
2. According to *The Ottawa Citizen*, 8 January 2000, p. A14, RCMP Corporal Ken Burton, with a crew of four, will attempt to follow the same route during the summer of 2000. The trip has been called "St. Roch II Voyage of Rediscovery". It is hoped that the voyage will take two months. Larsen, with his crew of eight, made the journey between June 1940 and October 1942. - [Ed.]
3. *Goose Valley* is not an official name in Nunavut. *Gaasedalen* (*Goose Valley*) has been recorded as an unofficial name for a feature which is near *Goose Fiord*. - [Ed.]

News / Nouvelles



New name / Nouveau nom

The name of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names was officially changed to the Geographical Names Board of Canada. In French, the name is la Commission de toponymie du Canada. The change was made official by Order in Council P.C. 2000-283 on 2 March 2000.

Le nom du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques a été changé de façon officielle à la Commission de toponymie du Canada. Le changement a été officialisé par décret P.C. 2000-283 le 2 mars 2000.

Congratulations / Félicitations

We extend our congratulations to two former members of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (now the Geographical Names Board of Canada). Mr. Henri Dorion was appointed as an Officer of the Order of Canada, and Dr. William Wonders was appointed as a Member of the Order of Canada.

Nous tenons à féliciter deux anciens membres du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (maintenant la Commission de toponymie du Canada). M. Henri Dorion a reçu la distinction d'Officier de l'Ordre du Canada, et M. William Wonders a été nommé Membre de l'Ordre du Canada.

Mr. Dorion served as the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research from 1975 to 1978. From May 1990 to December 1991 he was the Chair of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Dr. Wonders was a member of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research for 19 years, and served as its Chair from 1983 to 1987.

M. Dorion a présidé au Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique de 1975 à 1978. De mai 1990 à décembre 1991 il était président du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques. M. Wonders était membre du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique durant 19 années, et présidait au Comité de 1983 à 1987.

Etcetera

The Ottawa Citizen of 30 June 1999 carried an interview with Gordon Delaney, former Executive Secretary of the CPCGN (1968-1973). The interview was about toponymy, and included an explanation of how the war casualty naming programme began at the federal level.

Le 30 juin 1999 le journal *The Ottawa Citizen* a présenté une entrevue avec Gordon Delaney, secrétaire de direction du CPCNG de 1968 à 1973. L'entrevue portait au sujet de la toponymie, et de la façon dont le programme fédéral de dénomination commémorative des victimes de guerre a commencé.

L'Anse aux Meadows: from vessel name to world heritage site?

William J. Kirwin¹

Abstract: How did the name L'Anse aux Meadows come about? The author investigates documentary sources which might provide insight.

Résumé : Quelle est l'origine du nom L'Anse aux Meadows? L'auteur propose des sources documentaires qui pourraient fournir la réponse.

On 11 September 1978, L'Anse aux Meadows², an area located on the northern tip of Newfoundland, was designated as a World Heritage Site at a UNESCO Heritage Convention held in Washington³. The announcement cited the location for its importance as the earliest discovered European settlement in North America. Along with the discovery of mounds in the area, pointed out by residents to Norwegian explorer Helge Ingstad in 1960,⁴ and subsequent archaeological excavations eventually leading to designation as a National Historic Park in 1968,⁵ is the establishment in international publications in 1962 of the name L'Anse aux Meadows.⁶ How did this final name evolve?

The geographical name of a place is used in the speech of residents in the vicinity, in various publications, and on charts and maps. Not infrequently, the recorded spellings on the published maps do not accurately symbolize the people's pronunciation of names at any given time. This tension between speech and print media helps to explain the evolution of this now-famous name from its first known appearance in the form *Anse à la Médée* on a French chart of 1862 for a small bay to the east of Cape Artimon.⁷ One development in print was a translation into English *Médée Bay* (with and without accents) in the 1878 *Newfoundland Pilot*⁸ and subsequent Admiralty charts and the National Topographic System (NTS) map 2 M/12, edition 1, 1956.

How inhabitants pronounced a name in the past is difficult to specify exactly, unless tape recordings exist. Therefore we do not know how English fishermen in the area pronounced and interpreted the French name in the nineteenth century. Nonetheless, printed records give possible clues to changes which took place in the spoken forms of the name.⁹ By 1884, compilers of the census of that year obtained, perhaps from local citizens, the

form *Lance Meadow*,¹⁰ at that time this name probably referred to the small adjacent fishing settlement, rather than to the body of water. A plausible oral development of *Médée* in English speech might have involved *meddee*, *medda* (frequently attested in the speech of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland)¹¹, and the form finally recorded in print - *meadow*. W.A. Munn, a businessman in Harbour Grace, and an early writer on conjectural locations of Viking settlements, was apparently the first to use the plural form in print: "They went ashore at Lancey Meadows, as it is called to-day, where there is plenty of grass [and] went aboard the ship again."¹² Other examples suggesting local pronunciations no doubt exist in manuscripts and print in later decades, but when Helge Ingstad, an explorer and travel writer, first began his visits of discovery to the settlement located on *Médée Bay*, the place name in his reports and books became standardized as L'Anse aux Meadows.¹³ This form was officially approved by Proclamation on 13 May 1971.

Anse à la Médée, the early attested form for the French fishing station, observes grammatical rules with the connective *à* 'related to', followed by feminine *la* agreeing with *Medea*, the feminine person in classical legend. As English *meadow* became adopted in speech, the local people disregarded the niceties of French rules, sometimes employing *Lancey*, attested in names of French origin elsewhere in Newfoundland. Finally when English *meadows* became common, a suitable French connective, the plural of *à la* and *au*, namely *aux*, was recorded in print by analogy with other names, for example, *Port aux Basques*. Among Northern Peninsula geographical names, this is the only known example of a hybrid with French generic followed by an English specific.

In his survey of names in 1960, E.R. Seary suggested the possibility of *L'Anse à la Médée*



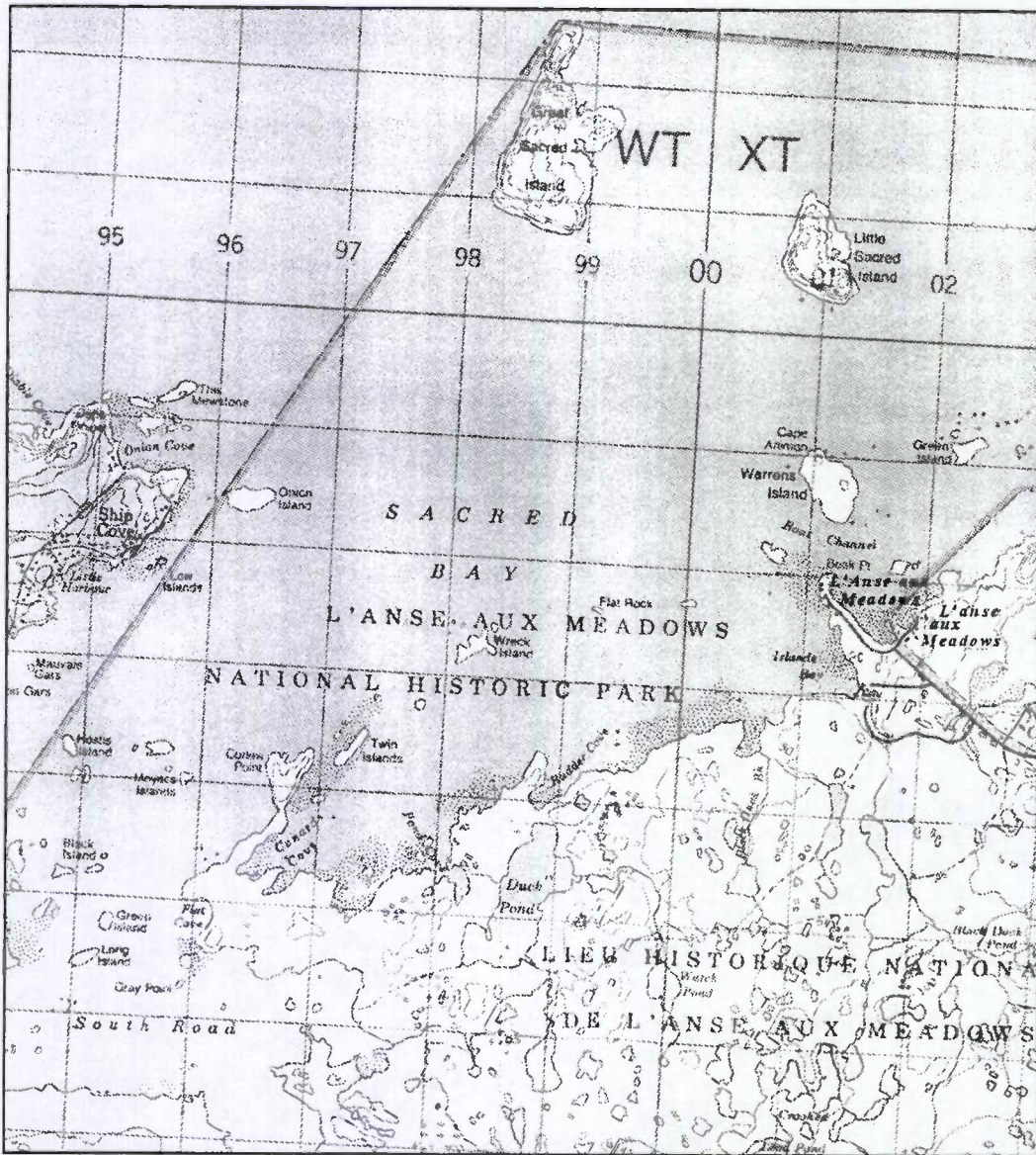


Fig. 1. Portion of map 2 M/12 (1993 edition) showing the three L'Anse au Meadows names: L'anse aux Meadows (with an incorrect lower case "a"; L'Anse aux Meadows (the bay); and L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park (now a National Historic Site). (Scale is 1:50,000).



being related to the name of a vessel. Both French and English vessel names are found in Northern Peninsula names, but to date no *La Médée* or *Medea* has been discovered to be associated in the mid-nineteenth century with this bay. Two commercial ships named *Medea*, one owned in Montréal and a second trading between Cardiff and Québec,¹⁶ probably sailed through the Strait of Belle Isle. H.M. Steam Sloop *Medea* was reported in Canadian waters in 1853.¹⁷ The fictional *La Médée*, a naval vessel, appears in a novel by a French officer set in the 1870s, but not associated with service in Newfoundland.¹⁸ It remains to be seen if accounts of Breton home-ports like St-Malo or Granville or lists of French navy vessels will turn up a *Médée* which can be the key to this origin of L'Anse aux Meadows.

Endnotes

1. William J. Kirwin, Professor Emeritus of English, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.
2. The name refers to three entities: the water feature, the populated place on the southern edge of the cove, and loosely to a large demarcated area surrounding the Viking mounds located in *Épaves Bay* (now **Islands Bay**), *L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park* (now **L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site**).
3. *Evening Telegram* (St. John's), 12 September 1978, p. 4.
4. Ingstad, Helge (1963): "Discovery of Vinland", *Arctic Circular* 15, 1, 2-6; a full description is Ingstad, Helge (1969): *Westward to Vinland: The discovery of Pre-Columbian Norse House-sites in North America*, Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto.
5. P.c., Bruce Bradbury, Parks Canada, Newfoundland, 17 May 2000.
6. *Time* (2 November 1962): 11-12.
7. Seary, E.R. (1960): *Toponymy of the Island of Newfoundland - Check-list No. 2: Names, I: The Northern Peninsula*; Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, p.87: Depot1987.81 1862. *L'Anse à la Médée* in the 1862 chart cited by Seary was probably noted in the survey work of Contre-Amiral Georges-Charles Cloué (1869), compiler of *Pilote de Terre-Neuve*; 2 vols. Ministère de la Marine; Dépôt des Cartes et Plans. Pub. 468, 469, Paris (unavailable to the author). *Pilote de Terre-Neuve* (1882) : second edition, describes L'Anse à la Médée, vol.2, 27.
8. Maxwell, W.F. (1878): *Newfoundland Pilot ... Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London*, 321.
9. No record (Abstract Census 1857); no record (*Hutchinson's Directory* 1864-65); no record (*Lovell's Directory* 1871); L'Anse Mide (*Journal of the Legislative Council [of Newfoundland]* 1873, Appendix, 510; no record (Abstract Census 1874); Lance Meadow (Census 1884); L'anse-au-Médée (Abstract Census 1901); L'Anse Meadow (*McAlpine's Directory* 1904).
10. *Census and Return of the Population ... of Newfoundland & Labrador, 1884* (1886): J.C. Withers, Queen's Printer, St. John's, 224.
11. "Placentia Bay Names Database", fieldwork director, Robert Hollett, 1990-1994.
12. Munn, W.A. (1914): *Location of Helluland, Markland, and Wineland from the Icelandic Sagas*; Gazette Print, St. John's, 11.
13. Ingstad, Helge (November 1964): "Vinland Ruins Prove Vikings Found the New World", in *National Geographic*, used the spelling *L'Anse au Meadow* (Vol. 126, 708-734). Seary (1960) [understandably - ed.] makes no reference to Ingstad's explorations or the latter's form of name.
14. GNBC. L'Anse aux Meadows was approved for the water feature on 16 June 1981 (p.c., Garry Fry, 29 November 1999).
15. Seary (1960), 87.
16. *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping* (1852, 1853): J. & H. Cox (Brothers), & Wyman, London; Mayo, John J. (1868): *The Mercantile Navy List and Maritime Directory for 1868*, William Mitchell, London.
17. *The St. Lawrence Survey Journals of Captain Henry Wolsey Bayfield 1829-1853* (1986): The Champlain Society, Toronto, Vol. 2, 472.
18. Loti, Pierre (1883): *Mon frère Yves*; Calmann-Lévy, Paris [1925], 116 ff.

25th anniversary of the naming of Commonwealth Lake

Gerald F. Holm¹

Abstract: A description of the anniversary celebration of the naming of Commonwealth Lake.

Résumé : Une description de la célébration de l'anniversaire de la dénomination de Commonwealth Lake.

I was proud to organize and participate in the presentation of a Commemorative Name Certificate Display to the Commonwealth Air Training Plan Museum in Brandon, Manitoba, on Saturday, 15 May 1999.

The project involved the coordination of the event on behalf of the Department of Natural Resources as well as the arrangements for the preparation and framing of the Commemorative Name Certificates for Commonwealth Lake and its four main islands, Beaver Island, Kangaroo Island, Lion Island, and Kiwi Island. These geographical features were named on 27 December 1974, after the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP) and its participant trainees from Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, and New Zealand.²

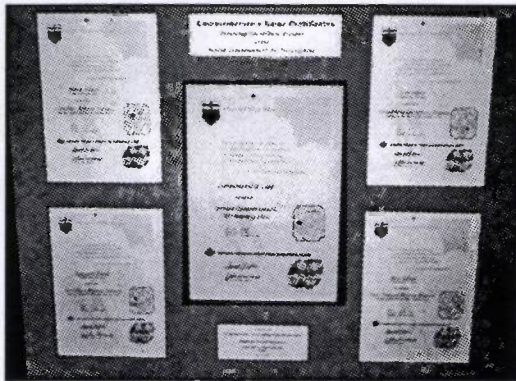


Fig. 1. Certificate display presented to the Commonwealth Air Training Plan Museum Inc.
(Source: Manitoba Geographical Names Program)

The general public was invited and approximately 50 were in attendance to witness the ceremony and to visit over coffee and lunch which followed. Other guests at this presentation included:

- The Honourable Jim McCrae, Minister of Education and Training, who presented Reg Forbes, President of the Museum, with the certificate display on behalf of the Honourable Glen Cummings, Minister of Natural Resources.

- Mr. Allen Roberts, a former Trainee of the BCATP, and who retired as the Director of Surveys and Mapping. He was the Manitoba Member on the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names when these features were named.
- Lt(N) Tess Drabick, Padre of 17 Wing Winnipeg.



Fig. 2. Left to right: Gerry Holm, the Honourable Jim McCrae, Reg Forbes, Allen Roberts, and Lt(N) Tess Drabick. (Source: Manitoba Geographical Names Program)

The following excerpts from the Minister's speech identify the background behind the plan and confirm the reasons we must never forget the sacrifices of the men and women who fought for the freedom we enjoy today.

... Following a period of world disarmament to reduce the costs of maintaining large military forces for the maintenance of peace, the major powers were in a very poor position to halt the seemingly invincible blitzkrieg tactics of the Nazi forces. At the outbreak of World War II in September 1939, it became obvious that maximum efforts would have to be made.

One of the first decisive steps in this direction was the establishment of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan arising from intense four-way negotiations among Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. The result was an agreement, which was signed on December 17, 1939.





Canada became the operating nation for this plan as its prairies offered the best terrain and most favourable weather conditions for such a massive project. Brandon, Neepawa, and several other communities in Manitoba became training sites. By 1945 more than 131,500 aircrew personnel had been trained from the commonwealth countries and from allied countries such as Norway, France, and the United States of America.

... Commemorative Name Certificates showing the names and locations of the geographical features as well as after whom they are named were first issued to families in 1972. To date, more than 2,725 have been distributed. These certificates are also used for occasions such as this when geographical features have been named for special reasons.

One such reason was the success of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. In December 1974, the province named Commonwealth Lake and its four largest islands in honour of the airforce trainees of the participating countries - Beaver Island for Canada, Lion Island for the United Kingdom, Kangaroo Island for Australia, and Kiwi Island for New Zealand. The lake and islands are located some 210 kilometres northwest of Churchill, near the Province's northern boundary.

The original set of commemorative name certificates for the islands was distributed to the respective countries by Canada's Department of External Affairs in 1987 and the certificate for Commonwealth Lake was presented to the Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg in 1988.

I acknowledge the efforts of Mr. Allen Roberts, a former trainee under this Plan. Mr. Roberts returned to Manitoba in 1951 to join the staff of the Surveys Branch and became the Director of Surveys in 1969, a position which he occupied until his retirement in 1983. As the Manitoba member on the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, he was instrumental in the naming of Commonwealth Lake and its islands in 1974. He was also the impetus behind the presentation ceremony today.

(At this point Reg Forbes and Padre Drabick unveiled the commemorative certificate display.) My colleagues and I share with all Manitobans, Commonwealth nations, and our World War II Allies, the lasting recognition these geographical names give to those men and women who trained here and made Manitoba their home.



Fig. 3. Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Plaque. (Source: Manitoba Geographical Names Program)

Allen Roberts related his experiences with the BCATP and how it brought him to Manitoba the first time and later as a land surveyor to stay. Padre Drabick dedicated the display to the memory of all those who made the supreme sacrifice and to those who continue to strive for peace in the world.

The museum continues to receive a number of artifacts from families and has also received some individual commemorative name certificates from families of those who were killed during World War II and after whom geographical features have been named.

The Commemorative Name Certificate is now on permanent display in the Chapel at the museum to remain as a lasting memorial to all the air personnel who trained and fought under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Endnotes

1. Gerald F. Holm, Provincial Toponymist and Manitoba GNBC member.
2. See "British Commonwealth Air Training Plan" in *Canoma* 16(2), pp. 28-29 for more information. - [Ed.]

Publications of interest / Publications d'intérêt

Barry, Bill (1998): *People Places: the dictionary of Saskatchewan place names*; People Places Publishing Ltd., Box / C.P. 33030, Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 7X2. ISBN 1-894022-19-X. \$19.95

Beeby, Dean (1994): *In a crystal land: Canadian explorers in Antarctica*
ISBN 0-8020-0362-1

Casselman, Bill (2000): *What's in a Canadian name? : the origins and meanings of Canadian surnames*, McArthur & Co., Toronto. ISBN 1-55278-141-0. \$8.99

Nelson, Derek (1999): *Off the map ... the curious histories of place-names*. Kodansha International, New York, Tokyo, London. Paper - ISBN 1-56836-298-6. 200 p.

Thornley, Bruce (2000): *An index to Ontario's W.W. II deaths, 1939-1947*; transcribed and compiled from the Archives of Ontario's RG 80-21 "Ontario statistics overseas—deaths"; Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto. ISBN 0-7779-0225-7

Tough, Frank; Miller, Jim; and Ray, Arthur J. (2000): *Bounty and benevolence: a documentary history of Saskatchewan*; McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal. ISBN 0-7735-2023-6. \$34.95



Some meetings concerning names / Quelques réunions sur les noms

2000

Geographical Names Board of Canada / Commission de toponymie du Canada	20 - 23 Sept. / sept.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Council of Geographic Names Authorities Conference	26 - 30 Sept. / sept.	St. Louis, Missouri
American Name Society	27 - 30 Dec./dec.	Washington, D.C.

2001

Canadian Society for the Study of Names / Société canadienne d'onomastique	25-26 May / mai	Université Laval, Quebec
Council of Geographic Names Authorities Conference	4 - 8 Sept. / sept.	Boise, Idaho
Geographical Names Board of Canada / Commission de toponymie du Canada	Sept. / sept.	Halifax, Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse



Xena and Hercules and all those gods and goddesses

Kathleen O'Brien¹

Abstract: Interest in a television show led the author to investigate Canadian geographical names having the same names as characters on the show.

Résumé : En raison de son intérêt pour une émission télévisée, l'auteur étudie des noms géographiques canadiens ayant les mêmes noms que certains caractères dans l'émission.

It all started when I was proofreading the blue copy of the Saskatchewan gazetteer.² There under the X was Xena (Ry. Pt.). You may or may not be familiar with the television show called *Xena: Warrior Princess*. It is a spinoff from another show called *Hercules: The Legendary Journeys*. So, too, is the latest show - *Young Hercules*.

My sons started watching these shows first so I saw some of them in passing. But one day, I sat down and watched an episode of *Xena*. The plot was so predictable that I had the ending figured out within five minutes. But ... I got hooked. Not only by the stories but also by the crazy quilt mixture of time periods and costumes used on the show. For example, both Xena and Hercules have had contact with Julius Caesar and Xena is an old friend of Boadicea and Goliath. In one episode, the female characters wore Empire-style gowns, instead of the standard Greek chiton.

Another thing that caught me was the use of "modern" phraseology with mythological allusions like "Mother of Zeus" and "I'm going straight to Tartarus". Many plots from old movies and musicals are also used. *Some Like It Hot*, *My Fair Lady*, *Bye Bye Birdie*, and *The Producers* are just a few that have been "borrowed" from. So too are the titles of the episodes ("A Fistful of Dinars", "Solstice Carol", "Girls just wanna have fun", etc.) And then all of this is mixed with fantasy and Greek mythology to create the three shows.

The shows are picaresque-style tales of the adventures and misadventures that Xena and Hercules have as they travel about the Greek countryside and, more recently, other countries. The young Hercules is based mostly at the Academy (not Plato's) where he and his friends, Jason and Iolaus, are taking military training.

I should note that *Hercules: The Legendary Journeys* is not the same show as that dreadful *Hercules* cartoon series produced by Stephen Krantz in the 1960s, I believe. Some of you may be just old enough to remember it. But if you don't, you might have seen it on reruns.

But to get back to Xena (Ry. Pt.). The Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (CGNDB) and E.T. Russell's *What's in a Name?* only offer the explanation that Xena was one of a series of stations on an alphabetical railway line. All the stations are named in alphabetical order. The CPCGN Centennial Exhibit used a map showing this railway line. You can check it out on the web site at: <<http://GeoNames.NRCan.gc.ca/cent/english/settlers.html#4.3>>. Xena (when you click on the map which is very small) is the seventh station southeast of Saskatoon.

So the next stop was my old Greek grammar book.³ Not much help there, either. The closest thing I could find was *xenos*, meaning stranger. Our word *xenophobic* (fear of strangers) comes from it. Then there's *philoxenia* (love of strangers).⁴ So my best guess is that Xena is the feminine version of *xenos*.⁵ Which makes sense as she really is a stranger in her own land. Xena had been a leader of a band of warriors who were out for gold and plunder. Anyone who got in her way was usually eliminated.

Hercules, too, is a bit of a problem. The Greek name is actually Heracles, but the name used on the shows and, probably more commonly known to us, is the Roman version of the name - Hercules. There are no geographical names using Heracles. In Canada, however, the name is either Hercules or Hercule. So you get things like: **Cours d'eau Hercule**, **Étang Hercule**, and **Lac Hercule** (two of them). Hercule has been used in the names of



several geographical features in Canada. **Cours d'eau Hercule** is a small agricultural watercourse that flows northeast into Cours d'eau Morasse, south of Dupuy, Quebec. **Étang Hercule** is a small pond, unnamed on the printed map, north of Lac Sarazin, Quebec. **Lac Hercule** is a rather small lake southeast of Lac Portneuf in Quebec. **Lac Hercule** is also a small feature west of Jonquière, Quebec. Unfortunately, none of these names have a known origin, so one must speculate that they are named directly after Hercules, or after someone named Hercule, or for some other reason (such as irony; they are all small features) that has not been recorded. **Hercules Bank** in Georgian Bay, Ontario, was recorded by James White in 1913 as being named after a lake vessel. The name received official approval in 1950. **Hercules Peak**, now part of Nunavut, is on Axel Heiberg Island's west coast. This name was proposed by Major Muston of the British Army Axel Heiberg Expedition in 1972 for two reasons. The peak is the most massive in the area and the Expedition flew to Canada in an RAF Hercules aircraft. One of the alternate names for Cape Cresswell on Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, is *Point Hercules*. The feature was so named by A.H. Markham in 1875 after a sledge named Hercules, but was never officially adopted.

Characters in common

The three television shows have characters that appear in more than one show. These include Xena's sidekicks, Gabrielle and Joxer, and Hercules' sidekick, Iolaus, and his friends, Salmoneus and Autolycus. Gabrielle and Joxer are not names taken from Greek mythology. In two reference works, Iolaus is identified as Hercules' nephew, while in another he is a servant. Autolycus, the character, most closely resembles the mythological person he is named after - a crafty thief with the "... ability to make himself and his stolen goods invisible or of changing the appearance of the latter so as to escape detection."⁷ Salmoneus is a name taken from Greek mythology but has no apparent connection to the television character. But none of these five characters have features in Canada bearing their names.⁸

So then I began to wonder if other names found on the Canadian landscape were used on *Xena*, *Hercules*, or *Young Hercules*. This led me to look at the gods, goddesses, and all the half-gods who appear on all three shows. Because these shows deal with ancient Greece, I only looked for the Greek versions of the names, but sometimes had to

settle for the version of the name used on the shows.⁹ I also found that there were other mythological Greek people, things, and places mentioned on the television shows and so I looked for them as well.

I. Groups of names

Pantheon Range

The **Pantheon Range** is a range of mountains in British Columbia, northeast of Mount Waddington. A pantheon is a temple of all the gods (pan = all; theos = god). This particular range commemorates gods, goddesses, and related elements from various mythologies. The Greek gods making up part of the Pantheon Range include: **Mount Zeus**, **Hermes Peak**, and **Hephaestus Peak**.

Zeus is the father of the Greek gods. **Hermes** is a son of Zeus and acts as the messenger of the gods. **Hephaestus** is the Greek god of fire; he is also pretty handy at the forge. His mother is Hera, but his father is sometimes said to be Zeus and sometimes another. He is also Aphrodite's significant other.

The voyage of the Argonauts

The Golden Fleece was a ram's fleece which was covered in gold that had been collected from a river. The fleece had been hung on a tree in Colchis. This fleece was the object of an expedition from Greece by Jason and several Greek heroes, including Theseus, Orpheus, and Hercules, on the ship *Argo*. Collectively, the men were known as Argonauts. And ventures are often called argosies.¹⁰ Medea was the daughter of the King of Colchis, the man who had promised the Golden Fleece to Jason if he performed a certain task. When the king reneged on the deal, Medea helped Jason to get the Golden Fleece. This voyage took place supposedly when Hercules was young and so was dramatized on *Young Hercules*. Jason, Hercules, and the Argonauts are reunited on an episode of *Hercules*.

Golden Fleece Brook flows south into the Liscomb River in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. No origin can be found in the reference works of the GNBC Secretariat, but it seems a fair assumption that the brook is named after the mythological fleece. The brook and a fleece may have been used in the ancient manner for collecting gold, but this is speculation only.¹¹ Perhaps appropriately, in terms of distance anyway, features named after Jason and the others



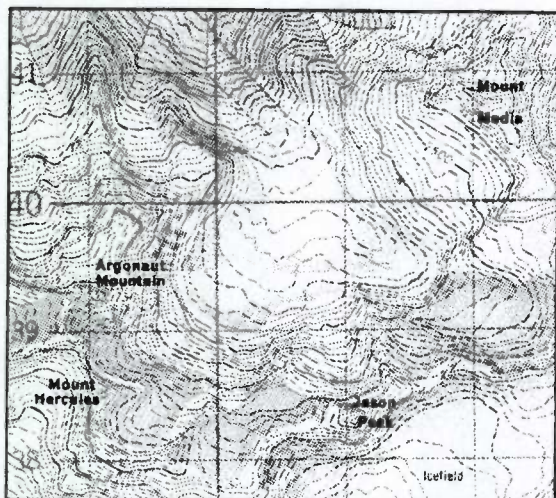


Fig. 1. Portion of NTS map 82 M/16 showing Argonaut Mountain, Mount Hercules, Mount Jason, and Mount Medea (spelled "Media" erroneously). (Scale is 1:50,000).

involved in retrieving the Golden Fleece are found in British Columbia, north of Goldstream River in the Kootenay District. **Argonaut Mountain** was named to commemorate a big gold strike in 1865. The name was adopted in 1913. Later on, the mythological theme of Jason and the Argonauts was picked up and applied to features near the mountain. **Argonaut Creek** (1963) and **Argonaut Pass** (1970s) nearby commemorate the mythological Argonauts. *Argonaut*, formerly a Locality, in Ontario's Timiskaming District was named because of the Argonaut Mines there. **Argonaut Hill** is in British Columbia's Queen Charlotte District; perhaps its origin is mythological, perhaps not. Just to the south of it, on Graham Island was the now rescinded name *Argonaut Plain*, which took its name from the hill. **Argonaut Point** in the Nootka District in Tlupana Inlet, although named after a trading vessel called *Argonaut*, presumably took its name from the crew of the *Argo*.

Lac Jason and **Lac Argos**, not far away, are found north of the Rivière aux Écorces Nord-Est in the Réserve faunique des Laurentides.

Hercules accompanied Jason on the voyage. They are remembered by **Mount Hercules** and **Jason Peak**. Medea's part in this story is preserved by **Mount Medea**.¹² The three mountain features surround Argonaut Mountain. **Medea Rock** can be found in Nova Scotia's Shediac Bay. The name was adopted on a hydrographic chart and possibly commemorates a ship that came to grief on it. Others who took part in the voyage included Castor and Pollux (the twins), Theseus, Pirithous,

and Orpheus. Theseus is commemorated by **Lac Thésée** in Quebec's Réserve faunique des Laurentides. Pirithous has no features bearing his name. Castor, Pollux, and Orpheus have other adventures on *Xena* and *Young Hercules* and will be discussed later, as will other features commemorating Jason.

The Trojan War

The story of the Trojan War is told in literature, beginning with *The Iliad* and continuing in various literary and popular works such as *The Aeneid*, *Whom the gods would destroy*, *Troilus and Cressida*, and so on. *The Iliad* also had its own spinoff - *The Odyssey*, which told of the adventures that Odysseus had on his way back to Ithaca after the Trojan War. The war was supposed to have been caused when Paris, a son of Hector and Hecuba of Troy, awarded the Apple of Discord bearing the inscription "to the fairest" to Aphrodite (beauty) instead of to Hera (queen of the gods) or to Athena (intelligence). Paris' reward was Helen, wife of Menelaus of Sparta. Paris and Helen fled to Troy. Menelaus, his brother Agamemnon, and various Greek warriors including Achilles, Ajax, and Odysseus got together a huge flotilla to sail to Troy and retrieve Helen.¹³ She came to be known as Helen of Troy. Achilles was one of the warriors supporting Menelaus. Achilles killed Hector, the older brother of Paris, and dragged his lifeless body around the walls of Troy. Paris, in retaliation, shot Achilles in the heel, his one weak spot. Ajax went mad when Achilles' armour was given to Odysseus instead of himself. Helen was also the sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon.

Xena was called by Helen to come to Troy to try to end the Trojan War and later had an adventure and romance with Odysseus.

A rather poignant episode of *Hercules* deals with the rejection of Ajax and other veterans who have returned from the Trojan War by the civilian population of Corinth; a not uncommon treatment by ungrateful civilians and politicians.

Priam Lake, **Hector Lake**, **Ajax Lake**, and **Ajax Creek** are grouped together in Kenora District, east of Lake of the Woods. A small lake just north of Hector Lake is called **Hectorine Lake**. The *-ine* suffix turns the masculine Hector into a feminine name.¹⁴ Unfortunately the CGNDB does not say anything further than that the name appeared on a provincial map dated 1935.



Fig. 2. Portion of NTS map 52 F/6 showing Ajax Creek, Ajax Lake, Hectorine Lake, Hector Lake, and Priam Lake. (Scale is 1:50,000).

The remaining Trojan War names are found individually or in pairs across the country.

There are over 100 features across Canada named Helen, H  l  ne, or Helene after **Helen of Troy** - unfortunately far too many to be discussed individually here. **Aphrodite** has no features named after her.

Hera is commemorated by two lakes in Quebec: **Lac H  ra** in the MRC of La Vall  e-de-la-Gatineau and **Lac H  ra** in the MRC of Matawinie; ironically this is a tiny lake given the size of Hera's ego and/ or influence. **Athena Lake**, west of the Ontario boundary and **Parc Ath  na** in a Greek area of Montr  al are named after the goddess of wisdom.

Agamemnon Bay and **Agamemnon Channel** on British Columbia's coast, respectively east and southwest of Powell River commemorate the brother of King Menelaus. The channel was named after the HMS *Agamemnon*, one of the ships commanded by Admiral Nelson, and indirectly after the Greek warrior. The CGNDB records no origin for the bay, but it is likely similar to the channel.

Mount Ulysses, northwest of Fort St. John and southwest of Fort Nelson in British Columbia, was named after Odysseus, the hero of *The Odyssey*.¹⁵

Ajax is commemorated by several features bearing his name, including that of **Ajax**, a town on the north shore of Lake Ontario. This, too, is a case of

something being named indirectly. Directly the town was named after the cruiser *Ajax*, which participated in the Battle of Montevideo during WWII. **Ajax Lake**, south of Contwoyto Lake, NWT also commemorates the cruiser *Ajax*. **Ajax Bank**, west of Texada Island and east of Vancouver Island in the Strait of Georgia, could be directly named after the Greek hero but unfortunately there is no origin in the CGNDB to say for certain. **Ajax Island** and **Ajax Rock** in Ontario lie west of Sans Souci Island in Georgian Bay, Parry Sound. They may be directly named after a lake vessel. **Lac Ajax** in the MRC of Le Domaine-du-Roy is directly named after the hero of Trojan War as is **Lac Ajax** in the MRC of Antoine-Labelle. Both of these features are in Quebec.

Hector was the namesake for some 60 names across Canada, whether using Hector in combination with a generic or using Hector in combination with another name, usually a surname, and a generic. Several features in Canada bear the name Hector after the surname of Sir James Hector. This Hector was a medical doctor, but served as a geologist on the Palliser Expedition, 1857 - 1860. The names include **Hector**, a railway point in British Columbia's Kootenay District, **Mount Hector**, **Hector Lake**, **Hector Creek**, and **Hector Glacier** in Banff National Park in Alberta.

The features bearing the name **Paris** could be after the mythological character or they are more likely to be named after Paris, France, or after plaster of





Paris. The CGNDB origin for Paris, Ontario, cites both the French city and the castmaking material which is found in the area. Because of this, none of the names can be positively said to be named after the Paris from the Trojan War.

II. Names according to shows they are used in

The remaining character and feature names will be discussed by show(s) they occur in - *Hercules*, *Xena*, or *Young Hercules*.

Xena

Xena: Warrior Princess is the first spin-off show from *Hercules: The Legendary Journeys*. She appears first on *Hercules* as a warrior who sets out to defeat Hercules, but is won over from her dark side. It is this reformed Xena who appears in the spin-off.

Argo is Xena's horse. Perhaps she got her name from the *Argo*, the ship used by Jason and the Argonauts. Or it may be a shortened version of Argonaut. Either origin would suit as the horse takes part in much of Xena's travelling.

Athena the goddess of wisdom has been mentioned earlier. However, in *Xena*, she appears to be quite vengeful. Of course, who would not be if their existence was threatened?

Together **Alecto**, **Tisiphone**, and **Magaera** are known as the Furies. The Greek name is the **Erinyes**, but in order to placate them the Greeks called them the **Eumenides**, a euphemism meaning "the kindly ones". The function of these goddesses was to pursue people who had failed in their duty to their parents or had in some other way contravened the accepted code of conduct. Xena was driven mad by them for, as they thought, not avenging the death of her father. Features named after them are named separately rather than collectively. **Mount Alecto**, **Mount Tisiphone**, **Magaera Glacier**, and **Mount Magaera** are in the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains of British Columbia. The names were proposed because they are in keeping with the wildness and rugged nature of the country. Magaera is also commemorated by three features in Quebec. **Lac Mégère** is east of Rivière Malbaie in the Parc de conservation des Grands-Jardins. **Lac de la Mégère** is north of Lac Moncouche in old Chicoutimi County. The second **Lac de la Mégère** is in the Zec Bras-Coupé—Désert, northeast of Lac Pythonga.

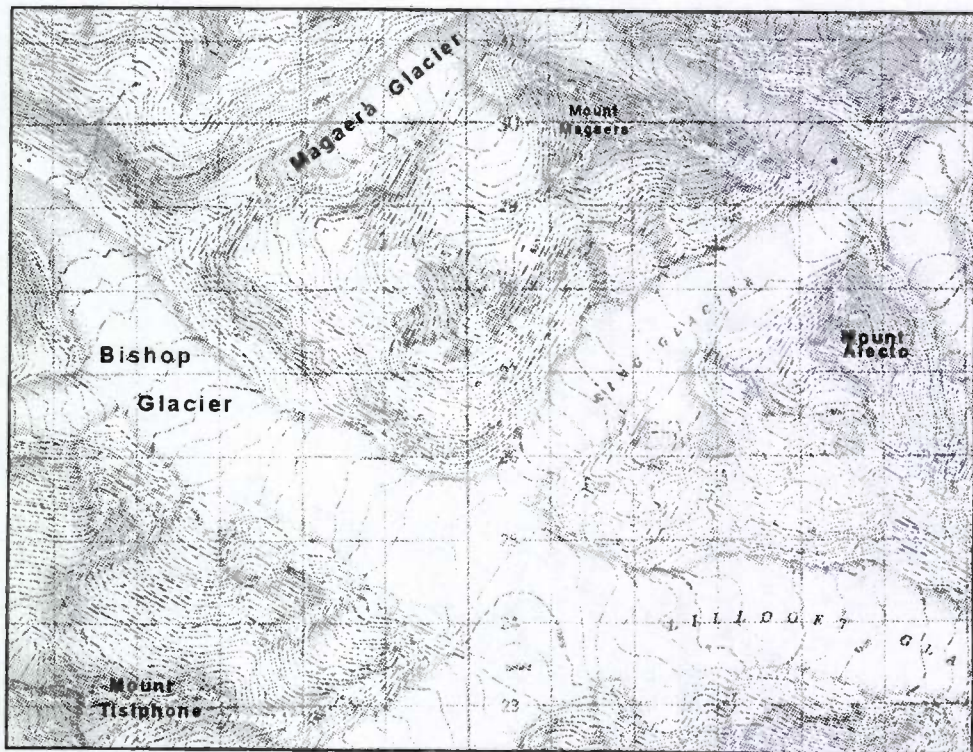


Fig. 3. Portion of NTS map 92 J/13 showing Mount Alecto, Magaera Glacier, Mount Magaera, and Mount Tisiphone. (Scale is 1:50,000).

Eros was the son of Aphrodite. He is mentioned several times in *Xena* under the Roman version of his name - **Cupid**. He also appears as a grown-up Cupid in the episode called "A Comedy of Eros". **Lac Éros** in the Pontiac region of Quebec is presumably named after this 'godling'. **Lac Éros** in the Chibougamau was definitely named for the mythological character. Ontario's Thunder Bay District has **Eros Lake** just south of Erato Lake, named after the muse of elegy. **Cupids**, a Town on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula, is not named after Cupid. It appears that the original name for this place in 1612 was *Cupers Cove*. Through the magical transmutation of language between then and 1689, the name *Cupers* became *Cupids*.¹⁶ **Mount Cupid** in New Brunswick is part of a group of features named after the reindeer in the poem "The Night before Christmas". It is possible that the deer's name is derived from classical Greek mythology. **Cupid Island** in Muskoka Landing Channel has no given origin. **Cupids Rock** can be found in the St. Marys River, the river separating Ontario and Michigan. Due to lack of evidence to the contrary, these features are likely named after the godling. **Cupidon** is the French version of Cupid. Two features in Quebec bear this name. **Lac Cupidon** is southwest of Mont-Olympia and southeast of Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts. **Lac des Cupidons** gets its name from a poem by Émile Nelligan «*rêve fantastique*». It does not appear on a topographic map, yet.

The Three Fates - **Clotho** (the past), **Atropos** (the future), and **Lachesis** (the present) - were the daughters of Zeus and Themis. On *Xena* they are represented as an old woman, a young girl, and a young woman, respectively. These goddesses spin the web (i.e., the length) of one's life. They are not commemorated on the Canadian landscape - either as a group or as individuals. *Lac Clotho* was proposed for a lake in the Zec de la Rivière-aux-Rats in Quebec but the name finally adopted was **Lac du Cabot**.

Hades can either refer to the Greek god of the Underworld or to the Underworld itself. In *Xena*, Hades is the god and Tartarus is the Underworld. The **Collines Hadès** were called *Hades Hills* by Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard due to their suggestive atmosphere. She encountered these hills during her exploration of the Rivière George in 1905 and wrote about her experiences in *A woman's way through unknown Labrador*. The present name was accepted by the Commission de toponymie du Québec in 1945. **Lac Hades** is in the former Pontiac County in Quebec. **Hades Lake**, northeast of Greenstone, in Thunder Bay District, is part of

what appears to be a hell-related theme. **Hades Lake**, to the northeast of Thunder Bay, has an interesting cross-reference name - *Hell of a Lake*. **Hades Islands** in Ontario's side of Lake of the Woods do not appear hellish but may be dangerous and difficult to navigate through.

Hercules

Hercules is the son of Zeus and Alcmena. As Zeus had come to her in the guise of her husband, Alcmena had no reason to suspect otherwise. Hera found out about this transgression and because of her jealousy constantly tried to kill Hercules herself or by means of intermediaries. Apollo and Ares are shown to be her two favourite choices for this on *Hercules*.

Apollo is a son of Zeus and Hera. In *Hercules*, he is portrayed as a wild child zipping around on something that looks like a skateboard with wings. He is the god of intelligence, arts, and sciences, etc. Features in Canada bearing the name of this Greek god include: **Apollo Lake** in Ontario's Sudbury District, west of Lake Temagami; **Apollo Lake** between Bridge and Canim Lakes in Lillooet District, British Columbia; **Lac Apollon** in the Réserve faunique des Laurentides, Quebec; **Lac Apollon** in the MRC Vallée-de-l'Or, Quebec; and **Lac Apollon** in the MRC Le Domaine-du-Roy, Quebec.

Cronos (or Cronus) was the father of Zeus, Demeter, Hades, Hera, and Poseidon. In one episode of *Hercules*, Hera tries to throw Hercules into a bottomless pit along with Cronos but ends up falling in herself. **Lac Cronos** is found just west of the Réserve faunique Ashuapmushuam in Quebec.

The **Elysian Fields** are where the Greeks believed one went after death; a sort of mythological equivalent of Heaven. Hercules' mother, Alcmena, and his wife, Deianira, and their three children all go to the Elysian Fields. Minudie Marsh in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, was named *Elysian Fields* from 1937 until 1976.

Hermes, the son of Zeus and Maia, is the messenger of the gods. To do this, he flies around on winged sandals. In addition to his messenger service, he is the god of science, commerce, and eloquence. **Hermes Peak** is in the Pantheon Range, northeast of Mount Waddington, in British Columbia's Range 2 Coast District. Hermes' Roman equivalent is Mercury.





King Midas, a friend of Hercules, was the king of Phrygia. He was renowned for his wealth and the fact that everything he touched turned into gold. One problem with the Midas names is that, in French, the Midas could be short for Ormidas or Armidas. Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine this for most of the Midas names in Quebec. **Lac de Midas** northwest of Val Rita, Ontario, was named after the nickname of Armidas Aubertin, who lived nearby. The lake is on Solomon Creek, possibly named after that other fabulously wealthy man, the biblical Solomon. **Midas Lake** is the source of **Midas Creek** in British Columbia's Omineca Mountains. **Midas Creek** is southwest of Nelson in the Bonnington Range of the Selkirk Mountains. No specific origin is given for these last three features. **Anse à Midas** and **Pointe à Midas** are at or in Cabano on Lac Temiscouata and east of Saint-Louis-du-Ha! Ha! Another **Pointe à Midas** is a point of land in a meander of Rivière-Rouge, northwest of Saint-Jovite. **Chute à Midas** is on the Rivière Blanche, northwest of Notre-Dame-des-Lourdes-de-Ham and northeast of Asbestos. There are six lakes bearing the name **Lac Midas**. One is southeast of Milan and east of Scotstown, Quebec. One is in the Zec Martin-Valin beside Lac Maudit. Perhaps a comment on Midas' fate? Another is west of La Barrière, Quebec. One is on the Rivière du Pont, east of Lac Pentecôte in the Saguenay region. One is north of Lac Capimitchigama on the Rivière des Outaouais. The last one is northeast of New Carlisle. Similarly there are several lakes called

Lac à Midas. One is in the Réserve faunique Papineau-Labelle, west of Lac Labelle. Another is just east of the boundary of Zec Mitchinamecus. (Lac Jason is just a bit to the northwest of this lake). A third is in the Monts Chic-Chocs, south of the Saint Lawrence River. Another is west of Rivière Saint-Maurice and east of La Mauricie National Park. There is also one in the Monts Notre-Dame, northeast of Saint-Michel-du-Aquatec. And the last one is north of Saint-Narcisse-de-Rimouski.

Mount Olympus is the home of the Greek gods. **Olympus Lake** is north of Blind River, Ontario. **Mount Olympus** is southeast of Jasper, Alberta. **Mount Olympus** now Wahthinli Lake in British Columbia only bore its name for six months before it was changed. **Lac Olympe** is in the Réserve faunique La Vérendrye in the Outaouais.

Young Hercules

Young Hercules is the second spin-off show created from *Hercules: The Legendary Journeys*. It began with a movie (possibly the pilot show) in 1998 introducing Hercules, Jason, and Iolaus as young men. **Jason**, the son of a king, is a friend of Hercules and Iolaus. They study military arts at the Academy run by the centaur, Chiron.

Lac Jason is northeast of the Rivière du Sault aux Cochons in the Saguenay area. **Jason Lake** is northwest of Schreiber in Ontario's Thunder Bay District. **Parc Jason** is a public park in Montréal area. Unfortunately it is not labelled on the topographic map. **Jasons Island** was found in the LaHave River, northwest of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. **Jasons Ledges**, in the Atlantic Ocean southeast of Medway Harbour, are located southeast of Jasons Island. **Lac Jasons** is in the Zec Petwanga, at its north end, in old Montcalm County.

Orpheus, another son of a king, was the husband of **Eurydice** and a musician in his own right. He had been given a lyre by Apollo and with it was able to charm even stones. When Eurydice died, he was able to soften Hades' heart. They struck a deal that Eurydice could be returned to life, as long as Orpheus did not look back at her during the journey out of the Underworld. Unfortunately, Orpheus could not resist looking at his wife and so lost her forever. In *Young Hercules*, the lyre has become a guitar. **Mount Orpheus** and **Mount Eurydice** in the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains are forever separated, appropriately enough, by Styx Glacier and Styx Creek.

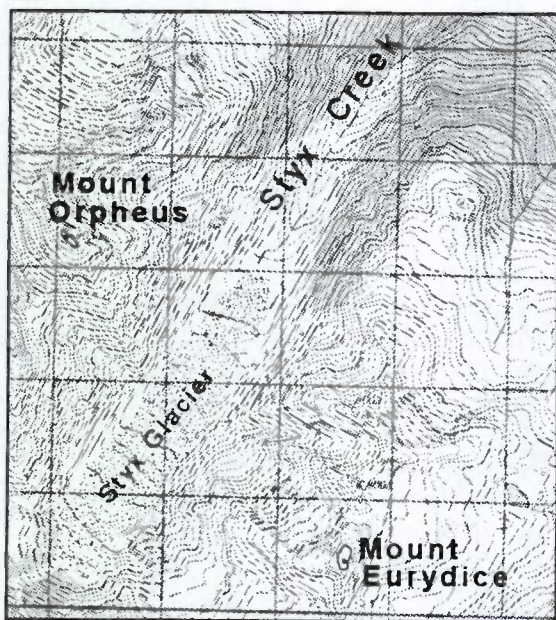


Fig. 4. Portion of NTS map 92 K/16 showing Mount Eurydice, Mount Orpheus, Styx Creek, and Styx Glacier. (Scale is 1:50,000).

Orpheus Lake in the Northwest Territories was named directly after a British submarine that went missing. This feature was officially named in 1948. **Orpheus Rock** is in the Atlantic Ocean, southwest of Petit de Grat Island in Nova Scotia.

Hercules and Young Hercules

Artemis is the Greek goddess of the hunt. In one episode of *Hercules*, her bow is stolen by Autolycus for the goddess Discord. Hercules and Iolaus learn of the theft from Hermes. Once she has the bow, Discord shoots Hercules with an arrow that turns him into a pig. Artemis is never seen in this episode. In *Young Hercules*, she is seen briefly, while giving instructions to one of her followers who is guarding a golden hind. **Artemis Peak** is in Range 5 of British Columbia's Coast District, northeast of Weeskinisht Peak. **Lac Artémis** is west of the Réserve faunique Ashuapmushuam in Quebec.

Xena and Young Hercules

Bacchus is the Roman version of Dionysus. He appears as a cruel and lascivious creature in both *Xena* and *Young Hercules*. **Bacchus Island**, **Bacchus Marsh**, and **Bacchus Mud Lake** are southwest of Smiths Falls, Ontario. The island and marsh are in Lower Rideau Lake, while the lake is just to the east of them. **Lac Bacchus** can be found in two places in Quebec - one is west of Lac Huard in the Laurentians and the other at the opposite side of the province in an indentation of the Quebec-Labrador boundary. **Bacchus Ridge** is in the Purcell Mountains of British Columbia.

Castor and Pollux were brothers of Helen of Troy and Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon. In addition, they were sons of Zeus and Leda.¹⁷ The two brothers are often referred to as the Gemini - the twins. Another term is the Dioscuri meaning "the sons of Zeus". Neither term was used on television. Castor is a problem name in Canada because the name can refer either to the mythological twin or to our national symbol, the beaver. Castor and Pollux show up at the Gemini bar in an episode of *Xena*. On *Young Hercules*, it appears that Pollux has killed his twin. But Hercules discovers that the murderer was someone else. **Castor Peak** and **Pollux Peak** originally started out as Mount Castor and Mount Pollux. These two mountain features are in the Selkirk Mountains, west of Asulkan Ridge, in Glacier National Park. Close by are features named after Zeus and Leda. Two sets of islands in Canada are known as **Castor Island** and **Pollux Island**. Where you find one, the other is close at hand. One set can be found in Georgian Bay, northwest of Champlain Monument Island. Another set is in Simpson Strait between Adelaide Peninsula and King William Island, Nunavut. **Lac du Castor** and **Lac Pollux** are in the Saguenay area, north of Baie-Comeau, Quebec. Another **Lac du Castor** and **Lac Pollux**, also in Quebec, are located east of Banc de Sable in the Lac-Saint-Jean Ouest area. **Castor Lake** and **Pollux Lake** are north of North Caribou Lake in Kenora District, Ontario. **Castor and Pollux River** flows northwest into Rasmussen Basin, south of the mouth of the Murchison River, Nunavut. **Castor Rock**, **Pollux Rock**, and **Pollux Shoal** are in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Bickerton West, Nova Scotia.

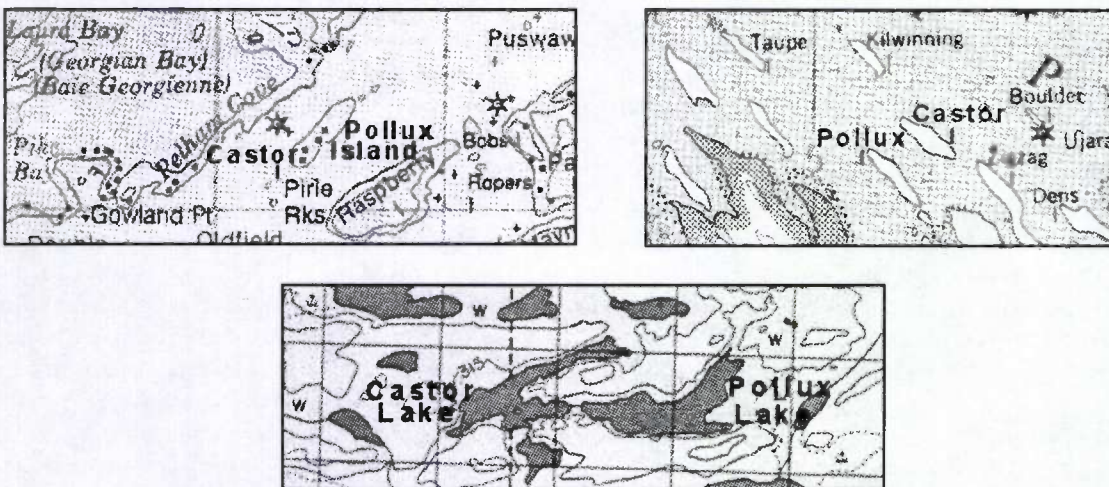


Fig. 5. Portions of NTS maps 41 H/9, 67 A, and 53 B/15 enlarged to show Castor and Pollux features. (Scales are 1:50,000; 1:250,000; and 1:50,000).



Hercules, Xena, and Young Hercules

Amazons, fierce warrior women, are a feature of *Xena* and the two *Hercules* shows. **Amazon** is the name of a Hamlet south of Watrous, Saskatchewan. One source says it was probably named after the Amazon River while another says it was named after a Royal Navy destroyer.¹⁸ In either case, the name commemorates this race of women. **Amazon Creek** in British Columbia's Lillooet District has no specified origin but can be presumed to be after these warriors.

Ares is the Greek god of war. This half-brother of Hercules is usually found trying one convoluted scheme after another to get rid of his half-mortal, half-god brother. **Arèsville** in Quebec is not named after this god but after a man with the surname Arès. Four features in Quebec - three of them lakes - bear the name Arès. One **Lac Arès** is in the Réserve faunique Ashuapmushuan, northwest of Lac Nicabau. The second **Lac Arès** is southeast of Schefferville near the Quebec - Labrador boundary. The third **Lac Arès** is southwest of Grande-Vallée in the MRC of Matawinie. The **Ruisseau Arès** has its source near Sainte-Angèle-de-Monnoir and flows north into Ruisseau de la Branche du Rapide in the MRC of Rouville.

Centaurs are creatures that are half man, half horse. Most were known for their brutality. Exceptions were Ch(e)iron and Pholos. **Chiron** was the teacher of Hercules, Jason, Achilles, and other Greek heroes. In *Young Hercules*, he is the director of the Academy (not to be confused with Plato's Academy). Quebec has three features named **Lac Chiron**. Two are named after this centaur but the other is named after a soldier in the Régiment de Carignan-Salières. Presumably, the surname was a reference to the centaur. **Lac Centaur** is southeast of Lac Narcisse in the old Champlain County. Another **Lac Centaur** is in the Réserve faunique La Vérendrye, west of Rivière Bélinge. **Lac du Centaure** is east of Lac Apollon in the old Abitibi County. A second **Lac du Centaure** is in the Réserve provinciale de Chibougamau, west of Rivière Vermillon. **Centaur Lake** is in the Northwest Territories, northwest of Itchen Lake. And in British Columbia, **Centaur Peak** lies northwest of Unicorn Mountain in Range 2 of the Coast District.

Hephaestus, the god of fire, is commemorated in the Pantheon Range of British Columbia by **Hephaestus Peak**.

Hera, the jealous, vengeful queen of the gods, was

discussed in the section on the Trojan War. Less than 10 features in Canada bear the Roman version of her name.

Zeus, the father of Hercules and other half-gods, half-mortals, has surprisingly few geographical features named after him. However, there are 18 features bearing the Roman version of his name. **Mount Zeus** is in British Columbia's Pantheon Range. **Zeus Glacier** is northeast of this mountain. **Lac Zeus** is in the Abitibi region of Quebec.

Discord is the Roman version of Eris, the name of Ares' sister. This name is another problematic one. None of the three features (**Lac de la Discorde** (two of them) and **Discord Glacier**) can really be said to be named after this goddess, even though the names indicate a disharmony of some sort. Because of that they have not been considered in my analysis later in the text.

Xena's family and other friends

As Xena is not a mythological character, none of her family are either. Hercules, on the other hand, is the son of Zeus and Alcmena. He did have a mortal brother called Iphicles, who makes several appearances on *Hercules* but no features in Canada are named Iphicles.

* * * * *

It was not possible to determine when all of these features were named. Many were not officially adopted until the middle of the last century or even later. And by then the date of naming is lost as very few records in the CGNDB indicate more than the adoption date. British Columbia names - in the themed areas - and names in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are most likely to indicate when the features were first named. But this is not always the case.

The following tables indicate the pattern of naming across Canada and the total number of places and features for each name. Table 1 lists the names and identifies the type of features bearing those names. Table 2, 'Names used on *Xena* and *Hercules* found across Canada' indicates this information for each name. The third table - 'Combined Names - Percentages' - indicates the percentages of places and features for each name, the percentage of each place and feature depending on whether it is a place or a feature, and the percentage of each type of name against the total of all names in this study (311). Surprisingly, the largest number of names was found in Quebec

(158) with British Columbia (54) and Ontario (50) a distant second and third. The names in the remaining provinces and territories ranged from zero to twelve names each. Why is Quebec so far ahead of the other jurisdictions? Perhaps the names Hector, Midas, and Ulysse provide a clue. These names serve not only as a reference to the mythological characters but also as first names (even in their short versions). Of the individual names, Hector comes in first at 65, followed by Helen with 53 and H  l  ne/Helene at 43. The next closest in number are Midas with 20 and Ulysse with 14. In the combined names, however, Helen/H  l  ne/Helene wins with 96 names, Hector comes second with 65, followed by Midas with 20, and Ulysses/Ulysse with 15.

Table 1 - Names identified by theme and show and type of feature

Xena (name only)
Xena - place

Hercules (name only)
Hercules / Hercule - river; lake (x3); underwater feature, mountain

I. Names by theme Pantheon Range

Zeus, Hermes, Hephaestus - mountains

The Golden Fleece

Golden Fleece - brook
Argonaut - mountain; place; creek; pass; hill; point; plain
Hercules, Jason - mountains
Medea / M  d  e - mountain; rock; lake
Th  s  e - lake

The Trojan War

Priam, Hector - lake
Helen / H  l  ne / Helene - ridge; lake (x60); bay (x5); chutes (x13); creek (x15); park/recreation site (x3); island (x11); place (x2); mountain; point (x2); rock (x2)
H  ra - lake (x2)
Athena / Ath  na - lake; park
Agamemnon - bay; channel

Ulysses / Ulysse - mountain; cape; creek (x2); lake (x10); cultural feature
Ajax - place; lake (x4); island; rock; creek; underwater feature
Hector - place; mountain; lake (x32); creek (x15); glacier; island (x2); park (x3); building/bridges (x3); gorge; bay; point (x3); reef

II. Names by show

Xena

Athena - see the Trojan War
Alecto - mountain
Tisiphone - mountain
Magaera / M  g  re - mountain, glacier; lake (x3)
Cupid / Cupidon - island; rock; lake (x2); mountain
Had  s / Hades - hills; lake (x3); island

Hercules

Apollo - lake (x5)
Cronos - lake
Elysian Fields - marsh
Hermes - see Pantheon Range
Midas - lake (x14); creek (x2) ; bay; point (x2); chute
Olympus / Olympe - lake (x2); mountain (x2)

Young Hercules

Orpheus / Orph  e - mountain; lake (x2); rock
Eurydice - mountain
Castor - mountain; island (x2); lake (x2); rock
Pollux - mountain; island (x2); lake (x2); rock; shoal
Castor and Pollux - river

Hercules and Young Hercules

Artemis - mountain; lake
Jason - lake (x3), park; island; ledges

Xena and Young Hercules

Bacchus - island; marsh, lake (x2) ; ridge

Hercules, Xena, and Young Hercules

Amazon - place; creek
Ar  s - lake (x3), creek; place
Centaur - lake (x5); mountain
Chiron - lake (x3)
Hephaestus - see Pantheon Range
Hera - see The Trojan War
Zeus - mountain; glacier; lake





Table 2 - Names used on Xena and Hercules found across Canada

	AB	BC	MB	NB	NF	NT	NS	NU	ON	PE	QC	SK	YT	Totals	Places	Features
Xena												1		1	1	0
Hercules								1	1					2		2
Hercule											4			4		4
Agamemnon		2												2		2
Ajax		1				1			5		2			9	1	8
Alecto		1												1		1
Amazon		1										1		2	1	1
Ambrosia		1												1		1
Apollo		1							1					2		2
Apollon											3			3		3
Arès											5			5	1	4
Argonaut		6							1					7	1	6
Artemis		1									1			2		2
Artemise							2							2		2
Athèna			1											1		1
Athéna											1			1		1
Bacchus		1							3		2			6		6
Castor							1	1	2		2			6		6
Castor and Pollux								1						1		1
Centaur		1				1								2		2
Centaure											4			4		4
Cronos											1			1		1
Cupid				1					2					3		3
Cupidon											2			2		2
Elysian Fields							1							1		1
Eurydice		1												1		1
Golden Fleece							1							1		1
Hades									3		1			4		4
Hadès											1			1		1
Hector	4	4	1	2	7			1	4		42			65	1	64
Helen	3	13	3			1	2	3	22		3	2	1	53	2	51
Hélène / Helene	1	2			1						37	2		43		43
Hephaestus		1												1		1
Héra											2			2		2
Hermes		1												1		1
Jason		1					2		1		4			8		8
Magaera		2												2		2
Mégère											3			3		3
Medea		1		1										2		2
Médée											1			1		1
Midas		3							1		16			20		20
Olympus	1	1							1					3		3
Olympe											1			1		1
Orpheus		1				1	1							3		3
Orphée											1			1		1
Pantheon		1												1		1
Pollux		1					2	1	2		2			8		8
Poseidon		1												1		1
Poséidon											1			1		1
Priam									1					1		1
Thésée											1			1		1
Tisiphone		1												1		1
Ulysses		1												1		1
Ulysse											14			14		14
Zeus		2									1			3		3
Totals	9	54	5	4	8	4	12	8	50	0	158	6	1	319	8	311

Table 3 - Combined Names - Percentages

	Totals	Places	Features	% of places	% of features	% of all places	% of all features	Places - % of all names	Features - % of all names
Xena	1	1	0	100	0	12.5	0	0.31	0
Hercules / Hercule	6		6		100		1.93		1.88
Agamemnon	2		2		100		0.64		0.63
Ajax	9	1	8	11.11	88.89	12.5	2.57	0.31	2.51

Alecto	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Amazon	2	1	1	50	50	12.5	0.32	0.31	0.31
Ambrosia	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Apollo / Apollon	5		5		100		1.61		1.57
Arès	5	1	4	20	80	12.5	1.29	0.31	1.25
Argonaut	7	1	6	14.29	85.71	12.5	1.93	0.31	1.88
Artemis / Artemise	4		4		100		1.29		1.25
Athena / Athéna	2		2		100		0.64		0.63
Bacchus	6		6		100		1.93		1.88
Castor	6		6		100		1.93		1.88
Castor and Pollux	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Centaur / Centaure	6		6		100		1.93		1.88
Cronos	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Cupid / Cupidon	5		5		100		1.61		1.57
Elysian Fields	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Eurydice	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Golden Fleece	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Hades / Hadès	5		5		100		1.61		1.57
Hector	65	1	64	1.54	98.46	12.5	20.58	0.31	20.06
Helen / Hélène/Helene	96	2	94	2.08	97.92	25	30.23	0.63	29.47
Hephaestus	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Héra	2		2		100		0.64		0.63
Hermes	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Jason	8		8		100		2.57		2.51
Magaera / Mégère	5		5		100		1.61		1.57
Medea / Médée	3		3		100		0.96		0.94
Midas	20		20		100		6.43		6.27
Olympus / Olympe	4		4		100		1.29		1.25
Orpheus / Orphée	4		4		100		1.29		1.25
Pantheon	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Pollux	8		8		100		2.57		2.51
Poseidon / Poséidon	2		2		100		0.64		0.63
Priam	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Thésée	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Tisiphone	1		1		100		0.32		0.31
Ulysses / Ulysse	15		15		100		4.82		4.70
Zeus	3		3		100		0.96		0.94
Totals	319	8	311			100	100	2.51	97.49

Conclusion

I went looking for geographical features bearing the names of mythological characters who had appeared in *Xena*, *Hercules*, and *Young Hercules*. I was pleasantly surprised by the number I found. There may be others that I have missed. Should you run across any, I would be pleased to hear from you. I did find in the course of this research that another paper could be written on other mythological characters and real people who have also appeared on these three shows. And there could even be a paper on Greek and Roman mythology and possibly another on Norse mythology.

One thing worries me, however. Several years ago, I wrote articles on some places in my municipality. My friend who was the editor of the local newsletter took pictures to illustrate these articles. Within a couple of months of publication, buildings marking the locales written about were levelled. During the course of writing and researching this paper, *Young Hercules* quietly

ceased production. And *Hercules* ceased production before Christmas, 1999 with a series finale. So I am beginning to wonder if this means that I should not write anymore.

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Endnotes

1. Kathleen O'Brien, GNBC Coordinator, Ottawa
2. Also known properly as the *Gazetteer of Canada: Saskatchewan.*, 1998, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa.
3. Crosby, Henry Lamar and Schaeffer, John Nevin (1928): *An Introduction to Greek*, Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston et al., U.S.A.
4. Stewart, Mary (1959, 1960): *My Brother Michael* in *Three Novels of Suspense*, M. S. Mill and Company and William Morrow & Company, New York, p. 475.
5. In a series of articles on the English alphabet and its origins, David Sacks says in the article on X that "The name Xena (as in warrior princess) suggests foreign lady." (*The Ottawa Citizen*, 16 July, 2000, p. C13).
6. Bulfinch, Thomas (1959): *Mythology*; abridged by Edmund Fuller, Dell Publishing Co., Inc., New York, p. 119; Hamilton, Edith (1940, 1942): *Mythology; timeless tales of gods and goddesses*, New American Library, Inc., New York, p. 164; Harvey, Sir Paul (1969): *The Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 201-202.
7. Harvey, Sir Paul (1969): *The Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, p. 67.
8. There is, on the Moon, a crater called **Autolycus Crater**; but it is named after a Greek astronomer from about 330 B.C. Coordinates are 30.7N latitude and 1.5E longitude. See <<http://www.flag.wr.usgs.gov/USGSFlag/Space/nomen/moon/mooncrat.html>>.
9. The Romans later adopted the Greek gods and goddesses and gave them Roman names: Zeus = Jupiter; Hera = Juno; Hephaestus = Vulcan; Ares = Mars; Aphrodite = Venus; and so on.
10. **Argosy** is the name of a rural community in Victoria County, New Brunswick. Ontario has two lakes named **Argosy Lake** - one in Algoma District and the other in the Patricia Portion of Kenora District.
11. On the other hand, Payton (p. 185) suggests that the fleece's name "may refer to a local method of collecting alluvial gold by putting sheepskins in rivers". The fleece then ends up being covered with the gold that it traps in its fibres and so could appear to be made of gold.
12. But the Medea portrayed on one episode of *Hercules* is not the same Medea.
13. Helen's face was called the "face that launched a thousand ships". The ships are catalogued in *The Iliad*.
14. The same format is followed when making Joseph into Josephine. So perhaps, this name, too, commemorates Hector.
15. Ulysses is the Roman version of Odysseus.
16. A similar transformation occurred with **Cupids Cove**. **Cupids Big Pond**, **Cupids Crossing**, **Cupids Long Pond**, and **Cupids Pond** are associated names which made their appearance on maps in the 1950s more than 300 years after Cupers Cove. **Cupids Hill** made its appearance in 1983 as the result of a field survey by Memorial University students.
17. The parentage (i.e., the father) of these four depends on the source. Some say that Helen and Pollux were Zeus' children. Some say that Castor was a child of Tyndareus, the husband of Leda who was their mother.

Recent municipal changes in Canada

Changements municipaux récents au Canada

Kathleen O'Brien, compiler / compilatrice¹

Alberta

The **Municipal District of Cardston No. 6** became **Cardston County (Municipal District)** by OC 504/99 on 1 January 2000.

The **County of Lamont No. 30** changed by OC 504/99 to **Lamont County (Municipal District)** on 1 January 2000.

The **Village of Warspite** was dissolved by OC 167/2000 on 1 June 2000. Warspite will be retained in the CGNDB as a Locality.

The **Municipal District of Clearwater No. 99** became **Clearwater County (Municipal District)** by OC 179/2000 on 1 July 2000.

Alberta

Municipal District of Cardston No. 6 changea son nom pour celui de **Cardston County (Municipal District)**. Le changement est en vigueur depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2000 selon le décret OC 504/99.

Le 1^{er} janvier 2000, **County of Lamont No. 30**, selon le décret OC 504/99, changea son nom pour celui de **Lamont County (Municipal District)**.

Le village de **Warspite** fut dissous le 1^{er} juin 2000 selon le décret OC 167/2000. Warspite sera retenu comme localité dans la BDTC.

Municipal District of Clearwater No. 99 changea son nom pour celui de **Clearwater County (Municipal District)**. Le changement est en vigueur depuis le 1^{er} juillet 2000 selon le décret OC 179/2000.

Ontario

Bruce County

The **Municipal Township of Kincardine-Bruce-Tiverton** was changed to **Kincardine (Town)** on 23 December 1999.

Cochrane District

On 1 January 2000, **Cochrane (Town)**, **Glackmeyer (Municipal Township)**, and **Lamarche (Geographic Township)** amalgamated as **Cochrane (Town)**.

Grey County

Chatsworth (Village) and the **Municipal Townships of Holland and Sullivan** amalgamated as **Chatsworth (Municipal Township)** on 1 January 2000.

Dundalk (Village) amalgamated on 1 January 2000 with the **Municipal Townships of Egremont and Proton** as **Southgate (Municipal Township)**. Dundalk will be retained in the CGNDB as a Community.

Ontario

Comté de Bruce

Kincardine-Bruce-Tiverton (canton municipal) changea son nom pour celui de ville de **Kincardine**. Le changement est en vigueur depuis le 23 décembre 1999.

District de Cochrane

Le 1^{er} janvier 2000, la ville de **Cochrane**, **Glackmeyer (canton municipal)**, et **Lamarche (canton géographique)** se sont fusionnés pour former la ville de **Cochrane**.

Comté de Grey

Le 1^{er} janvier 2000, **Chatsworth (village)** et les cantons municipaux de **Holland** et **Sullivan** se sont fusionnés pour former le canton municipal de **Chatsworth**.

Dundalk (village) s'est fusionné le 1^{er} janvier 2000 avec les cantons municipaux de **Egremont** et **Proton** pour former **Southgate (canton municipal)**. Dundalk sera retenu comme communauté dans la BDTC.





The Village of **Neustadt** and the Municipal Townships of **Bentinck**, **Glenelg**, and **Normanby** amalgamated on 1 January 2000 as **West Grey** (Municipal Township). Neustadt will be retained in the CGNDB as a Community.

Kenora District

The Towns of **Kenora**, **Keewatin**, and **Jaffray Melick** amalgamated on 1 January 2000 as **Kenora** (City). The former towns will be retained in the CGNDB as Communities.

Parry Sound District

Part of **Magnetawan** (Municipal Township) amalgamated with **Spence** (Geographic Township) as **Magnetawan** (Municipal Township) on 1 January 2000.

The other part of **Magnetawan** (Municipal Township) amalgamated with **Hagerman** (Municipal Township) and the four Geographic Townships of **Ferrie**, **McKenzie**, **Burton**, and **East Burpee** as **Whitestone** (Municipal Township) on 1 January 2000.

Peterborough County

Burleigh-Anstruther-Chandos (Municipal Township) changed its name to **North Kawartha** (Municipal Township) on 23 December 1999.

Renfrew County

The Municipal Townships of **Admaston** and **Bromley** amalgamated on 1 January 2000 as **Admaston/Bromley** (Municipal Township).

Killaloe (Village) amalgamated with the Municipal Township of **Hagarty and Richards** as **Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards** (Municipal Township) on 1 July 2000. Killaloe will be retained as a Community in the CGNDB.

Chalk River (Village) amalgamated on 1 January 2000 with the Municipal Township of **Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie and McKay** as **Laurentian Hills** (Town). Chalk River will be retained in the CGNDB as a Community.

The Municipal Townships of **Alice and Fraser** and **Stafford and Pembroke** amalgamated as **Laurentian Valley** (Municipal Township) on 1 January 2000.

Victoria County

Bobcaygeon (Village) amalgamated with the Municipal Township of **Verulam** as **Bobcaygeon/Verulam** (Municipal Township)

Le 1^{er} janvier 2000, le village de **Neustadt** et les cantons municipaux de **Bentinck**, **Glenelg**, et **Normanby** se sont fusionnés pour former **West Grey** (canton municipal). Neustadt sera retenu comme communauté dans la BDTC.

District de Kenora

Les villes de **Kenora**, **Keewatin**, et **Jaffray Melick** se sont fusionnées le 1^{er} janvier 2000 pour former **Kenora** (ville). Les anciennes villes seront retenus dans la BDTC comme communautés.

District de Parry Sound

Une partie de **Magnetawan** (canton municipal) s'est fusionné avec **Spence** (canton géographique) pour former **Magnetawan** (canton municipal) le 1^{er} janvier 2000.

L'autre partie de **Magnetawan** (canton municipal) s'est fusionné avec **Hagerman** (canton municipal) et les quatre cantons géographiques de **Ferrie**, **McKenzie**, **Burton**, et **East Burpee** le 1^{er} janvier 2000 pour former **Whitestone** (canton municipal).

Comté de Peterborough

Burleigh-Anstruther-Chandos (canton municipal) changea son nom pour celui de **North Kawartha** (canton municipal) le 23 décembre 1999.

Comté de Renfrew

Les cantons municipaux de **Admaston** et **Bromley** se sont fusionnés le 1^{er} janvier 2000 pour former **Admaston/Bromley** (canton municipal).

Killaloe (village) s'est fusionné avec le canton municipal de **Hagarty and Richards** pour former **Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards** (canton municipal) le 1^{er} juillet 2000. Killaloe sera retenu dans la BDTC comme communauté.

Chalk River (village) s'est fusionné le 1^{er} janvier 2000 avec le canton municipal de **Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie and McKay** pour former **Laurentian Hills** (ville). Chalk River sera retenu dans la BDTC comme un communauté.

Les cantons municipaux **Alice and Fraser** et **Stafford and Pembroke** se sont fusionnés pour former **Laurentian Valley** (canton municipal) le 1^{er} janvier 2000.

Comté de Victoria

Bobcaygeon (village) s'est fusionné avec le canton municipal de **Verulam** pour former

on 1 January 2000. Bobcaygeon will be retained in the CGNDB as a Community.

The Municipal Townships of **Carden** and **Dalton** amalgamated on 1 January 2000 as **Carden/Dalton** (Municipal Township).

Saskatchewan

The Organized Hamlet of **Burgis Beach** was established by Minister's Order on 12 June 1995.

The Organized Hamlets of **Domremy Beach** and **Nelson Beach** were downgraded to the status of Hamlet by Minister's Order on 11 May 1999.

The Resort Village of **Leslie Beach** was established by Minister's Order on 29 June 1999.

The Village of **Hardy** was dissolved by Minister's Order on 1 January 2000. The name will be retained in the CGNDB as a Locality.

Endnote/Note

1. Kathleen O'Brien, GNBC Coordinator/Coordinatrice de la CTC, Ottawa.

Bobcaygeon/Verulam (canton municipal) le 1^{er} janvier 2000. Bobcaygeon sera retenu dans la BDTC comme communauté.

Le cantons municipaux de **Carden** et **Dalton** se sont fusionnés le 1^{er} janvier 2000 pour former **Carden/Dalton** (canton municipal).

Saskatchewan

Le hameau organisé de **Burgis Beach** fut créé selon ordre du ministre (Minister's Order) le 12 juin 1995.

Les hameaux organisés de **Domremy Beach** et **Nelson Beach** deviennent hameaux selon ordre du ministre (Minister's Order) le 11 mai 1999.

Le village-villégiature de **Leslie Beach** fut créé selon ordre du ministre (Minister's Order) le 29 juin 1999.

Le village de **Hardy** fut dissous par ordre du ministre (Minister's Order) le 1^{er} janvier 2000. Le nom sera retenu comme communauté dans la BDTC.



Parks in Nunavut / Parcs du Nunavut

One new national park was created and two existing national park reserves had their names changed when the *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq and Sirmilik National Parks* was signed on 12 August 1999.

Sirmilik National Park, the new national park, had previously been known by its proposed name - *Northern Baffin Island Proposed National Park*.

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve changed its name to **Auyuittuq National Park**. **Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve** changed to **Quttinirpaaq National Park**.

Un nouveau parc national a été créé et les noms de deux réserves de parc nationales existantes ont changés quand *L'entente sur les répercussions et les retombées pour les Inuit des parcs nationaux Auyuittuq, Quttinirpaaq et Sirmilik* a été signé le 12 août 1999.

Le **Parc national Sirmilik**, le nouveau parc national, était connu auparavant par son nom proposé - *le projet de parc du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Baffin*.

La **Réserve de parc national Auyuittuq** a changé son nom en le **Parc national Auyuittuq**. Le nom de la **Réserve de parc national de l'Île-d'Ellesmere** a changé en le **Parc national Quttinirpaaq**.



Quotes from the Minute Books / Passages tirés des livres des actes



10 July 1923 meeting - Territorial Designations in Board publications

The word "county" to be replaced by that of "district" in describing Quebec place-names, with an explanatory footnote that by "district" is meant "electoral district".

British Columbia place-names to be described by land districts as heretofore.

2 October 1923 meeting - Eighteenth Report

It was decided that the statutory names of cities, towns, villages and municipalities in the various provinces be included in an appendix.

4 December 1923 meeting - 18th Report

It was decided that it was unnecessary to publish anything but the names of cities, towns & villages.

It was decided [that] British Columbia names should be indexed by "land recording divisions".

... and the final volume contained

Cities, Towns, Villages - Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan
Mining Divisions, Cities, Municipal Districts - British Columbia
Townships, Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages - New Brunswick
Townships, Counties, Cities, Towns - Nova Scotia
Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, Villages - Ontario
Counties, Parishes, City, Towns - Prince Edward Island
Provincial Electoral Districts, Townships, Cities, Towns, Villages - Quebec

Réunion du 10 juillet 1923 - Les désignations territoriales dans les publications de la Commission

Le mot *county* (comté) sera remplacé par le mot « district » en décrivant des noms de lieu au Québec, avec une note de bas de page précisant que le « district » visé est le district électoral.

Les noms de lieu en Colombie-Britannique feront renvoi au district administratif comme auparavant.

Réunion du 2 octobre 1923 - le Dix-huitième Rapport

On a décidé que les noms législatifs des cités, villes, villages et municipalités dans les différentes provinces soient inclus dans une annexe.

Réunion du 4 décembre 1923 - le 18ème Rapport

On a décidé qu'il était inutile de publier de l'information autre que les noms des cités, villes et villages.

On a décidé que des noms en Colombie-Britannique devraient être classés par les districts d'enregistrement des terres.

Le dernier volume contenait :

Cités, villes et villages de l'Alberta, du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan
Divisions minières, villes et districts municipaux de la Colombie-Britannique
Comtés, paroisses, cités, villes et villages du Nouveau-Brunswick
Comtés, cantons, cités, villes et villages de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Comtés, paroisses, cités, villes et villages du Nouveau-Brunswick
Comtés, cantons, cités, villes et villages de l'Ontario
Comtés, paroisses, cités, villes et villages de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Districts électoraux, cantons, cités, villes et villages du Québec