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Station names along the Canadian Pacific Railway: Fort William to Selkirk

Elinor Barr¹

Introduction

An interesting group of forty-five stations are named on the federal government's 1880 map of the railway between Lake Superior and Red River, twenty-six of which had already been designated on a similar map dated 1876. The remaining nineteen names were added after the middle section was surveyed and located. The origins of forty-one names are known; only Barclay, Bridge River, Ingolf, and Parrywood remain elusive. Construction took place from 1875 to 1882 under the direction of Sandford Fleming (later, Sir), engineer-in-chief until 1880, and his replacement Collingwood Schreiber. The entire line had been handed over to the new Canadian Pacific Railway Company by May 1883.

Names already in existence in 1875 reflected the early fur trade, with Fort William and Selkirk anchoring each end to represent the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company respectively. The first contracts let in 1875 extended to small, newly-named bodies of water, that is Sunshine Creek and Cross Lake. The next contracts ended at English River and Keewatin, both names acknowledging the former ownership of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company. The final two contracts in 1879 met at Eagle River, which, like Kaministiquia, Savanne, Vermillion, Wabigoon, and possibly Whitemouth, marked the spot where fur trade canoe routes approached or crossed the railway. The two ends-of-track were joined in June 1882 some 150 miles east of Selkirk and 250 miles west of Fort William, at Feist Lake, which is between Cormack and Parrywood. On 30 August 2000, the Ontario Heritage Foundation unveiled a plaque at Dryden titled "Last Spike at Feist Lake" to mark the historic importance of the line. The plaque will find a permanent home near Feist Lake, in a roadside rest area along the TransCanada Highway.

The land-and-water route between Malmborn and Vermillion, over which construction workers and supplies were forwarded ahead of end-of-track, extended for more than fifty miles. Materials for all other sections had to be transported over the newly-cleared right-of-way. The eight Swedish

and Norwegian names that appeared on the 1876 map (Carlstad, Kalmar, Linkoping, Osterson, Upsala, Finmark, Lofoden, Nordland), and two on the 1880 map (Malmborn, Oxdrift), indicate active participation by these ethnic groups.² Similarly, the name Buda suggests that immigrants from Hungary carried out the blasting required for the nearby rock cuts and tunnel. At the Selkirk end, Monmouth, and later Rossland, had similar connections.

The names of famous Europeans graced six stations on the 1876 map, five at the Selkirk end (Darwin, Rennie, Shelley, Telford, Tyndall), and one (Murillo) at the Fort William end. Another (Bonheur) was added to the 1880 map, for a total of seven. The 1880 map also included nine names commemorating individuals and one group involved in the exploration and settlement of British North America in the east (Gilbert, Raleigh, Cormack, Martin) and in the west (Bois Brulé, Butler, Falcon, Ignace, Taché).

As a group, the names are balanced and well thought out. The ethnic names reflect input from surveyors and engineers in the field, as do Atikameg and Beausejour. But the inspirational European names, and those connected with exploration and settlement, seem to have derived from a single source, perhaps Sandford Fleming. In any case, it was Sandford Fleming who ratified all of the names.

Of the original forty-five names, twenty-three have survived intact, two are slightly altered, and two have been incorporated into larger entities. Of the remaining eighteen names dropped by 1989, six have other applications. These figures show that thirty-three original names have survived in some form, almost three-quarters of the total.

For the most part, the names that survived enjoyed economic activities other than the railway, or geographical advantages. The plethora of subsequent names attest to the transience of railway employees. They reflect the needs of early locomotives (water tanks, coaling stations, turnaround points), maintenance of the line (section houses), and changes connected with





doubletracking in 1906 to 1909. Outside influences included the development of transshipment points (Bonheur, Wabigoon), the extraction of natural resources requiring spurs and sidings (Butler, Martin), and new settlements attracted by access to transportation (Dryden, Laclu).

The government railway was conceived not for itself or for the territory over which it passed, but as a political instrument to join eastern Canada to its new possessions in the west. Major beneficiaries of this early mid-Canada corridor were the Dominion of Canada and the communities at each end. The line determined the future not only of Canada as a country, but also of Port Arthur and Fort William as commercial ports, and of Winnipeg as "The Gateway to the West".

The railway is unusual in other ways. Community lobbies often influenced railway routes in settled parts of Canada, but most of the government line passed through country as yet unsurveyed. The only settlements already in existence were located at each end, and at Rat Portage, so that all other names owed their existence to being chosen as a dot on a map. Moreover, jurisdictional responsibility was not clearly established. A number of lengthy federal-provincial controversies, including the location of the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, required decisions by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, England.³ Therefore, the CPR did not receive legal title to these railway lands until 1892.

Because of the boundary dispute, no land patents were issued in the area now known as Kenora District until establishment of the Ontario Bureau of Mines in 1891, setting off the mineral exploration of the 1890s. The opening of agricultural lands near Dryden, for example, came as a direct result of mining activity.⁴ Elsewhere, CPR lands were often patented without compensating the individual who had applied earlier for the same lands. For example, W.H. Cobb had 320 acres in Ignace surveyed as a Farm Location, first by a Dominion Land Surveyor in 1883, and again in 1886 by a Provincial Land Surveyor, both times applying for a land patent. The patent he finally received in 1893 was for a Mining Location of 239 acres. The rest of the land surveyed, 81 acres, had been patented to the CPR.⁵

Unlike pioneers in farming districts, who based their livelihood on land ownership, railway employees were completely dependent upon their employer for both shelter and wages. CPR officials ran the company with an iron hand. For example, company regulations, although unevenly enforced in practice, forbade drinking alcohol both on and off the job on pain of dismissal.⁶ Employees worked within a strict hierarchy, and all promotions were based upon seniority. There were few settlements beyond the railway line, so that opportunities for alternate steady employment were virtually non-existent, and the death of a breadwinner left dependents homeless as well as bereaved. The stations were, in effect, a very long, thin company town subject to the usual social and economic restraints as well as the harsh realities of the frontier.



Fig. 1 Interior of old-time bunkhouse common on Frontier [College] works during the period 1890 - 1925. (Source: National Archives of Canada - C38620)

The line of route determined not only the demography of the region and the sites chosen for exploitation of natural resources, but also influenced the parallel paths followed by the TransCanada Highway and the TransCanada Pipeline. With each change came more opportunities for alternate employment. But railway jobs began to disappear in the 1950s, driven by technological innovations which decimated division points, water tanks, coaling stations, section houses, and stations. In 1990 the federal government legislated the discontinuance of passenger service. The overseas shipment of prairie grain through Vancouver rather than Thunder Bay is only one factor in the recent decision to reduce the line west of Raith to a single track.

With the surviving station names at risk, it is important to record the origins and meanings of all of them in order to provide an information base for federal, provincial, and municipal agencies charged with the responsibility for names. Not only are these names of interest to the communities involved, and to descendants of the individuals and groups represented, but they also help to interpret our past.

Origins and History

Names with an asterisk (*) appear on the 1876 map.

Atikameg

Ojibwa word for whitefish. By 1889 Atikameg station had moved a short distance to Hawk Lake and become **Hawk Lake** station. Hawk Lake post office operated 1896-1906, and 1913-1963. By 1901 there was a place called **MacMillan** to the west, and during the 1950s a flag station called **Rimstad**. *Gazetteer Ontario 1988* lists Hawk Lake as a community. See NTS map 52 F/13, MacNicol Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

Barclay

Origin of name uncertain. Although the station existed from 1882, Barclay post office did not open until 1891. It closed in 1897 when the CPR moved the station building and water tank to the growing community of **Dryden** to the west, leaving only the section house. The post office reopened in 1909 as Barclay Siding, then continued from 1911 to 1946 as Bedworth. This name did not replace Barclay in local usage. In 1979 the community's name was changed to **Six Mile Corner**, with Barclay being retained for the township municipality. On 1 January 1998,

Barclay became part of the City of Dryden. *Gazetteer Ontario 1988* lists Barclay as a railway point and Dryden as a town. See NTS map 52 F/15, Zealand Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

*Beausejour

Beau séjour is French for "good resting place". The name was changed from Stony Prairie by the wife of H.W.D. Armstrong, a government civil engineer who lived there from 1875 to 1877. His duties included staking out the work, making estimates for the contractors, and operating the telegraph.

Beausejour post office opened in 1881. By 1901 there was a place called **Sinnot** three miles to the east. Beausejour was incorporated as a town in 1912, and became a service and administrative centre for the surrounding agricultural district. Beausejour lost its position on the main line when the CPR incorporated Beausejour, Tyndall, and East Selkirk into its Lac du Bonnet branch. The main line continued southward to Winnipeg from a point west of Shelley, at **Molson**. See NTS map 61 O/2, Manitoba.

Bois Brulé

The nineteenth century term used by Métis, namely people of French-Canadian and Indian descent, to describe themselves. Many lived along the Assiniboine River, where the annual buffalo hunt and the manufacture of pemmican for the fur trade played an important role in their lives. The name translates as scorched wood, referring to the colour of their skin, and reflects pride in their mixed ancestry and a sense of being a people apart. The term *bois brûlé* has been popularized by Jean-Louis Roux's 1967 play, "*Bois-Brûlés*", and by Rudy Wiebe's novel, *The Scorched-Wood People*.

The station name had already been shortened to Brulé by 1884. A post office, Brulé Station, existed only during 1889. The flag station of **Dyment**, to the east, appeared in 1898 to service the New Klondike gold rush to the south. Both Brulé and Dyment were flag stations during the 1950s. Dyment was still a railway stop in 1985, but does not appear in the *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario, 1988*.

Bonheur

Named for Rosa Bonheur (1822-99), the celebrated French painter. She was raised in the St. Simonian tradition, which looked for a female messiah. Her personality was strong and unconventional. For example, at home she wore trousers and a smock, smoked cigarettes, and kept a lioness.





Bonheur station, unlike the surname, is pronounced Bon-AIR. In 1894 CPR structures were a station with a telegraph and express office, a water tank, and two section houses, with seven employees. Gold finds to the south, and construction of the 30-mile Sawbill Trail, prompted establishment of a post office in 1897 and a survey of Burk Township the following year. After mining activity stopped the post office limped along until 1921, reopening briefly in 1928 when the CPR operated a rock-crushing plant there. Short-lived railway points named **Tamarac** and **Woonga** existed on either side of Bonheur station in 1906. *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988 classes Bonheur as a railway point, and also lists nearby Bonheur River, which flows northeast into Sowden Lake, and Bonheur River Kame Provincial Nature Reserve. See NTS map 52 G/6, Burk Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Bridge River**

The origin of this name remains an enigma because there is no river in the immediate vicinity. Bridge River station had closed by 1895 but there was a water tank nearby. Five miles to the west was a section house at the flag stop of Shebandowan, a name later shortened to **Sheba** to avoid confusion with Lake Shebandowan along the CNR.

***Buda**

Named for the capital of Hungary, Budapest, which was formed in 1872 by joining Buda, on the right bank of the Danube River, and Pest on the left. Buda tunnel, two miles to the west, is 363 feet long. The only other tunnels along this line are west of Kenora, one on the southbound track and the other on the northbound.

Pronounced BEW-da. In 1894 the CPR had a section house and telegraph office there, with three employees. In 1895 there was a flag stop called **Oskondiga** six miles to the west, with a water tank a half-mile further on. By the 1950s both Buda and Oskondiga had been reduced to flag stops. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, shows Buda as a railway point and as a bay. See NTS map 52 A/12, Goldie Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

Butler

Named for Sir William Francis Butler (1838-1910), British military officer, who preceded the Wolseley Expedition to Red River in 1870 in order to report on conditions there. Subsequent commissions further west resulted in the publication of two books, *The Great Lone Land*

(1872) and *The Great Wild Land* (1873).

The only CPR structure at Butler station in 1894 was a section house, but a granite quarry operating there 1915-1953 required a spur. The broad steps leading up to the Manitoba Legislative Building are a good example of Butler stone, which is grey with black specks. The station name was rescinded in 1970, but the *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988 shows that the name Butler has survived as a locality and as a lake. See NTS map 52 G/5, Bradshaw Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Carlstad**

Named for Karlstad, Sweden, capital city of the province of Värmland. CPR structures in 1894 were a telegraph and express office, and a section house, with four employees. There was a water tank one mile to the east. The following year the telegraph office moved 7.6 miles further west to **Niblock** station. During the 1890s Carlstad was a jumping-off point for gold prospectors on their way to the Seine River, via Lac des Mille Lacs, and it was a flag stop until the 1950s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, shows Niblock as a railway point, but only Carlstead [sic] Bay on Lac des Mille Lacs survives to commemorate the original Carlstad station.

Cormack

Named for William Epps Cormack (1796-1868), explorer and naturalist, who crossed Newfoundland on foot with an Indian guide in 1822, the first non-aboriginal to do so. Before leaving his birthplace in 1830 he made important contributions to knowledge about the interior and about the Beothuk Indians.

Cormack station had become **Summit** station by 1889. Neither name survived. In 1901 there was a flag stop to the east called Jack Pine, later shortened to **Pine**, and another named **Hodge** during the 1950s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Pine as a railway point.

***Darwin**

Named for Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882), English naturalist, whose landmark book, *Origin of Species* (1859), explained his theories of natural selection in evolution.

Darwin was a flag stop during the 1950s and 1960s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba*, 1999, lists Darwin as a railway point. See NTS map 52 E/13, Manitoba.



*Eagle River

Named for the river of the same name which flows north out of Eagle Lake to cross the railway at this point. The Ojibwa name, *Mikasew Sakuhigun*, translates as Eagle Lake.

Eagle River station had a coaling station and a water tank as well as a station building with telegraph and express office, and a section house. A post office called Eagle River Station opened in 1893, but the name was shortened to Eagle River in 1904. To the west, **Waldhof** originated at the turn of the century as a German settlement. During the first world war the CPR changed the name of its station there to **Gunne**, but the community and post office retained the original name which means a home in the forest. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Eagle River as a community and a river. See NTS map 52 F/14, Aubrey Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

*English River

Named for the river of the same name, which the railway crosses about a mile to the east. The boundary line between the districts of Thunder Bay and Kenora, surveyed in 1890, passed through English River station, with the survey post located directly across from the station building. English River rises south of the railway, and flows north to Lac Seul, then south to join the Winnipeg River close to the Manitoba boundary, forming part of the fur trade route between James Bay and Red River via the Albany. The name English River originated with the Hudson's Bay Company and this northern route.

Railway construction from English River westward began in 1879, so that English River post office operated for the benefit of the contractors from September 1879 until the end of 1881. The railway made it possible to tap the northern fur trade from English River station, and the Ojibwa who provided seasonal freighting services soon formed a permanent community nearby. In 1894 CPR structures were a station with a telegraph and express office, and a section house. A water tank was located on the river. Employees numbered five. With completion of the TransCanada Highway between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg in 1935, Burt Brown established a gas station, then a tourist camp, at the point where the highway crosses English River. English River was a flag stop during the 1950s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, recognizes English River as a railway point, community, river, and falls. See NTS map 52 G/2, Ontario.

Falcon

Named for Pierre Falcon (1793-1876), Métis troubadour, who spontaneously composed lyrics and music about stirring Manitoba events involving the *Bois Brûlés*. One of his surviving songs, "La chanson de la Grenouillère", commemorates the Seven Oaks Incident in which twenty-three people died.

In 1894 Falcon station had two CPR employees and a section house. The station closed c.1913 to be replaced by **Notman** station which by the 1950s had become a flag stop. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, recognizes Notman as a railway point, a creek, and a lake, but the name Falcon did not survive at this location. See map 52 G/5, Skey Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

*Finmark

Named for Finnmark, a province in northern Norway. Promising iron finds to the south led the CPR to draw up plans in 1891 for a branch railway, but it did not materialize. In 1899 a wagon road was built south from Finmark when it became a supply headquarters for construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. In 1894, Finmark station had three CPR employees, a water tank and a section house. A station was added c.1912, when the area was opened for settlement. Finmark was a predominantly Swedish enclave during the life of its post office, that is from 1915 until 1951, but later many of these families left and the population became less homogeneous. By 1901 there was a flag stop to the east called **Sunshine**. By the 1950s, both Finmark and Sunshine had been reduced to flag stops. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, recognizes Finmark as a railway point. See NTS map 52 A/12, Forbes Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

*Fort William

Named in 1807 for William McGillivray (1764-1825), who had become director of the North West Company three years earlier. It is possible that the name derived in part from Fort William, Scotland, because Fort George and Fort Augustus are also located in Inverness-shire, birthplace of many Nor'Westers, and these names were applied to North West Company posts during the previous decade. Fort William was the North West Company's forwarding depot to the west from 1803 until 1821. A feud with Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony, which lay in the direct path of Nor'wester trade routes, culminated in 1816 in the Seven Oaks Incident and Selkirk's retaliatory takeover of Fort William. The matter was settled in 1821 when the Hudson's Bay Company



absorbed the North West Company and transportation patterns changed, transforming Fort William into a minor post.

Fort William West post office opened in 1860, and the first sod for the railway was turned nearby in 1875, about four miles upstream on the Kaministiquia River. Construction proceeded westward from this point. After the CPR took over the line in 1883, end-of-track was extended along the Kaministiquia River to its mouth and railway facilities built on property formerly occupied by the fur trade post of Fort William. As the community of Fort William grew around this nucleus, Fort William West stagnated, and in 1885 the name and location of the post office changed to Fort William.

The CPR decision in 1890 to establish the community as a division point and transshipment point determined its growth and development. Fort William, including the early **Fort William West**, incorporated as a town in 1892 and as a city in 1907. In 1970 the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur amalgamated, along with adjacent townships, into the City of Thunder Bay. The reconstructed fur trade post of Fort William, located upstream from the original post, is a major tourist attraction. The only listing for Fort William in the *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, is Fort William Indian Reserve 52. See NTS map 52 A/6, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

Gilbert

Named for Sir Humphrey Gilbert (c1537-1583), Elizabethan explorer, who in 1853 claimed Newfoundland for England, making it the first English possession in North America. Gilbert named one of his five ships *Raleigh* in honour of his half-brother Sir Walter Raleigh.

By 1915 Gilbert station had become a turnaround point called Gilbert wye, and no further mention is made after 1921. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Gilbert as a nearby creek, lake, and stretch, so the name has not died out completely. See NTS map 52 F/13, Docker Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

Ignace

Named for Ignace Mentour (c. 1818-after 1872), athlete and voyageur, who guided Sandford Fleming's cross-Canada survey party from Lake Superior to Red River during the summer of 1872. Ignace, an Iroquois from the Caughnawaga (now Kahnawake) Reserve south of Montréal, had a reputation for strength and dependability, based on his previous experience commanding Governor

George Simpson's crack canoe brigade and on snowshoe races he won at Montreal during the 1850s.

Pronounced IG-nace. W.C. Van Horne, CPR General Manager, designated Ignace as a division point in 1883. Associated structures included an 18-stall roundhouse, steam plant, water tank, standpipes, coal dock, ash pit, yards, station with a telegraph and express office, freight shed, lunch counter, six residential duplexes, two section houses, and, in 1910, a railway YMCA. In 1894 the working population numbered sixty-seven. In 1906 the railway point of **Osaquan** sprang up west of Ignace. Its one-mile spur led to the milltown of Osaquan until the 1930s and was a flag stop during the 1950s. Ignace post office opened in 1884, and the community incorporated in 1908. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, recognizes Ignace as a community, a township, and a township municipality. See NTS map 52 G/5, Ignace Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Ingolf**

Origin of name uncertain. Ingolf post office operated 1901-1979. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Ingolf as a community. See NTS map 52 E/14, Gundy Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Kalmar**

Named for Kalmar, Sweden, capital city of the province of Småland. Kalmar post office operated 1898-1900 and 1907-9. By 1901 two other railway stops had emerged on each side, **Deception** and **Horner**. Two more flag stops, **Lowther** and **Woolf**, existed during the 1950s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists nearby Kalmar Lake, a memento of the original station. See NTS map 52 E/15, Broderick Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Kaministiquia**

Named for the river of the same name, which the railway crossed at this point. Kaministiquia, an Ojibwa word meaning winding river with three mouths, dates back to 1678 when Du Lhut established the fur trade post of Caministigoyan there. Since then, it is said, the word has had more spellings than the river has bends. The Geographic Board of Canada approved the spelling Kaministikwia in 1902, but neither the CPR nor local residents seems to have paid much attention and the official name was returned to its original spelling in 1975. The community is usually called Kaministiquia, but the river's name is often shortened to Kam.

Pronounced KAM-i-NIST-i-kwaw. Kaministiquia post office opened during 1876 and continued 1888-1900, reopening as Kaministikwia in 1907. In 1894, Kaministiquia station had a station with a telegraph and express office, a water tank, and a section house, with seven employees. In 1899 a wagon road was built south from Kaministiquia when it became supply headquarters for construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. The flag stop of **Kakabeka**, to the west, had appeared in 1895, to be replaced by **Lee and Pawetek** during the 1950s when Kaministiquia itself became a flag stop. By 1985 the station was in private hands and occupied as a home. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Kaministiquia as a community and as a river. See NTS map 52 A/12, Ware Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

***Keewatin**

Ojibwa word meaning “where the north wind comes from”. The District of Keewatin, like the railway station, was named in 1876. At that time it included the territory that became Kenora District, in which Keewatin is located.

In 1879, John Mather established a sawmill at Keewatin in order to supply bridge timbers and other wood products for railway construction. He was the postmaster for Keewatin Mills post office from 1880 to 1888 when “Mills” was dropped from the post office name. Keewatin was incorporated as a town in 1908, and amalgamated with the towns of Kenora and Jaffray Mellick as the City of Kenora in 2000. Keewatin was still classed as a station in 1915, but the designation of

division point had gone in 1883 to **Kenora**, formerly called Rat Portage. Kenora is located on the east side of Winnipeg River, and Keewatin on the west side, with **Norman** on an island between them. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Keewatin as a town, bay, beach, and channel, and Kenora as a district, town, bay, lake, and Kenora Indian Reserve 38B. See NTS map 52 E/15, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Linköping**

Named for Linköping, Sweden, capital city of the province of Östergötland. In 1894 there was a water tank, a section house, and a telegraph office at Linköping [sic] station, with two employees. The name was shortened to **Linko Siding** during logging operations, then replaced by the railway point of **Argon** slightly to the west. In 1901 there was a short-lived railway point named **Atbara** to the east. Some time before 1940 the name Linko was transferred to the adjacent Canadian National Railway, which paralleled the CPR at this point but no longer exists. See NTS map 52 A/13, Robson Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

***Lofoden**

Named for the Lofoten Islands in northern Norway. This station had closed by 1901.

Malmborn

A Swedish surname, possibly that of the man contracted to forward construction supplies to points on Wabigoon Lake, which allowed access to the railway along its northern shoreline for almost thirteen miles. It is not clear whether access was seasonal, or whether the transfer point of



Fig. 2 Railway construction in the West (Source: National Archives of Canada C46151)



Malmborn was at Melgund Creek, the future site of Dymont, or at Wabigoon River, which crosses the CPR east of Taché. Melgund Creek flows into Wabigoon River, the inlet of Wabigoon Lake. The name Malmborn did not survive, having been coined only for the needs of construction.

Martin

Probably named for Abraham Martin (1589-1664), after whom the Plains of Abraham were named. Born in France, he was nicknamed *L'Écossais* (the Scot) after immigrating with his wife to Quebec in 1614. Their son, Eustache, is said to have been the first white child born in Canada.

In 1894, Martin station was a flag stop with three employees and a section house. Since the 1950s, the Great Lakes Paper Company and its successors have used the facilities there for supplying their bush camps, shipping logs, and stockpiling logs. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Martin as a railway point. See NTS map 52 G/6, McNevin Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Monmouth**

Probably named for the County of Monmouth, Wales, now called the County of Gwent. Monmouth station did not survive past 1889. By 1901 it had been replaced by **Molson**, which became a junction with the Lac du Bonnet branch.

***Murillo**

Named for Bartoloméo Esteban Murillo (1617-1682), celebrated Spanish painter of the baroque period, who specialized in religious themes.

Murilla [sic] Station post office opened in 1880, and continued after 1890 as Murillo post office. Murillo station was a busy transfer point 1887-1892 for passengers and freight travelling the 30-mile Mining Road southward to silver mines. In 1895 Murillo had a station with telegraph and express office, a section house, and a water tank. By the turn of the century there were 74 farmers living in the area. A flag station to the east named **Neebing** existed c1901-1950s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Murillo as a community. See NTS map 52 A/5, Oliver Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

***Nordland**

Named for the province of Nordland in northern Norway. In 1894, Nordland station had a section house and a water tank, but became a flag stop the following year. **Dexter** station, almost four miles to the west and renamed **Raith** by 1915, dates

from 1886. It became the turnaround point for the extra locomotive required to pull westbound trains up to the top of the height of land. CPR structures at Dexter in 1894 were a telegraph and express office, and a section house, with three employees. Raith post office opened in 1910. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists nearby Nordland Lake which commemorates the original station name. See NTS map 52 A/13, Golding Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

***Ostersund**

Named for Östersund, Sweden, capital city of the province of Jämtland. Ostersund station was located on the south shore of Lake Lulu at a point where the eastbound and westbound tracks were separated because of the rough terrain. In 1936, when Ostersund station was relocated to a point further east on the south shore, the CPR changed the name to **Laclu** to correspond to the settlement of the same name on the lake's north shore, a popular summer retreat for Winnipeggers. A post office established at Ostersund station in 1921 moved to the settlement of Laclu in 1936. The road linking the two is still called Ostersund Road. By 1901 there was a station named **Busteed** three miles to the west. This, and **Sherwood Lake**, existed during the 1950s as flag stops. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Ostersund as a rescinded station and Laclu as a railway point, locality, and creek. See NTS map 52 E/15, Pellatt Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

Oxdrift

A Swedish word that translates as the use of oxen for transportation, as in dray animals. Most sources agree that the name derived from Swedish labourers, but the direct translation suggests that oxen were the dray animals of choice on the Nine Mile Portage, three miles to the south. Nine Mile Portage connected the west arm of Wabigoon Lake and Boulder Bay on Eagle Lake, where construction materials were transferred to boats and transported to points along the north shore of Eagle Lake, including Vermilion Bay. In contrast, construction through Oxdrift was likely supplied by teams travelling the railway right-of-way west from Wabigoon Lake.

Oxdrift post office opened in 1898 to service the agricultural settlers who had begun to arrive two years earlier. Local farmers gained a reputation for producing quality clover seed, and in 1916 formed the Kenora District Cooperative Clover Seed Growers' Association as a marketing tool. A major customer, a dye manufacturer in Germany,

used Alsike clover seed to fix their dyes on silk, but when artificial fibres came into common use during the 1970s the Oxdrift organization folded. Oxdrift station had a station building with a telegraph and express office, which was replaced in 1936, and a siding. The station closed during the 1970s. A flag stop to the west, **Minnitaki**, came into being at the turn of the century. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Oxdrift as a community. See NTS map 52 F/15, Eton Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

Parrywood

Origin of name uncertain. Parrywood station was the site of one of the log cabins built every thirty miles or so to house the civil engineer in charge of construction, and the telegraph. It was from Parrywood station that the engineer, Robert Fowler, and his sister, Miss Jennie Fowler, set out on June 19, 1882, to ride the construction train to Feist Lake where the two ends of track were joined together. Miss Fowler hammered in the last spike at five o'clock that afternoon.

Parrywood survived as a station until the turn of the century, and as a siding until at least 1961. A railway point further west, **Edison**, has existed since c1918, and inspired the nearby name Edison Lake. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, no longer lists nearby Parrywood Lake, erasing all onomastic reminders of the original station. See NTS map 52 F/13, Docker Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Port Savanne**

The fur trade route from Dog Lake to Lac des Mille Lacs via Savanne River was in frequent use during the French régime. The last three portages were a boggy nightmare - Prairie Portage (3 miles), de Milieu Portage (.5 miles), and Savanne Portage (1.5 miles). Although they were located on the height-of-land they looked like flat grasslands, hence the French name *Savanne* which means prairie. The inappropriate double name of the station, likely derived from a French map as *Port[age] Savanne*, had already been shortened to Savanne by 1884. The CPR crosses Savanne River less than a mile from Savanne station.

In 1894 there were eight CPR employees at Savanne station, a station building with a dining hall and telegraph and express office, and a water tank. Savanne was also a fur trade centre with both a Hudson's Bay Company post and an independent general merchant, George McLaurin of Fort William. McLaurin had begun supplying branch posts at Sturgeon Lake and Lake St.

Joseph, via English River, ever since the railway made it possible. Savanne's population included three fur traders and a gentleman. The community and its visitors also supported a hotel-cum-general store in 1894.

In 1895 Patrick Hogan established a sawmill on Lac des Mille Lacs, two miles downstream from the railway. The mill, which operated until 1917, swelled the Savanne area's population by sixty workmen at the turn of the century. Savanne post office operated officially from 1896 till 1943, but an unofficial facility existed both at Savanne and at English River before that time. A little further east, from the turn of the century to the 1950s, was the flag stop of **Poland**. By the 1950s Savanne was also a flag stop. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, shows that the shortened station name, Savanne, has been applied to four nearby features - the community, township, lake, and river. See NTS map 52B/16, Savanne Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

Raleigh

Named for Sir Walter Raleigh (c1552-1618), favourite of Queen Elizabeth I, who in 1584 commissioned an expedition to North America which brought back to England two hitherto unknown products, tobacco and the potato. Raleigh was a half-brother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

CPR structures at Raleigh station included a water tank and a section house. By 1901 the flag stop of **Bigsby** had appeared five miles to the west. When the TransCanada Highway was completed in 1935, two tourist camps located on Raleigh Lake to the south. Its outlet tumbles over a rocky ledge near the highway as Raleigh Falls, a pretty bridal veil waterfall with churning rapids below. Both Raleigh and Bigsby were flag stops during the 1950s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, shows Raleigh as a railway point, a falls, and a lake. See NTS map 52 G/5, Ilsley Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Rennie**

Named for John Rennie (1761-1821), British mechanical engineer, who specialized in building canals and bridges, including London Bridge.

Rennie's post office opened in 1900, closing briefly 1902-04. A flag stop named **Culver** existed in the 1950s. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba*, 1999, lists Rennie as a community and a river. See NTS map 52 E/13, Manitoba.





Rossland

Probably named for Rossland, Scotland. Rossland post office opened for a short period in 1893, but the station did not survive. In 1901 there were three station names to the west: **Scovil** and **Margach**, which existed as flag stops during the 1950s, and **Garwood**. Rossland is not included in the *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988.

***Selkirk**

Named for Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk (1771-1820), Scottish colonizer, who established three colonies in British North America for displaced Highlanders, including the Red River Colony in 1812. The Hudson's Bay Company, in which Selkirk held shares, had provided him with a large land grant for the enterprise.

Sandford Fleming, the government engineer-in-chief, earmarked Selkirk station, on the west bank of the Red River, as the point of departure westward across the prairies, and a post office opened in 1876. However, the plan changed c1880 and the line veered southward to Winnipeg along the east bank of the river. The station at the bend became East Selkirk. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba*, 1999, shows that Selkirk's status changed from a town to a city in 1998. See NTS map 62 I/2, Manitoba.

***Shelley**

Named for Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), English poet, and/or for his wife Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797-1851), English writer, author of *Frankenstein* (1818) and editor of the works of her late husband.

Shelley station survived until at least 1966, and is listed in *Gazetteer Manitoba 1999* as a locality, bog, and lake. **Julius**, near the infamous Julius Muskeg mentioned in Pierre Berton's *The National Dream*, was a flag stop five miles to the west from c1901 until the 1950s. See NTS map 62 H/16, Manitoba.

Taché

Named for Bishop Alexandre-Antonin Taché (1823-1894), Oblate missionary, who helped to restore order during the 1870 Red River Rebellion by making controversial promises to the Métis.

There was speculation that Taché station would become the sole division point between Fort William and Winnipeg, but Van Horne decided the distance was too far for locomotives of the day and named two division points instead, Ignace and Kenora. In 1890 Taché station was a dropoff point

for nearby gold mining activity, and resulted in the opening that year of Taché Station post office. The post office closed in 1918. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Taché as a railway point. See NTS map 52 F/9, Revell Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Telford**

Named for Thomas Telford (1757-1834), Scottish civil engineer, who built roads, canals and bridges in Britain. He also planned the Göta Canal in Sweden, and for this deed received the Order of Gustavus Vasa, a knighthood, from the King of Sweden.

An early railway point, **Cross Lake**, marked the terminus between construction contracts, and was named as a flag stop during the 1950s along with **Dagero** and Telford. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba*, 1999, lists Telford as a locality, a lake, and a pond, and Cross Lake as a locality. See NTS map 52 E/14, Manitoba.

***Tyndall**

Named for John Tyndall (1820-1893), British natural philosopher, whose studies of magnetism, glacier motion, and the absorptive power of clear aqueous vapour, helped to gain philosophical acceptance for science in the mid-nineteenth century. He was a contemporary of Darwin and a friend of biologist Thomas Henry Huxley.

Tyndall post office opened in 1893. The name Tyndall was applied to the building stone first quarried in the area in 1900 by William Garson. This attractive mottled dolomitic limestone was used for the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, Manitoba's Legislature, Eaton's in Toronto, and the Banff Springs Hotel. Tyndall lost its position on the main line when the CPR incorporated it into the Lac du Bonnet branch, along with Beausejour and East Selkirk. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba*, 1999, lists Tyndall as a Local Urban District. See NTS map 62 I/2, Manitoba.

***Upsala**

Named for Uppsala, Sweden, capital city of the province of Uppland. The Swedish name was spelled with one "p" during the nineteenth century.

There was only a section house at the flag stop of Upsala station in 1895, but later it acquired both a station building and a water tank. A flag stop named **Biota** lay to the east c1901 to the 1950s. Upsala township was surveyed in 1914 and divided into lots which were sold in 1923 to veterans of the first world war. The post office opened in 1925,

and the community's business section developed along the adjacent TransCanada Highway completed in 1935. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Upsala as a railway point, township, lake, and creek. See NTS map 52 G/1, Upsala Township, Thunder Bay District, Ontario.

Vermillion

Named for its location on the body of water then known as Vermillion Lake, now Vermillion Bay and part of Eagle Lake. The word vermilion usually refers to the presence of ochre, a clay used as pigment. The station was renamed **Vermillion Bay** by 1884. The Hudson's Bay Company had operated Eagle's Nest House, about six miles south of the railway, from c1860 to c1882, when it was moved to Wabigoon Tank and renamed Wabigoon Post.

Vermillion Bay post office opened officially in 1884, but *BNA Topics* indicates an earlier post office in 1877. During the summer of 1881 the supply headquarters there hosted a visit by the Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne. The vice-regal retinue travelled by rail from Port Arthur to end-of track at Wabigoon Lake, then by steamboat to the lake's west arm. Here the party disembarked and boarded wagons to cross the Nine Mile Portage to Eagle Lake, then travelled by boat to Vermillion Bay. They followed a tortuous land-and-water route to Whitefish Bay on Lake of the Woods, and from there picked up end-of-track at Keewatin. CPR installations at Vermillion Bay included a station building and a

water tank. At the turn of the century Vermillion Bay station became a transshipment point for gold and soapstone mines on the south shore of Eagle Lake. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988, lists Vermillion Bay as a community and as a bay. See NTS map 52 F/14, Langton Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

Wabigoon

Named for the lake of the same name which the railway skirts along its north shore. Wapikon is an Ojibwa word meaning white flower, evidently referring to the white water lilies dotting its surface in summer. During railway construction the name Wabigoon Lake included today's Dinorwic Lake.

Pronounced WAW-bi-goon. Wabigoon station was called Wabigoon Tank by the CPR and Wabigoon Post by the Hudson's Bay Company. It was here that the railway bisected the fur trade route between Fort Frances and Sioux Lookout, and it was here that the Hudson's Bay Company relocated Eagle's Nest House. In 1897 the CPR renamed this station Dinorwic and created a new Wabigoon seven miles further west. Post offices opened that year at both **Dinorwic** and Wabigoon to service the Manitou gold rush to the south. Although Wabigoon station became the major transshipment point across Wabigoon Lake, Dinorwic continued to handle freight carted over a land route called Blum Road which led to the best producer, Laurentian Mine. Wabigoon was a station during the 1950s, and Dinorwic a flag station. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario*, 1988,

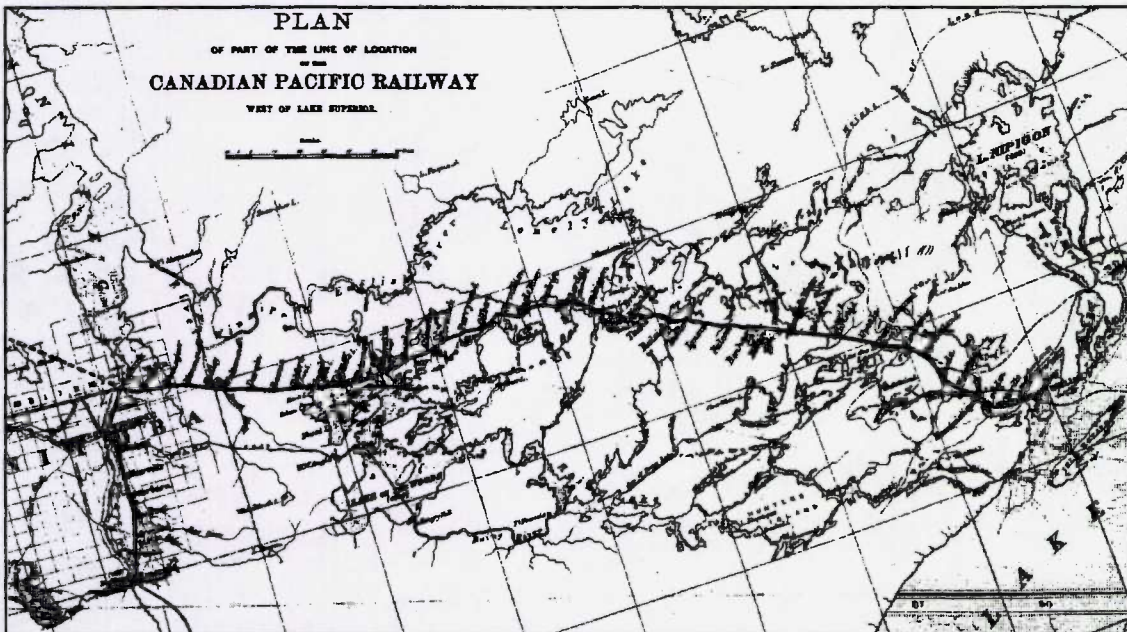


Fig. 3 Portion of the land of part of the line of location of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Lake Superior (Source: NMC 70-27)



lists Dinorwic as a community and a lake, and Wabigoon as a community, township, lake, river, and Wabigoon Lake Indian Reserve 27. See NTS map 52 F/10, Zealand Township, Kenora District, Ontario.

***Whitemouth**

Named for Whitemouth River, so called because of its foamy entrance into the Winnipeg River eighteen miles downstream. Whitemouth River, identified on the 1865 map produced by the Palliser expedition, flows under the railway at this point.

Whitemouth post office opened in 1880, and the community became a prosperous business centre. The *Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba*, 1999, lists Whitemouth as a community, a regional municipality, and a bog. Further downstream the name has been applied to an island, a lake, a pond, and Whitemouth River Ecological Reserve. See NTS map 52 E/13, Manitoba.

Names on *1876⁷ and 1880⁸ maps

Name	Miles from Port Arthur ⁹	Feet above sea level ⁹
[Port Arthur]	0.0	628
*Fort William	7.0	615
*Murillo	17.6	947
*Lofoden	20.8	1078
*Kaministiquia	27.9	1013
*Finmark	37.1	1180
*Buda	44.4	1473
*Nordland	55.5	1543
*Linkoping	65.2	1534
*Port Savanne	75.8	1506
*Upsala	86.2	1579
*Carlstad	93.6	1515
*Bridge River	103.6	1543
*English River	116.0	1517
Martin	124.0	1557
Bonheur	134.0	1530
Falcon	144.8	1509
Ignace	152.3	1487
Butler	160.5	1423
Raleigh	170.4	1440
Taché	180.2	13466
Malmborn	-----	-----
Bois Brulé	190.4	1355
Wabigoon	202.6	1211
Barclay	209.8	1251
Oxdrift	221.8	1162
Eagle River	231.8	1186
Vermillion	242.0	1221
Gilbert	249.8	1217

Parrywood	256.3	1292
Cormack	265.4	1385
Atikameg	272.9	1289
Rossland	288.9	1128
[Rat Portage]	297.3	1087
*Keewatin	300.8	1075
*Ostersund	308.3	1105
*Kalmar	320.4	1217
*Ingolf	328.2	1184
*Telford	338.5	1059
*Rennie	349.0	1053
*Darwin	359.4	971
*Whitemouth	368.9	907
*Shelley	374.9	929
*Monmouth	384.9	879
*Beausejour	394.3	814
*Tyndall	400.9	796
*Selkirk [East Selkirk]	408.9	743

Notes

1. Elinor Barr is a researcher and writer who lives in Thunder Bay. Her interest in place names is reflected by longtime membership in the Canadian Society for the Study of Names, and two terms on the Ontario Geographic Names Board.
2. Barr, Elinor (1996): *The Scandinavian Home Society 1923-1993*, The Scandinavian Home Society, Manitoba, p. 11.
3. Zaslow, Morris (1967): "The Ontario Boundary Question", in *Profiles of a Province*, Edith G. Firth, editor, Ontario Historical Society, Toronto, pp. 107-117.
4. Fulford, Hazel (1997): *Yellow Brick Roads to Gold Rock: Chasing the Dream*, Singing Shield Productions, Thunder Bay, p. 81.
5. Barr, Elinor (1991): *The Frontier as Experienced on the Precambrian Shield: A Study of Ignace, Ontario, from 1883 to 1908*, Lakehead University Centre for Northern Studies, Thunder Bay, pp. 42-43.
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 40-41.
7. "Map of the Country to be Traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Accompany Map on the Exploration Surveys, 1876, Sandford Fleming, Engineer-in-Chief", in *Men and Meridians: The History of Surveying and Mapping in Canada, 1867-1917*, Vol. 2, Don W. Thomson, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, pullout map between pp. 86 and 87.

8. National Archives of Canada, "Plan of Part of the line of location of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Lake Superior, Plate No. 4, to accompany Report of the Engineer-in-Chief, CPR, 1880", NMC 0007027, H3/1100 1880.
9. Altitudes and mileages are excerpted from: Canada. Geological Survey, *Annual Report*, 1888 and 1889, "Glacial Lake Agassiz in Manitoba", Appendix II, pp. 122E-127E.

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Kalmar - Landelius, *Swedish Place-Names*, 1985,

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Some meetings concerning names / Quelques réunions sur les noms

2000

American Name Society 27 - 30 Dec. / déc. Washington, D.C.

2001

American Name Society (includes / inclure Linguistic Society of America) 6 - 10 Jan. / janv. Washington, D.C.

Canadian Society for the Study of Names / Société canadienne d'onomastique 25-26 May / mai Université de Laval, Québec

Council of Geographic Names Authorities Conference 4 - 8 Sept. / sept. Boise, Idaho

Geographical Names Board of Canada / Commission de toponymie du Canada 26 - 29 Sept. / sept. Halifax, Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse

2002

International Council of Onomastic Sciences Aug. / août University of Upsala, Sweden

8th UN Conference Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names / Huitième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques Aug. / août - Sept. / sept. Berlin, Germany

Council of Geographic Names Authorities Conference September Shepardstown, West Virginia, U.S.A.



New looks for GNBC members' web sites / Du nouveau sur les sites Web des membres de la CTC

Canadian Hydrographic Service / Service hydrographique du Canada
<<http://www.charts.gc.ca/chs/en/>> / <<http://www.charts.gc.ca/chs/fr/>>

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
<http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/index_e.html> / <http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/index_f.html>

National Archives of Canada / Archives nationales du Canada
<http://www.archives.ca/01/01_e.html> / <http://www.archives.ca/01/01_f.html>

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada
<<http://www.statcan.ca/start.html>> / <http://www.statcan.ca/start_f.html>

The poet's tale

Kathleen O'Brien¹

The 600th anniversary of poet Geoffrey Chaucer's death was celebrated by various activities during the year 2000. These activities, mostly based in England, included an exhibition, three plays, guided tours, and readings.

Chaucer was a modest man, born the son of a vintner, around 1360. He performed many services (military, diplomatic, and government posts both at home and abroad) for the Plantagenets, starting as a page in the household of Lionel, second son of Edward III, and continuing through to Lionel's nephew, Richard II. Thus, he was a familiar of royalty. His wife's sister was the third wife of John of Gaunt. The *Book of the Duchess* was written after the death of John of Gaunt's first wife, the duchess Blanche.

Perhaps Chaucer's most well-known work is *The Canterbury Tales*. The tales were told by a group of pilgrims who set out from the Southwark Cathedral on a journey to Becket's shrine in Canterbury. Chaucer began writing the *Tales* in 1386 but never finished them. The *Tales* are considered to be a vivid depiction of life in the 14th century.

Other Chaucer works include the *House of Fame*, *Anelida and Arcite*, *the Parliament of Fowles*, *Bocce*, *Troilus and Criseyde*, *the Legend of Good Women*, and *the Romance of the Rose*. Chaucer also wrote several short poems and at least one prose text, *A Treatise on the Astrolabe*.

So why should we be interested in a man who died 600 years ago? Maybe because he has been commemorated in Canada. A Railway Station northwest of Glenboro, Manitoba, bore the name *Chaucer* from 1946 to 1966. And in Ontario, there is a group of four geographical features bearing the names **Chaucer Lake**, **Chaucer Creek**, **Canterbury Lake**, and **Tales Lake**. Chaucer Lake was approved in 1933 and the remaining three features were adopted over 20 years later. Chaucer Creek connects the three lakes.

Endnote

1. Kathleen O'Brien, GNBC Coordinator, Ottawa.

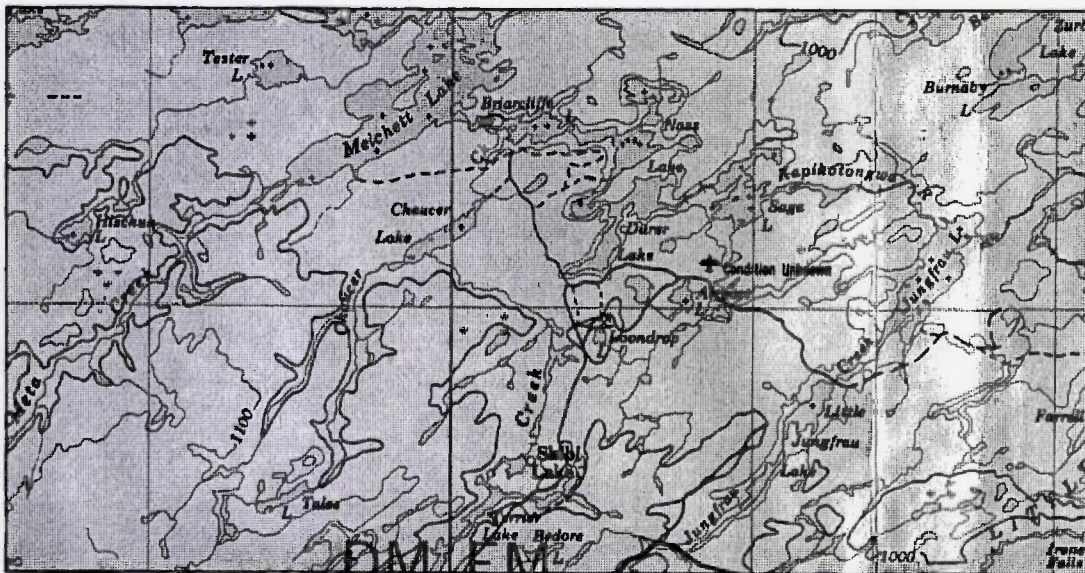


Fig. 1 Portion of NTS map 62 L showing Chaucer Lake, Chaucer Creek, and Tales Lake. Scale is 1:250,000.

Burk's Head Quarters - update

Robert C. Smith¹



The collection of information on Ontario post offices, which resulted in the publication of a book listing them,² turned up the name of an obscure post office that was open for only four months (or perhaps less) in 1885, called Burk's (or Burks) Head Quarters. It was listed as opening "on the C.P.R." on 1 February 1885 with Marvin Burk as postmaster, and four months later as having been closed.³ Its location was stated to be the District of Algoma, which in 1885 included most of Northwestern Ontario. Although its official closing date was 1 June 1885, postal activities there probably ceased sometime in May, or even earlier, given the isolation of the office. No mention is made of this office in the Post Office Archival Records Group, RG3. Previous requests for information yielded no results.^{4, 5}

In the attempt to pinpoint the location of this post office, a reference was found to one Daniel Francis Burk, who in 1885 was a financial manger for his brother, a contractor for the Canadian pacific Railway.⁶ D.F. Burk went on to a mildly distinguished financial and political career. The location of Burk's Head Quarters "on the C.P.R." and the fact that a Burk was a contractor for the C.P.R. in 1885 leads one to suppose that the brother in question might well have been Marvin Burk, and that a post office may have been set up at one of the points north of Lake Superior where work was progressing on the completion of the railway.

On 31 January 1885, there were five gaps in the line north of Lake Superior, at locations in what are not the Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay (but in 1885 were all within Algoma District as it was then, before Thunder Bay was created). Lavallée gives details on the locations of these gaps,⁷ any one of which might have been the site of Burk's Head Quarters, as no further reference could be found to Marvin Burk.

Only recently has the existence of the cover shown here provided information on where this post office was located. The cover originated at Michipicoten River, where a broken circle postmark was applied on 14 February 1885. A manuscript *Burks Head / Quarters 16/2/85* was written at the upper left of the cover, and in consultation with Lavallée's book, this provides all of the information necessary to locate this post office to within a few miles. A map on page 128 of this work, a section which is reproduced here, shows the locations of the railheads at different times in 1884 and 1885. In particular, it shows that the eastern end of this easternmost gap, on which work was progressing from east to west, was just south of Chapleau on 31 January 1885, and had progressed to Windermere by 28 February 1885; the western end of this gap was around White River. Michipicoten River, on Lake Superior, was west of this railhead, and was connected to the roadbed of the railway by a supply road running up to Dog Lake (now Missanabie).

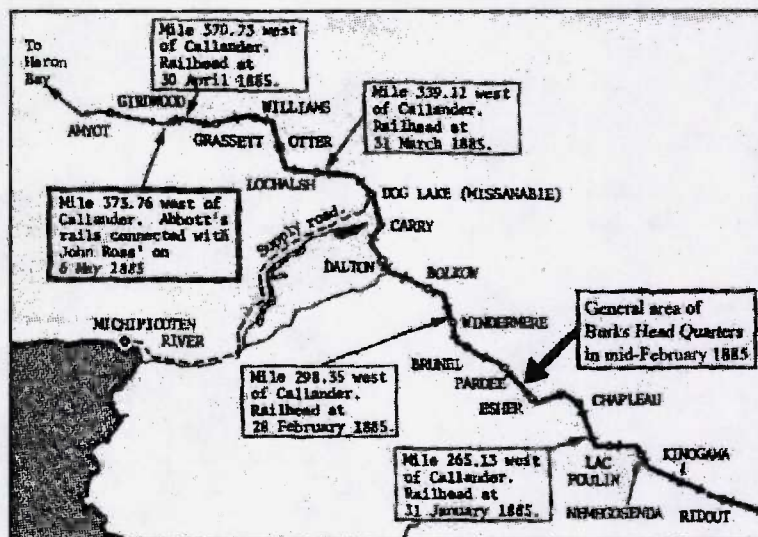


Fig. 1 Map showing progress on the CPR line north of Lake Superior in early 1885 Based on a map in Lavallée.⁷

If the conjecture that the Burks Head Quarters post office was located at the railhead is correct, then it is apparent that this cover went up the supply road to Dog Lake and then southeast along the planned route of the railway to the railhead, where the manuscript *Burks Head Quarters* postmark was

Acknowledgements

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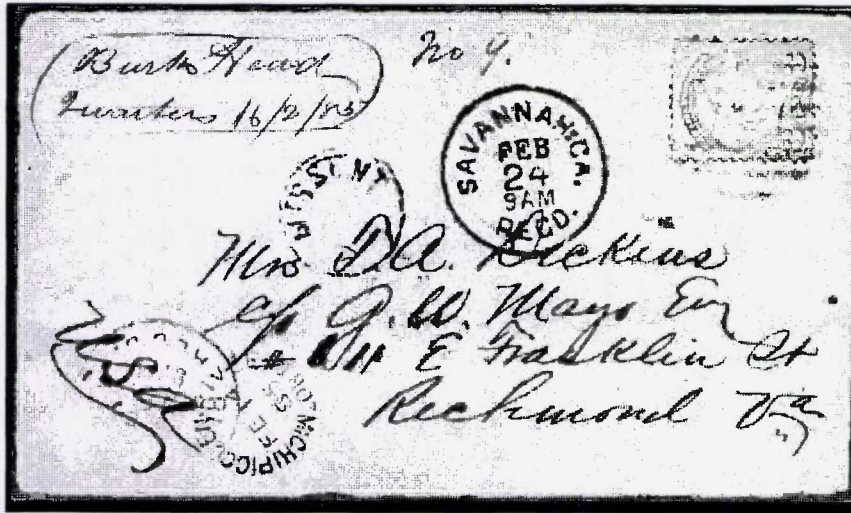


Fig. 2 Cover mailed at Michipicoten River, Ont., on 14 February 1885, with a manuscript *Burks Head Quarters* 16/2/85 transit marking. It was addressed to Richmond, Va., and was initially missent to Savannah, Ga.

applied (likely by Marvin Burk himself). On 15 February 1885, the railhead was probably located somewhere near the point labelled "Esher" on Lavallée's map. Thus, it seems that Burk's Head Quarters post office was within the present borders of the Algoma District, probably in or near Strathearn Township.

The cover was then transported along the completed portion of the C.P.R. to Ottawa (the manuscript "No. 9." At the top centre of the cover could be a train number), from which it travelled south along the Ottawa & Prescott Railway to Prescott, Ont., where a c.d.s.⁸ transit mark was backstamped on it on 21 February 1885.

Crossing the border into the U.S., it received a New York transit mark on 22 February 1885. It appears that the cover was then missent to Savannah, Georgia, where a circular datestamp and a circled *MISSENT* were applied to it on 24 February 1885. Finally a faint Richmond, Virginia, c.d.s. receiving mark was struck at the lower left on the front of the cover on 25 February 1885.

Endnotes

1. Robert C. Smith, postal historian, Ottawa.
2. Smith, Robert C. (1988): *Ontario Post Offices*, Unitrade Press, Toronto.
3. *Canada Gazette* (28 February 1885 and 20 June 1885): Vol. 18 No. 35, p. 1449, and Vol. 18, No. 51, p. 2094.
4. Smith, Robert C. (December 1987): "Burk's Head Quarters", *Canoma*, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 30-31, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa.
5. Smith, Robert C. (September 1998): "Ontario Post Office Locations", *PHSC Journal* #95, p. 33.
6. Arthur, Elizabeth (ed.) (1973): *Thunder Bay District, 1821-1892*, Champlain Society, Toronto.
7. Lavallée, Omer S. (1974): *Van Horne's Road*, Railfare Enterprises, Montreal.
8. 'c.d.s.' is the abbreviation for circular datestamp.





Blackwall Ice Stream

In 1898, Hugh Blackwall Evans (1874 - 1975) sailed to Antarctica on the Southern Cross on an expedition to Antarctica led by Carsten Borchgrevink. A native of England, at 15 Evans was sent to agricultural college in southern Saskatchewan. He spent the next several years in the district homesteading and ranching. After returning to England for a time, he joined a sealing expedition. Shortly after the expedition returned, Borchgrevink hired Evans as assistant zoologist on his Antarctic expedition (1898 - 1900). Intending to overwinter at McMurdo Bay, the expedition was thwarted by heavy pack ice and instead spent the winter at Cape Adare. The expedition was the first to overwinter on Antarctica. Evans was required to do all of the collection and preservation of specimens following the death of the expedition's zoologist. In addition to these duties, he also collected meteorological data. After the expedition returned, Evans was invited to participate in Roberts Scott's expedition, but chose instead to return to Canada. He settled in Alberta, east of Edmonton, in the valley of the Vermilion River.

In 1999, Mr. Dean Beeby suggested that Hugh Blackwall Evans be commemorated for his work in Antarctica but did not specify a feature. At that time, the GNBC did not consider that Antarctic naming was within its mandate.¹ About the same time, the United States Board on Geographic Names Antarctic Names Committee decided that it would not consider Antarctic names proposals by non-U.S. citizens.² Two Canadian proposals were thus returned.

The matter was brought to the attention of the GNBC. A sub-committee, chaired by Dr. André Lapierre (ACTR) was created following the 1999 annual meeting. A draft proposal to name an ice stream in Antarctica after Hugh Blackwall Evans was submitted to the sub-committee for comments. GNBC Secretariat staff provided comments and suggestions on the proposal. The ACND discussed the use of Blackwall instead of Evans for the feature name but concluded that Blackwall was, of necessity, the best choice for the specific of the name. Draft guidelines were drawn up for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Nomenclature and Delineation (ACND) at its 2000 meeting. With some slight modifications, the draft guidelines were accepted by the ACND and the

GNBC at their meetings in September 2000. The proposal itself, with a slight modification to the coordinates, was accepted by the GNBC and the decision signed on 9 November 2000.

Dr. Laurence Grey and his colleagues at the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, and Dr. Ken Jezek at the Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, discovered the ice stream. The feature was seen first in RADARSAT Antarctic Mosaic 1997. Interferometric studies of RADARSAT imagery in 1999 proved that the ice stream actively flowed.

The feature commemorating Hugh Blackwall Evans is a northward flowing ice stream located about halfway between Whichaway Nunatuks and Argentina Range. It is a tributary on the south side of Recovery Glacier. Coordinates are: 82° 52' 00"S - 35° 21' 00" W.

Antarctic naming guidelines and other Antarctic information will be posted on the GeoNames website in the near future.

Notes

1. GNBC is used throughout this article. However, the GNBC was still called the CPCGN at the beginning of the discussions concerning Canadian naming in the Antarctic.
2. At the 2000 ACND meeting, Mr. Roger Payne, Executive Secretary, USBGN, told the ACND that the USBGN will now allow consideration of names proposals by non-U.S. citizens if there is no authority in that country that deals with names in Antarctica. The proposal may also be reviewed if the national names authority in that country declines to review the proposal or indicates that it has no opinion. The former policy had been one of the reasons for involving the GNBC in Antarctic naming.

GNBC annual meeting 2000 - Notes

Réunion annuelle de la CTC de 2000 - Notes



On 21 and 22 September 2000, the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC) held its first annual meeting in Winnipeg. Ms. Gisèle Jacob chaired the meeting. Participants from federal departments and agencies included: Natural Resources Canada - Mapping Services Branch; Canadian Heritage - National Archives and Parks Canada; Indian and Northern Affairs; Statistics Canada; Canada Post Corporation; Translation Bureau (PWGSC); and National Defence. The GNBC was pleased to welcome the first representative from Nunavut to the meeting. Participants also included members or their representatives from all the other provinces and territories and from Elections Canada. The Canadian Hydrographic Service was unable to send a representative this year.

Ms. Bowler informed the members that the name change from Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names to the Geographical Names Board of Canada became official on 2 March 2000 through Order in Council 2000-283.

From members' reports we discussed:

- procedures and guidelines being developed or revised by members
- opportunities for publicity and education
- any developments concerning provincial/territorial geographical names boards
- commemorative naming
- student work used by the jurisdictions

Ms. Janet Mason (British Columbia) reported that the Nisga'a Treaty was in effect as of 11 May 2000. The treaty had a requirement that certain names be adopted or changed. (See the ACTR and ACCDTS for more information.)

Dr. Lapierre and the Secretariat are to look into the feasibility of translating the *Guide to the field collection of native geographical names*. Ms. Nicole René (Quebec) assured the GNBC members that the *Field Guide* would be translated into Cree.

Dr. Andrew Okulitch who has served for years as the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Nomenclature and Delineation stepped down. Mr.

La Commission de toponymie du Canada (CTC) a tenu sa première réunion annuelle à Winnipeg les 21 et 22 septembre 2000, sous la présidence de Mme Gisèle Jacob. Les ministères et organismes fédéraux suivants y étaient représentés : Ressources naturelles Canada - Direction des services cartographiques; le ministère du Patrimoine canadien - Archives nationales du Canada et Parcs Canada; Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada; Statistique Canada; la Société canadienne des postes; le Bureau de la traduction (TPSGC) et le ministère de la Défense nationale. La CTC fut heureuse d'accueillir le premier représentant du Nunavut à la réunion. L'assemblée regroupait également des membres (ou leurs représentants) des autres provinces et territoires ainsi que d'Élections Canada. Le Service hydrographique du Canada n'était pas en mesure de déléguer un représentant cette année.

Mme Bowler a rappelé aux membres que l'appellation de Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (CPCNG) a officiellement été changée en celle de Commission de toponymie du Canada le 2 mars 2000, en vertu du décret 2000-283.

Les sujets discutés provenant des rapports des membres furent :

- les procédures et lignes directrices en voie d'élaboration ou de révision par les membres;
- les possibilités touchant la publicité et l'éducation;
- tout progrès concernant les commissions de toponymie provinciales/territoriales
- la désignation toponymique commémorative;
- les travaux d'étudiants utilisés par les autorités toponymiques.

Mme Janet Mason (Colombie-Britannique) a mentionné que le Traité avec les Nisga'a a pris effet le 11 mai 2000. Le traité exige l'adoption ou la modification de certains toponymes. (Se reporter au Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique (CCRT) et au Comité consultatif des services canadiens de données toponymiques numériques (CCSCDTN) pour plus d'information.)



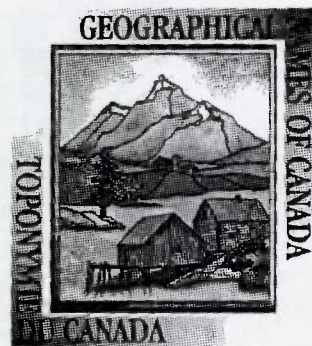
Jeff Hunston (Yukon Territory) will succeed him as Chair. Dr. Roger Pitblado stepped down as Chair of the Advisory Committee on Canadian Digital Toponymic Services after last year's annual meeting. Ms. Grace Welch stepped in as temporary Chair for this year's meeting. ACCDTS members voted that she remain as Chair. The GNBC owes many thanks to these two gentlemen for their work with the GNBC and the advisory committees.

Information items presented included:

- new developments with respect to geographical names and official languages
- decisions on names in federal lands in the provinces and territories
- members' progress in addressing items concerning derogatory names
- United Nations and UNGEGN activities, including the UNGEGN meeting in January 2000
- update on activities at the Mapping Services Branch of NRCan

A working group will be convened early in 2001 to begin the update process for the CPCGN Strategic Plan. Another working group will also be convened early in 2001 to follow up last year's meeting concerning the communication of the geographical names process with Aboriginal groups.

ACNUMF did not meet prior to the Annual Meeting and therefore no report was prepared. Work relating to the other advisory committees is reported on pages 24 to 26.



M. Lapierre et le Secrétariat examineront la possibilité de traduire le *Guide pour la collecte sur le terrain de toponymes autochtones*. Mme Nicole René (Québec) a assuré les membres de la CTC que l'ouvrage sera traduit en cri.

M. Andrew Okulitch a quitté la présidence du Comité consultatif de la nomenclature et de la délimitation, poste qu'il a occupé pendant plusieurs années. M. Jeff Hunston (Territoire du Yukon) lui succédera. M. Roger Pitblado a quitté la présidence du Comité consultatif sur les services canadiens de données toponymiques numériques après la réunion annuelle de l'an dernier. Mme Grace Welch l'a remplacé de façon provisoire pour la réunion de cette année. Les membres du CCSCDTN ont voté en faveur de son maintien en poste à titre de présidente. La CTC remercie avec gratitude ces deux messieurs pour leur contribution à la CTC et aux comités consultatifs.

Des sujets d'ordre informatif touchèrent :

- les progrès accomplis en ce qui concerne les noms géographiques et les langues officielles;
- des décisions concernant des toponymes du territoire domaniale situé dans les provinces et les territoires;
- les progrès accomplis par les membres concernant les noms dérogatoires;
- les activités des Nations Unies et du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques (GENUNG), notamment la réunion du GENUNG en janvier 2000
- le point sur les activités de la Direction des services cartographiques de RNCan.

Un groupe de travail se réunira au début de 2001 pour amorcer le processus de mise à jour du Plan stratégique du CPCNG. Également au début de 2001, un autre groupe de travail se réunira pour assurer le suivi de la réunion de l'an dernier en ce qui concerne le processus de communication des noms géographiques aux groupes autochtones.

Le Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines et marines (CCNESMM) ne s'est pas réuni avant la réunion annuelle. Aucun rapport n'a donc été préparé. Il est rendu compte des travaux concernant les autres comités consultatifs aux pages 24 à 36.

Geographical Names Board of Canada Commission de toponymie du Canada



Figure 1. Annual meeting in Winnipeg, Manitoba, 21 - 22 September 2000 (Source: *Geographical Names Program, Manitoba*) | **Réunion annuelle à Winnipeg, Manitoba, les 21 - 22 septembre 2000** (Source: *Geographical Names Program, Manitoba*)

First row (left to right) / première rangée (gauche à droite) : J. Ball (Ontario), M. Aubrey (Alberta), D. Brown, N. René (Quebec / Québec), G. Jacob (Chair, GNBC / Présidente, CTC), D. Arthur (Saskatchewan), A. Okulitch (Chair, ACND / Président, CCND), J. Mason (British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique), B. Kenny (Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard), L. Baudouin-Tardif (Translation Bureau / Bureau de la traduction), B. Kidd (National Archives / Archives nationales), R. Payne (Executive Secretary, USBGN / Secrétaire exécutif, USBGN)

Second row (left to right) / deuxième rangée (gauche à droite) : N. MacNaughton (Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve), C. Landry (New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick), K. O'Brien (GNBC Coordinator / Coodinatrice de la CTC), N. Rochon (DIAND / MAINC), D. Hamelin, G. Welch (Chair, ACCDTS / Présidente, CCSDTN), S. Dinner (Canada Post / Postes Canada), B. Bowler (GeoNames Manager / Gestionnaire des Noms géographiques), J. Revie, H. Ross, L. Lahache (Assembly of First Nations / l'Assemblée des premières nations), J. Kingsley (GSC / CGC)

Third row (left to right) / troisième rangée (gauche à droite) : G. Champoux (DND / MDN), D. Wall (statistics Canada / Statistique Canada), F. Faucher (Centre for Topographic Information / Centre d'information topographique), E. Atkinson (Nunavut), A. Vallières, A. Lapierre (Chair, ACTR / Président, CCRT), W. Furr (Executive Secretary, COGNA / Secrétaire exécutif, COGNA), T. Buchner, G. Holm (Manitoba), D. Kappel, J. Hunston (Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon), R. Freeman (Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest), D. Wills (Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse), C. Dufault (Elections Canada / Élections Canada), P. Goldring (Parks Canada / Parcs Canada)



Reports of the GNBC Advisory Committees Rapports des Comités consultatifs de la CTC

The following advisory committees reported at the 39th Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, 20 to 22 September 2000 / Les Comités consultatifs suivants ont présenté leur rapport à la trente-neuvième réunion annuelle de la Commission de toponymie du Canada qui s'est tenue à Winnipeg, Manitoba, du 20 au 22 septembre 2000.

Canadian Digital Toponymic Services

G. Welch¹

Grace Welch, as Interim Chair, welcomed members and observers to the meeting. The committee provides members with an opportunity to exchange information on software and hardware and discusses new developments or issues related to the storage, distribution and accessibility of geographical names databases.

Database development

The past year has been one of stability in terms of members' databases; no major changes were reported to databases, hardware, or software.

Improvement to data content continues in many jurisdictions. Ontario continues to upgrade coordinates to seconds and then convert all coordinates to NAD 83; this project is nearing completion. Nova Scotia plans to upgrade its place name central locator points and upgrade to NAD 83 values, an important component in providing map-supported geographical names information on their web server. In Manitoba, research for the new publication *Geographical Names of Manitoba* is resulting in the verification and enhancement of origin information, which will be added to the Manitoba Geographical Names Data Base. Quebec has enriched their database with origin information for more than 12 000 records. In British Columbia, over 8 000 records have been examined and updated from the name cards, resulting in the database being enriched with origin information and the addition of alternate or cross-reference names. They also initiated a project to compare the British Columbia Geographic Names Information System against names displayed in the provincial 1:20 000 map

Services canadiens des données toponymiques numériques

G. Welch¹

Grace Welch, à titre de présidente intérimaire, accueille les membres et les observateurs à la réunion. Le comité fournit aux membres l'occasion d'échanger de l'information sur les logiciels et le matériel, et fait le point sur les nouveautés ou les questions d'actualité concernant le stockage, la distribution et l'accessibilité des données des bases de données toponymiques.

Élaboration des bases de données

L'année dernière a été une année stable en ce qui a trait aux bases de données des membres; aucune modification majeure n'a été apportée aux bases de données, au matériel ou aux logiciels.

Les différentes autorités continuent d'améliorer le contenu des données. L'Ontario continue de raffiner les coordonnées à la seconde près, puis de les convertir au NAD 83; ce projet est presque terminé. La Nouvelle-Écosse entend améliorer ses points centraux de localisation des toponymes et les aligner sur les valeurs du NAD 83, un travail important pour fournir de l'information sur les toponymes cartographiques sur le serveur Internet. Au Manitoba, la recherche concernant la nouvelle publication *Geographical Names of Manitoba* consiste à vérifier et à améliorer l'information d'origine qui sera versée dans la base de données toponymiques du Manitoba. Le Québec a enrichi sa base de données en y versant de l'information d'origine sur plus de 12 000 fichiers. En Colombie-Britannique, plus de 8000 fichiers ont été examinés et mis à jour à partir des fiches toponymiques, ce qui a permis d'enrichir sa base de données en y versant de l'information d'origine et en y ajoutant des toponymes de rechange et des renvois à d'autres toponymes. Les autorités ont

database. Over 3 000 spelling errors were detected in the map data and corrected. Another 300+ names missing from the British Columbia geographical names database were identified and added. Newfoundland continues to develop its plot verification and automated coordinate editing process, which will allow for identification of feature extent over the web. This capability was demonstrated at last year's meeting in Charlottetown.

Members were interested to hear the results of the evaluation of the LINUX operating system which was conducted last year by the Commission de Toponymie du Québec: the tests were very positive but because of the lack of software development tools in French, the Commission will not be adopting this software. They will be moving to a Windows NT (version 7) environment with an SQL server in the next year.

Integration with GIS systems

As reported in previous years, there is an increasing trend to link geographic names data bases with geographic information systems (GIS). The Northwest Territories Geographic Names Database will soon be integrated into a GIS now under development. Manitoba has developed a GIS toponymic layer that will display active geographical names within ArcView, a common GIS programme.

We know that toponyms are fascinating, sometimes controversial, but have we ever thought of them as smart? British Columbia is now in the first phase of its "smart toponym" project, which links individual toponyms to their feature, thus "a smart toponym knows its place". They have begun with linking toponyms to water features as part of the Watershed Atlas Project.

Ontario has initiated a project to incorporate their geographical names database into the corporate GIS, which is called NRVIS (Natural Resources Value Information System). The project will look at the best method of integrating the names database with other coverages, changes to attributes and representation of extent. A similar initiative is occurring at the federal level. The Geographical Names Section will be working with the Centre for Topographic Information (Sherbrooke) as part of the Toponymy Framework

également lancé un projet visant à comparer le contenu du Système d'information toponymique de la Colombie-Britannique à celui de la base de données des cartes provinciales au 1/20 000. Plus de 3000 fautes d'orthographe ont été relevées dans les données cartographiques, puis corrigées. Plus de 300 autres noms ne figurant pas dans la base de données de la Colombie-Britannique ont été relevés et ajoutés. Terre-Neuve continue de mettre au point sa méthode de vérification des tracés et de mise en forme automatique des coordonnées, qui permettra de vérifier l'étendue des entités sur le Web. Une démonstration a été présentée lors de la réunion de l'an dernier à Charlottetown.

Les membres étaient désireux de connaître les résultats de l'évaluation du système d'exploitation LINUX faite l'an dernier par la Commission de toponymie du Québec : les essais ont été très concluants, mais, à cause du manque d'outils de développement en français, la Commission n'adoptera pas ce logiciel. L'an prochain, elle optera plutôt pour un environnement Windows NT (version 7) sur serveur SQL.

Intégration aux systèmes d'information géographique

Comme les années passées, la tendance est à l'établissement de liens entre les bases de données toponymiques et les systèmes d'information géographique (SIG). La base de données toponymiques des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sera bientôt intégrée à un SIG qui est actuellement en préparation. Le Manitoba a mis au point un thème toponymique de SIG qui affichera en mode actif les noms géographiques dans ArcView, un logiciel courant de SIG.

Nous savons que les toponymes suscitent beaucoup d'intérêt, voire la controverse, mais avons-nous déjà pensé à les rendre intelligents? La Colombie-Britannique entreprend actuellement la première étape de son projet de « toponymes intelligents », visant à relier chaque toponyme à son entité, ce qui permettra de dire « qu'un toponyme intelligent sait où il se trouve ». Les autorités ont commencé à relier des toponymes à leurs plans d'eau dans le cadre du projet de l'Atlas des bassins hydrographiques.

L'Ontario a lancé un projet visant à intégrer sa base de données toponymiques au SIG provincial qui s'appelle NRVIS (Natural Resources Value Information System). L'objectif est de trouver la meilleure méthode pour intégrer à la base de données toponymiques d'autres couvertures,





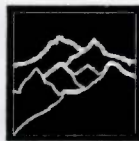
Project to ensure that topographic maps display the most up-to-date names information. They are also exchanging data with Elections Canada but the project is only in the very preliminary stages.

Civic addressing and 911 projects have been completed in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. These projects have resulted in enhancements of geographic databases.

The integration of names data into GIS systems will not be without challenges, due to a number of factors:

- the existing names databases are structured differently than GIS systems;
- the problem of spatially delineating geographical and cultural features has yet to be fully resolved;
- there are issues related to displaying a name with its feature: the location of the name on a map, how to indicate that a name may need to be repeated multiple times along an extended linear feature, or to suppress the display of names at certain scales.

The committee can expect that these questions will continue to be discussed at forthcoming meetings as members share their experience.



Dissemination of toponymic information: the Internet and more

The Geographical Names Section was pleased to announce that Saskatchewan has signed an agreement permitting the dissemination of their geographical names information. Manitoba reported that they have published a fully-searchable CD version of the *Gazetteer of Canada: Manitoba* and would be willing to share their experience with the process with committee members.

The Internet continues to play a prominent role in the dissemination of names information and is being used in innovative ways. Perhaps the most innovative is British Columbia's addition of a multi-media component <http://www.gdbc.gov.bc.ca/bcnames/g2_nl.htm> to their geographical names Internet site. For

changements d'attributs et représentations de l'étendue. Une initiative semblable a été lancée au niveau fédéral. La Section des noms géographiques collaborera avec le Centre d'information topographique de Sherbrooke au Projet des cadres toponymiques dans le but de s'assurer que les cartes topographiques portent les toponymes les plus récents. Elle échangera également des données avec Élections Canada, mais le projet n'en est qu'à ses débuts.

Au Nouveau-Brunswick et à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, les projets concernant les adresses municipales et le 911 sont terminés; ils ont permis d'améliorer les bases de données toponymiques.

L'intégration des données toponymiques dans les SIG comporte d'énormes défis à cause de plusieurs facteurs :

- les structures des bases de données toponymiques et des SIG sont différentes;
- il reste à résoudre le problème de délimitation spatiale des entités géographiques et culturelles;
- il est difficile d'associer un toponyme à son entité : Comment placer le toponyme sur la carte? Comment indiquer qu'un toponyme doit être répété plusieurs fois le long d'une entité linéaire étendue? Comment éliminer des toponymes à certaines échelles?

Le comité s'attend à ce que ces questions reviennent lors des prochaines réunions, lorsque les membres partageront leurs expériences.

Diffusion de l'information toponymique : l'Internet et plus

La Section des noms géographiques est heureuse d'annoncer que la Saskatchewan a signé une entente permettant la diffusion de ses toponymes. Le Manitoba annonce qu'il a publié un CD de recherche du *Répertoire toponymique du Canada : le Manitoba* et qu'il est prêt à partager son expérience à cet égard avec les membres du comité.

L'Internet continue de jouer un rôle de premier plan dans la diffusion des données toponymiques et est exploité de plusieurs façons originales. L'exemple le plus frappant, c'est l'ajout par la Colombie-Britannique d'une composante multimédia, à l'adresse http://www.gdbc.gov.bc.ca/bcnames/g2_nl.htm. Sur le site toponymique Internet, l'utilisateur peut



those place names changed as a condition of the Nisga'a Treaty, photographs of the site and an audio accompaniment are available; users can enable a free web player and hear the name repeated three times by an elder. British Columbia plans to expand its programme to include audio files for names in other Aboriginal languages. All agreed that this is quite an exciting application of the web capabilities to enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of geographical names. The Secretariat maintains a table of toponymic web site links, which identifies what type of names information is available on the web by province and territory. They will now have to add a new category "multi-media" to indicate the multi-media capabilities of the British Columbia web site.

As noted, Quebec has added origin information to more than 12 000 names and this information is available over the Internet. They plan to continue to add origin information to 10 000 names per year. A new search engine on their site makes it easier for the public to find Quebec names. They also offer the public the option of submitting suggestions for new names via a form on their web site.

Nova Scotia reported that they plan to link place and lake names to high quality maps on their web site.

As Internet map services or delivery of spatial data over the web become more commonplace, in both the public and private domains, there is an increased interest in and demand for geographical names. A representative from Manitoba Natural Resources gave members of the committee a demonstration of the Manitoba Land Initiative. This project delivers spatial databases and geographical names information to departments in the province of Manitoba via an Intranet.

There were positive comments about the look of the Geographical Names Section web site although some problems finding information were reported since the revamping of the site. The Secretariat noted that the web site is soon to be revised as part of the government initiative to have a "common look and feel" for all government web sites.

As noted in the past, it was hoped that members' access to the Canadian Geographical Names Data

consulter des photographies et une trame sonore concernant les toponymes modifiés dans le cadre du Traité des Nisga'a et mettre en marche sans frais un lecteur sur le Web pour entendre un aîné prononcer trois fois tel ou tel toponyme. La Colombie-Britannique entend enrichir son programme de fichiers audio de toponymes dans d'autres langues autochtones. Tous conviennent qu'il s'agit d'une application passionnante des possibilités qu'offre le Web pour sensibiliser le public à la toponymie. Le Secrétariat propose une liste de liens avec des sites Web de toponymie qui indiquent quels types de toponymes se trouvent sur le Web, par province et territoire. Il reste maintenant à ajouter une nouvelle catégorie « multimédia » pour faire connaître les possibilités multimédia du site Web de la Colombie-Britannique.

Comme il a été mentionné, le Québec a ajouté de l'information d'origine sur plus de 12 000 toponymes, et cette information est accessible sur l'Internet. Les autorités prévoient ajouter de l'information d'origine sur 10 000 toponymes par année. Un nouveau moteur de recherche permet au public de trouver plus facilement les toponymes du Québec. Le public peut également proposer de nouveaux toponymes sur un formulaire électronique.

La Nouvelle-Écosse signale qu'elle prévoit établir sur son site Web un lien entre les noms de localités et de lacs et des cartes de grande qualité.

À mesure qu'Internet offre de plus en plus de services cartographiques ou de données spatiales, dans les secteurs public et privé, la toponymie suscite un intérêt et une demande grandissante. Un représentant des Ressources naturelles du Manitoba a fait devant les membres du comité une démonstration du Manitoba Land Initiative. Ce projet permet aux ministères de la province d'accéder par un site Intranet à des bases de données spatiales et à des renseignements toponymiques.

La présentation du site Web de la Section de toponymie a suscité des commentaires positifs, même si des problèmes de recherche documentaire ont été signalés depuis la restructuration du site. Selon le Secrétariat, le gouvernement entend revoir bientôt le site dans le cadre de son initiative de « normalisation » de la présentation de tous ses sites Web.

Comme il a déjà été mentionné, on espère que les membres pourront de nouveau avoir accès à la



Base (CGNDB) could be restored with access to a stripped-down version of the CGNDB. However, a test with British Columbia has not been positive and it appears that considerable work is required to secure this access for the committee members.

Future activities

Canada Post's representative reported on international standards activities related to names concerns. ISO/CD 19112 is an initial attempt at a data model for geographic identifiers. As this has major implications for names work, interested members were asked to review the draft standard, which will be made available through the Secretariat.

In terms of other activities over the next year, we can anticipate increased integration of names data into GIS services, enhancements to the contents of members' databases, and improvements to public access to names information. Ontario presented a proposal for a Canada-wide database restructuring to improve linking of names data to corporate GIS systems. After discussion with the GNBC Secretariat, it is proposed that a consultant be hired to revise the logical model for geographical names and their linking to GIS services. Funding for the study may be available under the GeoConnections Framework Node but a proposal will need to be submitted. Ontario will work with the Secretariat on the funding proposal and members will be consulted throughout the process.

The last order of business was the confirmation of Grace Welch as the Chair of the Committee.

Endnote

1. Grace D. Welch, Map and GIS Librarian, University of Ottawa Library Network; Chair, Advisory Committee on Canadian Digital Toponymic Services



base de données toponymiques du Canada (BDTC), une fois cette dernière simplifiée. Toutefois, l'essai mené en Colombie-Britannique n'a pas été concluant et il semble qu'il reste beaucoup de travail à faire pour rétablir l'accès à la base.

Prochaines activités

Un représentant de Postes Canada fait le point sur les activités internationales de normalisation toponymique. ISO/CD 19112 est une première tentative de normalisation des données sur les identificateurs géographiques. Comme cette initiative aura une grande incidence sur les travaux de toponymie, les membres intéressés sont invités à examiner le projet de norme dont ils pourront se procurer une copie auprès du Secrétariat.

Quant aux autres activités de la prochaine année, nous prévoyons intégrer davantage de données toponymiques dans des SIG, améliorer le contenu des bases de données des membres et améliorer l'accès du public aux données toponymiques. L'Ontario présente un projet de restructuration pancanadienne des bases de données afin d'améliorer le lien entre les données toponymiques et les SIG des différentes administrations. Après discussion avec le secrétariat de la BDTC, il est proposé d'embaucher un consultant pour revoir le modèle logique des toponymes et leur lien avec les SIG. L'étude pourrait être financée par le Comité du noyau du réseau consultatif sur l'accès de GéoConnexions, mais une proposition devra être présentée. L'Ontario collaborera avec le Secrétariat à l'élaboration de la proposition de financement, et les membres seront consultés à toutes les étapes.

Le dernier point à l'ordre du jour porte sur la confirmation de Grace Welch au poste de présidente du Comité.

Note

1. Grace D. Welch, bibliothécaire de la cartothèque et du SIG, réseau des bibliothèques de l'Université d'Ottawa, et présidente du Comité consultatif sur les services canadiens de données toponymiques numériques.

Toponymy Research

A. Lapierre¹

Chairman's opening remarks

The Chairman welcomed members and observers to Regina and, on behalf of the Committee, thanked Gerry Holm and the Government of Manitoba for their warm welcome.

Field work activities

Members reported on various research activities which were carried out in their jurisdictions in spite of increasingly limited resources. These included efforts to set up names boards in New Brunswick and Nunavut, a successful student exchange programme between Quebec and Manitoba, and the increased involvement of Native groups in field work in the Northwest Territories and in British Columbia. As the British Columbia Geographical Names Office meets the provincial criteria of accountability and transparency, the creation of a names board in that province is not viewed as a necessity. Gerry Holm reported that most field work in Manitoba at the present time stems from the Emergency 911 and Civic Addressing programmes.



Aboriginal names

- **Aboriginal languages in each jurisdiction**

Some discrepancies between the English and French versions of the ACTR 1997 Working copy of *Aboriginal Languages - Canada* were reported and will be addressed by the Secretariat. The list will have to be revised to include Nunavut as a jurisdiction and adjustments made to the Eskimo-Aleut family. Revisions are also required for some British Columbia First Nation languages. Louise Lahache from the Assembly of First Nations indicated at the Charlottetown meeting (1999) that she would be circulating the list among First Nations and providing comments.

Recherche toponymique

A. Lapierre¹

Mot d'ouverture du président

Le président a souhaité la bienvenue aux membres et aux observateurs à Regina et, au nom du CCRT, il a remercié Gerry Holm et le gouvernement du Manitoba pour leur accueil chaleureux.

Enquêtes sur le terrain

Les membres ont fait rapport sur les diverses activités de recherche qui ont été exécutées dans leurs territoires respectifs, malgré la diminution constante des ressources. À noter en particulier les démarches qui ont été faites au Nouveau-Brunswick et au Nunavut pour créer des commissions toponymiques, le succès d'un programme d'échange d'étudiants entre le Québec et le Manitoba et l'augmentation de la participation des groupes autochtones dans les enquêtes sur le terrain dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et en Colombie-Britannique. Étant donné que le Geographical Names Office de la Colombie-Britannique remplit les conditions de responsabilisation et de transparence imposées par le gouvernement provincial, la création d'une commission toponymique n'est pas considérée comme une nécessité dans cette province. Gerry Holm a signalé que la majeure partie des enquêtes sur le terrain qui ont lieu au Manitoba à l'heure actuelle découlent du programme du service d'urgence 911 et du programme des adresses de voirie.

Noms autochtones

- **Langues autochtones dans chaque province et territoire**

Des différences ont été relevées entre les versions anglaise et française du document de travail *Langues autochtones du Canada* que le CCRT a produit en 1997; le Secrétariat y verra. Il faudra réviser la liste pour y inclure le Nunavut et apporter des corrections à la famille des langues Esquimaudes-Aléoutiennes. Des corrections s'imposent également pour certaines langues autochtones de la Colombie-Britannique. Louise Lahache, de l'Assemblée des Premières nations, a indiqué à la réunion de Charlottetown (1999) qu'elle ferait circuler la liste parmi les membres des Premières nations et qu'elle livrerait ses commentaires.





- **follow-up on writing and name approval procedures**

There was some concern expressed over the increased use of diacritics in the writing systems of some Aboriginal languages. This could lead to possible confusion and/or difficulty of rendition. As many as three diacritic signs for one character are being used in some languages. To compound the problem, linguists who are called upon to advise Native groups often work independently and do not always agree on the sound value of diacritics, leading to possible confusion when several languages are used on the same map sheet.

Nisga'a names on the British Columbia geographical names database now have an audio component allowing the user to click on the name and hear the pronunciation given by a Native speaker three times. Another pronunciation aid is given in the form of folk phonetics which accompany names spelt in the Nisga'a orthography. (See <http://www.gdbc.gov.bc.ca/bcnames/g2_nl.htm>). Quebec has given priority to Aboriginal names in areas where Native communities exist. In the past year, for example, some 28 names previously approved in French or English were replaced by Algonquin names in the Maniwaki area.

A working group of ACTR met in December 1999 at the GNBC Secretariat to deal with the issue of procedure in the handling of naming and renaming in Indian reserves. This was in response to the need expressed at the 1999 CPCGN meeting for greater streamlining of the process by which names become official in Native lands. ACTR examined the various issues raised by the working group. ACTR felt that focus should be given to the responsibilities of the various bodies involved in the decision-taking process and to the issue of communication in general with the Native groups. The involvement of these groups in the naming process was viewed as paramount. It was suggested, for example, that in some instances, the GNBC could be viewed as an advisor while the First Nations could constitute the names authority in a particular reserve. The role of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) was viewed as somewhat problematic. The Department was willing to withdraw from approving names of geographical features within Indian reserves and pass on these responsibilities to the Native groups but it retains final authority on the names of the reserves. The prevailing feeling of ACTR was that in spite of efforts

- **suivi des procédures d'écriture et d'approbation des noms**

L'usage accru que l'on fait des signes diacritiques dans les systèmes d'écriture de certaines langues autochtones soulève des préoccupations. Cela risque de semer la confusion ou de compliquer la reproduction. Dans certaines langues, on utilise jusqu'à trois signes diacritiques différents pour un même caractère. Pour ajouter au problème, les linguistes que consultent les groupes autochtones travaillent souvent en vase clos et ne s'entendent pas toujours sur la prononciation des signes diacritiques, d'où un risque de confusion lorsque plusieurs langues sont utilisées sur une même feuille de carte.

Les noms Nisga'as répertoriés dans la base de données toponymique de la Colombie-Britannique sont désormais associés à des fichiers audio; l'utilisateur peut cliquer sur le nom et entendre trois fois le mot prononcé par un locuteur autochtone. En outre, les toponymes écrits avec l'orthographe Nisga'a sont accompagnés d'une clé de prononciation. (Voir le site <http://www.gdbc.gov.bc.ca/bcnames/g2_nl.htm>). Au Québec, la priorité a été donnée aux amérindianymes des régions où existent des collectivités autochtones. Par exemple, environ 28 noms dont il existait des formes approuvées en français ou en anglais ont été remplacés par des noms algonquins dans la région de Maniwaki.

Un groupe de travail du CCRT s'est réuni en décembre 1999 dans les locaux du Secrétariat de la CTC afin d'examiner la procédure à utiliser pour nommer et renommer des réserves indiennes. On répondait ainsi à un besoin exprimé au cours de la réunion de 1999 du CPCNG, où des membres avaient réclamé une simplification du processus d'officialisation des toponymes sur les terres autochtones. Le CCRT a considéré les diverses questions soulevées par le groupe de travail. Il estime qu'il faudrait mettre l'accent sur les responsabilités des divers organismes qui interviennent dans le processus décisionnel et sur la question générale de la communication avec les groupes autochtones. La participation de ces groupes au processus de désignation des entités est considérée comme primordiale. Comme certains l'ont suggéré, la CTC pourrait dans certains cas jouer un rôle de conseiller auprès des Premières nations, qui seraient l'autorité toponymique dans une réserve donnée. Le rôle du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord (MAINIC), par contre, est jugé problématique par certains. En

deployed in the past to increase the visibility of the GNBC and its mandate, the GNBC was still largely unknown to the Native community. This has led in the past to unnecessary duplication and lengthening of the approval process. In view of the increased need to streamline the communication process with Native groups, ACTR unanimously approved a resolution requesting the creation of a position of Communication Officer within the GNBC Secretariat. It was felt that this position was an absolute necessity if efforts to improve communication with the Native groups are to be successful. The resolution was later presented to the plenary session of the GNBC. It was agreed that the working group would meet again during 2000-2001 to continue working on this issue of ongoing concern. Janet Mason and Jeff Ball will join the working group.



• **publications**

The *Guide to the field collection of native geographical names* is now available as a PDF document on the GNBC web site. It is hoped that the third edition of *Aboriginal geographical names of Canada: an annotated bibliography* can be made available in the future on the GNBC web site.

GNBC Strategic Plan

The original CPCGN Strategic Plan was adopted in 1989 and was updated in 1993 and once again in 1997. There was a feeling that at the beginning of the new millennium, a new strategic plan for the GNBC was necessary. A sub-committee of ACTR comprised of Betty Kidd, David Brown, and André Lapierre was created. This group will be working with the GNBC Secretariat as the new plan is developed and will be conducting consultations with the jurisdictions over the next year.

Committee membership

It was proposed that the mandates of Christian Bonnelly, André Lapierre, and Philip Goldring be renewed for a one-year term.

effet, ce ministère était disposé à se retirer du processus d'approbation des noms des entités géographiques à l'intérieur des réserves indiennes, pour confier cette responsabilité aux groupes autochtones, mais il aurait quand même le dernier mot sur les noms des réserves. Le sentiment général au CCRT est que, malgré les efforts déployés jusqu'ici pour accroître la visibilité de la CTC et de son mandat, la Commission de toponymie du Canada demeure peu connue de la collectivité autochtone. Cette méconnaissance a créé par le passé des dédoublements inutiles et allongé le processus d'approbation. Or, comme il faut de plus en plus rationaliser le processus de communication avec les groupes autochtones, le CCRT a approuvé à l'unanimité une résolution demandant la création d'un poste d'agent des communications au Secrétariat de la CTC. On estime que ce poste est une nécessité absolue si l'on veut parvenir à améliorer la communication avec les Autochtones. La résolution a été présentée par la suite à la séance plénière de la CTC. Il a été convenu que le groupe de travail se réunirait à nouveau en 2000-2001 pour poursuivre la réflexion sur cette question préoccupante. Janet Mason et Jeff Ball se joindront au groupe de travail.

• **publications**

Le *Guide pour la collecte sur le terrain de toponymes autochtones* se trouve maintenant sur le site Web de la CTC, sous forme de document PDF. On espère être en mesure de mettre sur le même site la troisième édition de *La toponymie autochtone au Canada : bibliographie annotée*.

Plan stratégique de la CTC

Adopté en 1989, le Plan stratégique du CPCGN a été mis à jour en 1993, puis à nouveau en 1997. Le comité estime qu'en ce début de millénaire, la CTC devrait se doter d'un nouveau plan stratégique. Il a donc créé un sous-comité constitué de Betty Kidd, David Brown et André Lapierre. Ce groupe travaillera en collaboration avec le Secrétariat à l'élaboration du nouveau plan et procédera à des consultations avec les provinces et territoires au cours de la prochaine année.

Composition du comité

Les membres ont proposé de renouveler les mandats de Christian Bonnelly, d'André Lapierre et de Philip Goldring pour un an.





Bibliography of Canadian toponymy

In view of the monumental task involved in compiling an annotated bibliography of Canadian toponymy, both in terms of human resources and budget, it was thought at the Charlottetown meeting (1999) that an alternate solution would be to focus on the particular rather than the comprehensive. To illustrate this approach, a small collection of 20 representative examples of toponymic publications was prepared by Helen Kerfoot, Emeritus Scientist at NRCan, and will be available on the GNBC web site once its translation is completed. It is hoped that this selection will help novice toponymists to come to grips with basic information in naming in Canada.

Name density progress report

At last year's meeting, a working group comprised of Gordon Handcock, Gerry Holm, and Alain Vallières was struck with the mandate to explore new ways of reporting the extent of naming activity in Canada.

Since the Halifax meeting in 1990, ACTR has been presenting Completed Toponymic Fieldwork (CTF) maps prepared by Dr. Roger Pitblado, showing toponymic field work carried out by the different naming authorities in Canada in a given year. The original intent was to show the extent of naming in the country while at the same time identifying areas in need of field work.

While addressing the issue of field coverage, the CTF maps had two major shortcomings. First, areas that were well named and surveyed on NTS map sheets before the 1970s but where no subsequent surveys had taken place showed as blank on the CTF maps. Secondly, if a partial survey to change, for instance, a few names took place in an area where a comprehensive survey had previously been conducted, that area would show up as partially surveyed.

The sub-committee explored the idea of mapping toponymic densities as an alternate solution, following the example of Quebec, which produced such maps in 1987 and 1999. Using data provided by the GNBC Secretariat, Statistics Canada produced a set of maps with two ranges [0, 1-5, 5-15, 15-30, 30-50, 50-135 names] and [0, 1-50, 51-150, 151-300, 301-500, 501-1501 names] which provide a much different image of the extent of

Bibliographie de la toponymie canadienne

Étant donné que l'établissement d'une bibliographie annotée de la toponymie canadienne constitue une tâche monumentale et consomme beaucoup de ressources humaines et budgétaires, les membres réunis à Charlottetown en 1999 ont pensé que l'on pourrait miser sur une perspective particulière plutôt que globale. Pour illustrer cette approche, Helen Kerfoot, scientifique émérite à RNCAN, a réuni une vingtaine d'exemples de notices bibliographiques de publications toponymiques, qui seront placés sur le site Web de la CTC dès qu'elles auront été traduites. Cet échantillon, espère-t-on, aidera les toponymistes novices à bien s'imprégner de l'information fondamentale concernant la toponymie canadienne.

Rapport d'étape sur la densité toponymique

Au cours de la réunion de l'année dernière, le CCRT avait mis sur pied un groupe de travail composé de Gordon Handcock, Gerry Holm et Alain Vallières afin d'explorer de nouvelles façons de rendre compte de l'étendue de l'activité toponymique au Canada.

Depuis la réunion de Halifax de 1990, le CCRT présente chaque année des cartes des enquêtes toponymiques sur le terrain établies par M. Roger Pitblado, qui montrent l'étendue des enquêtes toponymiques sur le terrain effectuées au cours d'une année donnée par les divers organismes du Canada. L'idée, au départ, était d'indiquer l'ampleur de l'activité toponymique au pays et de mettre en évidence les régions où des travaux s'imposaient.

Même si elles constituent une représentation fidèle des enquêtes toponymiques, les cartes accusent deux lacunes majeures. Premièrement, on laisse en blanc des régions dont la toponymie a été bien établie et relevée sur des feuilles de cartes du SNRC avant 1970, mais où aucune enquête toponymique sur le terrain n'a eu lieu depuis. Deuxièmement, les régions qui avaient déjà fait l'objet d'enquêtes complètes et dans lesquelles on a procédé à une enquête partielle, pour modifier quelques noms par exemple, sont représentées sur les cartes comme des enquêtes partielles.

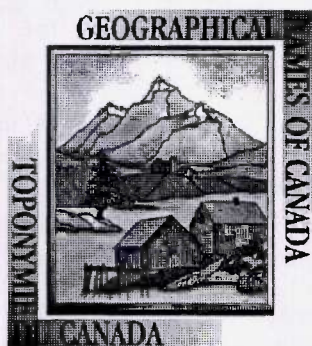
Le sous-comité a exploré la possibilité de produire des cartes de la densité toponymique comme solution de rechange, suivant en cela l'exemple du

naming in Canada. There are no longer any blanks and one can readily appreciate the areas of high density (Quebec, parts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland as well as the British Columbia coastline) as opposed to areas where density is less noticeable (Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

These maps correct the shortcomings of the previous CTF maps, but, in their present form, they do not allow the tracking of field work progress on an annual basis. The sub-committee will continue its work over the year and provide a progress report at the ACTR meeting next year.

Endnote

1. Dr. André Lapierre, Department of Linguistics, University of Ottawa; Chair, Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.



Québec, qui a produit des cartes de ce genre en 1987 et en 1999. À l'aide de données fournies par le Secrétariat de la CTC, Statistique Canada a produit un jeu de cartes avec deux classes d'intervalles différentes [0, 1-5, 5-15, 15-30, 30-50, 50-135 noms] et [0, 1-50, 51-150, 151-300, 301-500, 501-1501 noms] qui donnent un tableau passablement différent de l'étendue de l'activité toponymique au Canada. Il n'y a plus de blancs, et on peut facilement distinguer les régions à forte densité (Québec, certaines parties de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de Terre-Neuve, et littoral de la Colombie-Britannique) des régions de moindre densité (Territoires du Nord-Ouest et Nunavut).

Ces cartes comblent les lacunes des cartes précédentes des enquêtes complètes sur le terrain mais, sous leur forme actuelle, elles ne donnent pas une idée de la progression des enquêtes toponymiques sur le terrain d'une année à l'autre. Le sous-comité poursuivra son travail dans les mois qui viennent et fera le point au CCRT à sa réunion de l'an prochain.

Note

1. M. André Lapierre, Département de linguistique, Université d'Ottawa; président, Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.

UNGEGN document - Consistent use of place names

To see a PDF version of this four-page UNGEGN document, go to <http://www.vicnames.vic.gov.au/dmb1/plsql/gnr.init>. Then log on as a Public User. On the page you are taken to, go to Section 3 - **Reference Documents**. Click on Consistent Place Naming around the World. The page you are now taken to gives you a choice of seeing the entire *Consistent use of place names* document as a PDF file or of seeing each page individually in jpg format.

Printed copies of *Consistent use of place names* may be obtained by sending an e-mail to John Parker at: park106@attglobal.net.

Document GENUNG - «Consistent use of place names» (en anglais)

Pour voir une version anglaise en format PDF de ce document de quatre pages publié par GENUNG, pointer votre fureteur à : <http://www.vicnames.vic.gov.au/dmb1/plsql/gnr.init>. Entrer dans le système en tant que «Public User». Ensuite, cliquer sur «Section 3 - Reference Documents». Cliquer sur «Consistent Place Naming around the World». À la prochaine page sélectionner le document «*Consistent use of place names*» soit en format PDF, soit en format d'images individuelles JPG.

Des copies imprimées de «*Consistent use of place names*» sont disponibles. Prière de contacter John Parker par courriel à : park106@attglobal.net.





Nomenclature and Delineation

A. Okulitch¹

The Chairman welcomed all members and observers present, the agenda was adopted and, with minor corrections, the minutes of the Advisory Committee meeting of 30 September 1999 were approved.

Ms. Bowler reported on Aboriginal names and the communication process with Aboriginal groups, noting that a better communications package was being developed and that there was a growing awareness of the need to inform Native peoples about their rights and responsibilities regarding naming and renaming features under their new jurisdictions. There was some discussion of the possibility that some Native peoples felt that the term "Aboriginal" bore negative connotations and that the term "Indigenous" was preferred. However, most members were of the opinion, based on their experience and the common use of the term in official texts and by Native peoples themselves, that it remained acceptable, and even was a term of pride, amongst all groups known to them. Moreover, "Indigenous" excludes the Metis. Nonetheless, members were asked to remain aware of changing connotations.

Dr. Lapierre chaired the Antarctic Working Group meeting held earlier in the year. Mrs. O'Brien presented the proposed guidelines for naming Antarctic features and these were approved. There followed discussion of the first naming proposal, the Blackwall Ice Stream after Hugh Blackwall Evans, and this was considered to meet the guidelines except for the lack of seconds of latitude and longitude in its coordinates. These will be obtained without impeding the approval of the proposal. The proposed Naming Guidelines, to be used for future Antarctic name submissions, were accepted with two modifications. One of the modifications was to be a rewording by Dr. Lapierre of paragraph four of the guidelines. Mr. Roger Payne, a regular observer from the United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN), who had first placed the issue of Canadian names in Antarctica before the ACND last year, noted that the USBGN had amended one of its policies.

Nomenclature et délimitation

A. Okulitch¹

Le président a souhaité la bienvenue à tous les membres et observateurs présents. Les membres ont adopté l'ordre du jour et approuvé, avec de légères modifications, le procès-verbal de la réunion du CCND tenue le 30 septembre 1999.

Mme Bowler a parlé des amérindianymes et des processus de communication avec les Autochtones. Elle a signalé que le programme de communication est en voie d'amélioration, et que les gens sont de plus en plus conscients de la nécessité d'informer les Autochtones de leurs droits et responsabilités en ce qui concerne la désignation et les changements de noms des entités situées dans leurs nouveaux territoires. Il semblerait que certains Autochtones attribuent une connotation négative au terme « Aboriginal » et préféreraient que l'on utilise « Indigenous ». Une discussion s'est engagée à ce sujet. La plupart des membres estiment, d'après leur propre expérience et compte tenu de l'usage qui est fait couramment du mot « Aboriginal » dans les textes officiels et parmi les Autochtones eux-mêmes, qu'il demeure acceptable. Ils constatent même que ce terme suscite un sentiment de fierté dans les groupes autochtones qu'ils connaissent. De plus, le vocable « Indigenous » exclut les Métis. Néanmoins, on a demandé aux membres de se tenir à l'affût des changements sémantiques dont le mot pourrait faire l'objet.

M. Lapierre avait présidé la réunion du groupe de travail sur l'Antarctique qui s'était tenue durant l'année. Mme O'Brien a présenté les lignes directrices proposées pour la désignation des entités de l'Antarctique, que les membres ont approuvées. Les membres se sont ensuite penchés sur la première proposition de nom dont ils aient été saisis, le toponyme *Blackwall Ice Stream* (courant glaciaire Blackwall), nommé d'après Hugh Blackwall Evans; ils l'ont jugée conforme aux lignes directrices, sauf qu'il manque les secondes de latitude et de longitude dans les coordonnées. Ils estiment qu'il sera possible d'obtenir ce renseignement sans entraver le processus d'approbation. Les lignes directrices, sur lesquelles on se basera pour approuver les propositions de noms de l'Antarctique, ont été acceptées avec deux modifications. L'une d'elles a été suggéré par le M. Lapierre, qui a reformulé le quatrième paragraphe. M. Roger Payne, un

The USBGN will now allow consideration of names proposals by non-U.S. citizens if there is no authority in that country that deals with names in Antarctica. The proposal may also be reviewed if the national names authority in that country declines to review the proposal or indicates that it has no opinion. The former policy had been one of the reasons for involving the GNBC in Antarctic naming.

Mrs. Baudouin-Tardif reported on the status of generic terms and activities of the Translation Bureau. No new terms were introduced in the past year. Some 1 800 requests for information about generics and translation issues were answered. Publication of Terminology Update was deferred. A new publication dealing with generic translation problems will appear early next year. Review of translation guidelines regarding geographical names continues.

Very good progress has been made in processing joint decisions. Dr. Goldring of Parks Canada noted that the list of outstanding decisions is more informative in its revised format and that Parks has been able to address numerous decisions through the hiring of new staff.

The issue of revisions to the list of pan-Canadian names, raised last year and investigated by Mrs. Revie with Treasury Board, is presently on hold, while Treasury Board revises some its policies.

Ms. Mason requested that a new generic term be initiated for "Treaty Settlement Land" as Former I.R. is not a term she would like to use. M. Vallières suggested the use of "Établissement amérindien" as used in Quebec. (This term could be translated as "Amerindian Settlement" in English.)

observateur assidu du United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN), qui a été le premier, l'an dernier, à attirer l'attention du CCND sur la question des noms canadiens dans l'Antarctique, signale que le USBGN a modifié une de ses politiques. L'organisme américain considérera désormais des propositions toponymiques provenant de citoyens non américains qui vivent dans un pays où aucune autorité ne s'occupe des toponymes de l'Antarctique. Il pourra également se pencher sur les propositions que l'autorité toponymique d'un autre pays refuse d'examiner ou sur lesquelles elle n'a pas d'opinion. L'ancienne politique est l'une des raisons qui ont amené la CTC à s'intéresser à la toponymie antarctique.

Mme Baudouin-Tardif a fait le point sur les travaux relatifs aux génériques et sur les autres activités toponymiques du Bureau de la traduction. Aucun générique n'a été ajouté à la liste l'année dernière. Le Bureau a répondu à environ 1 800 demandes d'information sur les génériques et sur d'autres questions concernant la traduction des toponymes. La publication de l'*Actualité terminologique* a été reportée. Une nouvelle publication traitant des problèmes de traduction des génériques paraîtra au début de l'année prochaine. Les lignes directrices relatives à la traduction des noms géographiques sont constamment réexaminées.

Des progrès considérables avaient été faits sur le plan des décisions conjointes. M. Goldring, de Parcs Canada, a signalé que la liste des décisions en suspens contient davantage d'information depuis qu'elle a été révisée, et mentionné que Parcs Canada avait été en mesure de se pencher sur de nombreuses décisions en embauchant du personnel.

Le dossier de la révision de la liste des noms d'intérêt pancanadien, que des membres ont ranimé l'année dernière et sur lequel Mme Revie s'est penchée avec le Conseil du Trésor, est actuellement sur la glace; on attend que le Conseil du Trésor révise certaines politiques.

Mme Mason a demandé que l'on adopte un nouveau générique pour désigner une terre visée par un règlement de revendications territoriales relatives à des droits issus d'un traité; elle n'aimerait pas utiliser l'expression « Former I.R. » (ancienne réserve indienne). M. Vallières suggère l'emploi du terme « Établissement amérindien » utilisé au Québec (qui pourrait se traduire « Amerindian Settlement » en anglais).





In other business, the Chair had to regretfully report that he had been instructed to resign from the GNBC because the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) was no longer including the expense of sending a representative to the annual meeting in its business plan. However, he had the pleasure to report that the Info group of the Earth Science Sector, in an attempt to conform to the Order in Council that created the GNBC, had appointed Mrs. Judy Kingsley to represent both the group and the GSC. Mrs. Kingsley brings many years of experience as a scientific editor and translator, with a geological background, to the position. The Chair also had the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Jeff Hunston, the member from Yukon, had agreed to take on the chairmanship of this committee.

In his departing remarks, the Chair thanked all the members and observers for a most enjoyable, interesting and informative 10 year experience serving on the GNBC and the ACND, and expressed the wish that he might continue to assist the Board as an ex officio member, if possible. His experience in computer cartography and geographic information systems might prove helpful on occasion in the years ahead, as many new delineation problems arise out of the integration of names databases and maps into GISs.

Endnote

1. Dr. Andrew Okulitch, Research Scientist, Geological Survey of Canada; Chair, Advisory Committee on Nomenclature and Delineation.

Le président a annoncé à regret qu'on lui avait demandé de démissionner de la CTC, car la Commission géologique du Canada (CGC) ne prévoit plus de budget dans son plan d'affaires pour envoyer un représentant à la réunion annuelle. En revanche, il a informé les membres que le groupe de l'information du Secteur des sciences de la Terre, afin de se conformer au décret du Conseil qui a créé la CTC, avait nommé Mme Judy Kingsley pour représenter à la fois le groupe et la CGC. Mme Kingsley a à son actif de nombreuses années d'expérience à titre de traductrice et de réviseuse scientifique, en plus de posséder une formation en géologie. Le président a annoncé également que M. Jeff Hunston, le représentant du Yukon, avait accepté d'assumer la présidence du CCND.

Le président a remercié tous les membres et observateurs de lui avoir permis de siéger pendant 10 ans à la CTC et au CCND, une expérience qu'il a trouvée des plus agréables, intéressantes et enrichissantes. Il a exprimé le désir de continuer à servir la Commission, à titre de conseil si possible. Son expérience en cartographie informatisée et dans le domaine des systèmes d'information géographique pourrait s'avérer très utile au cours des années à venir, d'autant plus que de nombreux problèmes de délimitation qui se posent actuellement sont liés à l'intégration des bases de données toponymiques et des cartes dans des SIG.

Note

1. M. Andrew Okulitch, chercheur scientifique, Commission géologique du Canada; président du Comité consultatif de la nomenclature et de la délimitation.

Antarctic web sites of interest / Liens sur l' Antarctique

Antarctic Digital Database (anglais seulement)

<http://www.scar.org/Publications/Ant_Digital_Database.html>

Canadian Polar Commission / Commission canadienne des affaires polaires

<<http://www.polarcom.gc.ca/homepage.htm>> / <http://www.polarcom.gc.ca/fr_homepage.htm>

Irish Antarctic Explorers (anglais seulement)

<<http://ireland.iol.ie/south-aris/irishexp.htm>>

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (anglais seulement)

<<http://www.scar.org/>>

USBGN Policy Covering Antarctic Names (anglais seulement)

<<http://geonames.usgs.gov/antex.html>>

USGS Query Form for Antarctica (anglais seulement)

<<http://geonames.usgs.gov/antform.html>>



United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) 1999-2000 - Report to the Geographical Names Board of Canada, September 2000

Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques (GENUNG) 1999-2000 - Rapport à la Commission de toponymie du Canada, septembre 2000



Helen Kerfoot¹

This past year, activities of the United Nations concerning the standardization of geographical names have centred around the Twentieth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) held in New York in January 2000. Individual UN Member States, the UNGEGN divisions and working groups prepared documentation for the UNGEGN session and have now started to follow up their efforts in anticipation of the Eighth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names to be held in Berlin in August 2002. UNGEGN information may be found through the GeoNames Web Site at:

<http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/english/unindex.html> or
<http://toponymes.nrcan.gc.ca/francais/unindex.html>

(1) UNGEGN 2000

The Twentieth Session of UNGEGN was convened under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council in New York between 17 and 28 January 2000.

- The Session was attended by 131 participants from 52 countries, representing 18 of the 22 geographical/linguistic division of UNGEGN. In addition, 31 observers from various national and international organizations were present.
- In the absence of the UNGEGN Chair (Peter Raper from South Africa), Helen Kerfoot (Vice-Chair of UNGEGN) chaired the two-week session.

Au cours de la dernière année, les activités des Nations Unies concernant la normalisation des noms géographiques se sont articulées autour de la vingtième session du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques (GENUNG), qui avait lieu à New York en janvier 2000. Les États souverains membres de l'ONU, les divisions du GENUNG et les groupes de travail avaient préparé de la documentation pour la session du GENUNG et ont déjà commencé les préparatifs en vue de la huitième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, qui aura lieu à Berlin en août 2002. Le site Web suivant contient des renseignements sur le GENUNG :

<http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/english/unindex.html> ou
<http://toponymes.nrcan.gc.ca/francais/unindex.html>

(1) GENUNG 2000

La vingtième session du GENUNG s'est déroulée sous l'égide du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies, à New York, du 17 au 28 janvier 2000.

- 131 participants de 52 pays, représentant 18 des 22 divisions géographiques/linguistiques du GENUNG, étaient présents à la session. De plus, 31 observateurs de différentes organisations nationales et internationales y assistaient.
- En l'absence du président du GENUNG (Peter Raper de l'Afrique du Sud), la vice-présidente, Helen Kerfoot, a présidé la session de deux semaines.



- The following participated from Canada: Helen Kerfoot, Kathleen O'Brien, Jocelyne Revie, André Lapierre, Christian Bonnelly, Henri Dorion, Denis Chouinard.
- 107 working papers and information papers were presented and discussed. Canadian contributions addressed various topics from aspects of Canadian toponymic data and the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base to summary information on UNGEGN issues and activities. Canadian documents are listed in *Appendix 1*, the agenda in *Appendix 2*.
- The *Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twentieth session* (document UNGEGN/20) is now available from the UNGEGN Secretariat in New York.
- Les personnes suivantes représentaient le Canada : Helen Kerfoot, Kathleen O'Brien, Jocelyne Revie, André Lapierre, Christian Bonnelly, Henri Dorion et Denis Chouinard.
- 107 documents de travail et d'information ont été présentés et discutés. Les documents canadiens traitaient de divers sujets, allant de certains aspects des données sur la toponymie canadienne et de la Base de données toponymiques du Canada à de l'information sommaire au sujet des questions et des activités du GENUNG. La liste en est donnée à l'*Annexe 1*. L'ordre du jour figure à l'*Annexe 2*.
- Le *Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the Work of its Twentieth Session* (document UNGEGN/20) est maintenant disponible par l'entremise du Secrétariat du GENUNG à New York.

Considerable progress was made in many UN Member States on various aspects of geographical names standardization, from field recording of locally used names, to creation of toponymic data bases; dissemination of standardized names through paper gazetteers, digital files, and World Wide Web databases; and creation of national toponymic guidelines.

The six UNGEGN Working Groups reported advances in developing training materials and in promoting data exchange standards, in rationalizing differences in toponymic terminology and in the writing of country names, in endorsing single systems for romanization and in producing documentation to explain the need for geographical names standardization. A new *Glossary of Toponymic Terminology* is now ready for publication by the United Nations and a brochure on the importance of the consistent use of geographical names is available in English, and will be published by the UN in its six languages. The following web sites can be accessed for working group materials:

Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy
<http://toponymycourses.geog.uu.nl>

Working Group on Romanization Systems
<http://www.eki.ee/wgrs/>

Un grand nombre d'États membres du GENUNG ont fait des progrès considérables dans divers aspects de la normalisation des noms géographiques, depuis la collecte sur le terrain des noms utilisés localement jusqu'à la création de bases de données toponymiques, en passant par la publication des noms officiels par le truchement des répertoires toponymiques imprimés, de fichiers numériques et de bases de données sur Internet et la création de lignes directrices nationales sur la toponymie.

Les six groupes de travail du GENUNG ont chacun fait état des progrès réalisés sur les fronts suivants : conception du matériel de formation et promotion des normes d'échange de données, rationalisation de la terminologie toponymique et de l'écriture des noms de pays, approbation de systèmes uniques de romanisation et production de documentation expliquant la nécessité de normaliser les noms géographiques. Un nouveau *Glossaire de la terminologie toponymique* est maintenant prêt à publier sous l'égide des Nations Unies, et un dépliant sur l'importance d'une utilisation uniforme des noms géographiques a été produit en anglais et sera publié par l'ONU dans ses six langues officielles. Les sites Web suivants contiennent les documents des groupes de travail :

Groupe de travail sur les stages de formation en toponymie :
<http://toponymycourses.geog.uu.nl>

Working Group on Country Names (country names list in English, French, Spanish)

<http://www.culture.fr/culture/dglf/ressources/pays/pays.htm>

Working Group on Publicity and Funding (brochure)

<http://www.vicnames.vic.gov.au>

Despite many accomplishments, it is clear that the goals of standardization are not yet met throughout the world and, indeed, as technology advances, so do the needs expand for standardized geographical names for communication in different media. The Group of Experts, must still reach out to Member States that have not yet developed a process or authority responsible for standardization. Undoubtedly, the World Wide Web will play an increasingly significant role, and the greatly enlarged potential for public access underlines the need to have accurate and authoritative nationally standardized toponymic data for international use.

For encouragement of grassroots participation, UNGEGN has created 22 geographical/linguistic divisions to provide forums for discussion of issues of common interest. Canada currently participates in the newly-created French-speaking Division (Division francophone), as well as in the United States/Canada and the Romano-Hellenic divisions.

(2) Follow-up from the Twentieth Session of UNGEGN

As Vice-Chair of UNGEGN, Helen Kerfoot met with Mr. Hermann Habermann, Director of Statistics Division at the UN and Mr. Amor Laaribi, who joined the Statistics Division in March and will have responsibility for UNGEGN activities. Progress was made towards the publication of the *Glossary of Toponymic Terminology*, the information brochure, and Vol. II of the Conference Report (i.e. technical papers) from the Seventh UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1998. Channels for outreach to Member States not yet participating in UNGEGN activities were discussed, production of the UNGEGN Newsletter

Groupe de travail sur les systèmes de romanisation:

<http://www.eki.ee/wgrs/>

Groupe de travail sur les noms de pays (liste des noms de pays en anglais, français et espagnol) :

<http://www.culture.fr/culture/dglf/ressources/pays/pays.htm>

Groupe de travail sur la publicité et le financement (dépliant) :

<http://www.vicnames.vic.gov.au>

Malgré les nombreuses réalisations, il est clair que les objectifs de la normalisation ne sont pas atteints partout dans le monde. En fait, plus la technologie progresse, plus augmente la nécessité de normaliser les noms géographiques afin de pouvoir communiquer par différents médias. Le Groupe d'experts doit faire des démarches auprès des États membres qui n'ont pas encore élaboré un processus de normalisation ou constituer un organisme responsable de la normalisation. Comme, de toute évidence, Internet jouera un rôle de plus en plus important et que les possibilités d'accès du public augmenteront considérablement, nous devons disposer, pour nos besoins de communication internationale, de données toponymiques exactes et sanctionnées par les pays concernés.

Afin d'encourager la participation locale, le GENUNG a créé 22 divisions géographiques/linguistiques constituant des forums de discussion sur des questions d'intérêt commun. Actuellement, le Canada siège à la nouvelle Division francophone, ainsi qu'à la Division des États-Unis d'Amérique et du Canada et à la Division romano-hellénique.

(2) Suivi de la vingtième session du GENUNG

Helen Kerfoot, en tant que vice-présidente du GENUNG, a rencontré M. Hermann Habermann, directeur de la Division de la statistique de l'ONU, et M. Amor Laaribi, qui s'est joint à la Division en mars et qui sera responsable des activités du GENUNG. Des progrès ont été faits concernant la publication du *Glossaire de la terminologie toponymique*, du dépliant d'information et du Volume II des actes (c.-à-d., les communications techniques) de la septième Conférence de l'ONU sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, qui a eu lieu en 1998. On a discuté des démarches à faire auprès des États membres qui ne participent toujours pas aux activités du GENUNG. On a





for 2000 was initiated and creation of the UNGEGN web site planned.

The *UNGEGN Newsletter*, No. 23 (with information from Member States, divisions and working groups) was issued in July 2000. Copies can be obtained from the UNGEGN Secretariat.

Within the framework of the web site of the Statistics Division at UNHQ in New York, information is available on reports from the various conferences and sessions. In the latter part of 2000, a more comprehensive UNGEGN web site will be established and links made to the various sites created by divisions, working groups and individual Member States.

The new French-speaking Division has been active- its first meeting was held at the UNGEGN session and subsequently a work plan was formulated. This Division is chaired by M. Pierre Planques (France) and the divisional web site is maintained through the Commission de toponymie du Québec, at <http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/divfranco.htm>. An information bulletin is planned for distribution later this year.

(3) GeoNames 2000

To prepare for the forthcoming UN Conference, *GeoNames 2000* was organized by the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent committee on geographical names) in Frankfurt am Main on 29 and 30 March 2000. This two-day programme included sessions on the status of national standardization, concepts of names databases, German orthographic reform, romanization systems, and exonyms, as well as a visit to a German broadcasting station using a pronunciation data base for geographical names.

Helen Kerfoot participated in the seminar, making presentations on the selection of geographical names for cartographic products and on recent UNGEGN activities.

(4) Eighth Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

The next UN Conference will be held in Berlin, Germany, from 27 August to 5 September 2002.

également entrepris la production d'un bulletin pour l'année 2000 et planifié la création du site Web du GENUNG.

Le *Bulletin du GENUNG*, no 23 (contenant de l'information communiquée par les États membres, les divisions et les groupes de travail) a été publié en juillet 2000. Il est possible d'en obtenir une copie en s'adressant au Secrétariat du GENUNG.

On peut trouver de l'information concernant les rapports des différentes conférences et sessions sur le site Web de la Division de la statistique, au siège de l'ONU, à New York. Vers la fin de l'année 2000, on élaborera un site Web plus complet pour le GENUNG, avec des liens vers divers sites créés par les divisions, les groupes de travail et les États membres.

La nouvelle Division francophone s'est mise à l'œuvre; elle a tenu sa première réunion lors de la session du GENUNG, puis formulé un plan de travail. Présidée par M. Pierre Planques (France), elle a un site Web géré par les soins de la Commission de toponymie du Québec, à <http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/divfranco.htm>. Elle prévoit de distribuer un bulletin d'information toponymique plus tard cette année.

(3) Toponymie 2000

Afin de se préparer à la prochaine Conférence de l'ONU, le Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Comité permanent des noms géographiques), situé à Frankfurt am Main, a organisé le séminaire *Toponymie 2000*, qui avait lieu les 29 et 30 mars derniers. Ce programme de deux jours comprenait des séances sur l'état de la normalisation nationale, les concepts des bases de données toponymiques, la réforme orthographique allemande, les systèmes de romanisation et les exonymes, ainsi qu'une visite d'une station de radiodiffusion allemande utilisant une base de données sur la prononciation des noms géographiques.

Helen Kerfoot a participé au séminaire. Elle y a fait des présentations sur la sélection des noms géographiques pour des produits de cartographie et sur les récentes activités du GENUNG.

(4) La huitième Conférence sur la normalisation des noms géographiques

La prochaine Conférence de l'ONU aura lieu à Berlin, en Allemagne, du 27 août au 5 septembre

For organizational purposes, UNGEGN will convene on 26 August and 6 September. There will be no other session of UNGEGN between now and 2002.

(5) UNGEGN Secretariat contact

Copies of reports or other information concerning UNGEGN may be obtained from Mr. Amor Laaribi or Ms. Jenny Javier:

UNGEEN Secretariat
 United Nations Statistics Division
 2 UN Plaza, DC2-1418
 New York, NY 10017 USA
 Tel: 212-963-3042/5951
 Fax: 212-963-9851
 E-mail: Laaribi@un.org Javier@un.org

Appendix 1. Papers presented by Canadian participants at the Twentieth Session of UNGEGN

- WP 6 Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors for international use: an overview of existing guidelines and UNGEGN work to date
- WP 7 Standardized Canadian geographical names: a backbone for a new educational CD-ROM
- WP 8 Creating a compendium of technical papers submitted to the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and to the sessions of UNGEGN
- WP 26 Geographical names workshop, ICA Conference, August 14, 1999
- WP 27 Presentation to the International Cartographic Association on the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base
- WP 28 Products available from the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base and from provincial names authorities
- WP 29 Recent development concerning the content of the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base
- WP 30 Update on Canadian features with official names standardized in both English and French and their portrayal on Canadian federal government maps
- WP 31 Les exonymes: des objectifs à préciser
- WP 32 Les ressources d'Internet au service de la

2002. Pour des raisons organisationnelles, le GENUNG se réunira du 26 août au 6 septembre. Il n'y aura aucune autre session du GENUNG d'ici 2002.

(5) Personnes-ressources au Secrétariat du GENUNG

Pour obtenir des copies des rapports ou pour toute autre information concernant le GENUNG, veuillez communiquer avec M. Amor Laaribi ou Mme Jenny Javier :

Secrétariat du GENUNG
 Division de la statistique des Nations Unies
 2 UN Plaza, DC2-1418
 New York, NY 10017 USA
 Tél. : (212) 963-3042/5951
 Téléc. : (212) 963-9851
 Courriel : Laaribi@un.org Javier@un.org

Annexe 1. Communications présentées par les participants canadiens à la vingtième session du GENUNG

- WP 6 Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors for international use: an overview of existing guidelines and UNGEGN work to date
- WP 7 Standardized Canadian geographical names: a backbone for a new educational CD-ROM
- WP 8 Creating a compendium of technical papers submitted to the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and to the sessions of UNGEGN
- WP 26 Geographical names workshop, ICA Conference, August 14, 1999
- WP 27 Presentation to the International Cartographic Association on the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base
- WP 28 Products available from the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base and from provincial names authorities
- WP 29 Recent development concerning the content of the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base
- WP 30 Update on Canadian features with official names standardized in both English and French and their portrayal on Canadian federal government maps
- WP 31 Les exonymes: des objectifs à préciser
- WP 32 Les ressources d'Internet au service de la





normalisation des noms géographiques

- WP 49 From English to French: new trends in the translation of geographical names in Canada
- WP 51 International Cartographic Exhibition, Ottawa, ICA 1999
- WP 63 UNGEGN documentation available on the Canadian Geographical Names Web Site, Natural Resources Canada
- WP 73 Liste de noms de pays
- WP 74 Pour une meilleure visibilité du Groupe d'Experts: Nations Unies programme de commémoration toponymique valorisant le calendrier des célébrations des Nations Unies.

Canada also contributed to Divisional reports:

- WP 44 Report of the United States/Canada Division
- WP 79 Rapport de la Division francophone

Documents prepared by Canada for UNGEGN reference:

- WP 94 Web sites mentioned in working papers presented to the twentieth session of UNGEGN, January 2000
- INF 5(a) Resolutions adopted at the Seven United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998)
- INF 5(b) Résolutions adoptées par les sept conférences des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques (1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998)

Appendix 2. Agenda of the Twentieth Session of UNGEGN, 17-28 January 2000

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report of the Chairman
4. Report of the Secretary
5. Reports of the Divisions
6. Reports of the liaison officers, regional meetings and international organizations
7. Summary reports of the Working Groups

normalisation des noms géographiques

- WP 49 From English to French: new trends in the translation of geographical names in Canada
- WP 51 International Cartographic Exhibition, Ottawa, ICA 1999
- WP 63 UNGEGN documentation available on the Canadian Geographical Names Web Site, Natural Resources Canada
- WP 73 Liste de noms de pays
- WP 74 Pour une meilleure visibilité du Groupe d'Experts: Nations Unies programme de commémoration toponymique valorisant le calendrier des célébrations des Nations Unies

Le Canada a également contribué à la rédaction de rapports divisionnaires :

- WP 44 Report of the United States/Canada Division
- WP 79 Rapport de la Division francophone

Documents de référence préparés par le Canada pour le GENUNG :

- WP 94 Web sites mentioned in working papers presented to the twentieth session of UNGEGN, January 2000
- INF 5(a) Resolutions adopted at the Seven United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998)
- INF 5(b) Résolutions adoptées lors de la septième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques (1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998)

Annexe 2. Ordre du jour de la vingtième session du GENUNG, du 17 au 28 janvier 2000

1. Ouverture de la session
2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour
3. Rapport du Président
4. Rapport du Secrétaire
5. Rapport des divisions
6. Rapports des chargés de liaison, réunions régionales et organisation internationales
7. Comptes rendus analytiques des groupes de travail

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Meeting of the Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy 9. Meeting of the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers 10. Meeting of the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology 11. Meeting of the Working Group on Romanization Systems 12. Meeting of the Working Group on Country Names 13. Meeting of the Working Group on Publicity and Funding 14. Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors 15. Exonyms 16. Standardization in multilingual areas 17. Progress made on archiving documents pertaining to the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and to the sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names 18. Implementation of resolutions and the aims and functions of the Group of Experts 19. Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names 20. Twenty-first session of the Group of Experts 21. Other matters 22. Adoption of the report | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Réunion du Groupe de travail sur les stages de formation en toponymie 9. Réunion du Groupe de travail sur les nomenclatures de fichiers de données toponymiques 10. Réunion du Groupe de travail sur la terminologie toponymique 11. Réunion du Groupe de travail sur les systèmes de romanisation 12. Réunion du Groupe de travail sur les noms de pays 13. Réunion du Groupe de travail sur la publicité et le financement 14. Directives toponymiques à l'usage des éditeurs de cartes et autres éditeurs 15. Exonymes 16. Normalisation dans les domaines multilingues 17. Progrès accomplis dans l'archivage des documents issus des conférences des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques et des sessions du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques 18. Application des résolutions relatives aux objectifs et attributions du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques 19. Huitième Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques 20. Vingt-et-unième session du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques 21. Questions diverses 22. Adoption du rapport du Groupe d'experts. |
|--|---|



Endnote

1. Helen Kerfoot, Emeritus Scientist, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, and Vice-Chair, UNGEGN.

Note

1. Helen Kerfoot, scientifique émérite, Ressources naturelles Canada, Ottawa et vice-présidente du GENUNG

New publication / Nouveau publication

Racicot, André (2000): *List of Names for Countries, Capitals and Inhabitants / Liste des noms de pays, de capitales et d'habitants*. Catalogue number / Numéro de catalogue : S53-26/2000. ISBN 0-660-61328-X. Available from Public Works and Government Services / Disponible de Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada. More information:

<http://www.translationbureau.gc.ca/pwgsc_internet/english/03_tools/03_pubs/en/x21.htm> / Pour des plus amples renseignements :

<http://www.translationbureau.gc.ca/pwgsc_internet/francais/03_tools_f/03_pubs_f/fr/x21.htm>.



Recent municipal changes in Canada Changements municipaux récents au Canada



Kathleen O'Brien, compiler / compilatrice¹

Saskatchewan

Colgate (Village) was dissolved by Order in Council 274/2000 on 16 May 2000. Colgate, within the Rural Municipality of Lomond 37, will be retained in the CGNDB as a Hamlet.

The Village of **Adanac** was dissolved 3 August 2000 by Order in Council 468/2000. Adanac, within the Rural Municipality of Round Valley No. 410, will be retained in the CGNDB as a Hamlet.

The Village of **Evesham** was dissolved by Order in Council 469/2000 on 3 August 2000. Evesham, within the Rural Municipality of Eye Hill No. 382, will be retained in the CGNDB as a Hamlet.

The Village of **Jedburgh** was dissolved 3 August 2000 by Order in Council 470/2000. Jedburgh, within the Rural Municipality of Garry No. 245, will be retained in the CGNDB as a Hamlet.

The Village of **Kelfield** was dissolved by Order in Council 471/2000 on 3 August 2000. Kelfield, within the Rural Municipality of Grandview No. 349, will be retained in the CGNDB as a Hamlet.

Glentworth (Village) was dissolved on 6 September 2000 by Order in Council 553/2000. Glentworth, within the Rural Municipality of Waverley No. 44, will be retained as a Hamlet in the CGNDB.

The Village of **Glidden** was dissolved by Order in Council 624/2000 on 19 October 2000. Glidden, within the Rural Municipality of Newcombe No. 260, will be retained in the CGNDB as a Hamlet.

The Town of **Humboldt** was incorporated as a City by Minister's Order on 7 November 2000.

Saskatchewan

Le 16 mai 2000, le village de **Colgate** fut dissous selon le décret 274/2000. Colgate, à l'intérieur du Rural Municipality of Lomond 37, sera retenu comme hameau dans la BDTC.

Le village d'**Adanac** fut dissous le 3 août 2000 selon le décret 468/2000. Adanac, à l'intérieur du Rural Municipality of Round Valley No. 410, sera retenu comme hameau dans la BDTC.

Le village d'**Evesham** fut dissous selon le décret 469/2000 le 3 août 2000. Evesham, à l'intérieur du Rural Municipality of Eye Hill No. 382, sera retenu comme hameau dans la BDTC.

Le village de **Jedburgh** fut dissous le 3 août 2000 selon le décret 470/2000. Jedburgh, à l'intérieur du Rural Municipality of Garry No. 245, sera retenu comme hameau dans la BDTC.

Le village de **Kelfield** fut dissous selon le décret 471/2000 le 3 août 2000. Kelfield, à l'intérieur du Rural Municipality of Grandview No. 349, sera retenu comme hameau dans la BDTC.

Le 6 septembre 2000, le village de **Glentworth** fut dissous selon le décret 553/2000. Glentworth, à l'intérieur du Rural Municipality of Waverley No. 44, sera retenu comme hameau dans la BDTC.

Le village de **Glidden** fut dissous selon le décret 624/2000 le 19 octobre 2000. Glidden, à l'intérieur du Rural Municipality of Newcombe No. 260, sera retenu comme hameau dans la BDTC.

La ville d'**Humboldt** fut incorporée comme une grande ville par ordre du ministre (Minister's Order) le 7 novembre 2000.



**Changes to Quebec's municipalities -
1 January 1999 to 31 December 1999
Modification - municipalités du Québec -
1er janvier 1999 au 31 décembre 1999**

Based on / tiré de *Répertoire des municipalités du Québec 2000*

Table 1: Modifications to municipality names / Tableau 1 : Modifications aux noms des municipalités

Old / ancien	*	New / nouveau	*	Municipalité régionale de comté ou communauté urbaine
Saint-Zénon	P	Saint-Zénon	M	Matawinie
Kingsey	CT	Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey	M	Drummond
Langelier	CT	La Croche	M	Le Haut-Saint-Maurice
Pabok	MRC	Le Rocher-Percé	MRC	—

Table 2: Modifications to municipal structures / Tableau 2 : Modifications aux structures des municipalités

Old / ancien	*	New / nouveau	*	Municipalité régionale de comté ou communauté urbaine
Lac-à-la-Croix	M	Métabetchouan	V	Lac Saint-Jean-Est
Métabetchouan	V	Lac-à-la-Croix		
Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce	V	Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce	V	Robert-Cliche
Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce	P			
Saint-Armand	M	Saint-Armand	M	Brome-Missisquoi
Philipsburg	VL			
Sainte-Agathe	P	Sainte-Agathe-de-	M	Lotbinière
Sainte-Agathe	VL	Lotbinière		
Shipton	M	Danville	V	Asbestos
Danville	V			
Saint-Jules	M	Cascapédia	M	Bonaventure
Grande-Cascapédia	M			
Saint-Paul-de-	M	Sainte-Martine	M	Beauharnois-Salaberry
Châteauguay				
Sainte-Martine	M			
Oka	P	Oka	M	Deux-Montagnes
Oka	M			



Saint-Jean-Chrysostome	P	Saint-Chrysostome	M	Le Haut-Saint-Laurent
Saint-Chrysostome	VL			
Chatham	CT	Brownsburg-Chatham	M	Argenteuil
Brownsburg	VL			
Saint-Fidèle	M	La Malbaie	V	Charlevoix-Est
Rivière-Malbaie	M			
Cap-à-l'Aigle	VL			
Sainte-Agnès	P			
La Malbaie-Pointe-au-Pic	V			
Trois-Lacs	M	Asbestos	V	Asbestos
Asbestos	V			
Compton Station	M	Compton	M	Coaticook
Compton	M			
Henryville	M	Henryville	M	Le Haut-Richelieu
Henryville	VL			
Saint-Flavien	P	Saint-Flavien	M	Lotbinière
Saint-Flavien	VL			
Bergeronnes	CT	Les Bergeronnes	M	La Haute-Côte-Nord
Grandes-Bergeronnes	VL			
Saint-André- d'Argenteuil	P	Saint-André—Carillon	M	Argenteuil
Carillon	VL			
Saint-André-Est	VL			
Richmond	V	Richmond	V	Le Val Saint-François
Melbourne	VL			
Windsor	V	Windsor	V	Le Val Saint-François
Saint-Grégoire-de- Greenlay	VL			
Saint-Nicéphore	M	Saint-Nicéphore	V	Drummond
Sainte-Rosalie	VL	Sainte-Rosalie	V	Les Makkoutains
Paspébiac	M	Paspébiac	V	Bonaventure
Prévost	M	Prévost	V	La Rivière-du-Nord

**Changes to Quebec's municipalities -
effective 1 January 2000
Modification - municipalités du Québec -
en vigueur le 1er janvier 2000**

Based on / tiré de *Répertoire des municipalités du Québec 2000*



Table 1: Modifications to municipal structures / Tableau 1 : Modifications aux structures des municipalités

Old / ancien	*	New nouveau	*	Municipalité régionale de comté ou communauté urbaine
L'Islet-sur-Mer	M	L'Islet-sur-Mer-Saint-	M	L'Islet
L'Islet	V	Eugène-L'Islet		
Saint-Eugène	P			
Lachine	V	Lachine	V	Communauté urbaine de Montréal
Saint-Pierre	V			

* **Designations / Désignations** : CT = municipalité de canton; M = municipalité; MRC = municipalité régionale de comté ; P = municipalité de paroisse; V = ville; VL = municipalité de village.

Endnote / Note

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

News Flash!

Normalisation des noms de lieux - the French version of *Consistent use of place names* - is now available. A limited number of copies is available from the GNBC Secretariat (634-615 Booth St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0E9) or by contacting the UNGEGN Secretariat (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, DC-1-0852, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, U.S.A.).

Nouvelles éclair!

«*Normalisation des noms de lieux*», version française de «*Consistent use of place names*», est maintenant disponible. Un nombre limité d'exemplaires est disponible du Secrétariat de la CTC (634-615, rue Booth, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0E9) ou du Secrétariat du GENUNG (Département des affaires économiques et sociales, Division des statistiques, DC-1-0852, Organisation des Nations Unies, New York, New York 10017, États-Unis).





Current Toponymic Research Projects (2000) / Projets de recherche toponymique en cours (2000)

Andrew Geggie, compiler / compilateur!

In *Canoma* Vol. 5, No. 2 (December 1979), we printed a list of current toponymic research projects, with brief comments on the subject matter of each. Subsequently in December issues of *Canoma* this information has been updated by listing additions, amendments, and completions, grouped on a regional basis. This year, we provide only new information supplied to us by researchers in the fall of 2000. Should you have news of toponymic projects, the GNBC Secretariat would be glad to receive your comments. Anyone wishing to have addresses of particular researchers should also contact the Secretariat. Our Internet site <<http://geonames.NRCan.gc.ca>> has the complete list of toponymic research for 2000.

Dans *Canoma* vol. 5 n° 2 (décembre 1979), paraît une list de projets de recherche toponymique en cours avec un bref commentaire sur chaque projet. Dans les numéros subséquents de décembre de *Canoma* cette liste a été mise à jour incluant les additions, modifications et projets achevés, le tout groupé par régions. Cette année, nous incluons seulement les nouveaux renseignements fournis par les chercheurs en automne 2000. Au cas où vous auriez d'autres renseignements sur des projets en cours, le Secrétariat du CPCNG serait heureux de les recevoir ainsi que vos commentaires. Quiconque voudrait obtenir l'adresse d'auteurs de certains projets, n'a au'à contacter le Secrétariat de la CTC. Notre site Internet <<http://toponymes.RNCan.gc.ca>> à la liste complète des recherches toponymiques pour 2000.

Researcher (s)/ Recherchiste(s) /	Location of researcher Résidence du recherchiste	Project / Projet	Approximate time frame / Temps prévu
Atlantic Provinces / Provinces de l'Atlantique			
Fletcher, Christopher	Halifax	Seafloor feature names around the Aspotogan Peninsula, south shore, Nova Scotia	continuing/indéfini
Hamilton, WB	Sackville	Field research on place names of South Eastern New Brunswick	2000 - 2002
Québec / Quebec			
Hamelin, Louis- Edmond	Sillery	Rang	2000
		Nord et Hiver	2001
Prairie Provinces / les Prairies			
Aubrey, Merrily K	Edmonton	2005 for 2005-The best of Alberta's place names for Alberta's Centenary	2005
Kyba, Daniel A.	Edmonton	Guidebook of the Coal Branch area	2000

Léonard, C.J.	Regina	Toponymie d'origine et d'influence française en Saskatchewan de 1751 à nos jours - en révision / revision	2001
		Toponymie française chez Alexander Mackenzie	May/mai 2001
Tingley, Ken	Edmonton	"A" is Alberta	continuing/indéfini
		All These Were Honoured in Their Generations	continuing/indéfini

**Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon Territory
Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Nunavut et Territoire du Yukon**

Hamelin, Louis-Edmond	Sillery	Toponymes nordiques chez Mercator, 1595	continuing/indéfini
Hogarth, Donald D.	Ottawa	Toponymy of Resolution Island	published / publié 1998

Canada General / Canada dans son ensemble

Kalmakoff, Jonathan	Regina	Origin and meaning of Doukhobor place names in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia	continuing/indéfini
Kerfoot, Helen	Ottawa	Canada and United Nations standardization of geographical names	continuing/indéfini

Endnote/Note

1. Andrew Geggie, Geographical Names Section/Section des noms géographiques, Ottawa.

Publications of interest / Publications d'intérêt

Kurlansky, Mark (2001): *The Basque history of the world*. Vintage Canada, Toronto. ISBN 0-676-97366-3. \$21.95

Montbarbut, Johnny (2000): *La toponymie française des États-Unis d'Amérique*. Éditions P. Tisseyre, Saint-Laurent, Québec. ISBN 2-89051-786-1

(2000): *De Saint-Adalbert à Saint-Zotique : découvrez le Québec par ses saints patrons / préface de Gilles Proulx*. Trécaré, Outremont, Québec. ISBN 2-89249-851-11.

Rayburn, Alan (2000): *Naming Canada: stories about Canadian place names*. — Rev. & expanded ed. University of Toronto Press, Toronto. ISBN 0-8020-4725-4 (bound). \$60; ISBN 0-8020-8293-9 (pbk.). \$24.95

Zacek, Iain (2001): *The book of Scottish names*. McArthur, Toronto. ISBN 1-55278-179-8. \$19.95



Members of the GNBC and its advisory committees Membres de la CTC et ses comités consultatifs

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- G. Jacob, Chair / Présidente
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D. Wills, Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse
J. Ramsay, Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard
N. MacNaughton, Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve

Canadian Digital Toponymic Services / Services canadiens de données toponymiques numériques

- G. Welch, University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa, Chair, ACCDTS / Présidente, CCSCDTN
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G. Holm, Manitoba
D. Brown, National Archives / Archives nationales
J. Mason, British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique
C. Landry, New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick
H. Ross, Geographical Names Section / Section des noms géographiques
K. O'Brien, GNBC Coordinator / Coordinatrice de la CTC
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N. MacNaughton, Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve

Nomenclature and Delineation / Nomenclature et délimitation

- J. Hunston, Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon, Chair, ACND / Président, CCND
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J. Mason, British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique
B. Maloney, Ontario
L. Baudouin-Tardif, Translation Bureau / Bureau de la traduction
P. Goldring, Parks Canada / Parcs Canada
G. Handcock, Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve
K. O'Brien, GNBC Coordinator / Coordinatrice de la CTC
M. Fourcaudot, Quebec / Québec

Toponymy Research / Recherche toponymique

- A. Lapierre, Chair, ACTR / Président, CCRT
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G. Holm, Manitoba
B. Maloney, Ontario
G. Handcock, Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve
J. Mason, British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique
P. Goldring, Parks Canada / Parcs Canada
K. O'Brien, GNBC Coordinator / Coordinatrice de la CTC

Names for Undersea and Maritime Features / Noms d'entités sous-marines et marines

- A.D. O'Connor, Chair, ACNUMF / Président, CCNESMM
S. Acheson, Canadian Hydrographic Service / Service hydrographique du Canada
T. Andrews, Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest
K. O'Brien, GNBC Coordinator / Coordinatrice de la CTC
G. Drapeau, Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Quebec / Québec
B.R. Pelletier, Geological Survey of Canada / Commission géologique du Canada
G.H. Jones, Public
G. Fader, Bedford Institute of Oceanography / Institut océanographique de Bedford
L. Baudouin-Tardif, Translation Bureau / Bureau de la traduction