

pression ou de modification de nom géographique et approuvées par le Conseil du gouvernement feront l'objet d'un décret.

Il incombe au Comité d'assurer une diffusion la plus large possible des noms normalisés, aussi bien sur le plan national que sur le plan international.

**FIELD COLLECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA:
PROCEDURES ENDORSED BY THE ONTARIO GEOGRAPHIC NAMES BOARD**
Report presented by Canada*

Résumé

La Commission des noms géographiques de l'Ontario a mis au point des procédures pour la recherche sur le terrain des données relatives aux noms géographiques. Ces procédures sont efficaces quand on veut soumettre une zone à une recherche toponymique détaillée et elles permettent d'obtenir une nomenclature géographique précise pour la production de répertoires, de cartes marines et de cartes topographiques.

Voici les méthodes utilisées: préparation de la recherche sur le terrain, entrevues personnelles et interprétation des données. La préparation fait intervenir l'étude de la zone couverte par la carte et l'examen des matériaux écrits pour déterminer les problèmes qui se posent. Les personnes recommandées ou choisies pour l'enquête sont des habitants de la zone, représentatifs des divers groupes d'âge ainsi que des principales cultures et/ou activités économiques de la zone.

A l'occasion des entrevues personnelles, les problèmes de toponymie sont identifiés et on enregistre l'emplacement exact, la durée d'utilisation des noms, leur origine et leur traduction ainsi que d'autres renseignements pertinents.

L'interprétation des données comprend plusieurs opérations: exploitation et organisation des données, puis recherches consécutives. Des questions posées par téléphone ou des recherches historiques permettent souvent d'éclaircir les problèmes d'orthographe, d'origine et d'usage. Parmi les autres facteurs intervenant dans l'exploitation des données relatives aux noms géographiques, on peut citer les considérations cartographiques, les noms déjà donnés aux détails qui constituent ou chevauchent les frontières entre provinces ou entre pays et l'élaboration d'un nom pour un détail qui n'a pas de nom connu.

Resumen

La Junta de Nombres Geográficos de Ontario ha preparado procedimientos para la recopilación de nombres geográficos sobre el terreno. Estos procedimientos sirven para realizar una investigación toponímica global de una zona y permiten presentar una nomenclatura geográfica exacta en mapas, cartas y nomenclatores producidos en masa.

* The original text of this paper, prepared by P. J. Roulston, Research Toponymist, which appeared as document E/CONF 69/L. 53, is based on an Ontario Government publication, *Naming Ontario: A Guide to the Collection of Geographic Names* (Toronto, 1977)

Los métodos comprenden la preparación para la investigación sobre el terreno, la realización de entrevistas personales y la interpretación de datos. La preparación incluye el estudio de la zona que abarca el mapa y el examen de materiales escritos para determinar los problemas que se plantean. Se recomienda que se escoja como informadores a residentes locales que constituyan una muestra de los grupos de edad y representen las principales actividades culturales o económicas de la región.

Durante las entrevistas personales se identifican los problemas de los nombres y se registran la localización exacta, la duración del uso del nombre, el origen o traducción del mismo y otras informaciones pertinentes.

La interpretación de los datos comprende su elaboración, organización e investigación ulterior. Mediante llamadas telefónicas o investigación histórica se aclaran con frecuencia problemas de escritura, origen y uso. Las consideraciones cartográficas, la nominación de accidentes geográficos que forman o cruzan las fronteras provinciales o internacionales y la nominación de un accidente anónimo son otros factores comprendidos en el tratamiento de nombres geográficos.

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INTRODUCTION

The Ontario Geographic Names Board has during the past four years developed specific procedures for the field collection of geographic names to increase the effectiveness of what is, in the Board's view, the most efficient means of conducting a comprehensive toponymic investigation of an area. Accelerated map production deadlines, created by technological innovations such as computer-assisted mapping systems (a factor faced by authorized naming bodies throughout Canada), have rendered imperative the necessity for efficient geographic name data collection.

At each United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographic Names to date, field collection has been raised as a major concern. It has been the experience of the Ontario Board that only through field name surveys carried out by trained personnel using a standard set of procedures is it possible to furnish map/chart and gazetteer producers with accurate geographic nomenclature in volume.

In authorizing geographic names for Government maps, charts and gazetteers, the Ontario Board has noted

that place and feature names used by various agencies and appearing on maps may differ from those used by area residents. During the formulation of its naming principles in 1975 the Board decided, in accordance with the naming guidelines of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, to give first consideration to names well established in local usage. The prime objective of the Board is to provide to mapping authorities information on locally used place and feature names.

The field procedures that have been endorsed by the Ontario Board for compilation and updating of geographic nomenclature are, in large part, based on the province's name survey experience in areas of both dense and sparse population. Areas chosen for name surveys are those in which new mapping or revised mapping, either federal or provincial, is being undertaken. For example, Ontario's current major field study is of a 52,000-square-kilometre area west of Lake Superior, preparatory to revision of 46 federal maps at the 1:50,000 scale.

Information collected about locally used geographic names is processed for consideration of the seven-member Ontario Geographic Names Board, which comprises four members appointed from the private sector and three from the province's public service. Submissions are presented in the format of recommendations for the approval, altered application, deletion or change of a geographic name supported by evidence concerning current local historical and/or official usage.

The Board recommends feature names to the province's Minister of Natural Resources for official approval. However, the Board has authority over the approval of names for unincorporated places. After ratification, Board decisions and supporting data are distributed to provincial map-producing agencies and, through the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (which maintains a duplicate set of records) to federal map and chart producers in order that they may be shown on new or revised maps and listed in the *Gazetteer of Canada: Ontario* and supplements.

Discussions with other naming authorities and reports produced by these bodies, especially the Commission de Géographie du Québec and the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, have also provided considerable inspiration.

Board procedures outlined below for the collection of geographic names may be a base that can be modified and expanded upon by other naming authorities and researchers to fit particular needs.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INVESTIGATIONS: RATIONALE AND RESEARCH METHODS

In 1972 the Ontario Board, as an aid to its decision-making, asked its staff to provide background information on any geographic name presented for consideration: length of time in use, name origin and other pertinent data. As a result of this request a thorough name investigation system was developed, of which the letter, telephone and personal interview were the main components

During the initial stages of the research programme, letters and telephone calls were used exclusively for collecting toponymic data. However, researchers were often frustrated by incomplete replies, the length of time informants took to answer letters and the difficulty of determining precise locations by telephone. It soon became apparent that in order to obtain accurate information about a number of names *quickly* a telephone call or letter followed by a personal interview was the best procedure. The time factor in collecting geographic names has become increasingly critical with the advent of computer-assisted mapping programmes, which have accelerated map production.

It has been the experience of the Ontario Board that the most reliable method of obtaining data is by conducting a personal interview with individuals who are knowledgeable about the history and geography, and hence about the geographic names, of their area.

The advantages of a face-to-face interview over letter or telephone interviews are considerable, especially when several maps are being researched in one area. A rapport can be established between informant and interviewer, which is generally not possible by letter or phone. The interviewer can also follow up a line of questioning on the spot, whereas an incomplete reply by letter would necessitate writing back to the area.

In the field interview researchers are able to encourage an informant to provide necessary data or obtain names of persons to interview for further confirmation. They also have a better opportunity to evaluate sources and dispel any misunderstandings that might arise from unclear answers. There is greater likelihood, as well, that an informant will furnish material on features additional to those being investigated or recommend others who would also be good informants. This spillover of data, which seldom occurs in phone interviews or letters, is a bonus in many personal interviews.

Telephone inquiries and letters still should not be underestimated as useful means of collecting information. When there are only a few specific questions or when distance and cost do not permit a field survey, Board staff or other researchers can frequently solve contentious name issues by making brief phone calls or writing preliminary letters and following them up by phone.

Toponymic investigations of Canada have sometimes added 100 per cent or more additional names to revised maps and have corrected inaccurate names (as many as 20 per cent for some maps at the 1:50,000 scale).¹ Detailed field name surveys, with trained personnel following specific guidelines, will assist Canada as well in having an up-to-date inventory of geographical names for map producers and users.

¹ Gordon F. Delaney, "Toponymy in Canada, an excellent record", paper delivered at the seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, Kingston, 4 June 1973

PREPARATION FOR FIELD INVESTIGATION

Study of the map area

The Ontario Board's name researchers familiarize themselves with the map area under study before a field survey. Experience has proven that maps of the 1:50,000 scale are usually the most useful as field copies. However, if an urban area is being studied, then maps at larger scales are more suitable; they are particularly effective for an investigation of subdivision and other urban community names.

Before beginning any interviews, researchers take note of major features, places or roads on the field maps. Sometimes it is necessary to use these as reference points during interviews, relating the location of features or places to them when questioning people who are not accustomed to orienting themselves with maps.

Examination of written materials

Before initiating name surveys, researchers examine both Ontario Forest Resources Inventory base maps, on which geographic names have been updated over the years, and published maps and charts. Surveyors' maps, patents plans, historical maps, books and tourist literature are among the many sources staff may check to obtain information about place and feature names. They note problems, such as unnamed prominent features, duplicated names or unnamed concentrations of buildings, on the field copy of maps to be used during the survey.

Because its researchers cannot personally conduct field name surveys for all maps published or revised, the Ontario Board asks others to assist in gathering name information. Ministry district staff, librarians, historians, planners and other researchers asked to assist the Secretariat frequently have access to source materials that can be easily checked. Historical atlases and books, tourist maps and brochures, timber maps and planning maps are among the many sources available.

Selecting informants

Board field staff have discovered that devoting time and thought to choosing informants and arranging introductory interviews with one or two recommended sources is worth while. These initial contacts are usually able to direct researchers to others knowledgeable about the feature and place names under study. The major economic activity in an area can be a factor for determining who is most familiar with its history and geography. For example, if it is dominated by the lumbering industry and has a similar history, loggers may be good initial contacts.

Trappers, commercial fishermen, lodge and marina operators, loggers, bush pilots, postmasters, Indian band councillors, historical society members, township clerks and local inhabitants of long standing, as well as its own Ministry personnel, are among the many likely interview sources available to the Board. However, field workers have to be open to any suggestions as to possible

informants, since the most unlikely person may sometimes be the best source.

Researchers should remember to check with a variety of age groups to determine if names provided by older people have been replaced by newer names. It is desirable to interview people living or working near the map features and places being investigated.

It is also necessary to select people who represent the major cultures of an area (i.e. Amerindians, French), since geographic names may have originated with these groups and may reflect their language and history.

Arranging the interview

Researchers unfamiliar with the study area first refer to the local telephone book or government directory and make a list of local officials who might be good interview prospects or who might recommend other possible informants. A researcher can usually determine from an introductory call whether or not these authorities are familiar enough with the area to be good sources.

Asking sample questions about names in this preliminary phone call gives the local official an idea of the type of information needed. It also provides the researcher with an opportunity to determine what portion of the study area the official knows well. If he or she has considerable knowledge and there are many toponymic problems on the map the researcher may arrange a personal interview.

One essential question for any names researcher is this or a variation: "Can you think of anyone else who might be able to help with names of lakes and other features in the area?" Even if the official is new to the area or totally unfamiliar with the features, he or she can usually supply the name of someone else who is knowledgeable. Enough sources should be contacted to verify the entire map area; information from three sources is normally required before a geographic name is recommended for approval, deletion or alteration.

Several types of interview arrangements are used by Board staff. Experience has shown that in most cases two researchers are better than one. One person can direct questions to an informant and point out features on the map while the other takes notes and/or operates a tape recorder. The advantage of this system is that the main questioner, unencumbered with note-taking, can be involved on a more personal basis and establish a better rapport with the interviewee. The second researcher, being less directly involved, is often able to note omissions and can hence obtain clarification on particular points and ask follow-up questions.

Group interviews have proven to be the least effective arrangement, but may be necessary when researchers have a limited amount of time. Although this procedure is not recommended, in special cases one researcher can interview more than two sources at once, if he or she proceeds slowly and carefully, noting the comments of each in turn.

When suggesting an interview time and location, careful thought is given to the map problems and the

number of informants who can be questioned in one day. No more than two interviews per morning, afternoon or evening are arranged. This allows researchers some flexibility in contacting other people who might be recommended during an interview.

Interview tools

Prepared maps of the study area, questionnaires, telephones, note pads and tape recorders are used by Ontario Board staff in conducting geographic names investigations.

A well-prepared map of the study area, indicating the name problems, is essential. Data noted includes large unnamed features, problems related to the location or application of a place or feature name, variant names used for one feature, name duplications, and historic names. Old maps are examined to identify place names deleted from current maps, which may require further investigation. Colour-coding to differentiate problem categories has proven to be helpful.

Field workers find it useful to draw a rough diagram showing the location and relationship of maps of the study area, both to orient themselves and to assist them in providing appropriate maps when needed.

A field guide questionnaire is provided at the end of this paper. Interviewers familiarize themselves with the questions on this sheet before beginning field investigations. The form is of assistance for preliminary telephone conversations and initial interviews.

Inter-city telephone lines, which are available to Government personnel, allow researchers to contact informants easily in a wide area. If an interviewer telephones someone who is unavailable, he or she explains the reason for calling. Sometimes the person reached will know as much as the intended informant.

Although the telephone is an effective research tool, it can rarely be compared to a face-to-face interview, which offers an opportunity for an informant to see the map under review and for prolonged questioning in a relaxed atmosphere. However, telephones are particularly useful after a field name survey for follow-up interviews to resolve contradictions or obtain additional information.

For an interview involving many geographic names a note pad is often more useful than a prepared questionnaire. In it researchers note the title of the map being reviewed, date of interview, interviewee's name and the answers to questions. This allows researchers to proceed with the interview without stopping to use a separate question sheet for every name. Pertinent data may then be transferred to the field guide questionnaire after the interview is completed.

Board experience has been that tape recorders have both advantages and disadvantages for researchers. The worker who uses them exclusively instead of taking notes during interviews has to spend many hours listening to and/or transcribing recordings. For the most part taking notes and using the questionnaire is less time-consuming and just as effective.

However, in specific instances, such as when someone is

being interviewed about Amerindian geographic names, a tape recorder has advantages. Such taped interviews are processed by Board members and staff, who render names in a form acceptable to the average map-user, in accordance with the Board's spelling system.

CONDUCTING THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW

If informants were previously contacted by phone, researchers only briefly remind them about the purpose of the interview (i.e. to verify location, spelling and usage of names appearing on maps and to record any names used by local residents that are not shown on current official maps). It might be pointed out that the Board gathers current geographic name data for both provincial and federal mapmakers.

Data on history, origin and/or meaning of toponyms obtained in the course of investigations is on record for the use of researchers, authors and other members of the general public.

The following steps have proven to be beneficial in conducting the interview:

(a) By talking to interview subjects about their associations with the surrounding locality interviewers obtain an indication of the area the informants know best. The interviewer then begins by asking toponymic questions about that area. A consistent pattern is followed when asking questions. For instance, if the person being interviewed can read a map well, the interviewer may ask about features following a planned route across the map from west to east or vice versa. If the informant is not familiar with maps the interviewer could move from a known place or feature to those surrounding it. Or if the informant is well acquainted with water routes the researcher could ask questions following the drainage systems;

(b) It is often advisable to identify a feature with reference to other predominant sites on the map, such as roads, populated places or large named lakes, when the informant is unfamiliar with map reading or elderly. Researchers find it useful to have felt-tip pens handy for writing clearly or boldly on the map, as well as a large magnifying glass for the use of interviewees with poor eyesight;

(c) Field investigations attempt to determine whether informants are referring to names local people use or to names they see on maps. Interviewers stress that the Board wants to know what names are used by area residents and will usually change the map name to accord with the name used by local residents and officials;

(d) As an aid in organizing their interview notes, researchers mark the map name and/or number on their pad whenever they begin questioning an informant about a different map. This is especially important if maps and charts at various scales overlap in area;

(e) As space allows, interviewers note the initials of each informant beside each feature name on the field map. This is particularly useful if two or more names are recorded for one feature. Check marks or other notations are employed beside the initials when the informant

verifies the usage of map names. Informants' names or initials are also recorded on the border adjacent to areas about which they were questioned; finally,

(f) The subject's name, occupation, address and/or telephone number and length of time resident in the area, information necessary for follow-up, are recorded at the close of every interview for future reference.

SPECIFIC TOPICS FOR FIELD INVESTIGATION

Identifying the name problem

In the course of verifying map nomenclature, field researchers often encounter names that require special attention. The following examples illustrate some types of name problems dealt with by Board staff:

(a) Bridal Veil Falls, Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron, a popular tourist attraction for many years, and thus a name one would assume the Board would have information about, remained unrecorded by name authorities until a field survey was undertaken there in 1975;

(b) In another case, Manitoulin residents indicated that the name of a bay was "Honora Bay", used since mid-nineteenth century, not "Sounding Bay" as on the official map. The decision for this name along with 168 others appeared as new names, altered applications or name changes on six 1:50,000 topographic sheets covering the Manitoulin Island area;

(c) If more than one name is used locally, the Ontario Board needs to know which name is currently used by most people and which has been used for the longest period. As many people as possible are contacted in such situations. If a conflict exists concerning a local name or if there are two features with the same name near one another, researchers ask the opinions of those interviewed and explain Board policy on duplicated names;

(d) Geographic names do not always contain the generics ("island", "river", "valley", "portage", "lake" etc.) that one normally associates with names of geographic features. There is, for example, an island in Lac Seul in northwestern Ontario that is known both locally and officially as "Broken Stick". While the provincial gazetteer identifies this feature by adding the generic "island" in brackets, maps and charts simply depict the feature itself to provide that information. The gazetteer approach is recommended for recording such names in the field. The researcher notes the name used locally, providing an appropriate generic in brackets, e.g. "Broken Stick (island)", "Nebraska Avenue (passage)".

Referencing the location of a feature

On the field guide questionnaire, researchers note the geographic location (township, county, district or regional municipality) in which features are located. The location of a feature or place can be given approximately or measured precisely, depending upon tools or time available.

The Board uses latitude and longitude in referencing its information. Without any measuring aid a field researcher can estimate these to the nearest degree and

minute, using the graduations on the map border. However, precision measurement in degrees, minutes and seconds is obtained by using a transparent gauge called a Co-ordi-Net.

Determining duration of name usage

Board staff attempt to obtain specific data during name surveys. This is particularly true with regard to the question, "How long has this name been used?" A pattern of answers normally emerges, either repetition of the phrase "many years" or a variation of "as long as I can remember" or "within living memory". The time limits on such phrases can vary considerably, depending on whether the interviewer is talking to a 45-year-old or an 80-year-old resident. The key is to probe for definite time links.

Amerindian geographic names often predate those of long-time local trappers, guides and hunters. Local band members likely know the meaning or origins of their names but are unable to date them exactly. However, in the majority of situations it is possible, by interviewing three or more reliable sources, to determine the approximate number of years the names have been used.

Sometimes historical documents, such as explorers' maps, journals or newspapers, can provide a more exact date of origin. However, this usually entails detailed archival research and, due to the time factor to meet map publication deadlines, it is not possible to follow this procedure for all field name surveys.

The length of time a name has been in use is a factor in the Board's deciding whether or not it should be approved for official purposes. For example, if a feature or unincorporated place name (rural or urban community, subdivision or the like) has been known to area residents for only a few years it may be unwise to show it on maps. It may easily be displaced by another name or simply not be used at all after a short period.

It is Board policy to examine closely geographic names that have been used for only a few years and have replaced established historical names. For instance, seasonal cottagers may originate names for islands and points and use them within a small group of friends and neighbours, unaware that other names for the features already exist and are used by older generations among the permanent community. In such cases origin and historical usage as well as current usage of the names are taken into account by the Board.

Origin and translation

The Board finds it valuable to have information on the origins of geographic names and translations if they are in languages other than English. Whenever possible, detailed information on name derivation is submitted to the Board together with name proposals.

Older residents frequently know the meaning of non-English geographic names and why they were applied. Many features have been named after early settlers or interesting events. Other toponyms, especially those of Amerindian origin, are descriptive. Sometimes a feature is

named because of its appearance or shape, as in the case of such a name as Teardrop Lake.

Cree, Ojibwa and other Amerindian names are normally collected by tape recorder unless the interviewer is familiar with the language and trained to record its sounds exactly. Mashkigomin Lake is an example of an Ojibwa name obtained on tape during a name survey of the White River and Wawa areas in northwest Ontario. The name, which means Cranberry, is descriptive, as the lake is shallow with many cranberry bushes growing around it.

Referencing written sources

An informant may refer to or show researchers local history books, newspaper articles, tourist maps, timber plans, mining claims or other written sources that provide information on usage, spelling or origin of names. Board staff reference all sources by author, title, place of publication, publisher and date. For maps the scale is also included.

Additional information

Informants frequently supply useful data not asked for in the questionnaire. Pertinent additional information could include any of the following: population; community facilities (church, school, cottagers' association) bearing the same name as the feature or place; pronunciation, if not apparent from the spelling; and/or a road sign bearing the local name or a different name.

Field investigators record the pronunciation of any name that is not self-evident. A researcher could indicate, for example, that "Gower" in "North Gower" and "Sault" in "Long Sault" are pronounced "gore" and "soo" respectively. If a tape recorder is unavailable, the phonetic scheme listed in the Oxford or a comparable dictionary is used, or the researcher may record the pronunciation in some other arbitrary (but consistent) fashion.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Follow-up research

After names have been collected the Board often undertakes follow-up research to clarify spelling, origin or usage. Historical research and/or telephone calls frequently supply additional information required by the Secretariat for its submissions.

In some circumstances research may be lengthy. Such was the case for a lake in Campbell Township, Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron. A name survey revealed that three other names had been used for this feature at various times. After considerable consultation with area residents and officials, field workers discovered the most frequently used local name was pronounced "sayjon", that of the original patentee. However, no one locally was able to provide the spelling of the name.

By asking the Lands Administration Division of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa, to trace the original

patent, Board staff confirmed the spelling "Saigeohn", after William Saigeohn, a nineteenth-century settler. Although such a procedure is seldom required, this illustrates the depth of research that may be necessary to verify usage and spelling of a geographic name.

CARTOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

Scale

Scale is a major factor in determining what names are shown on maps. There is a great difference in what can be depicted on two maps at scales of, for example, 1:25,000 and 1:126,720 (1" = two miles); the former is of a larger scale, hence it can accommodate more detail and more feature and place names.

Field researchers collect all local names regardless of the size of the feature or place. Although all names collected might not be officially processed for use on the map being produced at the time, they would be approved for reference purposes and would appear on any future larger-scale map.

Determining the extent of a feature

Board staff sometimes have difficulty identifying the extent of named features lacking obvious natural boundaries. A researcher may find that one name applies to a group of islands, chain of lakes, range of hills or the like, while specific names apply to individual features within the group. Difficulty arises for the cartographer in applying the name if the extent of the group has not been specifically determined in the field. Thus, field workers ask local people what they consider to be the extent of features and/or urban and rural communities in order to determine the placement of the name on a map.

Naming features that straddle provincial or international boundaries

In naming a feature shared by more than one jurisdiction, provincial or national, the Board solicits opinions from the appropriate names authorities as well as local people. It is Board policy to recognize only one name in one official language for each geographic feature and place in the Province, whenever possible. It is therefore necessary to co-operate with other naming jurisdictions towards the adoption of a single name. However, some features crossing or forming a boundary have a different well-established local name in each jurisdiction (e.g. "Ottawa River", "Riviere des Outaouais"). In all cases local usage remains the prime consideration.

A recent name change by both the Ontario Geographic Names Board and the Commission de Géographie du Québec concerns Chiyask Bay. Field research for the James Bay Toponymy Project in the summer of 1973 revealed that the local name for a feature on the Quebec-Ontario border was "Chiyask Bay", not "Gull Bay" or "Baie de la Mouette", the approved forms in Ontario and Quebec respectively ("chiyask" is the Cree word for *mouette* or gull). Naming authorities agreed to change

their official name to the most frequently used specific—"Chiyask".

When this type of case is encountered, researchers ensure that they consult all cultural groups concerned when determining which name is used by the majority. In arriving at a final decision the Board confers with the other names authority involved.

NAMING FOR GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCING PURPOSES

Reasons for naming features

The collection of geographic names in the field or by letter and phone is not the only method by which names are sanctioned for official usage on Government maps and charts and in gazetteers.

It is sometimes essential for referencing purposes to name a geographic feature that has no local name. If, for instance, a name is required to label a navigational hazard on hydrographic charts or to identify a feature referred to in a geological report, the Board will consider applying a name. For example, the Canadian Hydrographic Service requested a name for a group of rocks in deep water in Lake of the Woods, north-western Ontario. The rocks were designated as a navigational hazard and a name was required to facilitate the writing of sailing directions. Board staff determined that there was no local or historical name, so the name Voyageur Rocks was selected in memory of the French explorers Aulneau and La Vérendrye and their company of nineteen voyageurs who were massacred in the area in 1736.

Criteria for selecting names

Where no local name is known and it has been

demonstrated to Board satisfaction that a name is required, historical records are examined. Patents plans, survey maps and other historical sources sometimes show a long-forgotten historical name for a feature. If a historical name is not found, the Board is obliged to originate a name. In such cases they consider the adoption of a suitably descriptive or commemorative name. Various types of names that have been used

(a) To uniquely describe the feature (e.g. "Cliffside Lake", "Leaning Pine Lake");

(b) To describe the shape of the feature on a map (e.g. "Footprint Lakes", "Gooseneck Lake");

(c) To recall an incident or event that took place near or on the feature concerned (e.g. "Massacre Island"); and

(d) To commemorate a person who made a significant contribution to or had an important association with the local area (e.g. "David Thompson Lake", after the famous explorer, or "J. E. H. MacDonald Lake", after a member of the famous band of artists known as the Group of Seven).

CONCLUSION

As more field name surveys are undertaken by the Ontario Geographic Names Board using the techniques outlined in this paper, the well-researched areas will be expanded until an accurate names base for the whole province is compiled. However, the geographic names base is not static; it reflects changes in the social, physical and economic fabric of our environment. Thus, the collection of geographic names is an ongoing process. It is hoped that the ideas presented here are of assistance to others in this task.

Annex

FIELD GUIDE QUESTIONNAIRE

(*facsimile*)

Please indicate location of geographic name on map or chart. Give latitude and longitude to nearest second, if possible, and provide details where available. List informants and/or written sources.

Local Name	Name on map or chart	Map/Chart

County/District/Regional Municipality	Geographic Township

Period of time local name used	Translation (if in a language other than English)

Origin of Name	Named after person
	<input type="checkbox"/> Living <input type="checkbox"/> Deceased

If more than one name is used locally, list in order of frequency of use.

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If a feature has no local name:

A. Please note any unique characteristics that would suggest a descriptive name and/or
B. Provide data on an interesting historical incident associated with the feature.

Written Sources (tourist pamphlets, local histories, maps, etc.)

Additional Data

Informants

Name	Name	Name
Address	Address	Address
Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Occupation	Occupation	Occupation

Date	Field Worker
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STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN JAPAN

Report presented by Japan*

Résumé

Pour établir une carte nouvelle, les données relatives aux noms de lieux sont rassemblées avec l'aide des autorités publiques de l'endroit.

Le régime juridique est pris en considération dans le cas de la désignation des collectivités publiques, à savoir *mati* (ville), *aza* (hameau), *si* (grande ville), *mura* (village); autrement dit, l'appellation de ces collectivités est régie par la loi. S'agissant des détails géographiques naturels et notamment de ceux qui couvrent de grandes étendues, leur appellation fait l'objet d'un traitement semi-officiel sur la carte des noms géographiques des régions naturelles établie par l'Institut géographique.

Alors que les détails géographiques naturels tels que montagnes, rivières et caps sont en général désignés par les noms que l'usage traditionnel a implantés, il arrive que, par exemple, une certaine montagne soit appelée par

des noms différents dans les diverses localités du voisinage et que, de la même façon, un certain cours d'eau porte des noms différents selon que le lieu considéré se trouve en aval ou en amont. Aussi l'Institut géographique et le Département hydrographique ont-ils établi une commission mixte pour la normalisation des noms géographiques qui est chargée d'entériner les noms normalisés devant être utilisés sur les cartes topographiques et sur les cartes marines.

Resumen

Cuando se prepara un nuevo mapa, los datos para denominar lugares se recogen con la asistencia de las entidades públicas locales.

Se sigue un procedimiento reglamentado para designar las entidades públicas locales, por ejemplo, *mati* (pueblo), *aza* (lugar), *si* (ciudad), *mura* (aldea); en otras palabras, la denominación de esas comunidades está regulada por la ley. En el caso de los accidentes geográficos naturales, los que abarcan vastas zonas, se da un tratamiento semi-oficial a su denominación en el Mapa de Nombres

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