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THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Athens, Greece

17 August - 7 September 1977

Items 8, 11 and 14(b) of the agenda

Note by the Secretariat

The attached document contains the original (French) version of the document entitled "Jurisdictions and the Standardization of Geographical Names in Quebec" (E/CONF.69/L.15); the original (French) version of the document entitled "The Computerization of Geographical Names. the Quebec experiment" (E/CONF.69/L.16); and the original (English) version of the document entitled "Current Practices in the Treatment of Undersea Feature Names (E/CONF.69/L.17).

All these papers were presented by Canada.



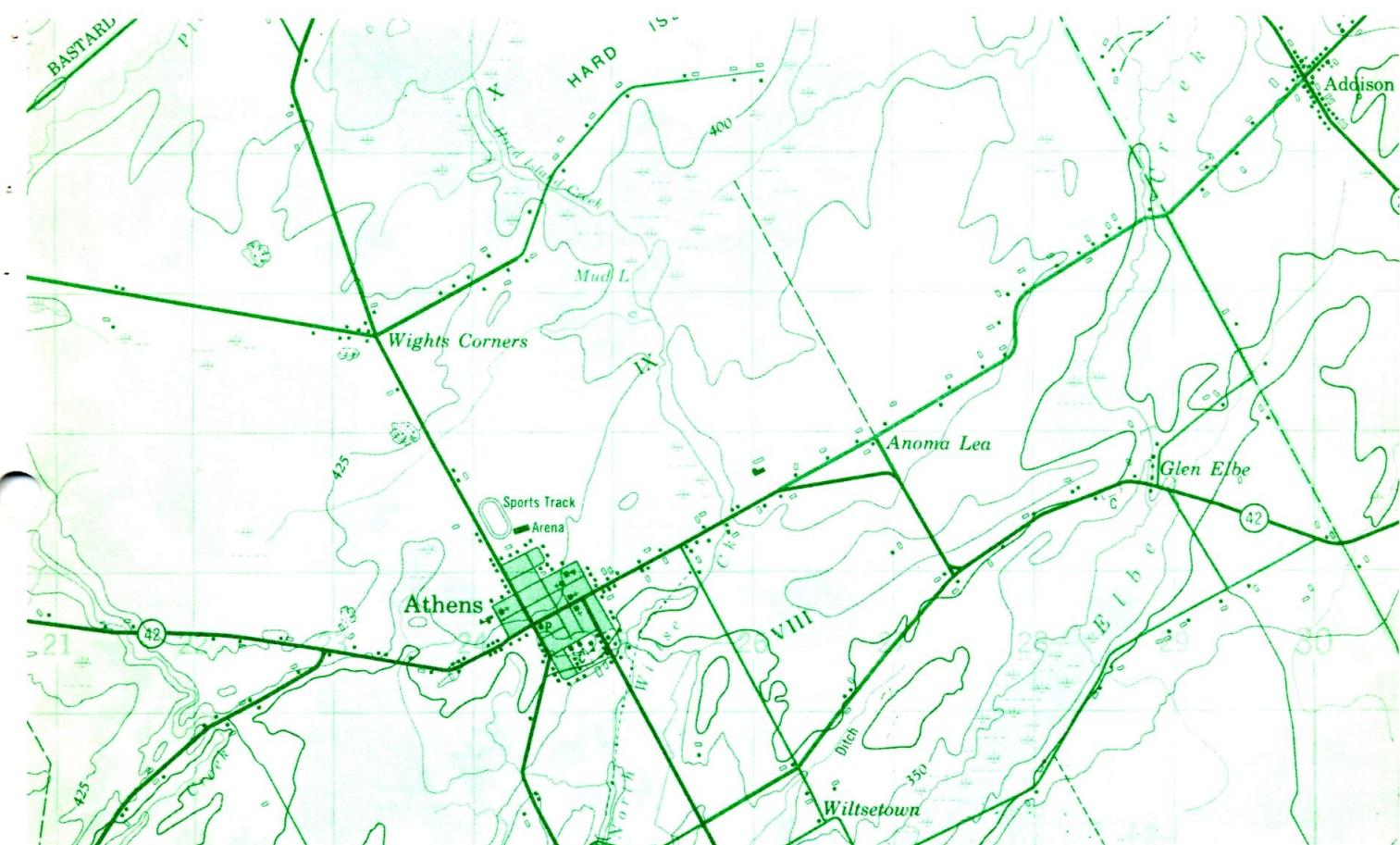
Energy, Mines and
Resources Canada

Énergie, Mines et
Ressources Canada

CANOMA

Vol. 3 - No. 1

July/juillet 1977



NUMERO SPECIAL

A l'occasion de la troisième
conférence des Nations Unies
sur la normalisation des noms
géographiques
le 17 août au 7 septembre 1977
à Athènes, Grèce.

SPECIAL ISSUE

On the Occasion of the Third
United Nations Conference on
the Standardization of Geogra-
phical Names
August 17 to September 7, 1977
in Athens, Greece.

Athens, Ontario is located 50 miles south of Canada's capital, Ottawa. It was named in 1888 by the residents after one of most prestigious capitals of the world, renowned for its cultural and educational history. The village was earlier known as Farmersville, an appropriate name since the district is the centre for a variety of agricultural produce.

CANOMA

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

News and Views concerning Canadian
Toponymy compiled by the Secretariat of the
Canadian Permanent Committee on
Geographical Names

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Les communications anglaises sus-mentionnées sont aussi disponibles en français. Veuillez faire la demande au Secrétariat du Comité permanent, 580, rue Booth, Ottawa, K1A 0E4.

The papers noted above in French are also available in English. Copies may be obtained from the Secretariat of the Permanent Committee, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, K1A 0E4.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADIAN TOPOONYM 1972-1977

by

Jean-Paul Drolet*

Committee Membership

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is presently composed of 17 members. The ten provinces, which have authority over the approval of geographical names in their own jurisdictions, are each represented by a member on the Committee. The remaining members are from the various federal departments concerned with mapping, hydrographic charting, names research, translation and the use of names in lands under federal jurisdiction.

Meetings

The Committee meets once a year in plenary session. Since 1972 it has met in Halifax, Yellowknife, Ottawa, Quebec City and Winnipeg. The main purpose of the annual meeting is the promotion of uniform standards in dealing with geographical names within Canada and in areas adjacent to Canada.

Advisory Committees

The treatment of geographical names in languages other than those in which the names are approved has resulted in considerable discussion by an advisory committee and by the members themselves during the past five years. The conclusion is that further translation of names should be officially discouraged and, at the same time, the recognition of only a single official name for each feature within each jurisdiction (allowing however for dual forms where features are shared by two or more jurisdictions; e.g., St. Lawrence River in Ontario, Fleuve Saint-Laurent in Québec).

The Committee receives advice from the following three special committees:

The Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names is headed by the Dominion Hydrographer, G.N. Ewing. This committee has been quite active in the approval of new undersea feature names, in the development of principles and procedures and in the establishment of satisfactory definitions of undersea terminology. Much of this development has been undertaken in co-operation with international experts in oceanography, marine geology and charting.

The Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature is chaired by C.S.L. Ommenney, an expert in the interpretation of glaciological phenomena. This advisory committee is providing advice in the proper use of terminology relating to mountains and glaciers and in assuring the correct comprehension of the extent of such features.

The Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research concerns itself with identifying toponymic research required, suggesting prio-

rities and evaluating completed research. This committee is chaired by Professor Henri Dorion, who has published several studies in toponomy.

Publications

Between 1972 and 1977 new volumes of the Gazetteer of Canada were produced for the following jurisdictions: New Brunswick (1972), Prince Edward Island (1973), Alberta (1974), Ontario (1975), Yukon Territory (1976) and Nova Scotia (1977). Work is currently being undertaken on new volumes for the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. Each year cumulative supplements are produced for each volume; e.g., for the volume on British Columbia (1966) there is a 140-page cumulative supplement which provides all decisions to the end of 1976. A study is currently under way to produce a computerized data file of the Committee's records on the origin and use of geographical names.

A toponomy study series was started in 1973 with the production of *Geographical Names of Prince Edward Island*, in which the origin and use of over 1,600 current and historical names are discussed. It was followed in 1975 by *Geographical Names of New Brunswick*, which indicates the origin and use of over 4,000 names. The two studies were authored by Alan Rayburn, Chief of the Toponymy Division, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. New studies of the Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia and Manitoba are in progress.

In 1976 a revised booklet on the principles and procedures of the Committee was produced. Also published in 1976 was a pamphlet entitled *Canada's Geographical Names*, which outlines in a popular format some of the interesting characteristics of Canada's toponomy. Both of these publications are available to the public without charge.

CANOMA, an information bulletin on various aspects of toponymic matters, has been produced twice a year since 1975. Among papers published in it have been "Toponymy and the technological imperative" by Michael B. Smart, "New perspectives in choronymic research" by Henri Dorion and "Urban Community Names" by Mrs. Pauline Roulston.

Decisions

In recent years' there has been a phenomenal increase in the volume of new names approved by the various jurisdictions in Canada. While the annual increase during the 1960s amounted to approximately 5,000 new names, the current increase has reached some 25,000 new names a year. Presently there are over 300,000 officially approved geographical names in Canada. It appears reasonable to expect that there will be about one million official names on Canadian maps by the end of the century. While many of these new decisions concern names of previously unidentified features, there is also a large number of formerly unrecorded names in current use that are being revealed through toponymic field programs.

Among interesting decisions of the past five years have been the approval of the following names: Mount Lester Pearson in British Columbia; Mount François-de-Laval (for Quebec's first bishop); Smallwood Reservoir (for the Newfoundland premier who brought that province into the Canadian confederation); Bell Lakes (for Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone); and Arthur Laing Peninsula (for a former Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development).

International Associations

The Committee has maintained contacts with Canada's neighbouring countries, principally the United States and Denmark, the latter for names in the area of Greenland. We have also maintained our international contacts, especially

* Mr. Drolet is Assistant Deputy Minister, Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. He has been Chairman of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names since 1965.

with the United Nations Group of Experts on the Standardization of Geographical Names and with specialists on the handling of undersea feature names and terminology.

In 1972 the Committee published the Canadian papers presented at the United Nations Conference in London. Copies of these may be obtained by writing to the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa. The papers to be presented at the United Nations Conference to be held in Athens during August and September 1977 will also be published and made available to those interested in the standardization of geographical names, at the national as well as at the international level.

CURRENT PRACTICES IN THE TREATMENT
OF
UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES
by
G.N. Ewing*

Canada has one of the longest coastlines of any country in the world. With the recent declaration to extend Canadian fisheries jurisdiction 200 miles from our shores, there is an ever increasing requirement to extend our knowledge of the ocean floor, to advance the bathymetric charting of undersea phenomena and to identify accurately and precisely the features encountered.

For ten years the Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names has been reviewing and recommending a variety of undersea names and promoting the establishment of definitions of terminology which could have universal acceptance. The seven-member committee, which represents a wide range of interests, including defence, fisheries, oceanography, marine ecology, marine geology, bathymetry, northern affairs and toponomy, has also been involved in the development of principles and procedures for application in areas of Canadian interest. These have been reviewed with the US Board on Geographic Names in order to achieve standardized approaches and use between our two areas. The full text of the proposed principles and procedures is being submitted to the 3rd UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The following is a summary of the proposed principles.

Summary of Proposed Principles for the Naming of Undersea Features Adjacent to Canada.

1. Nomenclature given by other states will be accepted if in conformity with the following principles;
2. Established names and terminology will be accepted;
3. Duplication should be avoided;
4. Names of common origin should be uniform in spelling; forms in more than one language will be accepted if firmly established; language rules for accenting and spelling will be accepted;

* Mr. Ewing is Dominion Hydrographer of Canada, head of the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Director General of the Marine Surveys Directorate, Ocean and Aquatic Sciences, Fisheries and Environment Canada and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

5. Personal names are to be used rarely; such names must reflect a significant contribution to the area or to the history and knowledge of marine and earth sciences or exploration;
6. Associative and descriptive names are preferred followed by names derived from vessels, institutions and historical persons involved in discovery, verification and interpretation of oceanic phenomena;
7. Terminology should reflect usage; it may relate to physical or genetic characteristics; new terms should be approved before publication.

As a member of the International Hydrographic Organization, the Canadian Hydrographic Service has agreed to use names that are in exact agreement with the forms prescribed by the most authoritative source. This way each member nation will provide complete name coverage for the use of all other national hydrographic offices issuing charts and other nautical documents of the same area. Similarly, Canadian charts embracing foreign areas show names approved by the countries having sovereignty. Such international agreements should help achieve the aim of the UN to standardize geographical names.

The General Bathymetric chart of the Oceans Committee (GEBCO) was reorganized in 1973 to become a joint committee of UNESCO's International governmental Oceanographic Commission and the International Hydrographic Organization. The Dominion Hydrographer of Canada is the chairman of that committee's Subcommittee on Geographical Names and Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features.

The Advisory Committee on Undersea Feature Names is confident that discussions at the international level will achieve agreement on the standardization of geographical names of the ocean floor and will reach a consensus on the definitions and utilization of terminology and on the principles and procedures in handling the nomenclature and terminology. Our main task ahead is to acquaint the specialists in the marine sciences and the editors of scientific journals with the approved definitions, principles and procedures.

LE TRAITEMENT AUTOMATISE DES NOMS GEOGRAPHIQUES:

L'EXPERIENCE DU QUEBEC

par

Judith Grenon-Roy*

Lors de la deuxième Conférence des Nations-Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques qui s'est tenue à Londres en 1972, divers pays avaient souligné le rôle de plus en plus important de l'automatisation dans le traitement des noms de lieux. Les problèmes d'encombrement physique et d'accès à l'information ont conduit à la nécessité de développer une technique permettant l'accès instantané à l'information.

* Mme Grenon-Roy est géographe avec le secrétariat de la Commission de Géographie du Québec.

Au Québec, un projet d'exploitation par ordinateur des noms géographiques est amorcé en 1971; il prend le nom de "Projet Répertoire" et consiste en l'enregistrement et l'analyse automatisé des noms de lieux officiels du Québec. Deux organismes contribuent à sa réalisation: la Commission de géographie, entreprise gouvernementale responsable de la nomenclature géographique officielle du Québec et le Géctet, groupe de recherche de l'université Laval intéressé aux questions de toponymie et de terminologie géographique.

Le projet a pour objectif de constituer une banque permanente de données toponymiques et d'établir un système intégré permettant son exploitation et sa mise à jour. Il se définit en trois temps:

1. La constitution du fichier toponymique;
2. L'analyse des données par ordinateur;
3. La vérification des données et la mise à jour.

1. La constitution du fichier toponymique

La période de 1971 à 1973 est consacrée à la mise en place du fichier des noms géographiques sur support mécanographique. Le fichier comprend alors plus de 60,000 noms de lieux officiels. Ceux-ci sont compris dans le *Repertoire géographique du Québec*, volume de 701 pages publié par la Commission de géographie et dans des suppléments lesquels ont été édités dans la *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

Le fichier d'ordinateur est constitué de façon à entrer plusieurs informations, appelées "champs" sur un même toponyme. L'exemple de sortie de liste en illustre le contenu (Voir Annexe). Le premier champ indique la date de la publication officielle du nom. Dans la deuxième colonne les huit chiffres indiquent un code séquentiel; celui-ci a été déterminé mécaniquement et s'utilise pour ajouter ou corriger les informations toponymiques. Les huit autres chiffres situés à la ligne suivante correspondent à une codification traduisant la langue (anglais, français, amérindien, esquimaux, autres) et la sémantique (nom historique, dédicatoire, descriptif, anthroponymique, etc.) du nom de lieu.

Le champ "POSITION" comprend les coordonnées géographiques en degrés et minutes; celles-ci servent à situer le toponyme. Les deux colonnes suivantes, "NOM" et "ENTITE" désignent les noms géographiques lesquels sont ordonnés par ordre alphabétique intégral du spécifique. Ils regroupent deux grands types d'entités: les entités administratives c'est-à-dire qui ont été délimitées par l'homme (comtés, villes, villages, etc.) et les entités topographiques naturelles lesquelles correspondent à tous les éléments du paysage géographique (anses, ruisseaux, baies, monts, etc.). Les toponymes se localisent par rapport aux cantons, comtés et territoires; ceux-ci représentent des types de divisions cadastrales et de recensement. Cette information paraît dans le champ "LIEU". Les numéros et lettres de la dernière colonne "FEUILLET" désignent des numéros de cartes géographiques; ils sont expliqués plus en détail ultérieurement.

La banque de données est mise sur support mécanographique (bande magnétique) à l'aide du système APL. On procède ensuite à une conversion du fichier du code APL initial au code FBCDIC lequel permet l'utilisation de la chaîne française. En plus des majuscules, celle-ci contient les accents et les minuscules, éléments nécessaires dans l'écriture de la langue française et qu'une chaîne informatique, conventionnelle de caractères, ne possède pas. Cette démarche résout ainsi le problème de transcription des noms géographiques ayant des accents.

2. L'analyse des données par ordinateur

L'exploitation de la banque ainsi constituée permet, durant la période de 1973 à 1975, de développer des solutions aux problèmes méthodologiques originaux quant au traitement automatisé des noms de lieux et surtout d'établir des corrélations entre différents paramètres, tels que les classifications linguistique et sémantique en relation avec les générati-

ques, la distribution de types de noms selon les diverses régions, etc. Cette analyse, en plus de démontrer les difficultés inhérentes à la définition et à la consignation des entités géographiques permet de souligner les problèmes posés par la normalisation des noms de lieux (écriture, homonymie, etc.).

D'après une programmation adéquate, trois types de sorties d'ordinateur sont utilisés: des listes de toponymes, des tableaux statistiques et des cartes de dispersion de noms par traceuse. La technique informatique permet ainsi d'analyser les données de façon systématique et quantifiée.

3. La vérification des données et la mise à jour du fichier

À début de l'année 1975, la Commission de géographie veut publier une deuxième édition du Répertoire des noms géographiques. Celle-ci devra comprendre la nomenclature géographique officielle et à jour du Québec. La parution est prévue pour le printemps 1978.

Le fichier regroupe à ce moment l'ensemble des noms du premier Répertoire et des suppléments c'est-à-dire ceux qui ont été officialisés depuis les débuts de la Commission (1912) jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1974. On se rend compte que les noms de lieux doivent être vérifiés systématiquement car avec les années, certains éléments ont été modifiés (usage et écriture différents, localisation plus précise, etc.).

Une méthodologie est développée afin de permettre de retrouver facilement les noms géographiques sur les documents cartographiques de base, de les vérifier et de corriger les données s'il y a lieu. Grâce aux coordonnées géographiques déjà inscrites pour chaque nom dans le fichier, des numéros de cartes sont déterminés par informatique. Ceux-ci correspondent au système national cartographique (Voir le champ "FEUILLET" dans l'exemple de sortie de liste). Une programmation appropriée permet alors de sortir des listes de tous les noms regroupés selon leur appartenance à ces numéros. Nous retrouvons, par exemple, sur le feuillet 22 D/9 tous les noms de lieux qui y ont été officialisés. Les noms sont vérifiés et corrigés s'il y a lieu; on peut par codification transcrire les corrections sur des listes préparées à cet effet. Celles-ci sont ensuite entrées sur le fichier des données à l'aide d'une console APL laquelle est directement reliée à l'ordinateur.

Parallèlement à cette étape de vérification des noms, le fichier est mis à jour continuellement. Il comprend actuellement près de 75,000 toponymes, ce qui correspond à la nomenclature géographique actuelle et officielle du Québec.

L'exploitation mécanisée de cette banque permanente de noms géographiques comporte plusieurs avantages. En plus de réduire considérablement le nombre possible d'erreurs, elle fournit rapidement des masses importantes d'informations. La souplesse de ce système offre en outre de nombreuses possibilités de compilation des noms. Diverses listes ont été jusqu'à présent sélectionnées, citons la liste des toponymes de génériques "rivière" et "ruisseau", celle des lieux habités et l'ensemble des noms parus dans le premier Répertoire et ordinés selon leur langue et leur origine.

Cette technique a de plus permis d'entreprendre des recherches sur les problèmes de définitions et de consignation des génériques. Une liste de 5,000 noms a été sélectionnée et a été compilée selon l'ordre alphabétique des génériques. Celle-ci a servi à déterminer de façon systématique la concordance ou la non-concordance des génériques et entités géographiques. Il a été par exemple permis de vérifier les différentes acceptations du terme générique "Coulée" qui désigne dans certaines régions un zavin, dans d'autres un ruisseau et parfois aussi est utilisé dans le sens de petit chenal.

Cette étape de vérification des termes dans leur contexte toponymique et géographique a l'avantage de fixer une terminologie exacte tout en tenant compte du vocabulaire ac-

tuellement en usage pour décrire les phénomènes géographiques.

L'analyse par informatique des génératifs contribue à améliorer la présentation et l'exactitude de la nomenclature québécoise. Dans la prochaine édition du Répertoire des noms géographiques du Québec, le toponyme (génératif et spécifique) et l'entité géographique seront désormais séparés. Ce mode d'entrée des données satisfait ainsi une des recommandations souhaitées lors de la deuxième Conférence sur la normalisation des noms géographiques.

D'ici la fin de l'année 1977, des étapes de vérifications, de mise à jour et d'analyses des noms seront terminées. La banque permanente de données topographiques sera alors

utilisée pour la nouvelle édition du Répertoire des noms géographiques. Elle sera remise à jour continuellement et de nouvelles informations (données historiques, variantes, etc.) seront ajoutées selon les besoins. Des listes partielles ou complètes des noms pourront être produites sur demande.

L'expérience du Québec dans le traitement automatisé de ses noms géographiques s'avère très positive. En plus de résoudre les questions de consignations et de conservation de l'information, elle a permis de développer une méthodologie nouvelle et plus efficace pour solutionner les difficultés de définitions, d'écriture et de choix des toponymes, c'est-à-dire les problèmes inhérents à la normalisation des noms géographiques.

A N N E X E

RÉPERTOIRE GÉOGRAPHIQUE DU QUÉBEC NOUVELLE LISTE

| DATE | E / C.S.E.M. | POSITION | NOM | ENTITE | LIEU | PAGE: | FEUILLET |
|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|------|-------|----------|
| 05/12/68 | 00633300 | 49 07 00 | Blouets Soccs (aux) | | | | |
| | 10040000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00637500 | 47 27 00 | Blouetin | | | | |
| | 10160000 | | Voir: Tuques (la), Ruisseau | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00642500 | 46 11 00 | Bluobird | | | | |
| | 20030000 | | Voir: Mulot | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00644300 | 50 17 00 | Boat | | | | |
| | 20010000 | | Voir: Perroquets (aux) | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00655900 | 46 12 00 | Bois (du) | | | | |
| | 10040000 | | Voir: Sauvages (aux) | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 006557900 | 46 10 00 | Bois Blanc (du) | | | | |
| | 11040200 | | Voir: Bois Brûlé (du) | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 006558700 | 48 42 00 | Bois Brûlé (du) | | | | |
| | 11040200 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 006559100 | 51 40 00 | Bois Brûlé (du) | | | | |
| | 11040200 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 006559700 | 46 54 00 | Bolsachatek | | | | |
| | 20100000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00663300 | 46 32 00 | Bois Franc (Petit, aux) | | | | |
| | 10040000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 006564100 | 46 44 00 | Bois Franc (du) | | | | |
| | 10040000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 006575300 | 48 19 00 | Bol (la) | | | | |
| | 10120000 | | Voir: Bombe (la la) | | | | |
| 24/09/72 | 006579200 | 48 00 00 | Bombe (la la) | | | | |
| | 10120000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00681900 | 48 30 00 | Bonaventure | | | | |
| | 20060000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00687900 | 46 51 00 | Bonhomme | | | | |
| | 10140000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 007079100 | 46 18 00 | Borrie | | | | |
| | 99900000 | | Voir: Borrière | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 007079100 | 46 56 00 | Bosdan | | | | |
| | 99900000 | | Voir: Busby | | | | |
| 24/08/72 | 00714900 | 48 53 00 | Bottine (de la) | | | | |
| | 10000000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00729200 | 48 23 00 | Bougainville (de) | | | | |
| | 10160000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00745100 | 59 00 00 | Boulder | | | | |
| | 20060000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00747500 | 49 03 00 | Boule (la) | | | | |
| | 10120000 | | | | | | |
| 05/12/68 | 00754900 | 46 52 00 | Bouleau (du) | | | | |
| | 10040000 | | | | | | |

SLAVIC CONTRIBUTION TO CANADIAN TOPOONYM

by

Yar Slavutych*

Large parts of the virgin lands of Canada were first settled by Slavic immigrants, especially Ukrainians, who gave their names to the newly established towns, villages and hamlets and even to the physical features like lakes and creeks.

Some districts in cities were also given Slavic names.

Many of the place names were transplanted from the Slavic homelands. Examples in Saskatchewan are: Odessa, Tarnopol, Orolow, Laniwci, Dneiper, and Chortitz; in Alberta: Boian, Ispas, Krakow, Luzan, New Kiev, Sniatyn, Stubno, and Zawale; in Manitoba: Chortitz, Czar, Halisz, Komarno, Melnice, Polonia, Ruthenia, Seech and Senkiw; in Ontario: Wilno and Kaszuby. Ukraina was a former settlement near Lloydminster, Alberta.

Some places in Canada have been named for distinguished historical figures. The hamlet of Mazeppa, south of Calgary, is derived from Lord Byron's Mazeppa, a narrative about the Hetman Ivan Mazepa. The Russian political figure Aleksandr Fedorovich Kerensky (1881-1970) is remembered in the Alberta railway point, Kerensky. Makaroff in Manitoba commemorates Vice-Admiral Serge Onesimovitch Makaroff (1848-1904) who lost his life in the Russo-Japanese War. Petliura in Manitoba honours General Simon Petliura (1879-1926), a noted Ukrainian statesman.

* Dr. Slavutych is a professor in the Department of Slavic Studies, University of Alberta. He is the current president of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences.

In Georgian Bay Ajax Island is named for the famous Greek hero of the Trojan Wars. Ajax also occurs in the name of a town east of Toronto. It was named during World War II for the cruiser AJAX which took part in the naval engagement with the GRAF SPEE off Montevideo in 1939.

Other names throughout Ontario which reflect Greek cultural and literary influences include the following: Acanthus, Actinolite, Akron (possibly a transfer from the city in Ohio), Amaranth, Argolis, Argonaut, Artemesia, Cadmus, Corinth, Delta, Hiam, Homer, Hybla, Kars, Melancthon (directly from Philip Melanchthon, a companion of Martin Luther), Nephton, Palmyra, Sparta, Troy and Utopia.

In Quebec the name Greece's Point is not named for the country, but commemorates John William Greece who bought 5,000 acres there in 1803. Elsewhere in that province the following names indicate elements of Greek words: Chrysostile, Didyme, Ekron, Elysee, Pentecôte and Piopolis (named for Pope Pius X).

The Maritime Provinces and adjoining areas were once jointly known as Acadia, a name that has been traced to the Greek Arcadia.¹ Acadia has produced several names in the Maritime Provinces, including Acadieville, N.B. and New Acadia, P.E.I. The name L'Acadie in Quebec is a reminder of the French-speaking settlers who had been expelled from Acadia in 1755, with some of them resettling in Quebec. The community of Aracadia in Nova Scotia was named in 1863. It was possibly adapted from Acadia or from the original Greek name which had become a storied name in Italian and English literature in the 15th and 16th centuries. Other names in the Maritime Provinces



Bosporus and Dardanelles in Waterton Lakes National Park.
(From 82 H/4).

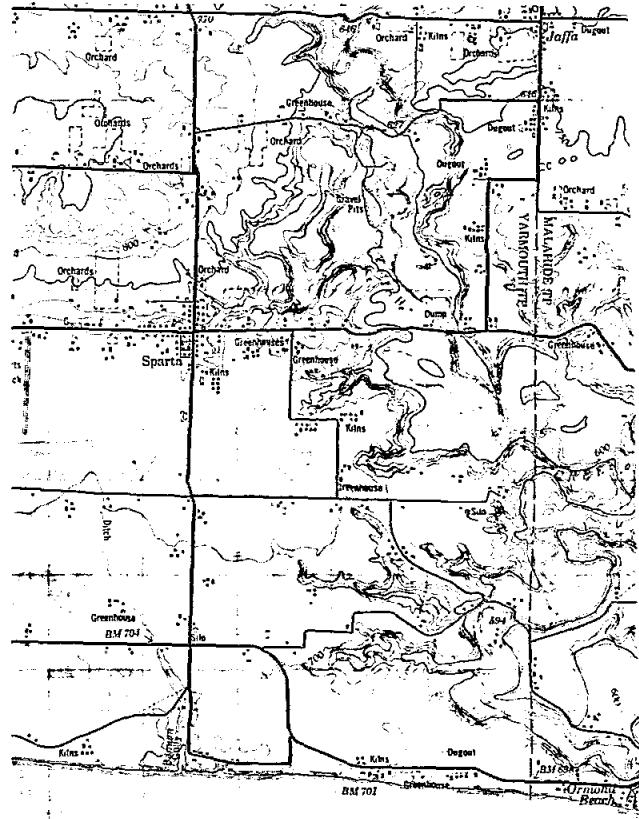
¹ Alan Rayburn, Acadia, the origin of the name and its geographical and historical utilization, *The Canadian Cartographer*, Vol. 10, no. 1, June 1973, pp. 26-43.

revealing Greek elements include Academy, Atlanta, Atlantic, Castalia, Cyrene, Eureka, Kars, Karsdale, Ostrea Lake, Rhodena, and Utopia.

The province of Manitoba has the following names in which Greek elements are evident: Alpha, Delta Beach, Kaleida, and Euclid. In Saskatchewan there are Alpha, Amazon, Argo, Attica, Canopus, Plato and Xena. It is said that the original form of Ogema, Sask. was Omega, but to avoid duplication Ogema was substituted, which means "chief" in the language of the Cree, a native group of tribes occupying large parts of central and western Canada. Alberta has the following names: Acadia Valley, Acme, Cosmo, Hespere, Aeolus Mountain, Elysium Mountain, Mount Ptolemy, Utopia Mountain, Phoenix, Phidias, Orion and Saurian Mountain.

In British Columbia the name of the Strait of Juan de Fuca is associated with a Greek, Apostolos Valerianos, who claimed he explored the area in 1592; the feature was named almost 200 years later by C.W. Barkley in the belief that this was the strait described by Valerianos. Other names in British Columbia with Greek associations are Delta, Halcyon Hots Springs, Kaleden, Thetis Island, Dryad Point, Argonaut Pass, Mount Medea, Mount Orpheus, Mount Eurydice, Mount Sisyphus and Xenia Lake.

Among names in the Northwest Territories with Greek provenance are: Eureka Sound, which was named during the Sverdrup Expedition of 1901; Hercules Peak, Charybdis Glacier, and Alpha, Beta, and Gamma Rivers. In the Yukon Territory the three famous peninsulas of northern Greece, Porthos, Aramis and Athos are commemorated in the names of three mountains, collectively known as The Three Guardsmen.



Sparta post office was established in 1841. It is 10 miles southeast of St. Thomas, Ontario. (From 40 I/11).