



Canadian Heritage
Parcs Canada

Patrimoine canadien
Parcs Canada

Toponymy and Terminology used by Parks Canada

Fort Langley National Historic Site
Lieu historique national du Fort-Langley



L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site
Lieu historique national de L'Anse aux Meadows



Ivvavik National Park
Parc national Ivvavik



Banff National Park
Parc national Banff

Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve
Réserve de parc national Gwaii Haanas



Artillery Park
National Historic Site
Lieu historique national
du Parc-de-l'Artillerie



Trent-Severn Waterway
Voie navigable Trent - Severn



**Toponymy and Terminology Committee
Parks Canada**

**Toponymy, Terminology
and
Rules for Writing,
in the Official Languages,
the Names of
National Parks,
National Marine Parks,
National Park and National Marine Park Reserves,
Heritage Rivers,
National Historic Sites including Canals,
Heritage Places and Exhibits,
and
Proposed
National Parks,
National Marine Parks,
National Park Reserves and
National Marine Conservation Areas
of Canada**

June 1995

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Parks Canada. Toponymy and Terminology Committee.

Toponymy and Terminology used by Parks Canada.

Issued also in French under the title: *Toponymie et terminologie en usage à Parcs Canada.*

Updated and expanded edition previously published in 1991 by Canadian Parks Service.

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 0-660-16175-3

Cat. no. R62-285/1995E

1. National Parks, National Park Reserves -- Canada -- Names.
2. National Historic Sites -- Canada - Names.
3. Names, Geographical -- Standards -- Canada.
- I. Parks Canada.
- II. Title.

FC215.T66 1995 910'.014 C95-980190-1
F1010.T66 1995

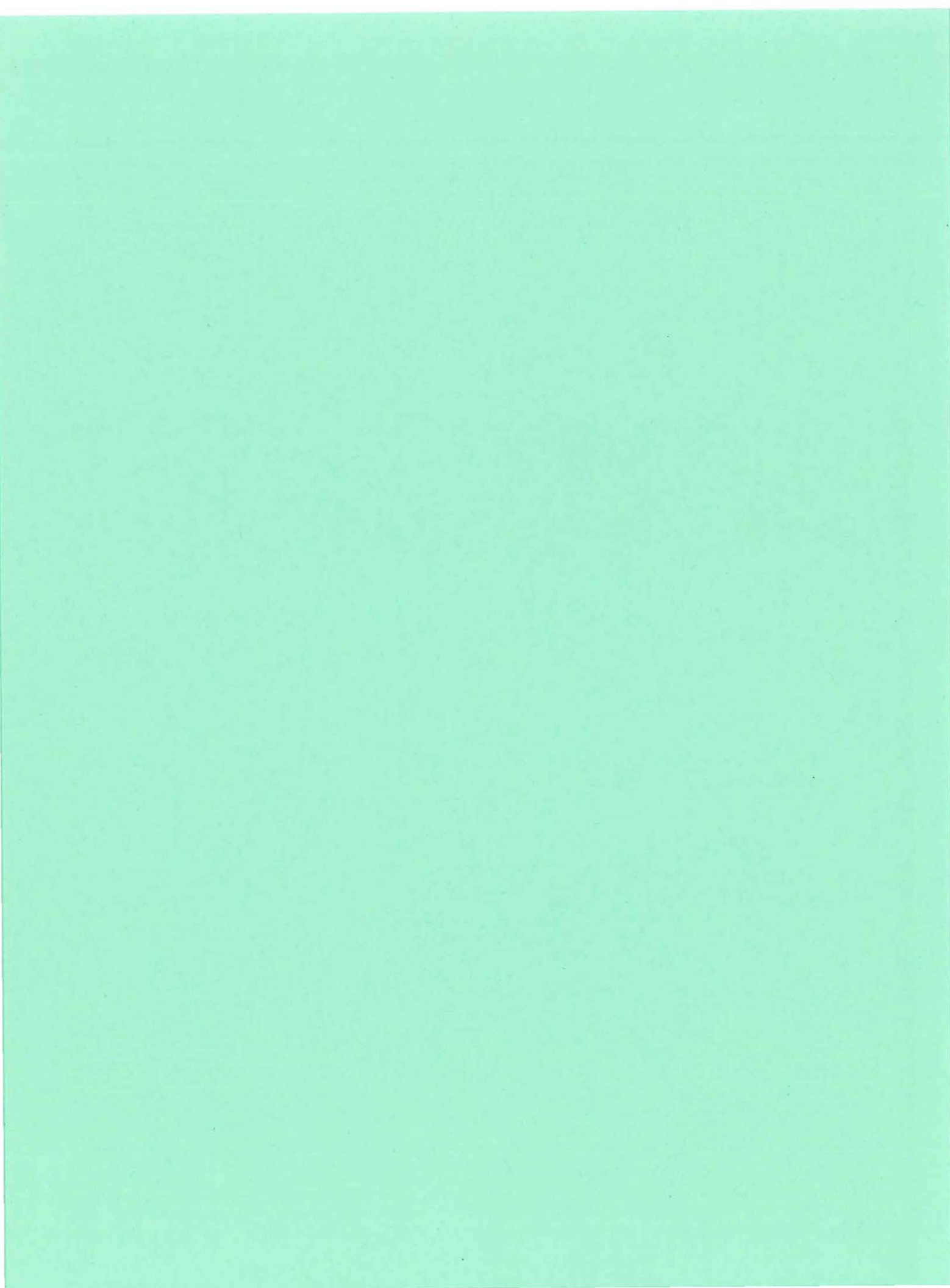
Toponymy and Terminology used by Parks Canada

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY PAGES	5
Introduction	7
Members of the Toponymy and Terminology Committee	8
Toponymy and Terminology Committee – Mandate, Membership and Operation	9
Codes and Abbreviations Used	11
Definitions:	12
– toponym	12
– generic	12
– specific	13
– inhabited place; currently gazetteered ¹ inhabited place	14
– historically inhabited place	14
– uninhabited place	15
– name of Pan-Canadian significance	15
and List of names of Pan-Canadian significance .	16
User's Guide	19
LISTS	21
List of toponyms – FR alphabetical order	23
List of toponyms by category – EN alphabetical order each followed by the name of the entity used to designate it and reference to the rule that explains it	39
– National Parks	41
– National Park Reserves	45
– Proposed National Parks	46
– National Marine Parks	47
– National Marine Park Reserve	47
– Proposed National Marine Conservation Area	47
– Canadian Heritage Rivers	48
– National Historic Sites including Canals	52
– Heritage Places and Exhibits	69
RULES FOR WRITING PARKS CANADA TOPONYMS	71
Introductory remarks	73
Contents	74
A – General rules	79
B – Specific rules	97
STANDARD MESSAGES FR-EN	159
Interdictions – Restrictions	163
Circulation – Traffic	173
Sécurité – Safety	179
Personnel – Personnel	183
Bâtiments – Buildings	187
Renseignements généraux – General Information	191
SOURCES CONSULTED / BIBLIOGRAPHY	195

¹ "gazetteer \"\ vt [...]: to describe in a gazetteer" (Webster's 3rd) – Tr

INTRODUCTORY PAGES



INTRODUCTION

The June 1995 edition of *Toponymy and Terminology used by Parks Canada* is an updated and expanded version of *Toponymy and Terminology used in the Canadian Parks Service* of September 1991, which it replaces and which thereby becomes obsolete, as does Administrative Directive 1.1.7.

In order to facilitate determination of the toponyms of national parks, national marine parks, national historic sites, historic canals, heritage places and other entities managed by Parks Canada, and to standardize their designations and simplify their translation, the Parks Canada Toponymy and Terminology Committee has done a thorough review of the document entitled *Toponymy and Terminology used in the Canadian Parks Service* - September 1991. The inclusion of rules for writing toponyms in both official languages is the cornerstone of this revision. These rules have been established by Hélène Gélinas-Surprenant, the representative of the Terminology and Documentation Directorate, Translation Bureau, of Public Works and Government Services Canada, in consultation with the members of the Parks Canada Toponymy and Terminology Committee and the regions.

The document entitled *Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming* of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN), and the various toponymic guides and provincial and territorial gazetteers in existence were used in preparing these rules for writing toponyms.

Although the generic "national historic site" refers to a national historic park as well as to a national historic site, it is important to point out that, under Part II of the *National Parks Act*, it is still essential that the term "national historic park" be used in the wording of legal documents dealing with lands set aside under Part II; the entities concerned are preceded with an asterisk (*).

Toponymy and Terminology used by Parks Canada, with an amended title that reflects the new organizational structure, is intended as a reference work for use by signage authorities, writers, translators and anyone concerned with correctness in referring to the entities of Canada's natural and cultural heritage.

MEMBERS OF THE PARKS CANADA TOPONYMY AND TERMINOLOGY COMMITTEE

BÉDARD, Clément – Chairman
Parks Canada
National Parks Directorate
Policy and Legislation
Coordination

BRAY, Rosemarie
Parks Canada
National Historic Sites
Directorate

GAUTHIER, Jean-Pierre
Public Works and Government
Services Canada
Architectural and Engineering
Services for Parks Canada

GÉLINAS-SURPRENANT, Hélène
Terminologist
Public Works and Government
Services Canada
Translation Bureau
Terminology and Documentation
Directorate

JEAN, Claude
Translator
Public Works and Government
Services Canada
Translation Bureau

PARKS CANADA TOPONYMY AND TERMINOLOGY COMMITTEE

MANDATE

To ensure the uniform application of the principles and procedures of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN), and to define the correct usage, in both official languages, of toponyms and standard messages.

To solve linguistic problems related to the bilingual presentation of geographical names and administrative entities managed by Parks Canada.

To control the quality of the standard messages used in signage in conformity with current policies and directives.

To revise and update any terminology or toponymy lists considered necessary for Parks Canada activities.

MEMBERSHIP

The Committee consists of representatives from National Parks, National Historic Sites, Executive Correspondence Office, Architectural and Engineering Services and Translation Bureau, translation and terminology, of Public Works and Government Services Canada; it also includes the Parks Canada representative on the CPCGN.

OPERATION

The current Committee chairperson is the representative of the Policy and Legislation Coordination Branch of the National Parks Directorate.

The Committee's operating costs are charged to the cost centre of the representative of the National Parks Directorate.

Notices of meetings, minutes and correspondence relating to Committee business are filed under No. 1165-159.

CODES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

cat.	category
cat.	catégorie

gen.	generic
gén.	générique

*	national historic site which is a national historic park set aside under Part II of the <i>National Parks Act</i>
---	---

*	lieu historique national qui est parc historique national selon la partie II de la <i>Loi sur les parcs nationaux</i>
---	---

CPCGN	Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
CPCNG	Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques

CUENGO	Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques officiels du Canada NOTE This Committee has no official EN name.
--------	--

EN	English, anglais
FR	French, français

NOTE In this document, read "English" wherever the EN code is used, and "French" wherever the FR code is used. These are the codes for representing the names of these two languages established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), as given in *International Standard ISO 639: 1988 (E/F)*, First Edition, 1988-04-01. They are internationally recognized and remain the same when going from one language to another.

PANCAN	name of Pan-Canadian significance
PANCAN	nom d'intérêt pancanadien

Gazetteer / Répertoire

NOTE These terms refer to the Gazetteer (Répertoire) of the province or territory listing the names of inhabited places and uninhabited places recognized by the provincial or territorial toponymy commission.

DEFINITIONS

toponym

For Parks Canada, a **toponym** (or place name) is a proper name formed of a generic and a specific used to identify a place or a territory designated as part of the Canadian natural or cultural heritage.

generic

In the toponyms of Parks Canada, the **generic** is the toponym element which identifies the nature of the entity selected as being part of the Canadian heritage.

The generics used by Parks Canada are as follows:

national park	parc national
national marine park	parc marin national
national marine conservation area	aire marine nationale de conservation
national park reserve	réserve de parc national
national marine park reserve	réserve de parc marin national
heritage river	rivière du patrimoine
national historic site	lieu historique national
historic canal	canal historique
heritage area	aire du patrimoine
heritage place	place patrimoniale
exhibit	exposition
proposed national park	projet de parc national
proposed national marine park	projet de parc marin national
proposed national park reserve	projet de réserve de parc national
proposed national marine conservation area	projet d'aire marine nationale de conservation
interpretation centre	centre d'interprétation
memorial house	maison commémorative
memorial tower	tour commémorative
waterway	voie navigable

specific

In the toponyms of Parks Canada, the **specific** is the toponym element which identifies the specific entity selected as being part of the Canadian heritage.

In the following examples, the generics are in boldface type, while the specifics are underlined.

NOTE In FR, the connecting particle (*de, du, de la, de l' or des*) is not part of either element.

NOTE The designation of heritage rivers does not come under the Parks Canada rules, but the CUENGO rules.

Cape Breton Highlands National Park (N.S.)
parc national des Hautes-Terres-du-Cap-Breton (N.-É.)

Fathom Five National Marine Park (Ont.)
parc marin national Fathom Five (Ont.)

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)
réserve de parc national Auyuittuq (T.N.-O.)

*Beaubears Island National Historic Site (N.B.)
 ***lieu historique national de l'île-Beaubears** (N.-B.)

Twin Falls Tea House National Historic Site (B.C.)
lieu historique national du Salon-de-Thé-des-Chutes-Twin (C.-B.)

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal (Que.)
canal de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (Qc)

Trent-Severn Waterway (Ont.)
voie navigable Trent - Severn (Ont.)

Old Port of Québec Interpretation Centre (Que.)
centre d'interprétation du Vieux-Port-de-Québec (Qc)

Bethune Memorial House (Ont.)
maison commémorative Bethune (Ont.)

Waterloo Pioneers Memorial Tower (Ont.)
tour commémorative des Pionniers-de-Waterloo (Ont.)

East Arm of Great Slave Lake Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)
projet de parc national du Bras-Est-du-Grand-Lac-des-Esclaves
 (T.N.-O.)

West Isles Proposed National Marine Conservation Area (N.B.)
projet d'aire marine nationale de conservation de West Isles
 (N.-B.)

inhabited place; currently gazetted inhabited place
(gazetted inhabited place; currently inhabited place)

An **inhabited place** or currently inhabited place is an entity under the control of an administration – city, town, village, municipality, hamlet, parish or population centre – in which citizens currently reside and whose name is stipulated by the articles of incorporation; this name is listed in the Gazetteer for the relevant province or territory.

NOTE In Canada, only two municipalities have names with two official forms:

Grand Falls (N.B.) – Grand-Sault (N.-B.) and
Caissie Cape (N.B.) – Cap-des-Caissie (N.-B.).

All other municipalities have only one authorized form (*Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming*, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names). Thus the cities of "Montréal", "Québec" and "Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu" in Quebec are written "Montréal", "Québec" and "Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu" in EN, while "Regina" (Sask.), "Fredericton" (N.B.), "The Pas" (Man.) and "St. John's" (Nfld.) stay as "Regina", "Fredericton", "The Pas" and "St. John's" in FR.

historically inhabited place
(ungazetted inhabited place)

An **historically inhabited place** is an entity which was inhabited in the past but is no longer inhabited. As its name does not appear in the relevant provincial or territorial Gazetteer, the only evidence of its existence comes from history books or archival documents. This is the case of, among others, "Port-la-Joye" (P.E.I.), "Lower Fort Garry" (Man.), "Fish Creek" (Sask.), "Ninstints" (B.C.) and "Dawson City" (Y.T.).

NOTE Sometimes a distinction must be made between the historical designation and the present designation of a given toponym. For example, history texts confirm the existence in present-day Nova Scotia of "Port-Royal" (an historically inhabited place), where Champlain built the Habitation in 1605. The Gazetteer for the province indicates the existence, near the historical site, of the rural community now incorporated under the name "Port Royal" (currently inhabited gazetted place); the same comment applies to the historical "Grand-Pré" and the currently inhabited "Grand Pré". Similarly, "Castle Hill" and "Signal Hill" (Nfld.) are entities that were once inhabited and were located on the geographical entities having the same names that are currently gazetted and have a different form in FR:

Castle Hill (Nfld.) – colline Castle (T.-N.) and
Signal Hill (Nfld.) – colline Signal (T.-N.).

uninhabited place
(geographical entity)

An **uninhabited place** is a geographical entity (stream, lake, river, falls, island, mountain, plain and so forth) with a precise location but where no one resides. The authority for assigning the official names of these entities – except those in the list of names of Pan-Canadian significance – rests with the relevant province or territory; the determination of the form of these toponyms (place names) in the other official language is the responsibility of the terminology services of the Translation Bureau, Public Works and Government Services Canada.

name of Pan-Canadian significance

Names of Pan-Canadian significance are the names of 81 geographical entities which, because of their importance, have two forms recognized by the federal government, one in English (EN) and the other in French (FR). These entities include the provinces, except the four with the same spelling in EN and FR (Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), the territories and their administrative subdivisions, major rivers flowing to the sea and bodies of water or geographical features (rivers, mountains, islands, straits) which have in common the characteristic of covering a large area, lying in more than one province or territory or extending beyond Canada's border.

Names of Pan-Canadian Significance
Noms d'intérêt pancanadien*

A

Lake Abitibi
 Anticosti Island
 Appalachian Mountains
 Arctic Ocean
 Lake Athabasca
 Athabasca River
 Atlantic Ocean

lac Abitibi
 île d'Anticosti
 les Appalaches
 océan Arctique
 lac Athabasca
 rivière Athabasca
 océan Atlantique

B

Baffin Bay
 Baffin Island
 Beaufort Sea
 Strait of Belle Isle
 British Columbia

baie de Baffin
 île de Baffin
 mer de Beaufort
 détroit de Belle Isle
 Colombie-Britannique

C

Cabot Strait
 Cape Breton Island
 Chaleur Bay
 Champlain Lake
 Churchill River (Man.)
 Churchill River (Nfld.)
 Coast Mountains
 Columbia River

détroit de Cabot
 île du Cap-Breton
 baie des Chaleurs
 lac Champlain
 rivière Churchill (Man.)
 fleuve Churchill (T.-N.)
 chaîne Côtière
 fleuve Columbia

D

Davis Strait

détroit de Davis

E

Ellesmere Island
 Lake Erie

île d'Ellesmere
 lac Érié

F

District of Franklin
 Fraser River
 Bay of Fundy

district de Franklin
 fleuve Fraser
 baie de Fundy

G

Georgian Bay
 Great Bear Lake
 Great Slave Lake

baie Georgienne
 Grand lac de l'Ours
 Grand lac des Esclaves

H

Hudson Bay
 Hudson Strait
 Lake Huron

baie d'Hudson
 détroit d'Hudson
 lac Huron

J

James Bay

baie James

K

District of Keewatin

district de Keewatin

L

Labrador Sea

mer du Labrador

Laurentian Mountains

les Laurentides

M

District of Mackenzie

district de Mackenzie

Mackenzie River

fleuve Mackenzie

Lake Manitoba

lac Manitoba

Lake Michigan

lac Michigan

(not actually in Canada)

(entité située hors du Canada)

N

Nelson River

fleuve Nelson

New Brunswick

Nouveau-Brunswick

Newfoundland

Terre-Neuve

Niagara Falls

chutes Niagara

Lake Nipigon

lac Nipigon

Lake Nipissing

lac Nipissing

North Saskatchewan River

rivière Saskatchewan Nord

Northumberland Strait

détroit de Northumberland

Northwest Territories

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Nova Scotia

Nouvelle-Écosse

O

Lake Ontario

lac Ontario

Ottawa River

rivière des Outaouais

P

Pacific Ocean

océan Pacifique

Peace River

rivière de la Paix

Prince Edward Island

île-du-Prince-Édouard

(province)

(province)

Q

Quebec (province)

Québec (province)

Queen Charlotte Islands

îles de la Reine-Charlotte

Queen Elizabeth Islands

îles de la Reine-Élisabeth

R

Rainy Lake

lac à la Pluie

Rainy River

rivière à la Pluie

Red River

rivière Rouge

Restigouche River

rivière Ristigouche

Rocky Mountains

montagnes Rocheuses

S

Sable Island
 Saguenay River
 Lake St. Clair
 Saint John River
 Gulf of St. Lawrence
 St. Lawrence River
 Saskatchewan River
 South Saskatchewan River
 Lake Superior

île de Sable
 rivière Saguenay
 lac Sainte-Claire
 rivière Saint-Jean
 golfe du Saint-Laurent
 fleuve Saint-Laurent
 rivière Saskatchewan
 rivière Saskatchewan Sud
 lac Supérieur

T

Lake Timiskaming

lac Témiscamingue

U

Ungava Bay

baie d'Ungava

V

Vancouver Island

île de Vancouver

W

Lake Winnipeg
 Lake Winnipegosis
 Winnipeg River
 Lake of the Woods

lac Winnipeg
 lac Winnipegosis
 rivière Winnipeg
 lac des Bois

Y

Yukon River
 Yukon Territory

fleuve Yukon
 Territoire du Yukon

* "List of geographical entities of Pan-Canadian significance with well-known forms in both official languages", established on the recommendation of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) and published as an appendix to Treasury Board circular No. 1983-58 setting the guidelines for the linguistic treatment of Canadian toponyms on the topographic maps and marine charts of the federal government.

NOTE In FR, in narrative text, the lowercase spelling of the generic is mandatory; in a list or on a map or sign, the generic begins with a capital letter.

USER'S GUIDE

To find the EN equivalent of a FR toponym, consult the
List of toponyms - FR alphabetical order
in the English version of the document.

To find the FR equivalent of an EN toponym, consult the
List of toponyms - EN alphabetical order
in the French version of the document.

To find out how to designate, in EN or FR, the entity used in forming a toponym when it is no longer the specific of the Parks Canada toponym, consult, under the appropriate category, the
List of toponyms by category - EN alphabetical order.

For an explanation of the EN or FR spelling of a toponym, find the toponym in the list by category, which refers, sometimes in more than one place, to the explanations in the
RULES FOR WRITING PARKS CANADA TOPONYMS
A - General rules
B - Specific rules.

To find out how to write a message in a text or on a sign for users of parks and national historic sites, consult, under the appropriate category, the
STANDARD MESSAGES.

To interpret the source codes, consult the
SOURCES CONSULTED.

To find the EN or FR form of a toponym which is not in the lists,
for any information on toponymy at Parks Canada

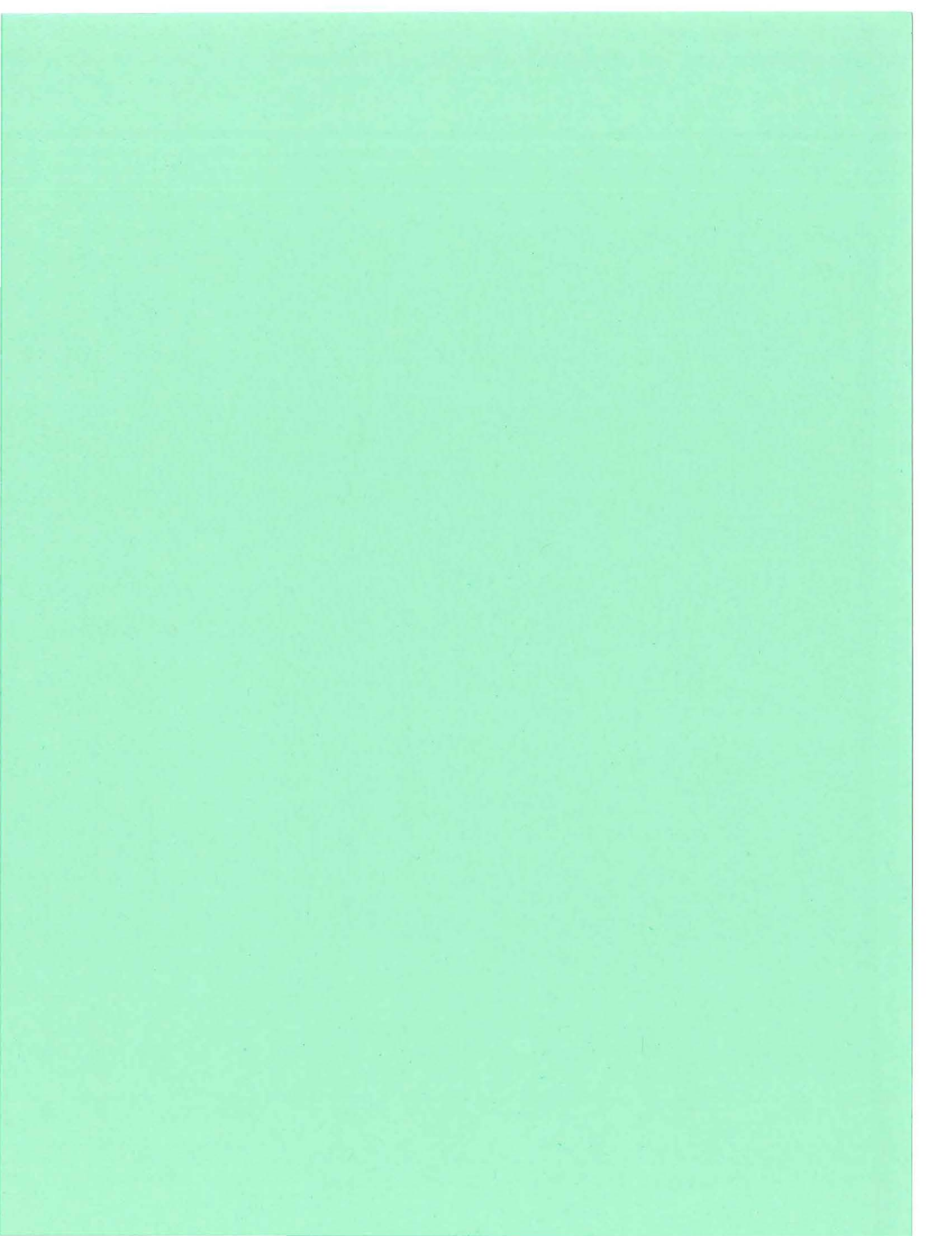
or

for any information on the terminology used by Parks Canada:

call: Clément Bédard
telephone: (819) 994-5126

or

fax your request to: Clément Bédard
fax number: (819) 994-5140



LISTS

List of toponyms – FR alphabetical order	23
--	----

List of toponyms by category – EN alphabetical order each followed by the name of the entity used to designate it and reference to the rule that explains it	39
--	----

– NATIONAL PARKS	41
– NATIONAL PARK RESERVES	45
– PROPOSED NATIONAL PARKS	46
– NATIONAL MARINE PARKS	47
– NATIONAL MARINE PARK RESERVE	47
– PROPOSED NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREA	47
– CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS	48
– NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES including CANALS	52
– HERITAGE PLACES and EXHIBITS	69

National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park and National Marine Park Reserves,
Canadian Heritage Rivers,
National Historic Sites including Canals,
Heritage Places and Exhibits
and Proposed National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park Reserves
and National Marine Conservation Areas
of Canada

List in French alphabetical order

**National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park and National Marine Park Reserves,
Canadian Heritage Rivers,
National Historic Sites including Canals,
Heritage Places and Exhibits
and Proposed National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park Reserves
and National Marine Conservation Areas
of Canada**

List in French alphabetical order

canal de Carillon (Qc)
Carillon Canal (Que.)

canal de Chambly (Qc)
Chambly Canal (Que.)

canal de Lachine (Qc)
Lachine Canal (Que.)

canal de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (Qc)
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal (Que.)

canal de Saint-Ours (Qc)
Saint-Ours Canal (Que.)

canal de Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.)
Sault Ste. Marie Canal (Ont.)

canal de St. Peters (N.-É.)
St. Peters Canal (N.S.)

canal Rideau (Ont.)
Rideau Canal (Ont.)

centre d'interprétation du Vieux-Port-de-Québec (Qc)
Old Port of Québec Interpretation Centre (Que.)

exposition La Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile (N.-É.)
The Bank Fishery Exhibit - The Age of Sail (N.S.)

exposition Les Loyalistes de l'Empire-Uni (N.-É.)
The United Empire Loyalists Exhibit (N.S.)

exposition L'Odyssée acadienne (N.-B.)
The Acadian Odyssey Exhibit (N.B.)

fleuve Yukon (Yn)
Yukon River (Y.T.)

*lieu historique national Alexander-Graham-Bell (N.-É.)
 *Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national Ardgowan (Î.-P.-É.)
 *Ardgowan National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

*lieu historique national Cartier-Brébeuf (Qc)
 *Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national Cave and Basin (Alb.)
 Cave and Basin National Historic Site (Alta.)

*lieu historique national de Batoche (Sask.)
 *Batoche National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national de Castle Hill (T.-N.)
 *Castle Hill National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Coteau-du-Lac (Qc)
 *Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de Frenchman Butte (Sask.)
 Frenchman Butte National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national de Grande-Grave (Qc)
 Grande-Grave National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de Grand-Pré (N.-É.)
 *Grand-Pré National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-Fish Creek (Sask.)
 Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Châteauguay (Qc)
 *Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Ristigouche (Qc)
 *Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Bataille-du-Moulin-à-Vent (Ont.)
 Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Caserne-de-Carillon (Qc)
 Carillon Barracks National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Citadelle-d'Halifax (N.-É.)
 *Halifax Citadel National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national de la Colline-Bead (Ont.)
 Bead Hill National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Drague-Numéro-Quatre (Yn)
Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site (Y.T.)

*lieu historique national de la Forteresse-de-Louisbourg (N.-É.)
*Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Fourche (Man.)
*The Forks National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national de la Grosse-île (Qc)
Grosse île National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-de-Sir-John-Johnson (Ont.)
Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Inverarden (Ont.)
Inverarden House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Laurier (Ont.)
Laurier House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Maillou (Qc)
Maillou House National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Maison-Riel (Man.)
*Riel House National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national de la Mission-de-Hopedale (T.-N.)
Hopedale Mission National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national de la Mission-Saint-Louis (Ont.)
Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national de L'Anse aux Meadows (T.-N.)
*L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national de la Piste-Chilkoot (C.-B.)
Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national de la Redoute-York (N.-É.)
*York Redoubt National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national
de la Salle-d'Affinage-de-l'Or-de-Bear Creek (Yn)
Gold Room at Bear Creek National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national
de la Station-d'Étude-des-Rayons-Cosmiques-du-Mont-Sulphur
(Alb.)
Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station National Historic Site
(Alta.)

*lieu historique national de la Tour-Martello-de-Carleton
(N.-B.)

*Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national de la Tour-Prince-de-Galles (N.-É.)

*Prince of Wales Tower National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national de l'Auberge-de-Ski-Skoki (Alb.)

Skoki Ski Lodge National Historic Site (Alta.)

*lieu historique national de la Villa-Bellevue (Ont.)

*Bellevue House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de l'Établissement-Ryan (T.-N.)

Ryan Premises National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national de l'Hôtel-Dalvay-by-the-Sea (Î.-P.-É.)

Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

*lieu historique national de l'île-Beaubears (N.-B.)

*Beaubears Island National Historic Site (N.B.)

lieu historique national de l'île-Georges (N.-É.)

Georges Island National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de l'île-Grassy (N.-É.)

*Grassy Island National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national de l'île-Navy (Ont.)

Navy Island National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national de Lower Fort Garry (Man.)

*Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national de Ninstints (C.-B.)

Ninstints National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national de Port au Choix (T.-N.)

*Port au Choix National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Port-Royal (N.-É.)

*Port-Royal National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de Signal Hill (T.-N.)

*Signal Hill National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Sir-George-Étienne-Cartier (Qc)

*Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier (Qc)

*Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national des Casernes-de-Butler (Ont.)
Butler's Barracks National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Édifices-de-Dawson City (Yn)
Dawson City Buildings National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national des Forges-du-Saint-Maurice (Qc)
Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national des Fortifications-de-Québec (Qc)
Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national des Hauteurs-de-Queenston (Ont.)
Queenston Heights National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Monticules-Linéaires (Man.)
Linear Mounds National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national des Remblais-de-Southwold (Ont.)
Southwold Earthworks National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Tours-Martello-de-Kingston (Ont.)
Kingston Martello Towers National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Blockhaus-de-St. Andrews (N.-B.)
St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site (N.B.)

lieu historique national du Cairn-de-Glengarry (Ont.)
Glengarry Cairn National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national du Cap-Spear (T.-N.)
*Cape Spear National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national du Centre-d'Accueil-du-Parc-Jasper
(Alb.)
Jasper Park Information Centre National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national
du Centre-d'Inscription-de-l'Entrée-Est-du-Parc-du-Mont-Riding
(Man.)
Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex National
Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national du Col-Athabasca (Alb.)
Athabasca Pass National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Col-Kicking Horse (C.-B.)
Kicking Horse Pass National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Col-Rogers (C.-B.)
Rogers Pass National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Col-Yellowhead (Alb.)
Yellowhead Pass National Historic Site (Alta.)

*lieu historique national du Commerce-de-la-Fourrure-à-Lachine
(Qc)
*The Fur Trade at Lachine National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Cottage-Hawthorne (T.-N.)
Hawthorne Cottage National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Amherst - Port-la-Joye
(Î.-P.-É.)
*Fort Amherst-Port-la-Joye National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Anne (N.-É.)
*Fort Anne National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Battleford (Sask.)
*Fort Battleford National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Beauséjour (N.-B.)
*Fort Beauséjour National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Chambly (Qc)
*Fort Chambly National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Edward (N.-É.)
Fort Edward National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Espérance (Sask.)
Fort Espérance National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Gaspereaux (N.-B.)
Fort Gaspereaux National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-George (Ont.)
*Fort George National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Kitwanga (C.-B.)
*Kitwanga Fort National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Langley (C.-B.)
*Fort Langley National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Lennox (Qc)
*Fort Lennox National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Livingstone (Sask.)
Fort Livingstone National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Malden (Ont.)
*Fort Malden National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Fort-McNab (N.-É.)
Fort McNab National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Mississauga (Ont.)
Fort Mississauga National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Numéro-Un-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy
(Qc)
*Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Pelly (Sask.)
Fort Pelly National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Prince-de-Galles (Man.)
*Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national du Fort-St. James (C.-B.)
Fort St. James National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-St. Joseph (Ont.)
*Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Témiscamingue (Qc)
*Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Walsh (Sask.)
*Fort Walsh National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Wellington (Ont.)
*Fort Wellington National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national du Homestead-Motherwell (Sask.)
*Motherwell Homestead National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national du Manoir-Papineau (Qc)
Manoir Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Musée-du-Parc-Banff (Alb.)
Banff Park Museum National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Parc-de-l'Artillerie (Qc)
Artillery Park National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Parc-Stanley (C.-B.)
Stanley Park National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-Fisgard (C.-B.)
Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-la-Pointe-Clark (Ont.)
Point Clark Lighthouse National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-l'Île-Bois Blanc (Ont.)
Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-Pointe-au-Père (Qc)
Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national
du Premier-Puits-de-Pétrole-de-l'Ouest-Canadien (Alb.)
First Oil Well in Western Canada National Historic Site (Alta.)

*lieu historique national du Presbytère-St. Andrew's (Man.)
*St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national du Ranch-Bar U (Alb.)
Bar U Ranch National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Refuge-du-Col-Abbot (Alb.)
Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Salon-de-Thé-des-Chutes-Twin (C.-B.)
Twin Falls Tea House National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national Fort Rodd Hill (C.-B.)
*Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national Gulf of Georgia Cannery (C.-B.)
Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national Jasper House (Alb.)
Jasper House National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national Louis-Joseph-Papineau (Qc)
Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national Louis-S.-St-Laurent (Qc)
*Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national Marconi (N.-É.)
Marconi National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national Province House (Î.-P.-É.)
Province House National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

*lieu historique national Rocky Mountain House (Alb.)
*Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national S.S. Keno (Yn)
S.S. Keno National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national S.S. Klondike (Yn)
S.S. Klondike National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national St. Roch (C.-B.)
St. Roch National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national Woodside (Ont.)
*Woodside National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national York Factory (Man.)
York Factory National Historic Site (Man.)

maison commémorative Bethune (Ont.)
Bethune Memorial House (Ont.)

parc marin du Saguenay - Saint-Laurent (Qc)
Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park (Que.)

parc marin national Fathom Five (Ont.)
Fathom Five National Marine Park (Ont.)

parc national Aulavik (T.N.-O.)
Aulavik National Park (N.W.T.)

ancien nom / former name:
projet de parc national de l'île-Banks (T.N.-O.)
Banks Island Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

parc national Banff (Alb.)
Banff National Park (Alta.)

parc national de la Mauricie (Qc)
La Mauricie National Park (Que.)

parc national de la Péninsule-Bruce (Ont.)
Bruce Peninsula National Park (Ont.)

parc national de la Pointe-Pelée (Ont.)
Point Pelee National Park (Ont.)

parc national de l'île-du-Prince-Édouard (Î.-P.-É.)
Prince Edward Island National Park (P.E.I.)

parc national de Prince Albert (Sask.)
Prince Albert National Park (Sask.)

parc national des Glaciers (C.-B.)
Glacier National Park (B.C.)

parc national des Hautes-Terres-du-Cap-Breton (N.-É.)
Cape Breton Highlands National Park (N.S.)

parc national des îles-de-la-Baie-Georgienne (Ont.)
Georgian Bay Islands National Park (Ont.)

parc national des îles-du-Saint-Laurent (Ont.)
St. Lawrence Islands National Park (Ont.)

parc national des Lacs-Waterton (Alb.)
Waterton Lakes National Park (Alta.)

parc national des Prairies (Sask.)
Grasslands National Park (Sask.)

parc national du Gros-Morne (T.-N.)
Gros Morne National Park (Nfld.)

parc national du Mont-Revelstoke (C.-B.)
Mount Revelstoke National Park (B.C.)

parc national du Mont-Riding (Man.)
Riding Mountain National Park (Man.)

parc national Elk Island (Alb.)
Elk Island National Park (Alta.)

parc national Forillon (Qc)
Forillon National Park (Que.)

parc national Fundy (N.-B.)
Fundy National Park (N.B.)

parc national Ivvavik (Yn)
Ivvavik National Park (Y.T.)

ancien nom / former name:

parc national du Nord-du-Yukon (Yn)
Northern Yukon National Park (Y.T.)

parc national Jasper (Alb.)
Jasper National Park (Alta.)

parc national Kejimikujik (N.-É.)
Kejimikujik National Park (N.S.)

parc national Kootenay (C.-B.)
Kootenay National Park (B.C.)

parc national Kouchibouguac (N.-B.)
Kouchibouguac National Park (N.B.)

parc national Pukaskwa (Ont.)
Pukaskwa National Park (Ont.)

parc national Terra-Nova (T.-N.)
Terra Nova National Park (Nfld.)

parc national Wood Buffalo (T.N.-O.)
Wood Buffalo National Park (N.W.T.)

parc national Yoho (C.-B.)
Yoho National Park (B.C.)

projet d'aire marine nationale de conservation de West Isles
(N.-B.)
West Isles Proposed National Marine Conservation Area (N.B.)

projet de parc national de Churchill (Man.)
Churchill Proposed National Park (Man.)

projet de parc national de la Baie-Wager (T.N.-O.)
Wager Bay Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national des Monts-Torngat (T.-N.)
Torngat Mountains Proposed National Park (Nfld.)

projet de parc national du Bras-Est-du-Grand-Lac-des-Esclaves
(T.N.-O.)
East Arm of Great Slave Lake Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national du Lac-Bluenose (T.N.-O.)
Bluenose Lake Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national du Nord-de-l'île-de-Baffin (T.N.-O.)
Northern Baffin Island Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national Vuntut (Yn)
Vuntut Proposed National Park (Y.T.)

ancien nom / former name:

projet de parc national de la Plaine-Old Crow (Yn)
Old Crow Flats Proposed National Park (Y.T.)

réserve de parc marin national Gwaii Haanas; Gwaii Haanas
(C.-B.)
Gwaii Haanas National Marine Park Reserve; Gwaii Haanas (B.C.)

réserve de parc national Auyuittuq (T.N.-O.)
Auyuittuq National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national de l'Archipel-de-Mingan (Qc)
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve (Que.)

réserve de parc national de l'île-d'Ellesmere (T.N.-O.)
Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national Gwaii Haanas; Gwaii Haanas (C.-B.)
Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve; Gwaii Haanas (B.C.)

réserve de parc national Kluane (Yn)
Kluane National Park Reserve (Y.T.)

réserve de parc national Nahanni (T.N.-O.)
Nahanni National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national Pacific Rim (C.-B.)
Pacific Rim National Park Reserve (B.C.)

rivière Alsek (Yn)
Alsek River (Y.T.)

rivière Arctic Red (T.N.-O.)
Arctic Red River (N.W.T.)

rivière Athabasca (Alb.)
Athabasca River (Alta.)

rivière Bay du Nord (T.-N.)
Bay du Nord River (Nfld.)

rivière Bloodvein (Man.) (Ont.)
Bloodvein River (Man.) (Ont.)

rivière Bonnet Plume (Yn)
Bonnet Plume River (Y.T.)

rivière Churchill (Sask.) (Man.)
Churchill River (Sask.) (Man.)

rivière Clearwater (Sask.)
Clearwater River (Sask.)

rivière des Français (Ont.)
French River (Ont.)

rivière Grand (Ont.)
Grand River (Ont.)

rivière Hillsborough (Î.-P.-É.)
Hillsborough River (P.E.I.)

rivière Jacques-Cartier (Qc)
Jacques-Cartier River (Que.)

rivière Kazan (T.N.-O.)
Kazan River (N.W.T.)

rivière Kicking Horse (C.-B.)
Kicking Horse River (B.C.)

rivière Main (T.-N.)
Main River (Nfld.)

rivière Margaree (N.-É.)
Margaree River (N.S.)

rivière Mattawa (Ont.)
Mattawa River (Ont.)

rivière Missinaibi (Ont.)
Missinaibi River (Ont.)

rivière Nahanni Sud (T.N.-O.)
South Nahanni River (N.W.T.)

rivière Saskatchewan Nord (Alb.)
North Saskatchewan River (Alta.)

rivière Seal (Man.)
Seal River (Man.)

rivière Shelburne (N.-É.)
Shelburne River (N.S.)

rivière Soper (T.N.-O.)
Soper River (N.W.T.)

rivière Ste-Croix (N.-B.)
St. Croix River (N.B.)

rivière Thelon (T.N.-O.)
Thelon River (N.W.T.)

route frontalière des Voyageurs (Ont.)
Boundary Waters Voyageur Waterway (Ont.)

tour commémorative des Pionniers-de-Waterloo (Ont.)
Waterloo Pioneers Memorial Tower (Ont.)

voie navigable Trent - Severn (Ont.)
Trent-Severn Waterway (Ont.)

National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park and National Marine Park Reserves,
Canadian Heritage Rivers,
National Historic Sites including Canals,
Heritage Places and Exhibits
and Proposed National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park Reserves
and National Marine Conservation Areas
of Canada
followed by
the name of the entity used to designate each of them

List by category, in English alphabetical order

NOTE The additional designations given in this list are not valid unless the entities managed by Parks Canada are designated without supplying the generic; used otherwise, these designations could be erroneous in a number of cases.

The heritage rivers, whose names are geographical names and not names of entities created by Parks Canada, cannot be designated without their generic.

National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park and National Marine Park Reserves,
Canadian Heritage Rivers,
National Historic Sites including Canals,
Heritage Places and Exhibits
and Proposed National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park Reserves
and National Marine Conservation Areas
of Canada
followed by
the name of the entity used to designate each of them

List by category, in English alphabetical order

NATIONAL PARKS / PARCS NATIONAUX

Aulavik National Park (N.W.T.)
parc national Aulavik (T.N.-O.)
EN, FR Aulavik (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Banff National Park (Alta.)
parc national Banff (Alb.)
EN, FR Banff (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Bruce Peninsula National Park (Ont.)
parc national de la Péninsule-Bruce (Ont.)
EN Bruce Peninsula [GAONT, 1988, , 51]
FR péninsule Bruce [CUENGO Rule 1.]
[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

Cape Breton Highlands National Park (N.S.)
parc national des Hautes-Terres-du-Cap-Breton (N.-É.)
EN Cape Breton Highlands (not in the Gazetteer)
FR hautes terres du cap Breton (*non répertorié*)
[SEE Rule 3. (c), p. 123]

Elk Island National Park (Alta.)
parc national Elk Island (Alb.)
EN, FR Elk Island (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (b), p. 104]

Forillon National Park (Que.)
parc national Forillon (Qc)
EN, FR Forillon (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Fundy National Park (N.B.)
parc national Fundy (N.-B.)
EN, FR Fundy (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Georgian Bay Islands National Park (Ont.)

parc national des îles-de-la-Baie-Georgienne (Ont.)

EN Georgian Bay Islands (not in the Gazetteer)

FR îles de la baie Georgienne (*non répertorié*)
[SEE Rule 3. (c), p. 123; also, p. 118]

Glacier National Park (B.C.)

parc national des Glaciers (C.-B.)

EN Glacier; Glaciers (not in the Gazetteer)
a glacier; glaciers (a geographical feature,
unofficial designation)

FR des Glaciers (**À ÉVITER - AVOID**)
un glacier; des glaciers (*formation géographique,*
désignation non officielle)

[SEE Rule 3. (d), p. 126]

NOTE In FR, it would be better never to mention the name of
this park without its generic.

Grasslands National Park (Sask.)

parc national des Prairies (Sask.)

EN Grasslands; Grassland (not in the Gazetteer)
a grassland; grasslands (a geographical feature,
unofficial designation)

FR des Prairies (**À ÉVITER - AVOID**)
une prairie; des prairies (*formation géographique,*
désignation non officielle)

[SEE Rule 3. (d), p. 126]

NOTE In FR, it would be better never to mention the name of
this park without its generic.

Gros Morne National Park (Nfld.)

parc national du Gros-Morne (T.-N.)

EN Gros Morne (Hill-Colline) [GANEW, 1983, , , 72]

FR Gros Morne (name of an uninhabited place)
[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 119]

Ivvavik National Park (Y.T.)

parc national Ivvavik (Yn)

EN, FR Ivvavik (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Jasper National Park (Alta.)

parc national Jasper (Alb.)

EN, FR Jasper (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Kejimikujik National Park (N.S.)

parc national Kejimikujik (N.-É.)

EN, FR Kejimikujik (name given to the park)
[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Kootenay National Park (B.C.)

parc national Kootenay (C.-B.)

EN, FR Kootenay (name given to the park)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

Kouchibouguac National Park (N.B.)

parc national Kouchibouguac (N.-B.)

EN, FR Kouchibouguac (name given to the park)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

La Mauricie National Park (Que.)

parc national de la Mauricie (Qc)

EN La Mauricie

FR la Mauricie (région de la Mauricie ou
région de la rivière Saint-Maurice)

[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 121]

Mount Revelstoke National Park (B.C.)

parc national du Mont-Revelstoke (C.-B.)

EN Mount Revelstoke [GACOL, 1985, , 207]

FR mont Revelstoke [CUENGO Rule 1.]

[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

Point Pelee National Park (Ont.)

parc national de la Pointe-Pelée (Ont.)

EN Point Pelee (alternate name - Ontario)

FR pointe Pelée (nom alternatif - Ontario)

[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 118]

Prince Albert National Park (Sask.)

parc national de Prince Albert (Sask.)

EN, FR Prince Albert (name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 109]

Prince Edward Island National Park (P.E.I.)

parc national de l'île-du-Prince-Édouard (Î.-P.-É.)

EN Prince Edward Island (PANCAN)

FR île-du-Prince-Édouard (PANCAN)

[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 118]

Pukaskwa National Park (Ont.)

parc national Pukaskwa (Ont.)

EN, FR Pukaskwa (name given to the park)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

Riding Mountain National Park (Man.)

parc national du Mont-Riding (Man.)

EN Riding Mountain [GAMAI, 1994, , 81]

FR mont Riding [CUENGO Rule 1. + usage]

[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

St. Lawrence Islands National Park (Ont.)

parc national des îles-du-Saint-Laurent (Ont.)

EN St. Lawrence (River) Islands (not in the Gazetteer)

FR îles du (fleuve) Saint-Laurent (*non répertorié*)

[SEE Rules 3. (c), p. 123, and
3. (b), p. 120; also, p. 118]

Terra Nova National Park (Nfld.)

parc national Terra-Nova (T.-N.)

EN, FR Terra Nova (name given to the park)

[SEE Rule 1. (a) exception, p. 103]

Waterton Lakes National Park (Alta.)

parc national des Lacs-Waterton (Alb.)

EN Waterton Lakes [GAALB, 1988, , 61]

FR lacs Waterton [CUENGO Rule 1.]

[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

Wood Buffalo National Park (N.W.T.)

parc national Wood Buffalo (T.N.-O.)

EN, FR Wood Buffalo (name given to the park)

[SEE Rule 1. (b), p. 105]

Yoho National Park (B.C.)

parc national Yoho (C.-B.)

EN, FR Yoho (name given to the park)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

NATIONAL PARK RESERVES / RÉSERVES DE PARC NATIONAL

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national Auyuittuq (T.N.-O.)

EN, FR Auyuittuq (name given to the park reserve)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 101]

Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national de l'île-d'Ellesmere (T.N.-O.)

EN Ellesmere Island (PANCAN)

FR île d'Ellesmere (PANCAN)

[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 118]

Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve; Gwaii Haanas (B.C.)

réserve de parc national Gwaii Haanas; Gwaii Haanas (C.-B.)

EN, FR Gwaii Haanas (name given to the park reserve)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 103]

Kluane National Park Reserve (Y.T.)

réserve de parc national Kluane (Yn)

EN, FR Kluane (name given to the park reserve)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve (Que.)

réserve de parc national de l'Archipel-de-Mingan (Qc)

EN Mingan Archipelago [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 8. (e)
reversed]

FR archipel de Mingan [CT-1,1987,,1165]

[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 121]

Nahanni National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national Nahanni (T.N.-O.)

EN, FR Nahanni (name given to the park reserve)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve (B.C.)

réserve de parc national Pacific Rim (C.-B.)

EN, FR Pacific Rim (name given to the park reserve)

[SEE Rule 1. (b), p. 104]

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARKS / PROJETS DE PARC NATIONAL

Bluenose Lake Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national du Lac-Bluenose (T.N.-O.)

EN Bluenose Lake [GANOR, 1980, , , 24]

FR lac Bluenose [CUENGO Rule 1.]
[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

Churchill Proposed National Park (Man.)

projet de parc national de Churchill (Man.)

EN, FR Churchill (name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (a), p. 108]

East Arm of Great Slave Lake Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national du Bras-Est-du-Grand-Lac-des-Esclaves
(T.N.-O.)

EN East Arm of Great Slave Lake (not in the Gazetteer)

FR bras Est du Grand lac des Esclaves (*non répertorié*)
[SEE Rule 3. (c), p. 123; also, p. 118]

Northern Baffin Island Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national du Nord-de-l'île-de-Baffin (T.N.-O.)

EN Northern Baffin Island (not in the Gazetteer)

FR nord de l'île de Baffin (*non répertorié*)
[SEE Rule 3. (c), p. 123; also, p. 118]

Torngat Mountains Proposed National Park (Nfld.)

projet de parc national des Monts-Torngat (T.-N.)

EN Torngat Mountains [GANEW, 1983, , , 180]

FR monts Torngat [CUENGO Rule 1. + usage]
[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

Vuntut Proposed National Park (Y.T.)

projet de parc national Vuntut (Yn)

EN, FR Vuntut (name given to the proposed park)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

Wager Bay Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national de la Baie-Wager (T.N.-O.)

EN Wager Bay [GANOR, 1980, , , 175]

FR baie Wager [CUENGO Rule 1.]
[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

NATIONAL MARINE PARKS / PARCS MARINS NATIONAUX

Fathom Five National Marine Park (Ont.)

parc marin national Fathom Five (Ont.)

EN, FR Fathom Five (name given to the park)

[SEE Rule 1. (b), p. 104]

Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park (Que.)

parc marin du Saguenay - Saint-Laurent (Qc)

EN Saguenay (River)-St. Lawrence (River) (PANCAN)

FR (rivière) Saguenay - (fleuve) Saint-Laurent (PANCAN)

[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 120; also, p. 118]

NATIONAL MARINE PARK RESERVE / RÉSERVE DE PARC MARIN NATIONAL

Gwaii Haanas National Marine Park Reserve; Gwaii Haanas (B.C.)

réserve de parc marin national Gwaii Haanas; Gwaii Haanas

(C.-B.)

EN, FR Gwaii Haanas (name given to the park reserve)

[SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 103]

PROPOSED NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREA /**PROJET D'AIRE MARINE NATIONALE DE CONSERVATION**

West Isles Proposed National Marine Conservation Area (N.B.)

projet d'aire marine nationale de conservation de West Isles

(N.-B.)

EN, FR West Isles (name of a parish, name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 109]

CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS / RIVIÈRES DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN

Alsek River (Y.T.)

rivière Alsek (Yn)

- EN Alsek River [GAYUK,1988,,,1]
(in Kluane National Park Reserve)
- FR rivière Alsek [CUENGO Rule 1.]
(dans la réserve de parc national Kluane)

Arctic Red River (N.W.T.)

rivière Arctic Red (T.N.-O.)

- EN Arctic Red River [GANOR,1980,,,11]
- FR rivière Arctic Red [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]

Athabasca River (Alta.)

rivière Athabasca (Alb.)

- EN Athabasca River [GAALB,1988,,,2]
(in Jasper National Park)
- FR rivière Athabasca [GAALB,1988,,,2]
(dans le parc national Jasper)
- NOTE Athabasca River - rivière Athabasca (PANCAN)

Bay du Nord River (Nfld.)

rivière Bay du Nord (T.-N.)

- EN Bay du Nord River [GANEW,1983,,,8]
(in Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve)
- FR rivière Bay du Nord [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]
(dans la réserve naturelle de la Bay du Nord)
- NOTE La réserve est nommée d'après la rivière :
réserve naturelle de la (rivière) Bay du Nord.

Bloodvein River (Man.) (Ont.)

rivière Bloodvein (Man.) (Ont.)

- EN Bloodvein River [GAMAI,1981,,,10] [GAONT,1988,,,39]
- Manitoba (in Atikaki Provincial Park)
- Ontario (in Woodland Caribou Provincial Park)
- FR rivière Bloodvein [CUENGO Rule 1.]
- Manitoba (dans le parc provincial Atikaki)
- Ontario (dans le parc provincial Woodland Caribou)

Bonnet Plume River (Y.T.)

rivière Bonnet Plume (Yn)

- EN Bonnet Plume River [GAYUK,1988,,,3]
- FR rivière Bonnet Plume [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]

Boundary Waters Voyageur Waterway (Ont.)

route frontalière des Voyageurs (Ont.)

- EN Boundary Waters Voyageur Waterway
(in de La Vérendrye/Quetico Provincial Parks)
- FR route frontalière des Voyageurs
(dans les parcs provinciaux de La Vérendrye/Quetico)

Churchill River (Sask.) (Man.)

rivière Churchill (Sask.) (Man.)

- EN Churchill River [GASAK,1985,,,18] [GAMAI,1981,,,17]
- FR rivière Churchill [CUENGO Rule 1.]
- NOTE Churchill River - rivière Churchill (Man.) (PANCAN)

Clearwater River (Sask.)

rivière Clearwater (Sask.)

- EN Clearwater River [GASAK,1985,,,18]
(in Clearwater Waterway Provincial Park)
- FR rivière Clearwater [CUENGO Rule 1.]
(dans le parc provincial de la Rivière-Clearwater)

French River (Ont.)

rivière des Français (Ont.)

- EN French River [GAONT,1988,,,135]
(in French River Provincial Park)
- FR rivière des Français
(dans le parc provincial de la Rivière-des-Français)
- NOTE Alternate names: CUENGO Rules (Preamble).

Grand River (Ont.)

rivière Grand (Ont.)

- EN Grand River [GAONT,1988,,,148]
- FR rivière Grand [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Hillsborough River (P.E.I.)

rivière Hillsborough (Î.-P.-É.)

- EN Hillsborough River [GAPRI,1973,,,14]
- FR rivière Hillsborough [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Jacques-Cartier River (Que.)

rivière Jacques-Cartier (Qc)

- FR rivière Jacques-Cartier [CT-1,1987,,,833]
(dans le parc de conservation de la Jacques-Cartier)
- EN Jacques-Cartier River [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]
(in the parc de conservation de la Jacques-Cartier)

Kazan River (N.W.T.)

rivière Kazan (T.N.-O.)

- EN Kazan River [GANOR,1980,,,88]
- FR rivière Kazan [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Kicking Horse River (B.C.)

rivière Kicking Horse (C.-B.)

- EN Kicking Horse River [GACOL,1985,,,129]
(in Yoho National Park)
- FR rivière Kicking Horse [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]
(dans le parc national Yoho)

Main River (Nfld.)

rivière Main (T.-N.)

EN Main River [GANEW,1983,,,109]

FR rivière Main [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Margaree River (N.S.)

rivière Margaree (N.-É.)

EN Margaree River [GANOV,1993,,,199]

FR rivière Margaree [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Mattawa River (Ont.)

rivière Mattawa (Ont.)

EN Mattawa River [GAONT,1988,,,240]
(in Mattawa River Provincial Park)FR rivière Mattawa [CUENGO Rule 1.]
(dans le parc provincial de la Rivière-Mattawa)

Missinaibi River (Ont.)

rivière Missinaibi (Ont.)

EN Missinaibi River [GAONT,1988,,,257]
(in Missinaibi Provincial Park)FR rivière Missinaibi [CUENGO Rule 1.]
(dans le parc provincial Missinaibi)

North Saskatchewan River (Alta.)

rivière Saskatchewan Nord (Alb.)

EN North Saskatchewan River [GAALB,1988,,,42]
(in Banff National Park)FR rivière Saskatchewan Nord [GAALB,1988,,,51]
(dans le parc national Banff)NOTE North Saskatchewan River – rivière Saskatchewan Nord
(PANCAN)

Seal River (Man.)

rivière Seal (Man.)

EN Seal River [GAMAI,1981,,,90]

FR rivière Seal [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Shelburne River (N.S.)

rivière Shelburne (N.-É.)

EN Shelburne River [GANOV,1993,,,293]

FR rivière Shelburne [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Soper River (N.W.T.)

rivière Soper (T.N.-O.)

EN Soper River [GANOR,1980,,,155]
(in Katannilik Territorial Park)FR rivière Soper [CUENGO Rule 1.]
(dans le parc territorial Katannilik)

South Nahanni River (N.W.T.)

rivière Nahanni Sud (T.N.-O.)

EN South Nahanni River [GANOR,1980,,,156]
(in Nahanni National Park Reserve)

FR rivière Nahanni Sud [CUENGO Rule 7. a)]
(dans la réserve de parc national Nahanni)

St. Croix River (N.B.)

rivière Ste-Croix (N.-B.)

EN St. Croix River [GANEB,1972,,,167-168]

FR rivière Ste-Croix [GANEB,1972,,,167-168]

Thelon River (N.W.T.)

rivière Thelon (T.N.-O.)

EN Thelon River [GANOR,1980,,,165]

FR rivière Thelon [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Yukon River (the Thirty Mile) (Y.T.)

fleuve Yukon (le tronçon de trente milles) (Yn)

OU

fleuve Yukon (le tronçon du trentième mille) (Yn)

EN Yukon River [GAYUK,1988,,,28]

FR fleuve Yukon

NOTE Yukon River - fleuve Yukon (PANCAN)

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES including CANALS /
LIEUX HISTORIQUES NATIONAUX incluant les CANAUX

Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national du Refuge-du-Col-Abbot (Alb.)
 EN Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin
 Abbot Pass refuge cabin (unofficial designation)
 FR refuge du col Abbot (*désignation non officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 151]

*Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site (N.S.)
 *lieu historique national Alexander-Graham-Bell (N.-É.)
 EN, FR Alexander Graham Bell (name of a person)
 [SEE Rule 4. (a) (i), p. 129]

*Ardgowan National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
 *lieu historique national Ardgowan (Î.-P.-É.)
 EN, FR Ardgowan (name of the entity before
 it became an historic site)
 [SEE Rule 4. (a) (ii), p. 131]

Artillery Park National Historic Site (Que.)
 lieu historique national du Parc-de-l'Artillerie (Qc)
 EN Artillery Park (not in the Gazetteer)
 FR parc de l'Artillerie (*non répertorié*)
 [SEE Rule 3. (d), p. 126]

Athabasca Pass National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national du Col-Athabasca (Alb.)
 EN Athabasca Pass [GAALB,1988,,,2]
 FR col Athabasca
 [SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

Banff Park Museum National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national du Musée-du-Parc-Banff (Alb.)
 EN Banff Park Museum (official designation)
 FR musée du Parc-Banff (*désignation officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 152]

Bar U Ranch National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national du Ranch-Bar U (Alb.)
 EN Bar U Ranch
 FR ranch Bar U
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

*Batoche National Historic Site (Sask.)
 *lieu historique national de Batoche (Sask.)
 EN, FR Batoche (name of an inhabited place)
 [SEE Rule 2. (a), p. 108]

Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-Fish Creek (Sask.)

EN Battle of Fish Creek

FR bataille de Fish Creek (name of an historically
inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 5. (a), p. 155]

*Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Châteauguay (Qc)

EN Battle of the Châteauguay (River)

FR bataille de la (rivière) Châteauguay

[SEE Rules 5. (a), p. 155 and
3. (b), p. 120]

*Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Ristigouche (Qc)

EN Battle of the Restigouche (River)

FR bataille de la (rivière) Ristigouche

[SEE Rules 5. (a), p. 155 and
3. (b), p. 120; also, p. 118]

Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Bataille-du-Moulin-à-Vent (Ont.)

EN Battle of the Windmill

FR bataille du Moulin-à-Vent (*désignation officielle*)

[SEE Rule 5. (a), p. 155]

Bead Hill National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Colline-Bead (Ont.)

EN Bead Hill (not in the Gazetteer)

FR colline Bead (*non répertorié*)

[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

*Beaubears Island National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national de l'île-Beaubears (N.-B.)

EN Beaubears Island [GANEB, 1972, , 10]

FR île Beaubears [CUENGO Rule 1.]

[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

*Bellevue House National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national de la Villa-Bellevue (Ont.)

EN Bellevue House

FR villa Bellevue

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-l'île-Bois Blanc (Ont.)

EN Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse

Bois Blanc Island lighthouse (*unofficial designation*)FR phare de l'île Bois Blanc (*désignation non officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 151]

Butler's Barracks National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Casernes-de-Butler (Ont.)

- EN Butler's Barracks
Butler's barracks (unofficial designation)
FR casernes de Butler (*désignation non officielle*)
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i) exceptions, p. 143]

*Cape Spear National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national du Cap-Spear (T.-N.)

- EN Cape Spear [GANEW, 1983, , , 169]
FR cap Spear [CUENGO Rule 1.]
[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

Carillon Barracks National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Caserne-de-Carillon (Qc)

- EN Carillon Barracks
Carillon barracks (unofficial designation)
FR caserne de Carillon (*désignation non officielle*)
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 146]

Carillon Canal (Que.)

canal de Carillon (Qc)

- EN, FR Carillon (name of an inhabited place)
[SEE Rule 2. (a), p. 108]

*Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national de la Tour-Martello-de-Carleton (N.-B.)

- EN Carleton Martello Tower
Carleton Martello tower (unofficial designation)
Carleton martello Tower (unofficial designation)
FR tour Martello de Carleton (*désignation non officielle*)
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 147]

*Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national Cartier-Brébeuf (Qc)

- EN, FR Cartier-Brébeuf (names of persons)
[SEE Rule 4. (a) (i), p. 129]

*Castle Hill National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Castle Hill (T.-N.)

- EN, FR Castle Hill (name of an historically inhabited place)
[SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 109]

Cave and Basin National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national Cave and Basin (Alb.)

- EN, FR Cave and Basin (name given to the historic site)
[SEE Rule 1. (b), p. 105]

Chambly Canal (Que.)

canal de Chambly (Qc)

EN, FR Chambly (name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (a), p. 108]

Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national de la Piste-Chilkoot (C.-B.)

EN Chilkoot Trail (not in the Gazetteer)

FR piste Chilkoot (*non répertorié*)

[SEE Rule 3. (d), p. 126]

*Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de Coteau-du-Lac (Qc)

EN, FR Coteau-du-Lac (name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (c), p. 111]

Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

lieu historique national de l'Hôtel-Dalvay-by-the-Sea (Î.-P.-É.)

EN Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel

FR hôtel Dalvay-by-the-Sea

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 140]

Dawson City Buildings National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national des Édifices-de-Dawson City (Yn)

EN Dawson City Buildings

Dawson City buildings (*unofficial designation*)

FR édifices de Dawson City (*désignation non officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 148]

Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national de la Drague-Numéro-Quatre (Yn)

EN Dredge No. 4

dredge No. 4 (*unofficial designation*)

FR drague Numéro-Quatre (*désignation officielle*)

drague numéro quatre (*désignation non officielle*)

drague n° 4 (*désignation non officielle*)

[SEE Rule 5. (b), p. 156]

First Oil Well in Western Canada National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national

du Premier-Puits-de-Pétrole-de-l'Ouest-Canadien (Alb.)

EN First Oil Well in Western Canada

the first oil well in Western Canada

(*unofficial designation*)

FR le premier puits de pétrole de l'Ouest canadien

(*désignation non officielle*)

[SEE Rule 5. (b), p. 156]

Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-Fisgard (C.-B.)

- EN Fisgard (Island) Lighthouse
 Fisgard (Island) lighthouse (unofficial designation)
 FR phare de (l'île) Fisgard (*désignation non officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 151]

Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national des Forges-du-Saint-Maurice (Qc)

- EN Forges du Saint-Maurice (trade name)
 FR Forges du Saint-Maurice (*raison sociale*)
 [SEE Rules 4. (c) (iii), p. 135 and
 3. (b), p. 120]

*Fort Amherst-Port-la-Joye National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Amherst - Port-la-Joye
(Î.-P.-É.)

- EN Fort Amherst-Port-la-Joye
 FR fort Amherst - Port-la-Joye
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 140]

*Fort Anne National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Anne (N.-É.)

- EN Fort Anne
 FR fort Anne
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

*Fort Battleford National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Battleford (Sask.)

- EN Fort Battleford
 FR fort Battleford
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

*Fort Beauséjour National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Beauséjour (N.-B.)

- EN Fort Beauséjour
 FR fort Beauséjour
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

*Fort Chambly National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Chambly (Qc)

- EN Fort Chambly
 FR fort Chambly
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

Fort Edward National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Edward (N.-É.)

- EN Fort Edward
 FR fort Edward
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

Fort Espérance National Historic Site (Sask.)
lieu historique national du Fort-Espérance (Sask.)

EN Fort Espérance
FR fort Espérance
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

Fort Gaspereaux National Historic Site (N.B.)
lieu historique national du Fort-Gaspereaux (N.-B.)

EN Fort Gaspareaux
FR fort Gaspareaux
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

*Fort George National Historic Site (Ont.)
*lieu historique national du Fort-George (Ont.)

EN Fort George
FR fort George
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site (Que.)
lieu historique national des Fortifications-de-Québec (Qc)

EN	Fortifications of Québec
FR	fortifications de Québec
	Fortifications de Québec (historically inhabited fortified entity)
	[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 147]

*Fort Langley National Historic Site (B.C.)
*lieu historique national du Fort-Langley (C.-B.)

EN Fort Langley
FR fort Langley
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

*Fort Lennox National Historic Site (Que.)
*lieu historique national du Fort-Lennox (Qc)

EN Fort Lennox
FR fort Lennox
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

Fort Livingstone National Historic Site (Sask.)
lieu historique national du Fort-Livingstone (Sask.)

EN Fort Livingstone
FR fort Livingstone
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

*Fort Malden National Historic Site (Ont.)
*lieu historique national du Fort-Malden (Ont.)

EN Fort Malden
FR fort Malden
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

Fort McNab National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national du Fort-McNab (N.-É.)

EN Fort McNab

FR fort McNab

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

Fort Mississauga National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Mississauga (Ont.)

EN Fort Mississauga

FR fort Mississauga

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

*Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Numéro-Un-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy
(Qc)

EN Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy

FR fort Numéro-Un de la pointe de Lévy

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 152]

Fort Pelly National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Pelly (Sask.)

EN Fort Pelly

FR fort Pelly

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

*Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Forteresse-de-Louisbourg (N.-É.)

EN Fortress of Louisbourg

FR forteresse de Louisbourg

Forteresse de Louisbourg (historically inhabited
fortified entity)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 147]

*Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national Fort Rodd Hill (C.-B.)

EN, FR Fort Rodd Hill (name given to the historic site)

[SEE Rule 1. (b), p. 105]

Fort St. James National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Fort-St. James (C.-B.)

EN Fort St. James

FR fort St. James

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

*Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-St. Joseph (Ont.)

EN Fort St. Joseph

FR fort St. Joseph

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

*Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site (Que.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Témiscamingue (Qc)
 EN Fort Témiscamingue
 FR fort Témiscamingue
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

*Fort Walsh National Historic Site (Sask.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Walsh (Sask.)
 EN Fort Walsh
 FR fort Walsh
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 139]

*Fort Wellington National Historic Site (Ont.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Wellington (Ont.)
 EN Fort Wellington
 FR fort Wellington
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 140]

Frenchman Butte National Historic Site (Sask.)
 lieu historique national de Frenchman Butte (Sask.)
 EN, FR Frenchman Butte (name of an inhabited place)
 [SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 109]

Georges Island National Historic Site (N.S.)
 lieu historique national de l'île-Georges (N.-É.)
 EN Georges Island [GANOV, 1993, , 114]
 FR île Georges [CUENGO Rule 1.]
 [SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

Glengarry Cairn National Historic Site (Ont.)
 lieu historique national du Cairn-de-Glengarry (Ont.)
 EN Glengarry Cairn (not in the Gazetteer)
 FR cairn de Glengarry (*non répertorié*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 146]

Gold Room at Bear Creek National Historic Site (Y.T.)
 lieu historique national
 de la Salle-d'Affinage-de-l'Or-de-Bear Creek (Yn)
 EN Gold Room at Bear Creek
 gold room at Bear Creek (unofficial designation)
 FR salle d'affinage de l'or de Bear Creek (*désignation non officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 5. (b), p. 156]

Grande-Grave National Historic Site (Que.)
 lieu historique national de Grande-Grave (Qc)
 EN, FR Grande-Grave (name of an historically inhabited place)
 [SEE Rule 2. (c), p. 111]

*Grand-Pré National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de Grand-Pré (N.-É.)

EN, FR Grand-Pré (name of an historically inhabited place)
[SEE Rule 2. (c), p. 111]

*Grassy Island National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de l'île-Grassy (N.-É.)

EN Grassy Island [GANOV, 1993, , , 122]
FR île Grassy [CUENGO Rule 1.]
[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

Grosse île National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Grosse-île (Qc)

EN Grosse île [CUENGO Rule 2. + Rule 3. reversed]
FR Grosse île [CT-1, 1987, , , 742] (name of an
uninhabited place)
[SEE Rule 3. (b), p. 119]

Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national Gulf of Georgia Cannery (C.-B.)

EN Gulf of Georgia Cannery (trade name)
FR Gulf of Georgia Cannery (*raison sociale*)
[SEE Rule 4. (c) (ii), p. 135]

*Halifax Citadel National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Citadelle-d'Halifax (N.-É.)

EN Halifax Citadel
FR citadelle d'Halifax (name of an inhabited place)
Citadelle d'Halifax (historically inhabited
fortified entity)
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 146]

Hawthorne Cottage National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national du Cottage-Hawthorne (T.-N.)

EN Hawthorne Cottage
FR cottage Hawthorne
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 138]

Hopedale Mission National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national de la Mission-de-Hopedale (T.-N.)

EN Hopedale Mission
FR mission de Hopedale
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 146]

Inverarden House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Inverarden (Ont.)

EN Inverarden House
FR maison Inverarden
[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

Jasper House National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national Jasper House (Alb.)
 EN Jasper House (official designation)
 FR Jasper House (*désignation officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (c) (i), p. 135]

Jasper Park Information Centre National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national du Centre-d'Accueil-du-Parc-Jasper
 (Alb.)
 EN Jasper (National) Park Information Centre
 Jasper (National) Park information centre
 (unofficial designation)
 FR centre d'accueil du parc (national) Jasper
 (*désignation non officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 152]

Kicking Horse Pass National Historic Site (B.C.)
 lieu historique national du Col-Kicking Horse (C.-B.)
 EN Kicking Horse Pass [GACOL, 1985, , 129]
 FR col Kicking Horse [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]
 [SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

Kingston Martello Towers National Historic Site (Ont.)
 lieu historique national des Tours-Martello-de-Kingston (Ont.)
 EN Kingston Martello Tower
 Kingston Martello tower (unofficial designation)
 Kingston martello Tower (unofficial designation)
 FR tour Martello de Kingston (*désignation non officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 147]

*Kitwanga Fort National Historic Site (B.C.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Kitwanga (C.-B.)
 EN Kitwanga Fort
 FR fort Kitwanga
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 140]

Lachine Canal (Que.)
 canal de Lachine (Qc)
 EN, FR Lachine (name of an inhabited place)
 [SEE Rule 2. (a), p. 108]

*L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Nfld.)
 *lieu historique national de L'Anse aux Meadows (T.-N.)
 EN, FR L'Anse aux Meadows (name of an inhabited place)
 [SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 109]

Laurier House National Historic Site (Ont.)
 lieu historique national de la Maison-Laurier (Ont.)
 EN Laurier House
 FR maison Laurier
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

Linear Mounds National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national des Monticules-Linéaires (Man.)

EN Linear Mounds (not in the Gazetteer)
linear mound(s) (a geographical feature,
unofficial designation)

FR monticule(s) linéaire(s) (*formation géographique,*
désignation non officielle)

[SEE Rule 3. (d), p. 126]

NOTE In FR, it would be better never to mention the name of
this park without its generic.

Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national Louis-Joseph-Papineau (Qc)

EN, FR Louis-Joseph Papineau (name of a person)

[SEE Rule 4. (a) (i), p. 129]

*Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national Louis-S.-St-Laurent (Qc)

EN Louis S. St. Laurent (name of a person, EN spelling)

FR Louis S. St-Laurent (name of a person, FR spelling)

[SEE Rule 4. (a) (i), p. 129]

*Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national de Lower Fort Garry (Man.)

EN, FR Lower Fort Garry (name of an historically
inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 110]

Maillou House National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Maillou (Qc)

EN Maillou House

FR maison Maillou

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

Manoir Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Manoir-Papineau (Qc)

EN Manoir Papineau (official designation)

FR Manoir Papineau (*désignation officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (c) (iii), p. 135]

Marconi National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national Marconi (N.-É.)

EN, FR Marconi (name of a person)

[SEE Rule 4. (a) (i), p. 129]

*Motherwell Homestead National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national du Homestead-Motherwell (Sask.)

EN Motherwell Homestead

FR homestead Motherwell

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 140]

Navy Island National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de l'île-Navy (Ont.)

EN Navy Island [GAONT,1988,,,272]

FR île Navy [CUENGO Rule 1.]
[SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 115]

Ninstints National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national de Ninstints (C.-B.)

EN, FR Ninstints (name of an historically inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (a), p. 108]

Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-Pointe-au-Père (Qc)

EN Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse

Pointe-au-Père lighthouse (unofficial designation)

FR phare de Pointe-au-Père (*désignation non officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 148]

Point Clark Lighthouse National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-la-Pointe-Clark (Ont.)

EN Point Clark Lighthouse

Point Clark lighthouse (unofficial designation)

FR phare de la pointe Clark (*désignation non officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 151]

*Port au Choix National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Port au Choix (T.-N.)

EN, FR Port au Choix (name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 109]

*Port-Royal National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de Port-Royal (N.-É.)

EN, FR Port-Royal (name of an historically inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (c), p. 111]

*Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Prince-de-Galles (Man.)

EN Prince of Wales Fort

FR fort Prince-de-Galles (*désignation officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i) exceptions, p. 143]

*Prince of Wales Tower National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Tour-Prince-de-Galles (N.-É.)

EN Prince of Wales Tower

FR tour Prince-de-Galles (*désignation officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i) exceptions, p. 143]

Province House National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

lieu historique national Province House (Î.-P.-É.)

EN Province House (official designation)

FR Province House (*désignation officielle*)

[SEE Rule 4. (c) (i), p. 135]

Queenston Heights National Historic Site (Ont.)
 lieu historique national des Hauteurs-de-Queenston (Ont.)

EN Queenston Heights (not in the Gazetteer)
 FR hauteurs de Queenston (*non répertorié*)
 [SEE Rule 3. (c), p. 124]

Rideau Canal (Ont.)
 canal Rideau (Ont.)

EN, FR Rideau (name given to the canal)
 [SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 102]

Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex
 National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national du
 Centre-d'Inscription-de-l'Entrée-Est-du-Parc-du-Mont-Riding
 (Man.)

EN Riding Mountain (National) Park East Gate Registration
 Complex
 Riding Mountain (National) Park East gate registration
 complex (unofficial designation)
 FR centre d'inscription de l'entrée Est du parc (national)
 du Mont-Riding (*désignation non officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 152]

*Riel House National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national de la Maison-Riel (Man.)

EN Riel House
 FR maison Riel
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

*Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site (Alta.)

*lieu historique national Rocky Mountain House (Alb.)

EN Rocky Mountain House (trade name)
 FR Rocky Mountain House (*raison sociale*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (c) (ii), p. 135]

Rogers Pass National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Col-Rogers (C.-B.)

EN Rogers Pass [GACOL, 1985, , 210]
 FR col Rogers [CUENGO Rule 1.]
 [SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

Ryan Premises National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national de l'Établissement-Ryan (T.-N.)

EN Ryan Premises
 FR établissement Ryan
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal (Que.)

canal de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (Qc)

EN, FR Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (name of an inhabited place)
 [SEE Rule 2. (c), p. 111]

Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Mission-Saint-Louis (Ont.)

EN Saint-Louis Mission

FR mission Saint-Louis

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 141]

Saint-Ours Canal (Que.)

canal de Saint-Ours (Qc)

EN, FR Saint-Ours (name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (c), p. 111]

Sault Ste. Marie Canal (Ont.)

canal de Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.)

EN, FR Sault Ste. Marie (current spelling of the
name of an inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 110]

*Signal Hill National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Signal Hill (T.-N.)

EN, FR Signal Hill (name of an historically inhabited place)

[SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 109]

*Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de Sir-George-Étienne-Cartier (Qc)

EN, FR Sir George-Étienne Cartier (name of a person)

[SEE Rule 4. (a) (i) exceptions, p. 130]

Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-de-Sir-John-Johnson (Ont.)

EN Sir John Johnson House (unofficial designation)

FR maison de Sir John Johnson (*désignation non officielle*)

[SEE Rules 4. (d) (i) exceptions, p. 143 and
4. (a) (i) exceptions, p. 130]

*Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier (Qc)

EN, FR Sir Wilfrid Laurier (name of a person)

[SEE Rule 4. (a) (i) exceptions, p. 130]

Skoki Ski Lodge National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national de l'Auberge-de-Ski-Skoki (Alb.)

EN Skoki Ski Lodge

FR auberge de ski Skoki

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 142]

Southwold Earthworks National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Remblais-de-Southwold (Ont.)

EN Southwold Earthworks (not in the Gazetteer)

FR remblais de Southwold (*non répertorié*)

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 146]

S.S. Keno National Historic Site (Y.T.)
 lieu historique national S.S. Keno (Yn)
 EN, FR S.S. Keno (name of a ship)
 [SEE Rule 4. (b), p. 133]

S.S. Klondike National Historic Site (Y.T.)
 lieu historique national S.S. Klondike (Yn)
 EN, FR S.S. Klondike (name of a ship)
 [SEE Rule 4. (b), p. 133]

St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site (N.B.)
 lieu historique national du Blockhaus-de-St. Andrews (N.-B.)
 EN St. Andrews Blockhouse
 FR blockhaus de St. Andrews
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 148]

*St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Site (Man.)
 *lieu historique national du Presbytère-St. Andrew's (Man.)
 EN St. Andrew's Rectory
 FR presbytère St. Andrew's
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 142]

Stanley Park National Historic Site (B.C.)
 lieu historique national du Parc-Stanley (C.-B.)
 EN Stanley Park (not in the Gazetteer)
 FR parc Stanley (non répertorié)
 [SEE Rule 3. (d), p. 126]

St. Peters Canal (N.S.)
 canal de St. Peters (N.-É.)
 EN, FR St. Peters (old spelling of the name
 of an inhabited place)
 [SEE Rule 2. (b), p. 110]

St. Roch National Historic Site (B.C.)
 lieu historique national St. Roch (C.-B.)
 EN, FR St. Roch (name of a ship)
 [SEE Rule 4. (b), p. 133]

Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station National Historic Site
 (Alta.)
 lieu historique national de la
 Station-d'Étude-des-Rayons-Cosmiques-du-Mont-Sulphur (Alb.)
 EN Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station
 FR station d'étude des rayons cosmiques du Mont-Sulphur
 (désignation officielle)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 151]

*The Forks National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national de la Fourche (Man.)

- EN The Forks (not in the Gazetteer)
 the forks (a geographical feature,
 unofficial designation)
- FR la fourche (*non répertorié*)
 une fourche (*formation géographique,*
 désignation non officielle)
- [SEE Rule 3. (d), p. 126]

NOTE In FR, it would be better never to mention the name of
 this park without its generic.

*The Fur Trade at Lachine National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du Commerce-de-la-Fourrure-à-Lachine
 (Qc)

- EN The Fur Trade at Lachine
 the fur trade at Lachine
 (unofficial designation)
- FR le commerce de la fourrure à Lachine
 (*désignation non officielle*)
- [SEE Rule 5. (b), p. 156]

Trent-Severn Waterway (Ont.)

voie navigable Trent - Severn (Ont.)

- EN, FR Trent - Severn (name given to the waterway)
- [SEE Rule 1. (a), p. 103]

Twin Falls Tea House National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Salon-de-Thé-des-Chutes-Twin (C.-B.)

- EN Twin Falls Tea House
 Twin Falls tea house
 (unofficial designation)
- FR salon de thé des chutes Twin
 (*désignation non officielle*)
- [SEE Rule 4. (d) (iii), p. 151]

*Woodside National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national Woodside (Ont.)

- EN, FR Woodside (name of the entity before
 it became an historic site)
- [SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 131]

Yellowhead Pass National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Col-Yellowhead (Alb.)

- EN Yellowhead Pass [GAALB, 1988, , 64]
- FR col Yellowhead [CUENGO Rule 1.]
- [SEE Rule 3. (a), p. 116]

York Factory National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national York Factory (Man.)

EN York Factory (trade name)

FR York Factory (*raison sociale*)

[SEE Rule 4. (c) (ii), p. 135]

*York Redoubt National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Redoute-York (N.-É.)

EN York Redoubt

FR redoute York

[SEE Rule 4. (d) (i), p. 142]

HERITAGE PLACES and EXHIBITS /
PLACES PATRIMONIALES et EXPOSITIONS

Heritage Places / Place patrimoniales

Bethune Memorial House (Ont.)

maison commémorative Bethune (Ont.)

EN, FR Bethune (name of a person)
 [SEE Rule 4. (a) (i), p. 129]

Old Port of Québec Interpretation Centre (Que.)

centre d'interprétation du Vieux-Port-de-Québec (Qc)

EN Old Port of Québec (a ward of the City)
 the old port of Québec (the old port itself)
 FR le Vieux-Port de Québec (*quartier de la Ville*)
 le vieux port de Québec (*le vieux port même*)
 [SEE Rule 4. (d) (ii), p. 147]

Waterloo Pioneers Memorial Tower (Ont.)

tour commémorative des Pionniers-de-Waterloo (Ont.)

EN Waterloo Pioneers
 Waterloo pioneers (unofficial designation)
 FR pionniers de Waterloo (*désignation non officielle*)
 [SEE Rule 5. (b), p. 156]

Exhibits / Expositions

The Acadian Odyssey Exhibit (N.B.)

exposition L'Odyssée acadienne (N.-B.)

EN The Acadian Odyssey
 FR "l'Odyssée acadienne" : in a text
 "L'Odyssée acadienne" : on a sign
 [SEE Rule 5. (c), p. 157]

The Bank Fishery Exhibit – The Age of Sail (N.S.)

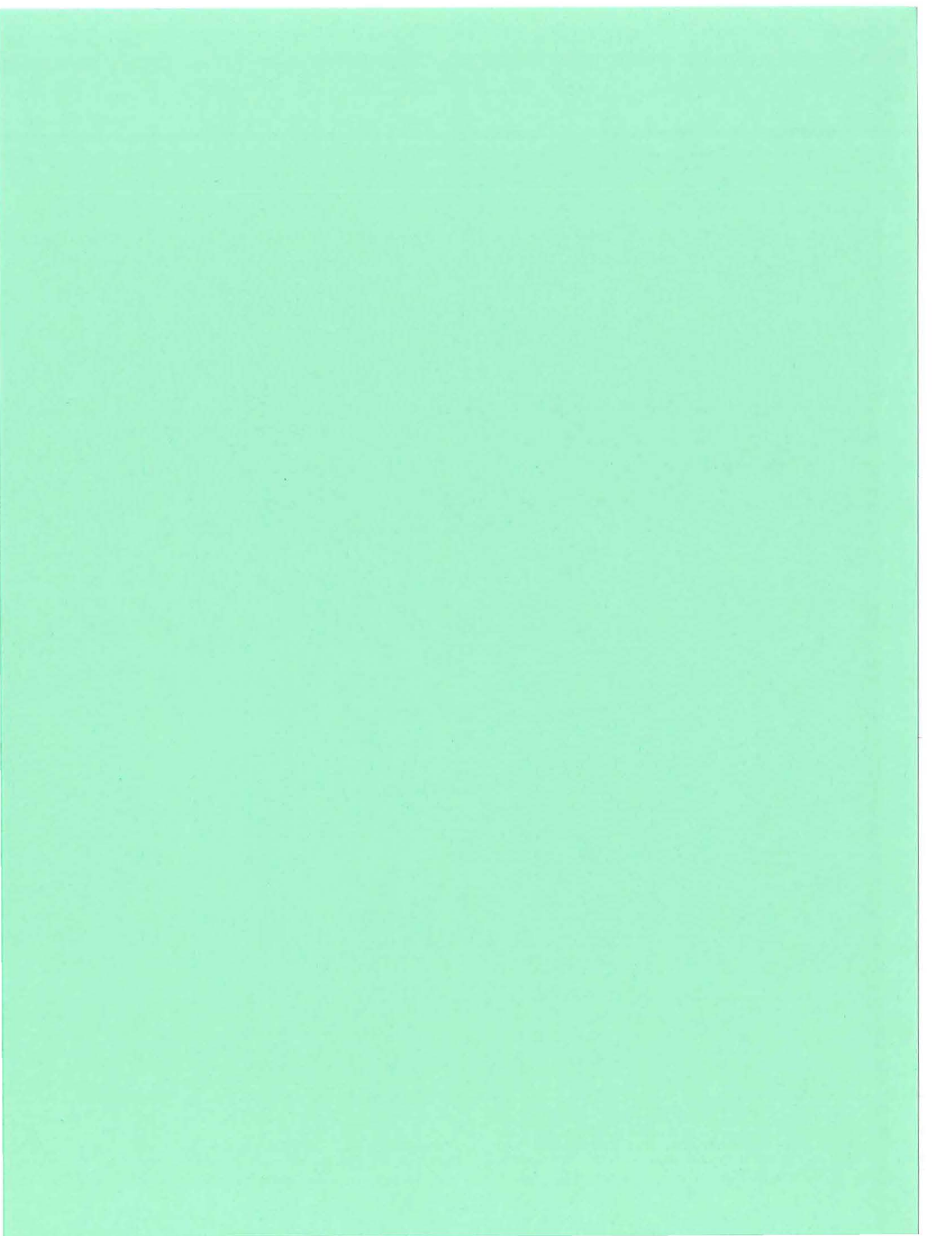
exposition La Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile (N.-É.)

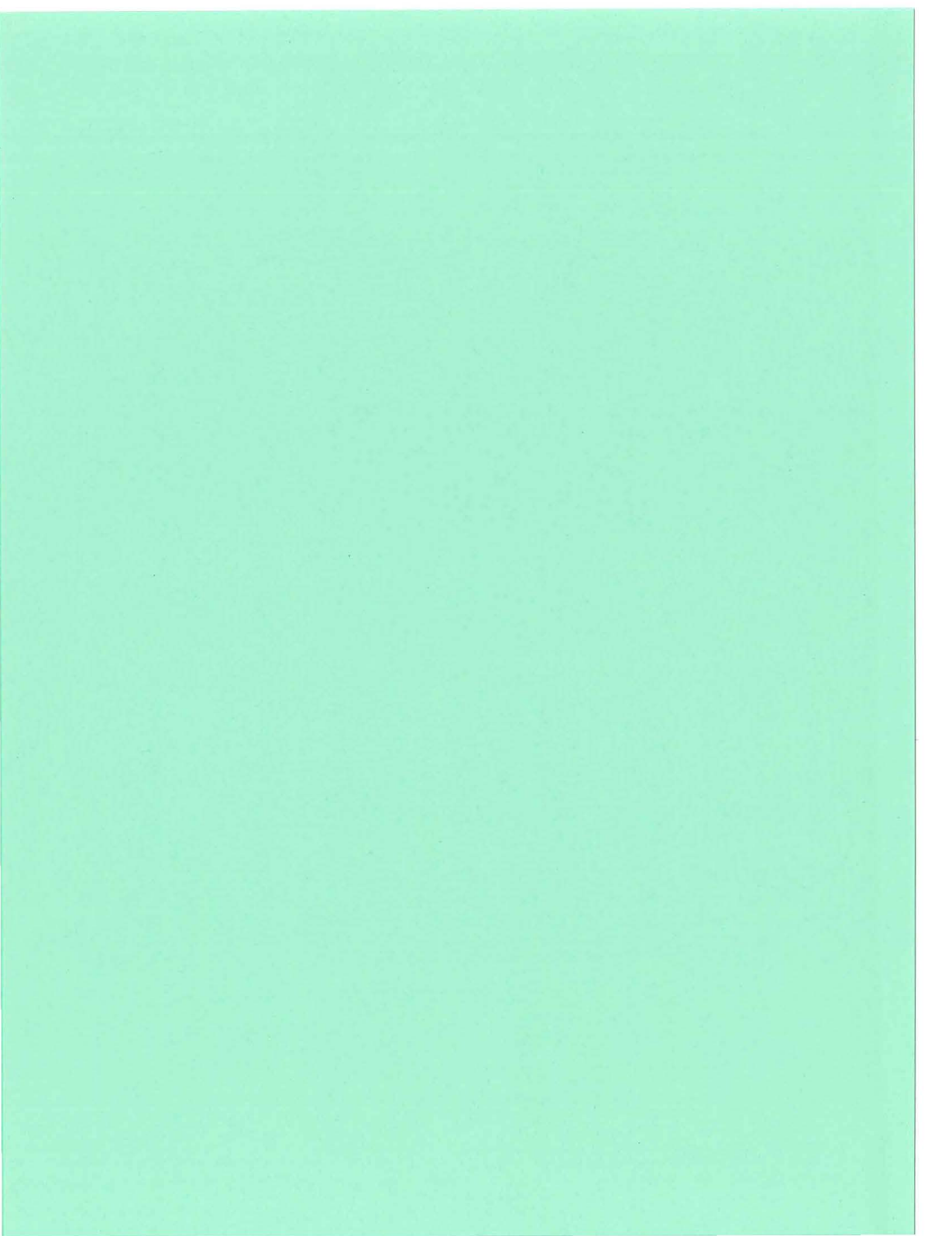
EN The Bank Fishery at The Age of Sail
 The Bank Fishery – The Age of Sail
 FR la Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile : in a text
 La Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile : on a sign
 [SEE Rule 5. (c), p. 157]

The United Empire Loyalists Exhibit (N.S.)

exposition Les Loyalistes de l'Empire-Uni (N.-É.)

EN The United Empire Loyalists
 FR les Loyalistes de l'Empire-Uni : in a text
 Les Loyalistes de l'Empire-Uni : on a sign
 [SEE Rule 5. (c), p. 157]





RULES FOR WRITING PARKS CANADA TOPONYMS

RULES FOR WRITING PARKS CANADA TOPONYMS

Rules for Writing, in the Official Languages,
the Names of National Parks, National Marine Parks,
National Park and National Marine Park Reserves,
National Historic Sites including Canals,
Heritage Places and Exhibits, and Proposed
National Parks, National Marine Parks, National
Park Reserves and National Marine Conservation Areas
of Canada

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In 1992, Parks Canada was authorized to verify the accuracy of the names of the national parks, national marine parks, national park and national marine park reserves, national historic sites including canals, heritage places and exhibits under its control. To do this, the Toponymy and Terminology Committee of the agency considered it appropriate, further to the work by the *Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques officiels du Canada* (CUENGO) in 1989, to stipulate the rules for writing toponyms to be followed in establishing these designations.

These rules govern the designation of the entities which are currently the property of the agency or which are managed by it, and establish the framework for it to correctly designate any entities created in the future.

For the public, these rules are an explanation of the names chosen by Parks Canada to designate the entities forming Canada's heritage. Any designation of a new entity managed by Parks Canada, and any change in designation, must be submitted to the Toponymy and Terminology Committee of Parks Canada for approval.

Parks Canada

CONTENTS

A - <u>General rules</u>	79
General rules for going from EN to FR (EN-FR)	81
EN-FR 1. Name of a person in a FR toponym	81
- Hyphens	81
- Capitals	82
- Special cases	82
EN-FR 2. Names of Pan-Canadian significance (PANCAN) and CUENGO rules	83
EN-FR 3. Names of gazetted places, whether inhabited or uninhabited	84
EN-FR 4. EN trade name in a FR toponym	85
General rules for going from FR to EN (FR-EN)	87
FR-EN 1. Name of a person in an EN toponym	87
FR-EN 2. Names of Pan-Canadian significance (PANCAN) and CUENGO rules	88
FR-EN 3. Names of gazetted places, whether inhabited or uninhabited	89
FR-EN 4. FR trade name in an EN toponym	90
FR FR trade name in a FR toponym	90
Hyphens VS dashes	91
Hyphens - EN	92
Hyphens - FR	92
Capitals	93
Capitals - EN	93
Capitals - FR	94

B - <u>Specific rules</u>	97
---------------------------------	----

Specific rules

for going from EN to FR and from FR to EN	99
---	----

The toponyms of national parks, national marine parks, national park and national marine park reserves, national historic sites including canals, heritage places and exhibits, and of proposed national parks, national marine parks, national park reserves and national marine conservation areas, can be divided into five categories:

1. those whose specific is a given name placed in apposition;
2. those whose specific is the name of an inhabited place;
3. those whose specific is the name of an uninhabited place;
4. those whose specific is the name of a famous person, a trade name, or a man-made building, structure, facility or premises, and
5. those whose specific is the name of an historic event, or commemoration of a battle, place or activity related to history (bilingual name given by Parks Canada).

Categories of toponyms for designations from EN to FR and from FR to EN

FIRST CATEGORY	99
----------------------	----

Specific = name given, placed in apposition

1. (a) Specific = name (English, French, Latin or Aboriginal language) given by Parks Canada, placed in apposition, and formed of one or more elements, usually without a hyphen, or a complex element
 - specific formed of a single element
 - specific formed of more than one element
 - specific formed of a complex element
 Exception to 1. (a) (for FR):
 - specific formed of a Latin name
1. (b) Specific = name given by Parks Canada and placed in apposition, formed of an English name consisting of two or more elements not joined to each other by a hyphen or hyphens, and which through usage retains the English form in apposition in French, as an exception to any rule

SECOND CATEGORY 107
Specific = name of an inhabited place

- 2. (a) Specific = name of an inhabited place with one element
 - 2. (b) Specific = name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, without a hyphen
 - 2. (c) Specific = name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, with a hyphen
-

THIRD CATEGORY 113
Specific = name of an uninhabited place

- 3. (a) Specific = uninhabited place – name of a gazetted geographical entity corresponding to CUENGO Rule 1.
 - 3. (b) Specific = uninhabited place – name of a gazetted geographical entity corresponding to CUENGO Rules other than 1. and 8. (b)
 - 3. (c) Specific = uninhabited place formed of two geographical entities, one of which is not gazetted, named after the other which is gazetted, corresponding to CUENGO Rule 8. (b)
 - 3. (d) Specific = uninhabited place – name of a geographical feature not in the Gazetteer
-

FOURTH CATEGORY 127
**Specific = name of a famous person,
a trade name, or
name of a man-made
building, structure,
facility or premises**

- 4. (a) Specific = name of a famous person given to the entity to honour the person or because the person lived there or was its owner
 - (i) Specific = name of a famous person
Exception to 4. (a) (i):
Specific = name of a famous person preceded by a title
 - (ii) Specific = name given to a place by a famous person
- 4. (b) Specific = name of a ship

4. (c) Specific = trade name or official designation of a structure with no FR or EN equivalent
- (i) EN premises
 - (ii) EN trade name
 - (iii) FR premises
 - (iv) FR trade name
4. (d) Specific = trade name or name of a structure with a FR equivalent
- (i) name given to a structure (apposition)
 Exceptions to 4. (d) (i):
 name given to a structure = name of a person preceded by a title
 name given to a structure = name of an armed forces member
 name given to a structure = title with a French equivalent
 - (ii) name given to a structure from the name of an inhabited place
 - name of an inhabited place with one element preceding the generic
 - name of an inhabited place with one element following the generic or joined by the particle "of"
 - name of an inhabited place with two or more elements preceding the generic
 - (iii) name given to a structure from the name of an uninhabited place

FIFTH CATEGORY 153

**Specific = name of an historic event,
 or commemoration of a battle, place or
 activity related to history
 (Bilingual name given by Parks Canada)**

- 5. (a) Specific = name of a battle
- 5. (b) Specific = name of a place or activity related to history
- 5. (c) Specific = name of an exhibit

A — GENERAL RULES

General rules for going from EN to FR (EN-FR)

EN-FR 1. Name of a person in a FR toponym

– Hyphens

1. In a FR toponym, the title, given name(s), initial(s) of given name(s) and surname are joined by hyphens.

Example:

EN Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site (Ont.)
 name : Sir John Johnson
 title : Sir
 given name: John
 surname : Johnson
 FR lieu historique national de la Maison-de-Sir-John-Johnson
 (Ont.)

2. Similarly, in a FR toponym, the elements of a double surname, or family name comprising the family names of the mother and father, are joined by a hyphen even if they are not joined in EN.

Example:

EN *Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site (N.S.)
 name : Alexander Graham Bell
 given name: Alexander
 matronym : Graham
 patronym : Bell
 FR *lieu historique national Alexander-Graham-Bell (N.-É.)

3. On the other hand, in a FR toponym, a surname (family name) whose elements are not joined by a hyphen or hyphens must remain as such.

Examples:

EN J.C. Van Horne National Historic Site (hypothetical)
 FR lieu historique national J.-C.-Van Horne (hypothétique)

EN Pierre de La Vérendrye National Park (hypothetical)
 FR parc national Pierre-de La Vérendrye (hypothétique)
 name : Pierre de La Vérendrye
 given name: Pierre
 patronym : de La Vérendrye

EN De La Vérendrye National Park (hypothetical)

FR parc national de La Vérendrye (hypothétique)

NOTE In EN, "De" is capitalized because the preposition is the first word in the entry. In FR, the patronym "de la Vérendrye" remains intact; the "de" here is not a connecting particle, but part of the patronym, as the name of a person given to a park is placed in apposition.

HOWEVER

EN Marcel De La Sablonnière National Park (hypothetical)
 FR parc national Marcel-De La Sablonnière (hypothétique)
name : Marcel De La Sablonnière
given name: Marcel
patronym : De La Sablonnière

EN De La Sablonnière National Park (hypothetical)
 FR parc national De La Sablonnière (hypothétique)
 NOTE In EN, the "De" is capitalized both because the preposition is spelled this way in the patronym and because it is the first word in an entry. In FR, the patronym "De La Sablonnière" remains intact; the "De" is not a connecting particle, but part of the patronym, as the name of a person given to a park is placed in apposition.

- Capitals

In a FR toponym, the spelling of all elements of a patronym (family name) must be followed.

Accordingly, the presence or absence of a capital or capitals or of a hyphen or hyphens in the spelling of patronyms is reproduced, with no added capitals or hyphens.

Examples: See above.

EN Charles Le Moyne d'Iberville National Park (hypothetical)
 FR parc national Charles-Le Moyne-d'Iberville (hypothétique)
 NOTE Name + title: Charles Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, hence the hyphen in FR between "Le Moyne" and "d'Iberville".

- Special cases

There can be cases in which history causes us to circumvent the current rules.

Example:

EN *Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site (Que.)
 FR *lieu historique national Louis-S.-St-Laurent (Qc)
name signed in EN: Louis S. St. Laurent
name signed in FR: Louis S. St-Laurent
given names: Louis S. (first given name and initial for Stephen)
EN patronym: St. Laurent (used by the Prime Minister in his EN correspondence)
FR patronym: St-Laurent (used by the Prime Minister in his FR correspondence)
 NOTE See the explanation of the special case of this patronym in the examples of category 4. (a) (i), p. 129.

EN-FR 2. Names of Pan-Canadian significance (PANCAN) and CUENGO rules

In a FR toponym, names of Pan-Canadian significance (PANCAN) and the rules of the *Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques officiels du Canada* (CUENGO) concerning the spelling of toponyms must be followed.

Examples:

(a) PANCAN

- EN **Prince Edward Island National Park** (P.E.I.)
 FR **parc national de l'île-du-Prince-Édouard** (Î.-P.-É.)
 EN Prince Edward Island (PANCAN)
 FR île-du-Prince-Édouard (PANCAN)
- EN **Northern Baffin Island Proposed National Park** (N.W.T.)
 FR **projet de parc national du Nord-de-l'île-de-Baffin** (T.N.-O.)
 EN Baffin Island (PANCAN)
 FR île de Baffin (PANCAN)
 NOTE PANCAN + CUENGO Rule 8. (b)

(b) CUENGO rules

- EN **Yellowhead Pass National Historic Site** (Alta.)
 FR **lieu historique national du Col-Yellowhead** (Alb.)
 EN Yellowhead Pass [GAALB,1988,,,64]
 FR col Yellowhead
 NOTE CUENGO Rule 1. (and not: col de la Tête-Jaune)
- EN **Old Crow Flats Proposed National Park** (Y.T.)
 FR **projet de parc national de la Plaine-Old Crow** (Yn)
 EN Old Crow Flats [GAYUK,1988,,,19]
 FR plaine Old Crow
 NOTE CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.
- EN **Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site** (Ont.)
 FR **lieu historique national du Phare-de-l'île-Bois Blanc** (Ont.)
 EN Bois Blanc Island [GAONT,1988,,,41]
 FR île Bois Blanc
 NOTE CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.
- EN **Cape Breton Highlands National Park** (N.S.)
 FR **parc national des Hautes-Terres-du-Cap-Breton** (N.-É.)
 EN Cape Breton [GANOV,1993,,,40] + Highlands
 FR hautes terres + cap Breton
 NOTE CUENGO Rule 8. (b) + Rule 1.

EN-FR 3. **Names of gazetted places, whether inhabited or uninhabited**

The name of an inhabited place and the specific of the name of an uninhabited place of EN form that are part of the FR name of a park or historic site or canal retain the same spelling as in the Gazetteer; that is, they remain the same, with or without a hyphen between the elements and with all their characteristics, signs of the possessive, accents, diacritics and capitals.

This rule also applies to names of historically inhabited places and names given to structures.

Examples: Fish Creek, Frenchman Butte, St. Peters, St. Andrew's L'Anse aux Meadows, Sault Ste. Marie, West Isles, Bois Blanc, McNab, Espérance, Kicking Horse, Bar U

(a) currently gazetted inhabited place

- EN **Prince Albert** National Park (Sask.)
FR parc national de **Prince Albert** (Sask.)
- EN Gold Room at **Bear Creek** National Historic Site (Y.T.)
FR lieu historique national
de la Salle-d'Affinage-de-l'Or-de-**Bear Creek** (Yn)
- EN ***Port au Choix** National Historic Site (Nfld.)
FR *lieu historique national de **Port au Choix** (T.-N.)

(b) historically inhabited place

- EN ***Lower Fort Garry** National Historic Site (Man.)
FR *lieu historique national de **Lower Fort Garry** (Man.)
- EN **Dawson City** Buildings National Historic Site (Y.T.)
FR lieu historique national des Édifices-de-**Dawson City** (Yn)

(c) name given to a structure

- EN **Bar U** Ranch National Historic Site (Alta.)
FR lieu historique national du Ranch-**Bar U** (Alb.)
- EN ***Fort St. Joseph** National Historic Site (Ont.)
FR *lieu historique national du Fort-**St. Joseph** (Ont.)
- EN **Dalvay-by-the-Sea** Hotel National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
FR lieu historique national de l'Hôtel-**Dalvay-by-the-Sea**
(Î.-P.-É.)

EN-FR 4. EN trade name in a FR toponym

In a FR toponym, an EN trade name, the EN name of a company or the official EN name given to premises retains the same spelling as in EN without the addition of a hyphen.

Examples:(a) trade name

EN **Gulf of Georgia Cannery** National Historic Site (B.C.)
FR lieu historique national **Gulf of Georgia Cannery** (C.-B.)

EN ***Rocky Mountain House** National Historic Site (Alta.)
FR ***lieu historique national Rocky Mountain House** (Alb.)

EN **York Factory** National Historic Site (Man.)
FR lieu historique national **York Factory** (Man.)

(b) official designation

EN **Jasper House** National Historic Site (Alta.)
FR lieu historique national **Jasper House** (Alb.)

EN **Province House** National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
FR lieu historique national **Province House** (Î.-P.-É.)

General rules for going from FR to EN (FR-EN)

FR-EN 1. Name of a person in an EN toponym

In an EN toponym, the name of a person must have the same spelling as when the person was alive; thus a compound given name or patronym retains the hyphen in EN and there is no hyphen between the title, given name(s), initial(s) of given name(s) and patronym (family name).

Examples:

(a) compound given name

FR lieu historique national Louis-Joseph-Papineau (Qc)
 EN **Louis-Joseph** Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)

FR *lieu historique national de Sir-George-Étienne-Cartier (Qc)
 name : Sir George-Étienne Cartier
 title : Sir
 given name: George-Étienne
 patronym : Cartier
 EN *Sir **George-Étienne** Cartier National Historic Site (Que.)

(b) compound patronym

FR lieu historique national Paul-Gérin-Lajoie (*hypothétique*)
 EN Paul **Gérin-Lajoie** National Historic Site (hypothetical)

(c) name and title compound

FR parc national Charles-Le Moyne-d'Iberville (*hypothétique*)
 name : Charles Le Moyne
 title : Sieur d'Iberville
 name + title : Charles Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville
 usual designation: Charles Le Moyne d'Iberville
 EN **Charles Le Moyne d'Iberville** National Park (hypothetical)

FR-EN 2. Names of Pan-Canadian significance (PANCAN) and CUENGO rules

In an EN toponym, names of Pan-Canadian significance (PANCAN) and the rules of the *Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques officiels du Canada* (CUENGO) concerning the spelling of toponyms must be followed.

Examples:

(a) PANCAN

FR *lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Ristigouche (Qc)

EN *Battle of the **Restigouche** National Historic Site (Que.)

FR rivière Ristigouche (PANCAN) ou la Ristigouche

EN Restigouche River (PANCAN) or the Restigouche

NOTE PANCAN + CUENGO Rule 4.

FR parc national des îles-du-Saint-Laurent (Ont.)

EN **St. Lawrence** Islands National Park (Ont.)

FR fleuve Saint-Laurent (PANCAN) ou le Saint-Laurent

EN St. Lawrence River (PANCAN) or the St. Lawrence

NOTE PANCAN + CUENGO Rule 4. + Rule 8. (b).

FR parc national des îles-de-la-Baie-Georgienne (Ont.)

EN **Georgian Bay** Islands National Park (Ont.)

FR baie Georgienne (PANCAN)

EN Georgian Bay (PANCAN)

NOTE PANCAN + CUENGO Rule 8. (b).

(b) CUENGO rules

FR réserve de parc national de l'Archipel-de-Mingan (Qc)

EN **Mingan Archipelago** National Park Reserve (Que.)

FR archipel de Mingan [CT-1,1987,,,1165]

EN Mingan Archipelago

NOTE CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 8. (e) reversed.

FR parc marin du Saguenay – Saint-Laurent (Qc)

EN **Saguenay-St. Lawrence** Marine Park (Que.)

FR rivière Saguenay (PANCAN) ou le Saguenay (masc.)

EN Saguenay River (PANCAN) or the Saguenay

FR fleuve Saint-Laurent (PANCAN) ou le Saint-Laurent

EN St. Lawrence River (PANCAN) or the St. Lawrence

NOTE PANCAN + CUENGO Rule 4.

FR lieu historique national de la Grosse-île (Qc)

EN **Grosse île** National Historic Site (Que.)

FR Grosse île [CT-1,1987,,,742]

EN Grosse île

NOTE CUENGO Rule 2. + Rule 3. reversed.

FR-EN 3. Names of gazetted places, whether inhabited or uninhabited

The name of an inhabited place and the specific of the name of an uninhabited place of FR form that are part of an EN name of a park or historic site or canal retain the same spelling as in the Gazetteer; that is, they remain the same, with or without a hyphen between the elements and with all their characteristics, accents, diacritics and capitals.

This rule also applies to names of historically inhabited places and names given to structures.

Examples: Pointe-au-Père, Coteau-du-Lac, Saint-Ours, Grand-Pré, Québec (the City), Louisbourg, Lévy, Témiscamingue, Saint-Maurice

(a) currently gazetted inhabited place

FR *lieu historique national de **Grand-Pré** (N.-É.)
 EN ***Grand-Pré** National Historic Site (N.S.)
 NOTE Spelling of the historically inhabited place which the residents of "Grand Pré" today would like to have reestablished.

FR **Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue** Canal (Que.)
 EN canal de **Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue** (Qc)

(b) historically inhabited place

FR *lieu historique national du Fort-Amherst - **Port-la-Joye** (Î.-P.-É.)
 EN *Fort Amherst-**Port-la-Joye** National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
 FR *lieu historique national de **Port-Royal** (N.-É.)
 EN ***Port-Royal** National Historic Site (N.S.)

(c) name given to a structure or an event

FR *lieu historique national du Fort-**Beauséjour** (N.-B.)
 EN *Fort **Beauséjour** National Historic Site (N.B.)
 FR lieu historique national de la Mission-**Saint-Louis** (Ont.)
 EN **Saint-Louis** Mission National Historic Site (Ont.)
 FR *lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-**Châteauguay** (Qc)
 FR rivière Châteauguay ou la Châteauguay
 EN Châteauguay River or the Châteauguay
 EN *Battle of the **Châteauguay** National Historic Site (Que.)

FR-EN 4. FR trade name in an EN toponym

In an EN toponym, a FR trade name, the FR name of a company or the official FR name given to premises must have the same spelling as when this facility is designated separately, that is, when its designation is not the specific of the name of a park or historic site; it is therefore written without the hyphens except those required by the specific of the name of the structure or the toponym listed in the Gazetteer.

Examples:

FR lieu historique national des Forges-du-Saint-Maurice (Qc)
NOTE "Forges du Saint-Maurice" is the trade name of the historic company.

EN **Forges du Saint-Maurice** National Historic Site (Que.)

FR lieu historique national du Manoir-Papineau (Qc)
NOTE "Manoir Papineau" is the name given to the residence by its owner.

EN **Manoir Papineau** National Historic Site (Que.)

FR FR trade name in a FR toponym

In a FR toponym, a FR trade name, the FR name of a company or the official FR name given to premises or to a battle takes the hyphens.

FR lieu historique national des **Forges-du-Saint-Maurice** (Qc)
Trade name: Forges du Saint-Maurice

FR lieu historique national du **Manoir-Papineau** (Qc)
Official designation: Manoir Papineau

FR *lieu historique national
du **Fort-Numéro-Un-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy** (Qc)
Official designation: fort Numéro-Un
NOTE The specific of the name of a fort is always an official designation.

FR lieu historique national de la **Bataille-du-Moulin-à-Vent**
(Ont.)
Official designation: bataille du Moulin-à-Vent
NOTE The specific of the name of a battle is always an official designation.

Hyphens VS dashes

1. In FR and EN, certain specifics representing an association of facts, ideas or place names require the use of a dash (-), not to be confused with the hyphen (-). In FR, a dash is preceded and followed by a space, which is not the case for a hyphen; in EN, neither a dash nor a hyphen is preceded or followed by a space.

The toponyms requiring dashes are as follows:

EN Trent-Severn Waterway (Ont.)
 FR voie navigable Trent – Severn (Ont.)

EN Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park (Que.)
 FR parc marin du Saguenay – Saint-Laurent (Qc)

EN *Fort Amherst-Port-la-Joye National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
 FR *lieu historique national du Fort-Amherst – Port-la-Joye (Î.-P.-É.)

2. Similarly, a dash is used to link an association of toponyms of which at least one already includes a hyphen.

Example:

FR parc marin du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (*hypothétique*)
 NOTE The Saguenay and Lac-Saint-Jean regions. The regions are involved here, not the river or the lake.

EN Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean National Park (hypothetical)

3. On the other hand, it is the practice to use a hyphen and not a dash to link the names of two persons associated historically, even though the name of one of them already includes a hyphen.

The toponym corresponding to this rule is the following:

EN *Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site (Que.)
 FR *lieu historique national Cartier-Brébeuf (Qc)

Other examples:

EN Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (between Ottawa, Ont. & Hull, Que.)
 FR pont Macdonald-Cartier (entre Ottawa (Ont.) et Hull (Qc))
 NOTE Named after the Fathers of Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George-Étienne Cartier.

EN King-St. Laurent National Historic Site (hypothetical)
 FR lieu historique national King-St-Laurent (*hypothétique*)
 NOTE This refers to former Liberal Prime Ministers William Lyon Mackenzie King and Louis S. St. Laurent.

Hyphens - EN

In an EN toponym, a FR facility or historical fact with an EN equivalent takes only those hyphens required by the specific of a gazetteered toponym or by compliance with the spelling of a name given.

Examples:(a) without hyphens

EN *Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy National Historic Site (Que.)
 FR *lieu historique national
 du Fort-Numéro-Un-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy (Qc)

EN *The Fur Trade at Lachine National Historic Site (Que.)
 FR *lieu historique national
 du Commerce-de-la-Fourrure-à-Lachine (Qc)

(b) with hyphens

EN Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site (Que.)
 FR lieu historique national du Phare-de-Pointe-au-Père (Qc)

EN Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site (Ont.)
 FR lieu historique national de la Mission-Saint-Louis (Ont.)

Hyphens - FR

The reverse does not apply, since, in a FR toponym, an EN facility or historical fact with a FR equivalent keeps the hyphens required by the specific of a gazetteered toponym or compliance with the spelling of a name given, and takes those hyphens required by the rule for establishing the specific of a Parks Canada toponym.

Examples:(a) without hyphens

EN Bar U Ranch National Historic Site (Alta.)
 FR lieu historique national du Ranch-Bar U (Alb.)

(b) with hyphens

EN Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
 FR lieu historique national de l'Hôtel-Dalvay-by-the-Sea
 (Î.-P.-É.)

Capitals

Capitals - EN

1. In the specific of an EN toponym, all words other than the articles (a, the) and the prepositions (of, in, into, on, at, by, and so on) are capitalized; this applies to the nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs which are elements of the specific.

Examples: (articles and prepositions: BOLD; words capitalized because they are part of a specific: underlined)

EN **Battle of the Windmill** National Historic Site (Ont.)
FR lieu historique national de la Bataille-du-Moulin-à-Vent (Ont.)

EN **Old Port of Québec** Interpretation Centre (Que.)
FR centre d'interprétation du Vieux-Port-de-Québec (Qc)

EN *The **Fur Trade at** Lachine National Historic Site (Que.)
NOTE "The" is capitalized because the article is the first word in the EN toponym.
FR *lieu historique national du Commerce-de-la-Fourrure-à-Lachine (Qc)

EN Jasper Park **Information Centre** National Historic Site (Alta.)
NOTE The information centre of Jasper National Park.
FR lieu historique national du Centre-d'Accueil-du-Parc-Jasper (Alb.)
NOTE Le centre d'accueil du parc national Jasper.

EN Twin Falls **Tea House** National Historic Site (B.C.)
NOTE The tea house named after the nearby Twin Falls.
FR lieu historique national du Salon-de-Thé-des-Chutes-Twin (C.-B.)

2. However, this rule does not apply to articles or prepositions already capitalized as part of a specific.

Example:

EN Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump National Historic Site (Alta.)
FR lieu historique national de l'Escarpement-Head-Smashed-In (Alb.) du Précipice-à-Bisons-Head-Smashed-In (Alb.)

EN Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (Alta.) [GAALB, 1988, , 26]
FR escarpement Head-Smashed-In (Alb.)
OU [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]
précipice à bisons Head-Smashed-In (Alb.)

Capitals - FR

1. In the specific of a FR toponym, all words other than the articles (*le, la, l', les, un, une, des*) and the prepositions (*à, de, vers, sans, pour, and so on*) are capitalized; this applies to the nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs which are elements of the specific.

Examples: (articles and prepositions: BOLD; words capitalized because they are part of a specific: underlined)

EN Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station National Historic Site
(Alta.)

FR lieu historique national de la
Station-d'Étude-des-Rayons-Cosmiques-du-Mont-Sulphur (Alb.)

EN Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station

FR station d'étude des rayons cosmiques du Mont-Sulphur

EN Sulphur Mountain [GAALB,1988,,,56]

FR mont Sulphur [CUENGO Rule 1. + usage]

EN Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex
National Historic Site (Man.)

FR lieu historique national du
Centre-d'Inscription-de-l'Entrée-Est-du-Parc-du-Mont-Riding
(Man.)

EN Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex

FR centre d'inscription de l'entrée Est du
parc du Mont-Riding

EN Riding Mountain (National) Park

FR parc (national) du Mont-Riding (cat. 3. (a), p. 116)

EN Riding Mountain [GAMAI,1994,,,81]

FR mont Riding [CUENGO Rule 1. + usage]

EN First Oil Well in Western Canada National Historic Site
(Alta.)

FR lieu historique national du
Premier-Puits-de-Pétrole-de-l'Ouest-Canadien (Alb.)

EN First Oil Well in Western Canada

FR premier puits de pétrole de l'Ouest canadien

EN Western Canada

FR Ouest canadien

EN Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site (Y.T.)

FR lieu historique national de la Drague-Numéro-Quatre (Yn)

2. However, this rule does not apply to articles or prepositions already capitalized as part of a specific.

EN *L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Nfld.)
 FR *lieu historique national de L'Anse aux Meadows (T.-N.)

EN The Acadian Odyssey Exhibit (N.B.)
 FR exposition L'Odyssée acadienne (N.-B.)

3. A cardinal point is always capitalized when it is part of a FR toponym.

Examples:

EN Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex National
 Historic Site (Man.)
 FR lieu historique national du
 Centre-d'Inscription-de-l'Entrée-Est-du-Parc-du-Mont-Riding
 (Man.)

EN Northern Baffin Island Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)
 FR projet de parc national du Nord-de-l'île-de-Baffin
 (T.N.-O.)

B - SPECIFIC RULES

NOTICE

These rules do not apply to the names of
heritage rivers, which, as they are geographical names,
are governed by the rules of the
Comité d'uniformisation de l'écriture des noms
géographiques officiels du Canada (CUENGO)

Specific rules for going from EN to FR
Specific rules for going from FR to EN

Categories of toponyms for designations
from EN to FR and from FR to EN

FIRST CATEGORY

Specific = name given, placed in apposition

EN

1. (a) - specific formed of a single element
Banff National Park (Alta.)
- specific formed of more than one element
Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve (B.C.)
- specific formed of a complex element
Trent-Severn Waterway (Ont.)

Exception to 1. (a) (for FR):

- specific formed of a Latin name
Terra Nova National Park (Nfld.)

The specific

- is a name (English, French, Latin or Aboriginal language) given by Parks Canada, or
 - is the same as that of one or more geographical entities within the park/place or in the region;
- it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
 - is formed of one or more elements, usually without a hyphen if it is a name in English, French or Aboriginal language, and without a hyphen if it is a Latin name.

NOTE In English, a Latin term, whether used or not as a proper noun, does not take a hyphen.

(*The Canadian Style*, 1985, page 44, paragraph 2.04 j))

FR

1. (a) - specific formed of a single element
parc national Banff (Alb.)
- specific formed of more than one element
réserve de parc national Gwaii Haanas (C.-B.)
- specific formed of a complex element
voie navigable Trent - Severn (Ont.)

The specific

- stays the same,
- keeps the same spelling, with or without hyphen(s), and
- is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle.

Exception to 1. (a):

- specific formed of a Latin name
parc national **Terra-Nova** (T.-N.)

The specific

- stays the same,
- keeps the same spelling, but takes a hyphen as if it were a French specific, and
- is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle.

NOTE In French, Latin names follow the rule for French names.

EN

1. (b) **Elk Island** National Park (Alta.)

The specific

- is an English name given by Parks Canada and
- represents an uninhabited entity, a reality of the environment or an historical fact which normally has a French equivalent;

it

- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of two or more elements not joined to each other by a hyphen or hyphens.

FR

1. (b) parc national **Elk Island** (Alb.)

The specific

- stays the same, through usage,
 - keeps the same spelling, without a hyphen, and
 - is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle, as an exception to any rule.
-

Toponyms of category 1. (a)

Specific = name (English, French or Aboriginal language)
 given by Parks Canada, placed in apposition, and
 formed of one or more elements, usually without a
 hyphen, or a complex element

- specific formed of a single element

Aulavik National Park (N.W.T.)

parc national Aulavik (T.N.-O.)

former name / ancien nom (cat. 3. (a), p. 115):

Banks Island Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national de l'île-Banks (T.N.-O.)

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national Auyuittuq (T.N.-O.)

Banff National Park (Alta.)

parc national Banff (Alb.)

NOTE The creation of the park in 1885, the first of the parks
 system in Canada, merges with that of the inhabited hamlet
 of the same name (home base for the builders of the
 transcontinental railway during construction of the rail
 section through the Rockies), so we do not know whether the
 park or the hamlet was the first to take the name "Banff".

Forillon National Park (Que.)

parc national Forillon (Qc)

NOTE This name was given to the park and other entities in the
 region, although we cannot determine its origin exactly and
 the Quebec Gazetteer gives "parc national de Forillon"
 [CT-1,1987,,,633].

Fundy National Park (N.B.)

parc national Fundy (N.-B.)

Ivvavik National Park (Y.T.)

parc national Ivvavik (Yn)

former name / ancien nom (cat. 3. (c), p. 123):

Northern Yukon National Park (Y.T.)

parc national du Nord-du-Yukon (Yn)

Jasper National Park (Alta.)

parc national Jasper (Alb.)

Kejimikujik National Park (N.S.)

parc national Kejimikujik (N.-É.)

NOTE Named after the lake of the same name in the region.

Kluane National Park Reserve (Y.T.)

réserve de parc national Kluane (Yn)

NOTE Aboriginal name taken from entities of the same name in the region and not from the inhabited locality of this name, which would have given "parc national de Kluane".

Kootenay National Park (B.C.)

parc national Kootenay (C.-B.)

NOTE Named after entities of the same name in the region.

Kouchibouguac National Park (N.B.)

parc national Kouchibouguac (N.-B.)

NOTE Aboriginal name taken from entities of the same name in the region and not from the inhabited population centre of this name, which would have given "parc national de Kouchibouguac".

Nahanni National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national Nahanni (T.N.-O.)

NOTE Aboriginal name taken from entities of the same name in the region and not from the river of this name, which would have given "réserve de parc national de la Nahanni".

The Gazetteer mistakenly gives the name as that of a park and not of a park reserve and incorrectly includes the connecting particle "de" in the French name:

"Nahanni National Park - parc national de Nahanni";

the latter would be correct if the park had been named after an inhabited place.

Pukaskwa National Park (Ont.)

parc national Pukaskwa (Ont.)

NOTE Named after entities of the same name in the region.

Rideau Canal (Ont.)

canal Rideau (Ont.)

NOTE Named after entities of the same name in the region.

Vuntut Proposed National Park (Y.T.)

projet de parc national Vuntut (Yn)

former name / ancien nom (cat. 3. (a), p. 115):

Old Crow Flats Proposed National Park (Y.T.)

projet de parc national de la Plaine-Old Crow (Yn)

Yoho National Park (B.C.)

parc national Yoho (C.-B.)

NOTE This park is named after the valley of the same name (Yoho Valley). It could not be named after the rail point of this name; the name "parc national de Yoho" [GACOL, 1985, , , 280] in the Gazetteer thus needs to be corrected.

- specific formed of more than one element

Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve; Gwaii Haanas (B.C.)
réserve de parc national Gwaii Haanas; Gwaii Haanas (C.-B.)

and

Gwaii Haanas National Marine Park Reserve; Gwaii Haanas (B.C.)
réserve de parc marin national Gwaii Haanas; Gwaii Haanas
(C.-B.)

NOTE Names on which agreement has been reached; the Aboriginal people designate them only as "Gwaii Haanas".

former names / anciens noms:

1. Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and National Marine Park Reserve (B.C.)
réserve de parc national et réserve de parc marin national Gwaii Haanas (C.-B.)
2. South Moresby/Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and National Marine Park Reserve (B.C.)
réserve de parc national et réserve de parc marin national Moresby-Sud/Gwaii Haanas (C.-B.)

- specific formed of a complex element

Trent-Severn Waterway (Ont.)

voie navigable Trent - Severn (Ont.)

NOTE Joining of the names of two entities connected by the waterway; the hyphen is a connecting dash which must be preceded and followed by a space in FR but not in EN.

Exceptional toponym in category 1. (a)

Specific = Latin name

Terra Nova National Park (Nfld.)

parc national Terra-Nova (T.-N.)

NOTE In English, a Latin term used as a proper noun does not take a hyphen; in French, however, a Latin name follows the rule for French names and takes a hyphen when it is used as a specific.

If the park had been named after the inhabited population centre, we would say "parc national de Terra Nova"

[GANEW,1983,,,176]. The Gazetteer is mistaken in giving this as the official name, as the park is not named after the population centre, but after other entities of the same name in the region.

Toponyms of category 1. (b)

Specific = name given by Parks Canada and placed in apposition, formed of an English name consisting of two or more elements not linked to each other by a hyphen or hyphens, and which through usage retains the English form in apposition in French, as an exception to any rule

Elk Island National Park (Alta.)

parc national Elk Island (Alb.)

NOTE Created in 1906, this park, the only one to be fenced, retains the English name in apposition in French because of the length of time the error has been repeated and because of the cost that would be involved in changing it. The exact name of the park in French should have been:

– parc national de l'îlot-Elk

OR

– parc national de l'îlot-de-Végétation-Elk, as this park is named for the fact that it is an island of natural vegetation that is different from that surrounding it, hence "îlot de végétation Elk".

If it had been named after the inhabited locality, the name would have been "parc national d'Elk Island" or, if named after Elk Island, "parc national de l'île-Elk".

Fathom Five National Marine Park (Ont.)

parc marin national Fathom Five (Ont.)

NOTE The provincial park of this name has become a national park. However, only the provincial park is gazetteered. This park contains shipwrecks. The expression "Fathom Five" is taken from *The Tempest* by William Shakespeare:

"Full fathom five thy father lies,
Of his bones are corals made."

A "fathom" is a unit of measure six feet long used mainly in measuring water depth and the length of vessels, ropes, cables and so on.

(5 fathoms = 30 feet)

"Fathom Five" must be kept, as some of the flavour of this specific would be lost in translation.

[Extension of CUENGO Rule 2.]

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve (B.C.)

réserve de parc national Pacific Rim (C.-B.)

NOTE It is mistakenly maintained that this name is given and is not translated; yet, as a general rule, "Pacific Rim" (not in the Gazetteer) is rendered as "littoral du Pacifique" (*non répertorié*). However, usage has established the EN specific in the FR name of the park.

The FR name of the park should have been:

– réserve de parc national du Littoral-du-Pacifique.

Wood Buffalo National Park (N.W.T.)
 parc national Wood Buffalo (T.N.-O.)

NOTE No other entity of this name is in the Gazetteer.

This park once included large herds of "wood buffalo" or "*bisons des bois*", which were imported from the United States because the race was approaching extinction; it is presently populated mostly by plains buffalo and hybrid buffalo.

Even though the name of this park was given by Parks Canada, the English designation in French is established by usage. The name of the park should have been:

- parc national du Bison-des-Bois

OR

- parc national des Bisons-des-Bois.

Cave and Basin National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national Cave and Basin (Alb.)

NOTE "Cave and Basin" is considered to be the name given to the historic site. No other entity with this name is in the Gazetteer.

The name was given by Parks Canada to recall the hot springs cave that gave rise to creation of the first national park in Canada; this water flowed in a natural circular basin. In 1887, a "bath house", or bathing pool, was built here and the facilities were renovated in 1985.

This historic site could have been called:

-lieu historique national des Sources-Thermales OR

-lieu historique national de la Grotte-des-Sources-Thermales in preference to the translated expressions:

-lieu historique national de la Caverne-et-du-Bassin OR

-lieu historique national de la Grotte-et-du-Bassin.

"Cave and Basin" is an established designation used in the region by both Francophones and Anglophones. Only the long history of usage of the English designation in French allows us to consider the name of this historic site as an exception to the rule.

*Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site (B.C.)
 *lieu historique national Fort Rodd Hill (C.-B.)

NOTE "Fort Rodd Hill" is considered to be the name given to the historic site. However, the site is named after the fort built on the hill where there once was a house occupied by the Rodd family. The patronym was given to the hill and to the fort, which was named after the hill; in the Gazetteer, the co-ordinates of the site and the hill are the same. The entity gazetteered as "Rodd Hill" [GACOL,1985,,,209] is rendered in FR as "colline Rodd". The fort should have been named as for a gazetteered uninhabited entity:

hill = colline [BT-176,1987,,,134]

Rodd Hill = colline Rodd [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Fort Rodd Hill = fort de la Colline-Rodd

The name of the historic site should thus have been:

lieu historique national du Fort-de-la-Colline-Rodd (C.-B.)

SECOND CATEGORY

Specific = name of an inhabited place

EN

- 2. (a) - name of an inhabited place with one element
Carillon Canal (Que.)
Ninstints National Historic Site (B.C.)
- 2. (b) - name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, without a hyphen
Frenchman Butte National Historic Site (Sask.)
***L'Anse aux Meadows** National Historic Site (Nfld.)
- 2. (c) - name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, with a hyphen
Saint-Ours Canal (Que.)
***Coteau-du-Lac** National Historic Site (Que.)

The specific

- is the name of an inhabited place listed in the Gazetteer of the province or territory;
it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

FR

- 2. (a) - name of an inhabited place with one element
canal de **Carillon** (Qc)
lieu historique national de **Ninstints** (C.-B.)
- 2. (b) - name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, without a hyphen
lieu historique national de **Frenchman Butte** (Sask.)
***lieu historique national de L'Anse aux Meadows**
(T.-N.)
- 2. (c) - name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, with a hyphen
canal de **Saint-Ours** (Qc)
***lieu historique national de Coteau-du-Lac** (Qc)

The specific

- stays the same, as listed in the Gazetteer,
- keeps the same spelling, with or without hyphen(s), and
- is joined to the generic by the connecting particle "de" or "d'".

Toponyms of category 2. (a)

Specific = name of an inhabited place with one element

*Batoche National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national de Batoche (Sask.)

NOTE Named after the former village of this name, which also designates a currently inhabited locality.

Carillon Canal (Que.)

canal de Carillon (Qc)

NOTE FR as in the Gazetteer; "Carillon" = inhabited place.

Chambly Canal (Que.)

canal de Chambly (Qc)

NOTE FR as in the Gazetteer; "Chambly" = inhabited place.

Churchill Proposed National Park (Man.)

projet de parc national de Churchill (Man.)

NOTE Proposed park named after the inhabited place.

Lachine Canal (Que.)

canal de Lachine (Qc)

NOTE FR as in the Gazetteer; "Lachine" = inhabited place.

Ninstints National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national de Ninstints (C.-B.)

NOTE Ninstints: historically inhabited place, recognized for the Haida culture preserved there.

Toponyms of category 2. (b)

Specific = name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, without a hyphen

*Castle Hill National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Castle Hill (T.-N.)

NOTE Until it was designated as a national historic site, the hill was inhabited and the population centre was called "Castle Hill".

*Signal Hill National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Signal Hill (T.-N.)

NOTE Until it was designated as a national historic site, the hill was inhabited and the population centre was called "Signal Hill".

Frenchman Butte National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national de Frenchman Butte (Sask.)

NOTE Named after the hamlet of this name and not the geographical entity of the same name, which would have given "lieu historique national de la Butte-Frenchman".

West Isles Proposed National Marine Conservation Area (N.B.)

projet d'aire marine nationale de conservation de West Isles (N.-B.)

NOTE This proposed national marine conservation area is named after the parish of this name.

Prince Albert National Park (Sask.)

parc national de Prince Albert (Sask.)

NOTE The park is named after the city of this name listed in the Gazetteer [GASAK,1985,,,80] which also lists other entities of the same name. If the park had been named after Albert, the Prince, the name would have been "parc national Prince-Albert", as "parc national du Prince-Albert" would have meant that the park had once belonged to the Prince or that he had lived there. If it had been named after other entities of the same name in the region, the name would have been "parc national Prince Albert", without a hyphen, since the entities in the region are named in English and not in French, and listed as "Prince Albert" in the Gazetteer; the entry "parc national de Prince-Albert" [GASAK,1985,,,80] thus needs to be corrected.

*L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de L'Anse aux Meadows (T.-N.)

*Port au Choix National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national de Port au Choix (T.-N.)

*Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national de Lower Fort Garry (Man.)

NOTE "Lower Fort Garry" is the name of a former community which was also a fort. The site was given this name because "Fort Garry" (Winnipeg) was flooded in the spring and the new fort/facility, 30 km downstream on the Red River, had the advantage of being located on higher ground.

St. Peters Canal (N.S.)

canal de St. Peters (N.-É.)

NOTE This canal is named using the old spelling for the inhabited place listed as "St. Peter's" [GANOV,1993,,,280] in the Gazetteer, which also correctly lists:

"St. Peters Canal (Canal 2-Chenal)" [GANOV,1993,,,280].

Sault Ste. Marie Canal (Ont.)

canal de Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.)

NOTE Sault Ste. Marie: contemporary spelling of the inhabited entity, as currently listed in the Gazetteer. The historic spellings "Sault-Sainte-Marie" and "Sault-Ste-Marie" have not been kept.

Toponyms of category 2. (c)

Specific = name of an inhabited place with two or more elements, with hyphen(s)

Grande-Grave National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de Grande-Grave (Qc)

NOTE Grande-Grave: spelling of the name of an historically inhabited place; name of the first village, later spelled "Grande-Grève", but changing back to "Grande-Grave" on October 21, 1993 by a decision of the *Commission de toponymie du Québec*.

*Grand-Pré National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de Grand-Pré (N.-É.)

NOTE Named after the historically inhabited "Grand-Pré", a spelling which the residents of "Grand Pré" [GANOV,1993,,,121] today would like to have reestablished. In the Acadian turn of phrase, there was "*grand de pré*" ("lots of meadow") at this location.

*Port-Royal National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de Port-Royal (N.-É.)

NOTE The Gazetteer lists "Port Royal" [GANOV,1993,,,258], the current spelling of the name of the inhabited place. However, the historic site is named in accordance with history: Champlain built the Habitation at Port-Royal in 1608-1609. The history texts refer to the "Habitation de Port-Royal", stating that it was Champlain who gave the name of Port-Royal to the site. In French, "port Royal" designates the port and "Port-Royal" the inhabited place named after the port. It is preferable for an historic site to be named using the historical spelling and not the current spelling; this is why the English adopts "Port-Royal", the spelling of the name under French rule.

Saint-Ours Canal (Que.)

canal de Saint-Ours (Qc)

NOTE Saint-Ours = inhabited place.

*Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de Coteau-du-Lac (Qc)

NOTE Coteau-du-Lac = inhabited place.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue Canal (Que.)

canal de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (Qc)

NOTE Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue = inhabited place.

THIRD CATEGORY

Specific = name of an uninhabited place

EN

The specific

- is the name of an uninhabited place (geographical entity or administrative region) listed in the Gazetteer of the province or territory;

it

- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of a generic and a specific, of which the latter may be formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

FR

The specific

- is first treated as a toponym of an uninhabited place: usually, the generic is translated and the specific remains the same or changes in accordance with the CUENGO rules; the generic of the toponym is capitalized and is joined to the specific by a hyphen, with the specific keeping the spelling of its entry in the Gazetteer.

Changed in this way, the French form of this toponym of an uninhabited place

- becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

3. (a) Specific = uninhabited place – name of a
gazetteered geographical entity
corresponding to CUENGO Rule 1.

Rule 1. **Translation of the generic.** As a general rule, the generic of the name of a geographical entity must be translated. (The preferred term is the French equivalent indicated in the *Glossary of Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names*, BT-176, unless usage (represented by *Atlas et toponymie du Canada* and by the 1:2,000,000 map in six sheets published in 1971) has established another.)

EN **Bead Hill National Historic Site (Ont.)**
 Kicking Horse Pass National Historic Site (B.C.)

The specific

- is the name of an uninhabited place (geographical entity or administrative region) listed in the Gazetteer of the province or territory;

it

- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle and
- is formed of a generic and a specific, of which the latter may be formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

This specific is a toponym whose FR equivalent is established according to CUENGO Rule 1.

FR lieu historique national de la **Colline-Bead** (Ont.)
 lieu historique national du **Col-Kicking Horse** (C.-B.)

The generic of the toponym of an uninhabited place

- is translated and
- is capitalized.

The specific of the toponym of an uninhabited place

- stays the same, without the addition of a hyphen between the elements and with all its characteristic marks, absence or presence of hyphen(s), sign of the possessive, accents, diacritics and capitals;

- is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle

and

- is joined to it by a hyphen.

The generic and specific combination forming the toponym of an uninhabited place

- then becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 3. (a)

bay = *baie* [BT-176,1987,,,19]

Wager Bay Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national de la Baie-Wager (T.N.-O.)

cape = *cap* [BT-176,1987,,,45]

*Cape Spear National Historic Site (Nfld.)

*lieu historique national du Cap-Spear (T.-N.)

flat(s) = *plaine* [BT-176,1987,,,100]

Old Crow Flats Proposed National Park (Y.T.)

projet de parc national de la Plaine-Old Crow (Yn)

NOTE "Flats" is rendered by "*plaine*" in the toponym:

EN Old Crow Flats [GAYUK,1988,,,19]

FR *plaine* Old Crow [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 5.]

This entity was once called "Old Crow Plain" in EN and was renamed "Old Crow Flats". It is nevertheless still a plain geographically.

current name / nom actuel (cat. 1. (a), p. 102):

Vuntut Proposed National Park (Y.T.)

projet de parc national Vuntut (Yn)

hill = *colline* [BT-176,1987,,,134]

Bead Hill National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Colline-Bead (Ont.)

island = *île* [BT-176,1987,,,145]

Banks Island Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national de l'île-Banks (T.N.-O.)

current name / nom actuel (cat. 1. (a), p. 101):

Aulavik National Park (N.W.T.)

parc national Aulavik (T.N.-O.)

*Beaubears Island National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national de l'île-Beaubears (N.-B.)

Georges Island National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national de l'île-Georges (N.-É.)

*Grassy Island National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de l'île-Grassy (N.-É.)

Navy Island National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de l'île-Navy (Ont.)

lake(s) = *lac(s)* [BT-176,1987,,,154]

Bluenose Lake Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national du Lac-Bluenose (T.N.-O.)

Waterton Lakes National Park (Alta.)

parc national des Lacs-Waterton (Alb.)

mount = *mont* [BT-176,1987,,,174]
 Mount Revelstoke National Park (B.C.)
 parc national du Mont-Revelstoke (C.-B.)

mountain(s) = *montagne(s)* [BT-176,1987,,,174]
 mont(s) [usage]
 Riding Mountain National Park (Man.)
 parc national du Mont-Riding (Man.)
 NOTE EN Riding Mountain [GAMAI,1994,,,81]
 FR mont Riding [CUENGO Rule 1. + usage]
 It has been established that the park is named after the
 mountain and not the village of the same name, which would
 have given "parc national de Riding Mountain".

Torngat Mountains Proposed National Park (Nfld.)
 projet de parc national des Monts-Torngat (T.-N.)

pass = *col* [BT-176,1987,,,190]
 Athabasca Pass National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national du Col-Athabasca (Alb.)

Rogers Pass National Historic Site (B.C.)
 lieu historique national du Col-Rogers (C.-B.)
 NOTE It has been established that the site is named after the
 pass and not the inhabited locality of the same name, which
 would have given "lieu historique national de Rogers Pass".

Yellowhead Pass National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national du Col-Yellowhead (Alb.)

Kicking Horse Pass National Historic Site (B.C.)
 lieu historique national du Col-Kicking Horse (C.-B.)
 NOTE The site is located in Yoho National Park.

peninsula = *péninsule* [BT-176,1987,,,197]
 Bruce Peninsula National Park (Ont.)
 parc national de la Péninsule-Bruce (Ont.)

3. (b) Specific = uninhabited place – name of a
gazetteered geographical entity
corresponding to CUENGO Rules
other than 1. et 8. (b)
-

EN **Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)**
Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park (Que.)
(**Saguenay River–St. Lawrence River Marine Park**)
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve (Que.)

The specific

- is the name of an uninhabited place (geographical entity or administrative region) listed in the Gazetteer of the province or territory;

it

- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of a generic and a specific, of which the latter may be formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

This specific is a toponym whose FR equivalent is established according to CUENGO Rules other than 1. et 8. (b).

FR réserve de parc national de l'île-d'Ellesmere (T.N.-O.)
parc marin du **Saguenay – Saint-Laurent** (Qc)
(parc marin de la **rivière Saguenay**
et du **fleuve Saint-Laurent**)
réserve de parc national de l'**Archipel-de-Mingan** (Qc)

The generic of the toponym of an uninhabited place

- is translated and
- is capitalized.

The specific of the toponym of an uninhabited place

- corresponds to the characteristic of the rule on which it is based and, if applicable,
- is joined to the generic by a hyphen or hyphens.

The generic and specific combination forming the toponym of an uninhabited place

- then becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 3. (b)

Characteristic: Specific comprising a name of Pan-Canadian significance.

CUENGO rules: II - Application:**Names of Pan-Canadian significance (PANCAN).**

The 81 names of Pan-Canadian significance have a well-known form in English and French. For purposes of federal government publications, the two forms are equally official.

Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve (N.W.T.)

réserve de parc national de l'île-d'Ellesmere (T.N.-O.)

NOTE EN Ellesmere Island = FR île d'Ellesmere (PANCAN)

Prince Edward Island National Park (P.E.I.)

parc national de l'île-du-Prince-Édouard (Î.-P.-É.)

NOTE EN Prince Edward Island = FR île-du-Prince-Édouard (PANCAN)

Other PANCAN toponyms included in the names of parks or sites and placed in another category:

			<u>PARKS-CUENGO</u>
EN	Saguenay River	FR rivière Saguenay	3.(b) - 4.
EN	St. Lawrence River	FR fleuve Saint-Laurent	3.(b) - 4.
EN	Baffin Island	FR île de Baffin	3.(c) - 8.(b)
EN	Georgian Bay	FR baie Georgienne	3.(c) - 8.(b)
EN	Great Slave Lake	FR Grand lac des Esclaves	3.(c) - 8.(b)
EN	St. Lawrence River	FR fleuve Saint-Laurent	3.(c) - 8.(b)
EN	Yukon Territory	FR Territoire du Yukon	3.(c) - 8.(b)
EN	Restigouche River	FR rivière Ristigouche	5.(a) - 4.

Characteristic: Specific comprising an alternate name.

CUENGO rules: II - Application:**Alternate names (*noms alternatifs*) and provincial translations.**

In some circumstances, the provincial and territorial authorities allow the use of geographical names which are not official. Where there is a French variant for an official English name, this other name is preferable to any other unofficial French form of the toponym.

Point Pelee National Park (Ont.)

parc national de la Pointe-Pelée (Ont.)

NOTE Ontario allows the alternate name (translation of the specific)

Point Pelee = pointe Pelée,

depending on whether we consider:

in EN, "Pelee" = name of a person,

in FR, "Pelée" = point without vegetation, "pointe pelée".

Characteristic: EN specific of FR origin.

Rule 3. Lowercase in the generic (capitalized if there is inversion). In narrative text, the generic of the name of a geographical entity begins with a lowercase letter in French. However, when the generic is placed after the specific, it takes a capital letter.
Example: le lac Grand BUT les Grands Lacs.

Gros Morne National Park (Nfld.)

parc national du Gros-Morne (T.-N.)

NOTE In FR, the generic "Morne" placed after the specific "Gros" is capitalized because there is inversion.

The toponym of the uninhabited place is formed as follows:

EN Gros Morne (Hill-Colline) [GANEW,1983,,,72]

FR la colline Gros Morne (*sens : gros mont*).

CUENGO Rule 2. (a): Generic not translated.

The generic must not be translated if it does not indicate the true nature of the entity designated (which is indicated in parentheses after the toponym in the Gazetteer). It is also not advisable to translate rare generics or those borrowed from foreign languages (in this case, "morne") when they add to the specificity of the geographical name.

The park should therefore have been named:

– parc national de la Colline-Gros-Morne.

But here it is the use of the simple designation

"Gros Morne" (the mountain/hill/morne named "Gros") to designate the hill which established the name adopted for the park. As it has become the specific of the park name, the toponym takes a hyphen in FR.

Grosse Île National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Grosse-Île (Qc)

NOTE In FR, the generic "île" placed after the specific "Grosse" is capitalized because there is inversion.

The toponym of the uninhabited place is formed as follows:

FR Grosse Île [CT-1,1987,,,742]

EN Grosse Île (the island named "Grosse").

The inversion ("Grosse île" and not "île Grosse") is the reason that "Grosse Island" is not used in EN.

CUENGO Rule 2. (a), adapted from FR to EN:

"Grosse île" in EN has no hyphen because it is an island and not an inhabited place. As the toponym has become the specific of the name of the national historic site, it takes a hyphen in FR.

Characteristic: Omission of the generic. (rivers)

- Rule 4. Omission of the generic.** The generic may be omitted in French in the names of rivers. The gender of the article is then masculine for "fleuve" (large river flowing to the sea) and feminine for "rivière", except in special cases recognized by usage.
 Exceptions (Que.): le Richelieu, le Saint-François, le Saint-Maurice, le Saguenay.
-

Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park (Que.)

parc marin du Saguenay-Saint-Laurent (Qc)

NOTE EN Saguenay River FR rivière Saguenay (PANCAN)
 FR rivière Saguenay ou le Saguenay (masc.)
 EN Saguenay River or the Saguenay
 EN St. Lawrence River FR fleuve Saint-Laurent (PANCAN)
 FR fleuve Saint-Laurent ou le Saint-Laurent (masc.)
 EN St. Lawrence River or the St. Lawrence
 The park is located at the confluence of the Saguenay (River = rivière) and the St. Lawrence (River = fleuve). The land-based park is a provincial project, while the marine park is a joint federal-provincial project.

St. Lawrence Islands National Park (Ont.)

parc national des îles-du-Saint-Laurent (Ont.)

NOTE St. Lawrence / Saint-Laurent: see above.

This park is mentioned here for the element corresponding to CUENGO Rule 4.; its actual category: 3. (c), p. 123.

*Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Ristigouche (Qc)

NOTE EN Restigouche River FR rivière Ristigouche (PANCAN)
 FR rivière Ristigouche ou la Ristigouche (fém.)
 EN Restigouche River or the Restigouche

This park is mentioned here for the element corresponding to CUENGO Rule 4.; its actual category: 5. (a), p. 155.

*Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Châteauguay (Qc)

NOTE EN Châteauguay River FR rivière Châteauguay
 FR rivière Châteauguay ou la Châteauguay (fém.)
 EN Châteauguay River or the Châteauguay

This park is mentioned here for the element corresponding to CUENGO Rule 4.; its actual category: 5. (a), p. 155.

Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national des Forges-du-Saint-Maurice (Qc)

NOTE FR rivière Saint-Maurice ou le Saint-Maurice (masc.)
 EN Saint-Maurice River or the Saint-Maurice

This park is mentioned here for the element corresponding to CUENGO Rule 4.; its actual category: 4. (c) (iv), p. 135.

Characteristic: Specific comprising the name of a region

Rule 4. (application): Region.

La Mauricie National Park (Que.)

parc national de la Mauricie (Qc)

NOTE Named after a region, "la Mauricie" (the Mauricie region, or the region of the Saint-Maurice River).

Only "Mauricie" appears in the Gazetteer [CT-1,1987,,,1126], hence the uncapitalized "la" in the FR toponym; the same article at the beginning of a toponym requires a capital letter in EN. Similarly, at the start of a line or in a list in FR, we write "La Mauricie".

In Quebec, usage requires that the designation of a region be preceded by an article, even if the article is not part of the official entry of the name in the Gazetteer.

Characteristic: Connecting particle related to usage

Rule 8. (e) **Joining of the generic and the specific.** A translated generic is generally appended directly to the untranslated specific, except in the following cases: (...)

(e) In all other cases where usage has established the presence of a preposition.

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve (Que.)

réserve de parc national de l'Archipel-de-Mingan (Qc)

NOTE The toponym of the uninhabited place is formed as follows:

FR archipel de Mingan [CT-1,1987,,,1165]

EN Mangan Archipelago [CUENGO Rule 1. + Rule 8. (e)
reversed]

3. (c) Specific = uninhabited place formed of two geographical entities, one which is not gazetteered and is named after the other which is gazetteered, corresponding to CUENGO Rule 8. (b)

Rule 8. (b) **Joining of the generic and the specific.** A translated generic is generally appended directly to the untranslated specific, except in the following cases: (...) (b) Certain generics are often separated from the specific by a connecting particle when a relationship of belonging between two entities must be expressed.

EN **Cape Breton Highlands National Park (N.S.)**

The specific

- is formed of uninhabited geographical entities (geographical entities or administrative regions), one in the gazetteer of the province or territory and the other not;

it

- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- forms a combination of two entities, with or without connecting particle(s), whose elements are not joined by a hyphen, except where the spelling requires it (name of a person or the specific of a gazetteered toponym).

This specific is a toponym whose FR equivalent is established in accordance with CUENGO Rule 8. (b).

FR parc national des **Hautes-Terres-du-Cap-Breton** (N.-É.)

The generic of the combination (forming the ungazetteered entity)

- is translated

and each element

- is capitalized (except prepositions and articles).

The specific of the combination (forming the gazetteered entity)

- is treated as if it were a single toponym, in accordance with its nature and the appropriate CUENGO rule, and
- its generic, if there is one, is capitalized;

it

- is joined to the generic of the combination by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des",
- and
- the generic and the elements of the specific are joined by hyphens.

The generic and specific combination of uninhabited geographical entities

- then becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 3. (c)

highlands = *hautes terres*

Cape Breton Highlands National Park (N.S.)

parc national des Hautes-Terres-du-Cap-Breton (N.-É.)

NOTE EN Cape Breton [GANOV,1993,,,40]

FR cap Breton [CUENGO Rule 1.]

EN Cape Breton Highlands (not in the Gazetteer)

FR hautes terres du cap Breton (*non répertorié*)

islands = *îles* [BT-176,1987,,,145]

Georgian Bay Islands National Park (Ont.)

parc national des îles-de-la-Baie-Georgienne (Ont.)

NOTE EN Georgian Bay FR baie Georgienne (PANCAN)

EN Georgian Bay Islands (not in the Gazetteer)

FR îles de la baie Georgienne (*non répertorié*)

St. Lawrence Islands National Park (Ont.)

parc national des îles-du-Saint-Laurent (Ont.)

NOTE EN St. Lawrence River FR fleuve Saint-Laurent (PANCAN)

EN St. Lawrence (River) Islands (not in the Gazetteer)

FR îles du (fleuve) Saint-Laurent (*non répertorié*)

[CUENGO Rule 4.]

arm = *bras* (d'un cours d'eau) [BT-176,1987,,,4]

East Arm of Great Slave Lake Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national

du Bras-Est-du-Grand-Lac-des-Esclaves (T.N.-O.)

NOTE EN Great Slave Lake FR Grand lac des Esclaves (PANCAN)

EN East Arm of Great Slave Lake (not in the Gazetteer)

FR bras Est du Grand lac des Esclaves (*non répertorié*)

Northern = *nord, du nord*

Northern Baffin Island Proposed National Park (N.W.T.)

projet de parc national du Nord-de-l'île-de-Baffin (T.N.-O.)

NOTE EN Baffin Island FR île de Baffin (PANCAN)

EN Northern Baffin Island (not in the Gazetteer)

FR nord de l'île de Baffin (*non répertorié*)

Northern Yukon National Park (Y.T.)

parc national du Nord-du-Yukon (Yn)

NOTE EN Yukon Territory FR Territoire du Yukon (PANCAN)

EN Yukon Territory or the Yukon

FR Territoire du Yukon ou le Yukon

EN Northern Yukon (Territory) (not in the Gazetteer)

FR nord du (Territoire du) Yukon (*non répertorié*)

current name / nom actuel (cat. 1. (a), p. 101):

Ivvavik National Park (Y.T.)

parc national Ivvavik (Yn)

heights = hauteurs [BT-176,1987,,,133]
 Queenston Heights National Historic Site (Ont.)
 lieu historique national des Hauteurs-de-Queenston (Ont.)
 NOTE Queenston = inhabited place (in the Gazetteer)
 EN Queenston Heights (not in the Gazetteer)
 FR hauteurs de Queenston (*non répertorié*)
 The historic site is named after the population centre
 "Queenston" listed in the Gazetteer, and the place where the
 military event took place.
 If "Queenston Heights" were an inhabited place, the name
 would be "lieu historique national de Queenston Heights";
 If the site had been named after the gazetteered entity
 "Queenston Heights (Bluff-Falaise)" [GAONT,1988,,,316],
 that is:
 Queenston Heights (Bluff) = la falaise Queenston Heights,
 the name of the historic site would have been
 "lieu historique national de la Falaise-Queenston Heights".
 "Heights = hauteurs" comes from the natural configuration of
 the land, as opposed to "earthworks = remblais" of man-made
 origin (category 4. (d) (ii), p. 146).

3. (d) Specific = uninhabited place – name of a geographical feature not in the Gazetteer
-

EN **Grasslands** National Park (Sask.)
Linear Mounds National Historic Site (Man.)
Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site (B.C.)
Artillery Park National Historic Site (Que.)

The specific

- calls to mind a feature or geographical phenomenon which is not a toponym in the Gazetteer;
- it
 - precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
 - is formed – of a single element or
 - of a generic and specific combination not joined by a hyphen.

FR parc national des **Prairies** (Sask.)
 lieu historique national des **Monticules-Linéaires** (Man.)
 lieu historique national de la **Piste-Chilkoot** (C.-B.)
 lieu historique national du **Parc-de-l'Artillerie** (Qc)

- The specific, a single element not in the Gazetteer, or a generic and specific combination not in the Gazetteer,
- is entirely translated unless there is a proper noun element.

Depending on the nature of the entity, the specific of the combination generic and specific

- is placed in apposition to the generic of the combination, without a connecting particle,
- or
- is joined to the generic of the combination by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

The single specific element or the generic and specific combination

- then becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name; its elements
 - are capitalized (except prepositions and articles),
 - are joined by a hyphen or hyphens
- and
- are joined to the generic of the park/site/canal name by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 3. (d)

Glacier National Park (B.C.)

parc national des Glaciers (C.-B.)

NOTE Named after the ungazetteered geographical feature. To be corrected in the Gazetteer: "parc national de Glacier".

Grasslands National Park (Sask.)

parc national des Prairies (Sask.)

NOTE Named after the ungazetteered geographical feature.

*The Forks National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national de la Fourche (Man.)

NOTE Named after the location of the historic site, at the confluence (the forks) of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. There is no connection with the toponym "Forks, The" (read "The Forks"), listed in the Gazetteer [GAMAI, 1994, , , 29] but without the appropriate generic for this toponym.

Linear Mounds National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national des Monticules-Linéaires (Man.)

NOTE EN linear mounds = FR *monticules linéaires*

Named after the ungazetteered geographical feature; used as a specific, the name follows the rules for capitals and hyphens in EN and FR.

park = *parc* (preservation of an area of historic value)

Artillery Park National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Parc-de-l'Artillerie (Qc)

NOTE FR *artillerie* = EN artillery

FR *parc de l'Artillerie* = EN Artillery Park

Ungazetteered park name formed of elements which are also not in the Gazetteer and are all translated into EN.

park = *parc* (preservation of an area in the natural state)

Stanley Park National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Parc-Stanley (C.-B.)

NOTE EN Stanley Park = FR *parc Stanley*

Park name not in the Gazetteer (thus classified as 3. (d)), as it belongs to the City of Vancouver, and rendered in FR in accordance with CUENGO Rule 1.; since the specific of the park name is the name of a person, it is placed in apposition. (Same procedure as in 3. (a))

trail = *piste*

Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national de la Piste-Chilkoot (C.-B.)

NOTE EN Chilkoot Trail = FR *piste Chilkoot*

Ungazetteered name of a trail (thus classified as 3. (d)), rendered in French in accordance with CUENGO Rule 1.; the specific of the trail name is that of another gazetteered entity in this region. (Same procedure as in 3. (a))

FOURTH CATEGORY

**Specific = the name of a famous person,
a trade name, or
the name of a man-made
building, structure,
facility or premises**

EN

The specific

- is the name of a famous person,
a trade name, or
the name of a man-made building, structure,
facility or premises;
- it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by
a hyphen or hyphens.

4. (a) Specific = name of a famous person given to the entity to honour the person or because the person lived there or was its owner
-

EN

4. (a) (i) Name of a famous person
Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)

Exception to 4. (a) (i)
Name of a famous person preceded by a title
***Sir Wilfrid Laurier** National Historic Site (Que.)

4. (a) (ii) Name given to a place by a famous person
***Woodside** National Historic Site (Ont.)

The specific

- is the name of a famous person given to the entity because of his or her prominence, usually in the immediate region, or to draw attention to the fact that he or she lived there or was its owner, and
- is sometimes preceded by a title, or
- is the name given to the entity by a famous person; it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

FR

4. (a) (i) Name of a famous person
 lieu historique national **Louis-Joseph-Papineau** (Qc)

Exception to 4. (a) (i)
Name of a famous person preceded by a title
 *lieu historique national de **Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier** (Qc)

4. (a) (ii) Name given to a place by a famous person
 *lieu historique national **Woodside** (Ont.)

The specific

- stays the same,
- keeps the same spelling, but with hyphen(s) between the elements if there is more than one, and
- is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle;
- if preceded by a title, requires the connecting particle "de".

Toponyms of category 4. (a) (i)

Specific = Name of a famous person

NOTE There is no need to distinguish between giving the name of a famous person to a place because the person lived there (name placed in apposition in French) and doing so because the person was its owner (a situation requiring that the name be joined by the particle "de" in FR). In other words, the rule for honouring a person (apposition) takes precedence over the rule for ownership (connecting particle "de").

Bethune Memorial House (Ont.)

maison commémorative Bethune (Ont.)

NOTE The generics are: "memorial house" in EN and
 "maison commémorative" in FR.

Marconi National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national Marconi (N.-É.)

NOTE Name given to honour the inventor. (historian)

*Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national Alexander-Graham-Bell (N.-É.)

NOTE Graham Bell's descendants still occupy the land on which his experiments (telephone and flying) were carried out; an adjacent lot is used as the national historic site.

*Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national Cartier-Brébeuf (Qc)

NOTE Joining of the names of two martyrs to honour them.

Louis-Joseph Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national Louis-Joseph-Papineau (Qc)

NOTE Louis-Joseph Papineau was the owner of this house in Montréal; thus his name is associated with the structure both to honour the man and to remember the owner of the premises.

*Louis S. St. Laurent National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national Louis-S.-St-Laurent (Qc)

NOTE Louis St. Laurent was born and spent his childhood here; therefore, his name is associated with the complex comprising his grandfather's general store, the house and the gardens. The name given is intended both to honour him and to point out that he was the owner of the premises.
Special case: The family of Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent requested that we follow the custom adopted by the Prime Minister, who signed his English correspondence "St. Laurent" and his French letters "St-Laurent", thus emphasizing his dual origin, French on his father's side and English on his mother's. The "S." stands for "Stephen", the name of his godfather, his mother's brother.

Exceptions to category 4. (a) (i)

Specific = Name of a famous person preceded by a title

NOTE If the name of the person is preceded by a title, the generic is followed by the connecting particle "de" in FR.

*Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national ~~de~~ Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier (Qc)

NOTE It was mistakenly believed that this red brick house in the centre of the village of Saint-Lin was the birthplace of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. After the error was corrected, the location was still preserved to honour Laurier (according to a Parks Canada historian). The purpose of the name given is both to honour the man and to recall that he was the owner of the premises.

*Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national ~~de~~ Sir-George-Étienne-Cartier (Qc)

NOTE The site did in fact belong to Sir George-Étienne Cartier (historian). The purpose of the name given is both to honour the man and to recall that he was the owner of the premises.

Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-~~de~~-Sir-John-Johnson (Ont.)

NOTE The house belonged to Sir John Johnson. The purpose of the name given is both to honour the man and to recall that he was the owner of the premises.

Toponyms of category 4. (a) (ii)

Specific = Name given to a place by a famous person

*Ardgowan National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

*lieu historique national Ardgowan (Î.-P.-É.)

NOTE This site honours the Fathers of Confederation. According to a Parks Canada historian, "Ardgowan" is the name given to the house and property by William Pope. No other entity is in the Gazetteer under this name.

*Woodside National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national Woodside (Ont.)

NOTE "Woodside" [GAONT,1988,,,424] is the name of an inhabited place. However, a Parks Canada historian has confirmed that this name was first given by William Lyon Mackenzie King to the house where he lived as a teenager, hence the apposition in FR. If the site had been named after the inhabited place, the name would have been
"lieu historique national de Woodside".

4. (b) Specific = name of a ship

EN

S.S. Keno National Historic Site (Y.T.)

The specific is

- the name of a ship;
it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens, and is underlined in texts in which it cannot be reproduced in italics¹.

FR

lieu historique national S.S. Keno (Yn)

The specific

- stays the same,
- keeps the same spelling, with or without hyphen(s) between the elements, and
- is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle, and is underlined in texts in which it cannot be reproduced in italics¹.

¹ NOTE In EN as in FR, only the names given to individual ships are italicized, not abbreviations such as "S.S." or "HMCS" preceding them.

Toponyms in category 4. (b)

Specific = name of a ship

S.S. *Keno* National Historic Site (Y.T.)
lieu historique national S.S. *Keno* (Yn)

S.S. *Klondike* National Historic Site (Y.T.)
lieu historique national S.S. *Klondike* (Yn)

St. Roch National Historic Site (B.C.)
lieu historique national *St. Roch* (C.-B.)

4. (c) Specific = Trade name or official designation of a structure with no EN or FR equivalent
-

EN

4. (c) (i) EN premises
Province House National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
4. (c) (ii) EN trade name
Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site (B.C.)
4. (c) (iii) FR premises
Manoir Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)
4. (c) (iv) FR trade name
Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site (Que.)

The specific

- is a trade name or
- the official designation of a man-made building, structure, facility or premises, where the building name has no FR form in EN or EN form in FR;

it

- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of one or more elements without any hyphens other than those required by the spelling of a specific in the Gazetteer.

FR

4. (c) (i) EN premises
lieu historique national Province House (Î.-P.-É.)
4. (c) (ii) EN trade name
lieu historique national Gulf of Georgia Cannery (C.-B.)

The specific, an EN trade name,

- stays the same,
- keeps the same spelling, without any hyphens between the elements, and
- is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle.

4. (c) (iii) FR premises
lieu historique national du Manoir-Papineau (Qc)
4. (c) (iv) FR trade name
lieu historique national des Forges-du-Saint-Maurice (Qc)

The specific, a FR trade name,

- stays the same,
- keeps the same spelling, but with hyphens between the elements, and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 4. (c)

Specific = Trade name or name of a structure with no FR or EN equivalent

(i) EN premises

Province House National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
 lieu historique national Province House (Î.-P.-É.)

Jasper House National Historic Site (Alta.)
 lieu historique national Jasper House (Alb.)

(ii) EN trade name

York Factory National Historic Site (Man.)
 lieu historique national York Factory (Man.)

Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site (B.C.)
 lieu historique national Gulf of Georgia Cannery (C.-B.)

*Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site (Alta.)
 *lieu historique national Rocky Mountain House (Alb.)

NOTE The site is named after the premises of the same name serving the fur trade. However, if the site had been named after the present town of this name, it would have been called "lieu historique national de Rocky Mountain House".

(iii) FR premises

Manoir Papineau National Historic Site (Que.)
 lieu historique national du Manoir-Papineau (Qc)

NOTE This national historic site comprises the Papineau Estate, the unofficial designation of the property of Louis-Joseph Papineau at Montebello, on which is built the "Manoir Papineau", the name given to the residence by its owner. The national significance of the Manoir dates from 1850, which is why the site bears this name, even though the area covered equals that of the estate, which itself is historically part of the Seigneurie Papineau (Papineau Seigneurie).

(iv) FR trade name

Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site (Que.)
 lieu historique national des Forges-du-Saint-Maurice (Qc)

NOTE The site honours the work of the blacksmiths (ironworks) at this location by taking the name of the company which became established here.

FR rivière Saint-Maurice ou le Saint-Maurice
 [CUENGO Rule 4.]

EN Saint-Maurice River or the Saint-Maurice

4. (d) Specific = Trade name or name of a structure with a FR equivalent
-

EN

The specific

- is a trade name or
- the name of a man-made building, structure, facility or premises, where the name has a French form;
it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of one or more elements, without any hyphens, except where the spelling of a person's given name, a name or a specific, whether in the Gazetteer or not, must be followed.

FR

The specific is first treated separately, as a designation of a man-made structure: ordinarily, the generic of the combination is translated, but not the specific, following the usual rules. Then the generic and specific combination becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name according to the special rules below.

4. (d)

(i) name given to a structure (apposition)

EN **Fort McNab** National Historic Site (N.S.)
***St. Andrew's Rectory** National Historic Site (Man.)
Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel National Historic Site (P.E.I.)

The specific

- is a trade name or
- the name of a man-made building, structure, facility or premises, where the name has an equivalent FR form;
it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of a generic and specific combination, without any hyphens, except where the spelling of a person's given name, a name or a specific, whether in the Gazetteer or not, must be followed.

The specific of the combination

- is the name given to the premises;
it
- precedes the generic of the combination or follows it, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

FR lieu historique national du **Fort-McNab** (N.-É.)
 *lieu historique national du **Presbytère-St. Andrew's** (Man.)
 lieu historique national de l'**Hôtel-Dalvay-by-the-Sea**
 (Î.-P.-É.)

The generic of the combination

- is translated and
- is capitalized.

The specific of the combination

- stays the same, with or without hyphens between the elements and with all its characteristic marks, sign of the possessive, accents, diacritics and capitals,
- is placed in apposition to the generic, without a connecting particle,
and
- is joined to it by a hyphen.

The generic and specific combination

- then becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 4. (d) (i)

cottage = cottage

Hawthorne Cottage National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national du Cottage-Hawthorne (T.-N.)

NOTE Hawthorne Cottage = cottage Hawthorne

"Hawthorne" is the name given to the cottage.

fort = fort

*Fort Anne National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Anne (N.-É.)

NOTE Fort Anne = fort Anne

*Fort Battleford National Historic Site (Sask.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Battleford (Sask.)

NOTE Fort Battleford = fort Battleford

*Fort Beauséjour National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Beauséjour (N.-B.)

NOTE Fort Beauséjour = fort Beauséjour

*Fort Chambly National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Chambly (Qc)

NOTE Fort Chambly = fort Chambly

Fort Edward National Historic Site (N.S.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Edward (N.-É.)

NOTE Fort Edward = fort Edward

Fort Espérance National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Espérance (Sask.)

NOTE Fort Espérance = fort Espérance

Fort Gaspereaux National Historic Site (N.B.)

lieu historique national du Fort-Gaspereaux (N.-B.)

NOTE Fort Gaspereaux = fort Gaspereaux

*Fort George National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-George (Ont.)

NOTE Fort George = fort George

*Fort Langley National Historic Site (B.C.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Langley (C.-B.)

NOTE Fort Langley = fort Langley

Site named after the fort. If it had been named after the inhabited population centre of the same name [GACOL, 1985, , 85], it would have been called "lieu historique national de Fort Langley".

*Fort Lennox National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Lennox (Qc)

NOTE Fort Lennox = fort Lennox

Fort Livingstone National Historic Site (Sask.)
 lieu historique national du Fort-Livingstone (Sask.)
 NOTE Fort Livingstone = fort Livingstone

*Fort Malden National Historic Site (Ont.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Malden (Ont.)
 NOTE Fort Malden = fort Malden

Fort McNab National Historic Site (N.S.)
 lieu historique national du Fort-McNab (N.-É.)
 NOTE Fort McNab = fort McNab

Fort Mississauga National Historic Site (Ont.)
 lieu historique national du Fort-Mississauga (Ont.)
 NOTE Fort Mississauga = fort Mississauga

Fort Pelly National Historic Site (Sask.)
 lieu historique national du Fort-Pelly (Sask.)
 NOTE Fort Pelly = fort Pelly
 Site named after the fort serving the fur trade. If it had been named after the inhabited locality of the same name [GASAK,1985,,,33], it would have been called "lieu historique national de Fort Pelly".

Fort St. James National Historic Site (B.C.)
 lieu historique national du Fort-St. James (C.-B.)
 NOTE Fort St. James = fort St. James
 Site named after the fort; if it had been named after the village of the same name [GACOL,1985,,,85], the site would have been called "lieu historique national de Fort St. James".

*Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site (Ont.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-St. Joseph (Ont.)
 NOTE Fort St. Joseph = fort St. Joseph
 In the Gazetteer, Ontario treats the specific as one of its toponyms and recognizes a variant of the spelling of "St. Joseph" by listing "parc historique national du Fort-Saint-Joseph" [GAONT,1988,,,131].

*Fort Témiscamingue National Historic Site (Que.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Témiscamingue (Qc)
 NOTE Fort Témiscamingue = fort Témiscamingue

*Fort Walsh National Historic Site (Sask.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Walsh (Sask.)
 NOTE Fort Walsh = fort Walsh
 Site named after the fort. If it had been named after the inhabited locality of the same name [GASAK,1985,,,33], it would have been called "lieu historique national de Fort Walsh".

*Fort Wellington National Historic Site (Ont.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Wellington (Ont.)
 NOTE Fort Wellington = fort Wellington

*Kitwanga Fort National Historic Site (B.C.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Kitwanga (C.-B.)
 NOTE Kitwanga Fort = fort Kitwanga
 Selected for the Haida culture, this is not a proper fort,
 but a fortified village, therefore named "Kitwanga Fort".
 There is currently an inhabited population centre named
 "Kitwanga" listed in the Gazetteer [GACOL,1985,,,132].

*Fort Amherst-Port-la-Joye National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
 *lieu historique national du Fort-Amherst - Port-la-Joye
 (Î.-P.-É.)
 NOTE Note that there is a dash between the two names of the
 entity and not a hyphen.
 Port-la-Joye: name under French rule
 Fort Amherst: name under English rule
 EN rule-FR rule combination joined by a dash.
 It seems that, under English rule, a fort was made of the
 place that was inhabited under French rule.

homestead = *homestead*
 *Motherwell Homestead National Historic Site (Sask.)
 *lieu historique national du Homestead-Motherwell (Sask.)
 NOTE Motherwell Homestead = homestead Motherwell
 Mr. Motherwell was the owner of the homestead, and this is
 why his name was given to the facility.

hotel = *hôtel*
 Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel National Historic Site (P.E.I.)
 lieu historique national de l'Hôtel-Dalvay-by-the-Sea (Î.-P.-É.)
 NOTE Dalvay-by-the-Sea Hotel = hôtel Dalvay-by-the-Sea
 National historic site located in Prince Edward Island
 National Park. "Dalvay-by-the-Sea" is the name given to the
 summer home by Sir John A. MacDonald, from the name of his
 birthplace in Scotland. This structure has been made into a
 hotel.

house = *maison*

Inverarden House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Inverarden (Ont.)

NOTE Inverarden House = maison Inverarden

"Inverarden" is the name given to the house, actually a cottage, selected for its early 19th-century architecture.

Maillou House National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Maillou (Qc)

NOTE maison Maillou = Maillou House

According to a Parks Canada historian, the house is named after the person who was its architect. It is customary in such cases for the specific to be in apposition.

Laurier House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-Laurier (Ont.)

NOTE maison Laurier = Laurier House

Laurier was the owner of this house, which was given by Mackenzie King to the Prime Ministers of Canada.

*Riel House National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national de la Maison-Riel (Man.)

NOTE maison Riel = Riel House

The house belonged to Louis Riel and then to his family.

house = *villa*

*Bellevue House National Historic Site (Ont.)

*lieu historique national de la Villa-Bellevue (Ont.)

NOTE Bellevue House = villa Bellevue

"Bellevue" is the name given to the house by William Lyon Mackenzie King. "House = villa" by convention.

mission = *mission*

Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Mission-Saint-Louis (Ont.)

NOTE mission Saint-Louis = Saint-Louis Mission

As the original stockaded village of the mission was called "Saint-Louis" by the Jesuits, the specific must keep the same spelling in English.

premises = *établissement*

Ryan Premises National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national de l'Établissement-Ryan (T.-N.)

NOTE Ryan Premises = établissement Ryan

ranch = *ranch*

Bar U Ranch National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Ranch-Bar U (Alb.)

NOTE Bar U Ranch = ranch Bar U

On this ranch, the cattle brand was a bar over a U (Ū).

rectory = *presbytère*

*St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national du Presbytère-St. Andrew's (Man.)

NOTE St. Andrew's Rectory = *presbytère* St. Andrew's

This rectory is named after the saint's name given to the parish, "Parish of Saint Andrew", and not after one of the possible inhabited places, all spelled "St. Andrews" in the Gazetteer of Manitoba [GAMAI,1994,,,84].

redoubt = *redoute*

*York Redoubt National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Redoute-York (N.-É.)

NOTE York Redoubt = *redoute* York

ski lodge = *auberge de ski*

Skoki Ski Lodge National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national de l'Auberge-de-Ski-Skoki (Alb.)

NOTE Skoki Ski Lodge = *auberge de ski* Skoki

The name "Skoki" was given to the lodge from the specific of other gazetteered entities of the same name in the region:

- Skoki Lakes
- Skoki Mountain
- Skoki Valley [GAALB,1988,,,53].

Exceptions to 4. (d) (i)

Name given to a structure = name of a person preceded by a title

NOTE If the name given is the name of a person preceded by a title, the specific is joined to the generic by the connecting particle "de" in FR.

house = *maison*

Sir John Johnson House National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Maison-de-Sir-John-Johnson (Ont.)

NOTE Sir John Johnson House = *maison de Sir-John-Johnson*

The name given is intended both to honour the man and point out that he was the owner of the premises. The connecting particle is required by the title preceding the name of the person. - See: exceptions to 4. (a) (i), p. 130.

Name given to a structure = name of an armed forces member

NOTE It is military custom to name barracks after the person in charge of them, as if he were the owner.

barracks = *caserne(s)*

Butler's Barracks National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Casernes-de-Butler (Ont.)

NOTE This site is named after Colonel Butler, hero of the American Revolution in this locality. The fact that greater insistence is put on "military ownership" explains the particle "de" (*casernes de Butler*), as opposed to a non-military famous person, whose name is given to a structure by placing it in apposition. "Barracks" is always in the plural in EN; it is rendered here in FR by the plural "*casernes*" because it includes a number of buildings.

Name given to a structure = title with a French equivalent

NOTE A name that is not taken from a person, but from a title held which has a French equivalent, has both its generic and specific translated.

title: Prince of Wales = *prince de Galles*

*Prince of Wales Tower National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Tour-Prince-de-Galles (N.-É.)

NOTE Name of the structure:

EN Prince of Wales Tower FR tour Prince-de-Galles

*Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site (Man.)

*lieu historique national du Fort-Prince-de-Galles (Man.)

NOTE "Prince of Wales Fort" is the name given to the fort by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 18th century.

Name of the structure:

EN Prince of Wales Fort FR fort Prince-de-Galles

4. (d)

- (ii) name given to a structure
from the name of an inhabited place

- EN - name of an inhabited place with one element preceding the generic
 *Halifax Citadel National Historic Site (N.S.)
 Southwold Earthworks National Historic Site (Ont.)
- name of an inhabited place with one element following the generic or joined by the particle "of"
 *Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site (N.S.)
 Old Port of Québec Interpretation Centre (Que.)
- name of an inhabited place with two or more elements preceding the generic
 Dawson City Buildings National Historic Site (Y.T.)
 Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site (Que.)

The specific

- is the name of a man-made building, structure, facility or premises named after an inhabited place, where the name of the premises has an equivalent FR form;
- it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
 - is formed of a generic and specific combination, without a hyphen, except where the spelling of a name or gazetted toponym must be followed.

The specific of the combination

- is the name of an inhabited place;
- it
- precedes the generic of the combination, without a connecting particle, or
 - follows it, joined by the connecting particle "of", and
 - is formed of one or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

- FR - name of an inhabited place with one element preceding the generic
 *lieu historique national de la Citadelle-d'Halifax (N.-É.)
 lieu historique national des Remblais-de-Southwold (Ont.)
- name of an inhabited place with one element following the generic or joined by the particle "of"
 *lieu historique national de la Forteresse-de-Louisbourg (N.-É.)
 centre d'interprétation du Vieux-Port-de-Québec (Qc)
- name of an inhabited place with two or more elements preceding the generic
 lieu historique national des Édifices-de-Dawson City (Yn)
 lieu historique national du Phare-de-Pointe-au-Père (Qc)

The generic of the combination

- is translated and
- is capitalized.

The specific of the combination

- stays the same, as in the Gazetteer, with or without a hyphen between the elements and with all its characteristic marks, sign of the possessive, accents, diacritics and capitals;
- is joined to the generic by the connecting particle "de" or "d'",

and

- the generic and the elements of the specific are joined by a hyphen or hyphens.

The generic and specific combination

- then becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 4. (d) (ii)- name of an inhabited place with one element preceding the generic

barracks = *caserne(s)*

Carillon Barracks National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national de la Caserne-de-Carillon (Qc)

NOTE Carillon = inhabited place

Carillon Barracks = caserne de Carillon

"Barracks" is always in the plural in EN; in FR, it is rendered by the singular "caserne" because there is only one building.

citadel = *citadelle*

*Halifax Citadel National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Citadelle-d'Halifax (N.-É.)

NOTE Halifax = name of a place historically and currently inhabited

Halifax Citadel = citadelle d'Halifax

Considered an historically inhabited fortified entity, it is written "Citadelle d'Halifax". The same reasons explain the spellings "citadelle de Québec" and "Citadelle de Québec".

mission = *mission*

Hopedale Mission National Historic Site (Nfld.)

lieu historique national de la Mission-de-Hopedale (T.-N.)

NOTE Hopedale = inhabited place

Hopedale Mission = mission de Hopedale

earthworks = *remblais*

Southwold Earthworks National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Remblais-de-Southwold (Ont.)

NOTE Southwold = inhabited place

Southwold Earthworks = remblais de Southwold

(not in the Gazetteer)

"Earthworks = *remblais*": man-made origin, compared to "heights = *hauteurs*", which refers to the natural configuration of the land (category 3. (c), p. 124).

cairn = *cairn*

Glengarry Cairn National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Cairn-de-Glengarry (Ont.)

NOTE Glengarry = Glengarry County (inhabited place)

Glengarry Cairn = cairn de Glengarry (not in the Gazetteer)

The designation "Glengarry Cairn" for the site comes from a cairn built on the island in honour of the armed forces members of Glengarry County.

Here, the cairn is man-made; cairns in the natural state [BT-176,1987,,,41] are mounds named for their resemblance to man-made cairns.

Martello/martello tower(s) = *tour(s) Martello*

*Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Site (N.B.)

*lieu historique national de la Tour-Martello-de-Carleton
(N.-B.)

NOTE Carleton = inhabited place

Carleton Martello Tower = *tour Martello de Carleton*
(the Martello tower located in Carleton)

The EN generics are "Martello tower"/"martello tower";
the FR generic is "*tour Martello*".

Kingston Martello Towers National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national des Tours-Martello-de-Kingston (Ont.)

NOTE Kingston = inhabited place

Martello Towers = *tours Martello*

Kingston Martello Towers = *tours Martello de Kingston*
(the Martello towers located in Kingston)

The EN generics are "Martello towers"/"martello towers";
the FR generic is "*tours Martello*".

- name of an inhabited place with one element following the
generic or joined by the particle "of"

Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national des Fortifications-de-Québec (Qc)

NOTE fortifications de Québec = Fortifications of Québec
Considered an historically inhabited fortified entity, it is
spelled "Fortifications de Québec".

As "Québec" designates an historically and currently
inhabited place, it must stay the same in English. If it
referred to the province, the name would be of Pan-Canadian
significance and would be spelled "Quebec" in EN.

*Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site (N.S.)

*lieu historique national de la Forteresse-de-Louisbourg (N.-É.)

NOTE forteresse de Louisbourg = Fortress of Louisbourg
Considered an historically inhabited fortified entity, it is
spelled "Forteresse de Louisbourg".

"Louisbourg" is the name of an historically inhabited
entity. The currently inhabited "Louisbourg" in the
Gazetteer is located outside the historic complex, as you
leave the peninsula on which the fortress is built.

Old Port of Québec Interpretation Centre (Que.)

centre d'interprétation du Vieux-Port-de-Québec (Qc)

NOTE Québec = name of an historically and currently inhabited
place

le Vieux-Port de Québec = the Old Port of Québec (ward)

le vieux port de Québec = the old port of Québec (port)

The designation refers to the ward, not to the port.

The generics are: "interpretation centre" in EN
and "*centre d'interprétation*" in FR.

- name of an inhabited place with two or more elements preceding the generic

Dawson City Buildings National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national des Édifices-de-Dawson City (Yn)

NOTE Dawson City = name of an historically inhabited place

Dawson City Buildings = édifices de Dawson City

The buildings have taken the historic name of the present

Dawson City, which is in the Gazetteer under

Dawson [GAYUK,1988,,,6];

thus "Dawson City" must stay the same in FR.

St. Andrews Blockhouse National Historic Site (N.B.)

lieu historique national du Blockhaus-de-St. Andrews (N.-B.)

NOTE St. Andrews = inhabited place

St. Andrews Blockhouse = blockhaus de St. Andrews

Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse National Historic Site (Que.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-Pointe-au-Père (Qc)

NOTE Pointe-au-Père = inhabited place

Pointe-au-Père Lighthouse = phare de Pointe-au-Père

4. (d)
 (iii) name given to a structure
 from the name of an uninhabited place
-

EN **Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site (Ont.)**
 ***Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy National Historic Site (Que.)**
 Jasper Park Information Centre National Historic Site
 (Alta.)

The specific

- is the name of a man-made building, structure, facility or premises named after an uninhabited place, where the name of the premises has an equivalent French form; it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of a generic and specific combination, without a hyphen, except where the spelling of a name or gazetteered toponym must be followed.

The specific of the combination

- is the name of an uninhabited place also formed of a generic and a specific; it
- precedes the generic of the combination, without a connecting particle, or
- follows it, joined by the connecting particle "of" or "at", and
- is formed of two or more elements, whether joined or not by a hyphen or hyphens.

FR lieu historique national du Phare-de-l'Île-Bois Blanc (Ont.)
 *lieu historique national
 du Fort-Numéro-Un-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy (Qc)
 lieu historique national du Centre-d'Accueil-du-Parc-Jasper
 (Alb.)

The generic of the combination

- is translated and
- each of its elements other than the articles and prepositions
- is capitalized.

The specific of the combination, itself formed of a generic and a specific representing the name of an uninhabited place,

- first gives a French form to the toponym, with the translated generic being capitalized and the specific staying the same, as in the Gazetteer, with or without a hyphen between the elements and retaining all its characteristic marks, sign of the possessive, accents, diacritics and capitals, with the two joined by a hyphen,
- then is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des",
- and
- the generic and the elements of the specific are joined by a hyphen or hyphens.

The generic and specific combination

- then becomes the specific of the park/site/canal name and
- is joined to the generic by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

Toponyms of category 4. (d) (iii)

refuge cabin = *refuge*

Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Refuge-du-Col-Abbot (Alb.)

NOTE pass (1) = col [BT-176,1987,,,190]

Abbot Pass = col Abbot [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Abbot Pass Refuge Cabin = refuge du Col-Abbot

tea house = *salon de thé*

Twin Falls Tea House National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Salon-de-Thé-des-Chutes-Twin (C.-B.)

NOTE fall(s) = chute(s) [BT-176,1987,,,96]

Twin Falls = chutes Twin [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Twin Falls Tea House = salon de thé des Chutes-Twin

This is a stopping place for hikers. The tea house is named after the nearby falls.

lighthouse = *phare*

Point Clark Lighthouse National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-la-Pointe-Clark (Ont.)

NOTE point (1) = pointe [BT-176,1987,,,207]

Point Clark = pointe Clark [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Point Clark Lighthouse = phare de la Pointe-Clark

Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-l'île-Bois Blanc (Ont.)

NOTE island = île [BT-176,1987,,,145]

Bois Blanc Island = île Bois Blanc [CUENGO Rules 1. + 5.]

Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse = phare de l'île-Bois Blanc

Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site (B.C.)

lieu historique national du Phare-de-Fisgard (C.-B.)

NOTE This site is named after Fisgard Island, on which the lighthouse is located. The details are:

Fisgard Island = île Fisgard [CUENGO Rule 1.]

Fisgard Island Lighthouse = phare de l'île-Fisgard

The meaning of the names is thus:

EN Fisgard Island Lighthouse National Historic Site

FR lieu historique national du Phare-de-l'île-Fisgard, or

"site commemorating the lighthouse of Fisgard Island"; but the ellipsis of "Island" and "l'île-" explains the spellings chosen.

cosmic ray station = *station d'étude des rayons cosmiques*

Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national de la

Station-d'Étude-des-Rayons-Cosmiques-du-Mont-Sulphur (Alb.)

NOTE mountain = montagne [BT-176,1987,,,174]; mont [usage]

Sulphur Mountain = mont Sulphur [CUENGO Rule 1. + usage]

EN Sulphur Mountain Cosmic Ray Station

FR station d'étude des rayons cosmiques du Mont-Sulphur

fort = *fort*

*Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du

Fort-Numéro-Un-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy (Qc)

NOTE Site taking its name, the specific of which is translated, from a fort located on a point that is otherwise uninhabited.

FR pointe de Lévy (a point, not an inhabited place)

EN Pointe de Lévy [CUENGO Rule 2. (b) reversed]

FR fort Numéro-Un

EN Fort No. 1

FR fort Numéro-Un-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy

EN Fort No. 1 at Pointe de Lévy

museum = *musée*

Banff Park Museum National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Musée-du-Parc-Banff (Alb.)

NOTE Historic site created in 1985; the museum was established in 1895 to inform visitors on the fauna and flora of western Canada.

EN Banff (National) Park

FR parc (national) Banff (cat. 1., p. 101)

EN Banff Park Museum

FR musée du Parc-Banff

information centre = *centre d'accueil*

Jasper Park Information Centre National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national du Centre-d'Accueil-du-Parc-Jasper (Alb.)

NOTE EN Jasper (National) Park

FR parc (national) Jasper (cat. 1., p. 101)

EN Jasper Park Information Centre

FR centre d'accueil du Parc-Jasper

registration complex = *centre d'inscription*

Riding Mountain Park East Gate Registration Complex

National Historic Site (Man.)

lieu historique national du

Centre-d'Inscription-de-l'Entrée-Est-du-Parc-du-Mont-Riding (Man.)

NOTE mountain = *montagne* [BT-176,1987,,,174]; mont [usage]

EN Riding Mountain

FR mont Riding [CUENGO Rule 1. + usage]

EN Riding Mountain (National) Park

FR parc (national) du Mont-Riding (cat. 3. (a), p. 116)

EN East Gate

FR entrée Est

EN East Gate Registration Complex

FR centre d'inscription de l'entrée Est

FIFTH CATEGORY

**Specific = name of an historic event,
or commemoration of a battle, place or
activity related to history
(Bilingual name given by Parks Canada)**

EN

- 5. (a) - name of a battle
Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site (Sask.)
Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site (Ont.)
- 5. (b) - name of a place or activity related to history
Gold Room at Bear Creek National Historic Site (Y.T.)
Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site (Y.T.)
- 5. (c) - name of an exhibit
The Acadian Odyssey Exhibit (N.B.)
The Bank Fishery Exhibit - The Age of Sail (N.S.)

The specific

- recalls an historic event or commemorates a battle, a place or an activity related to history;
- it
- precedes the generic, without a connecting particle, and
- is formed of a generic and specific combination or a complex combination whose elements are not joined by hyphens unless the inclusion of one of them in the Gazetteer requires it.

FR

- 5. (a) - name of a battle
lieu historique national
de la Bataille-de-Fish Creek (Sask.)
lieu historique national
de la Bataille-du-Moulin-à-Vent (Ont.)
- 5. (b) - name of a place or activity related to history
lieu historique national
de la Salle-d'Affinage-de-l'Or-de-Bear Creek (Yn)
lieu historique national
de la Drague-Numéro-Quatre (Yn)
- 5. (c) - name of an exhibit
exposition L'Odyssée acadienne (N.-B.)
exposition La Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile
(N.-É.)

- The specific formed of a generic and specific combination
- is translated in its entirety;
- the generic and specific of the combination
- are capitalized (except for the prepositions and articles),
 - have their elements joined by a hyphen or hyphens, except for elements in the Gazetteer (name of an inhabited place or specific of an uninhabited place), and
 - are joined to the generic of the toponym by one of the connecting particles "du", "de la", "de l'" or "des".

NOTE The names of inhabited entities and the specifics of uninhabited places which are elements of them must be rendered in accordance with the CUENGO rules, including characteristics related to names of Pan-Canadian significance. (PANCAN).

Toponyms of category 5. (a)

5. (a) Specific = name of a battle

battle + name of an inhabited place

Battle of Fish Creek National Historic Site (Sask.)

lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-Fish Creek (Sask.)

NOTE Fish Creek = historically inhabited place

Battle of Fish Creek = bataille de Fish Creek

The site is named after the battle near former premises. If the battle had occurred near

"Fish Creek [GASAK, 1985, , , 32] = ruisseau Fish",

the name would have been

"lieu historique national de la Bataille-du-Ruisseau-Fish".

battle + name of a river

*Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Châteauguay (Qc)

NOTE FR rivière Châteauguay ou la Châteauguay

EN Châteauguay River or the Châteauguay

[CUENGO Rule 4.]

bataille de la Châteauguay = Battle of the Châteauguay

battle + name of a river in the PANCAN list

*Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national de la Bataille-de-la-Ristigouche (Qc)

NOTE FR rivière Ristigouche EN Restigouche River (PANCAN)

FR rivière Ristigouche ou la Ristigouche

EN Restigouche River or the Restigouche

[CUENGO Rule 4.]

bataille de la Ristigouche = Battle of the Restigouche

battle + observed fact

Battle of the Windmill National Historic Site (Ont.)

lieu historique national de la Bataille-du-Moulin-à-Vent (Ont.)

NOTE windmill = moulin à vent

Battle of the Windmill = bataille du Moulin-à-Vent

This site is not named after a gazetteered place, but after an observed fact; the specific is therefore translated.

Toponyms of category 5. (b)

5. (b) Specific = name of a place or activity related to history

Fur trade

*The Fur Trade at Lachine National Historic Site (Que.)

*lieu historique national du Commerce-de-la-Fourrure-à-Lachine (Qc)

NOTE *commerce de la fourrure* = fur trade

Lachine = name of an inhabited place

Development and colonization

Waterloo Pioneers Memorial Tower (Ont.)

tour commémorative des Pionniers-de-Waterloo (Ont.)

NOTE pioneers = pionniers

Waterloo = name of an inhabited place

Waterloo Pioneers = pionniers de Waterloo

Tower raised in memory of the pioneers of Waterloo.

NOTE The generics are "memorial tower" in EN

and "tour commémorative" in FR.

Mines - Klondike gold deposits

Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national de la Drague-Numéro-Quatre (Yn)

NOTE Dredge No. 4 = drague Numéro-Quatre

Oil - oil extraction in western Canada

First Oil Well in Western Canada National Historic Site (Alta.)

lieu historique national

du Premier-Puits-de-Pétrole-de-l'Ouest-Canadien (Alb.)

NOTE oil well = puits de pétrole

EN Western Canada (geographical region

not in the Gazetteer)

FR Ouest canadien (région géographique non répertoriée)

EN the first oil well in Western Canada

FR le premier puits de pétrole de l'Ouest canadien

Gold rush

Gold Room at Bear Creek National Historic Site (Y.T.)

lieu historique national

de la Salle-d'Affinage-de-l'Or-de-Bear Creek (Yn)

NOTE gold room = salle d'affinage de l'or

Bear Creek = inhabited place

Toponyms of category 5. (c)

5. (c) Specific = name of an exhibit

Exhibits: The names of exhibits are exempt from the generic-specific rule: the name of an exhibit states its theme, is not joined to the generic "exposition" by hyphens and may be used without being preceded by the generic.

NOTE In the case of exhibits, the generics "exhibit" and "exposition" are not usually part of the official title of the exhibit.

The Acadian Odyssey Exhibit (N.B.)
exposition L'Odyssée acadienne (N.-B.)

NOTE The Secretariat of the Historic Sites Board asks that we use

- in the body of a text:
"l'Odyssée acadienne", and
- on signs:
"L'Odyssée acadienne".

The Bank Fishery Exhibit - The Age of Sail (N.S.)
exposition La Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile (N.-É.)

NOTE The Secretariat of the Historic Sites Board asks that we use

- in the body of a text:
"la Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile", and
- on signs:
"La Pêche sur les bancs à l'ère de la voile".

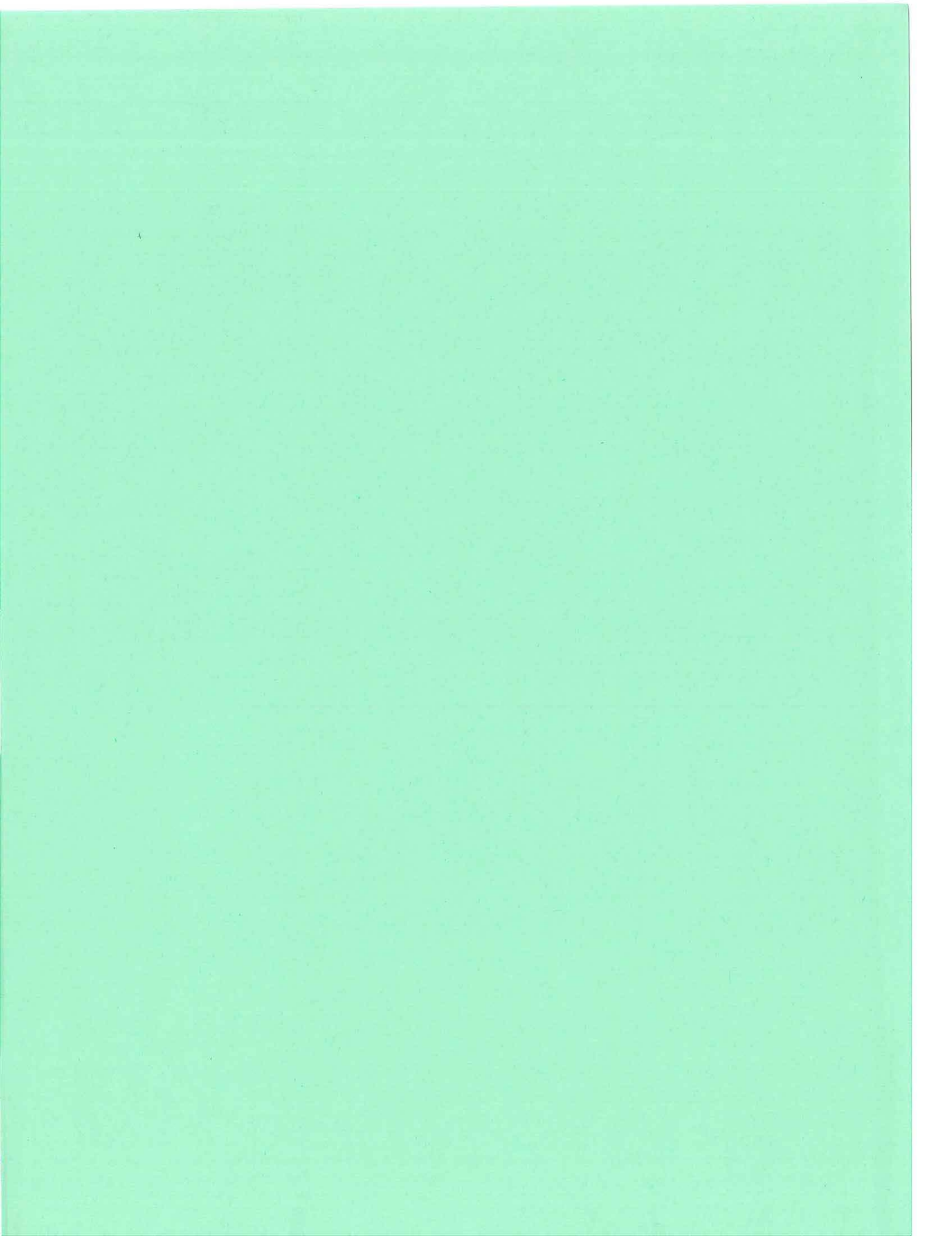
The United Empire Loyalists Exhibit (N.S.)
exposition Les Loyalistes de l'Empire-Uni (N.-É.)

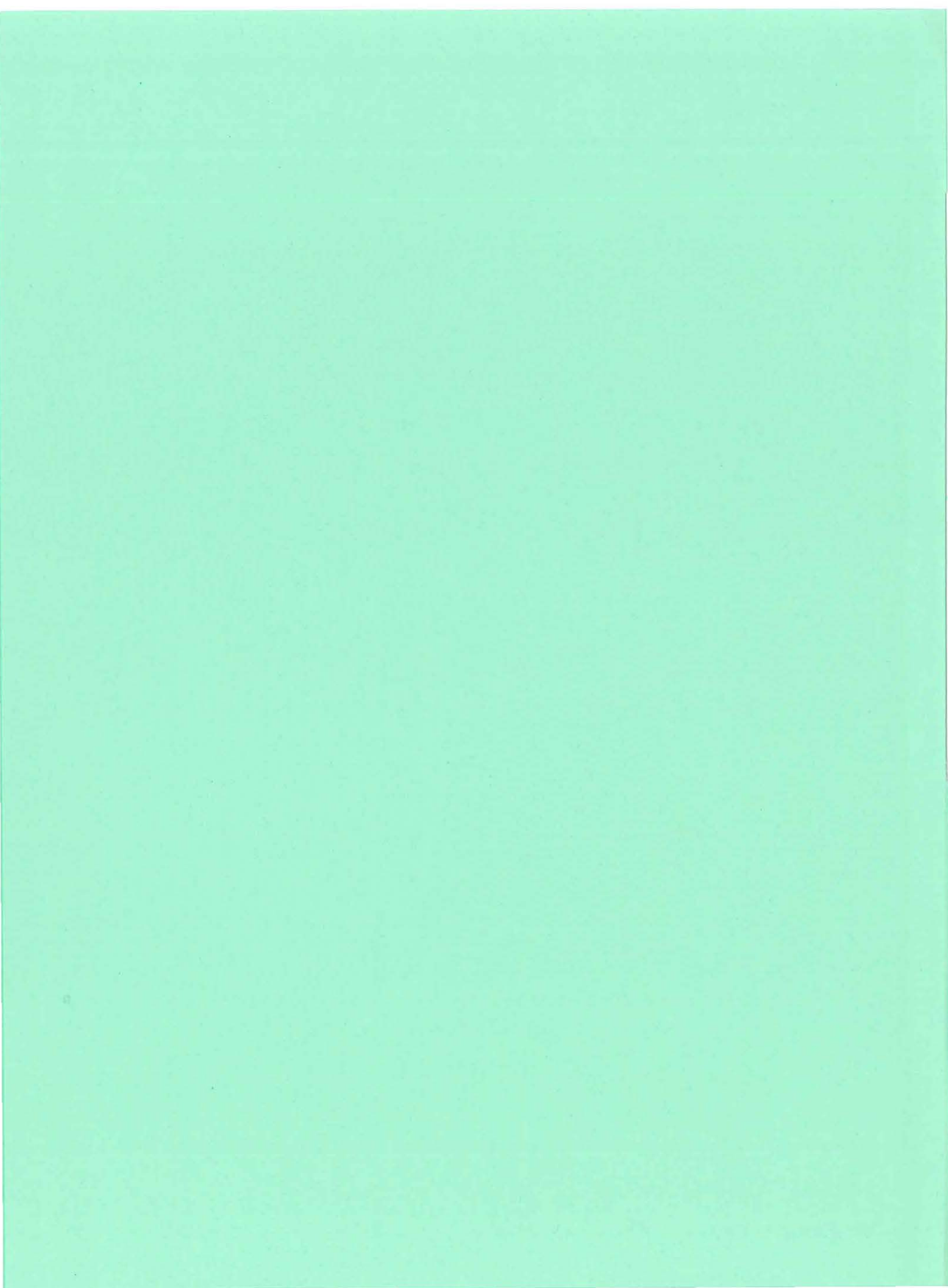
NOTE United Empire = *Empire-Uni*

Unofficial designations of an administrative reality of the time: the British Crown was the head of the British Empire and of the United Kingdom. When all the colonies of the Empire were referred to, the term "United Empire" was used.

NOTE The Secretariat of the Historic Sites Board asks that we use

- in the body of a text:
"les Loyalistes de l'Empire-Uni", and
- on signs:
"Les Loyalistes de l'Empire-Uni".





STANDARD MESSAGES FR-EN

<i>Interdictions</i> - Restrictions	163
<i>Circulation</i> - Traffic	173
<i>Sécurité</i> - Safety	179
<i>Personnel</i> - Personnel	183
<i>Bâtiments</i> - Buildings	187
<i>Renseignements généraux</i> - General Information	191

STANDARD MESSAGES

The standard messages list has been created from the lists the regional offices gave us. It will serve to help establish quality messages in the parks and sites.

At headquarters, the Parks Canada Toponymy and Terminology Committee will manage the list, review and revise standard messages as required, and send revisions to the regional offices.

If any regional office thinks that the parks and sites should have their own copy of the list, it is the responsibility of the regional office to send the document to the parks and sites.

Use

This information is available in both official languages.

A) Categories

The standard messages are categorized. These categories can be found easily with the table of contents. Some of the standard messages can be found under more than one category.

B) Standard Messages

Under each category, the standard messages are listed in alphabetical order. Sometimes, due to different meanings, there is more than one version of the message, and the user must choose the one corresponding to that particular meaning.

C) Pictograms

The standard messages can sometimes be replaced by pictograms. Suggested pictograms appear under some messages. The abbreviations are:

MUTCDC

COUNCIL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR CANADA. *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada*. 3rd ed. Ottawa, The Transportation Association of Canada, 1976.

CPS

PARKS CANADA. *Sign Manual*. Ottawa, Indian and Northern Affairs, 1975.

FIPM

SECRETARIAT. *Federal Identity Program Manual*. Ottawa, Treasury Board of Canada, 1987.

INTERDICTIONS - RESTRICTIONS**A**

- | | |
|---|--|
| -Accès interdit | -Keep off |
| -Accès limité | -Access restricted |
| -- Obtenez un permis au bureau du parc, au bureau du garde ou au centre d'information | -- Obtain permits from Park Office, Warden's Office, or Information Centre |
| -Accès limité aux campeurs | -Camper traffic only |
| -Aire de camping | -Camping area |
| -- Défense de pique-niquer | -- No picnicking |
| -Aire de service | -Compound |
| -- Accès réservé aux véhicules d'entretien | -- Service vehicles only |
| -Amarrage de nuit interdit sans permis | -Overnight boat docking by permit only |
| -Amarrage interdit | -No mooring |
| -Amarrage interdit après 22 h | -Docking after 22:00 prohibited |
| -Amarrage interdit sans permis | -Docking by special permit only |
| -Amarrage limité à 48 heures | -Docking limited to 48 hours |
| -Animaux interdits | -No pets allowed |
| -Animaux interdits sur la plage | -No pets allowed on beach |
| -Armes à feu interdites | -Firearms prohibited |
| -Arrêt interdit | -Do not stop |
| -Attendre le feu vert avant d'entrer (écluse) | -Wait for green light before entering (lock) |

B

- | | |
|--|--|
| -Barrières du terrain de camping fermées de minuit à 6 h | -Campground gates closed from midnight to 6:00 |
| -Bureau fermé | -Office closed |

C

- | | |
|--|--|
| -Camping sur réservation
seulement | -Camping on reservation only |
| -Chantier
-- Accès interdit | -Construction site
-- No admittance |
| -Chasse interdite | -No hunting |
| -Chasse interdite
-- Refuge de gibier | -No hunting
-- Game sanctuary |
| -Chasse interdite sur la route
ou sur son emprise | -No hunting on road or
right-of-way |
| -Chemin coupe-feu
-- Interdit à la circulation | -Fire road
-- No private vehicles |
| -Chemin privé | -Private road |
| -Complet | -No vacancy |

D

- | | |
|---|--|
| - <u>DANGER</u> : accès à la mine
interdit | - <u>DANGER</u> : do not enter mine |
| -Danger
-- Berge érodée
-- Ne pas franchir la
barrière | -Danger
-- Bank eroding
-- Stay behind barrier |
| -Danger
-- Défense de courir | -Danger
-- No running |
| -Danger
-- Défense d'escalader | -Danger
-- No climbing |
| -Défense de camper ou de
stationner la nuit | -No camping or overnight
parking |
| -Défense de camper sur le
terrain de pique-nique | -Do not camp on picnic area |
| -Défense de couper ou de
prendre du bois | -Do not cut or remove wood |
| -Défense de creuser | -All digging prohibited |
| -Défense de doubler | -Do not pass |

-Défense de fumer MPCIM 1.2.1	-Smoking prohibited FIPM 1.2.1
-Défense de grimper (enfants)	-Climbing prohibited
-Défense de laver la vaisselle près de la pompe	-No dishwashing near pump
-Défense de monter dans la tour	-Do not climb tower
-Défense de nourrir les animaux sauvages	-Do not feed wild animals
-Défense de nourrir les animaux sauvages dans le parc	-Do not feed wild animals in the park
-Défense de pêcher	-No fishing
-Défense de pêcher de la passerelle	-No fishing from boardwalk
-Défense de plonger	-No diving
-Défense de remplir les réservoirs d'eau avec le boyau de nettoyage	-Do not fill water tank from cleaning hose
-Défense de rouler sur l'accotement	-No driving on the shoulder
-Défense d'escalader (adultes)	-Climbing prohibited
-Défense de se baigner	-No swimming
-Défense de toucher	-Do not handle
-Demeurez sur le sentier	-Stay on trail
-Dépotoir et égouts -- Accès interdit	-Garbage and sewage disposal -- No admittance
E	
-Enclos de bisons -- Accès interdit	-Buffalo paddock -- No admittance
-Entrée interdite	-Do not enter
-Entrée par affaires seulement	-Admittance on business only

F

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| -Fermé | -Closed |
| -- Risque d'avalanches | -- Avalanche danger |
| -Fermé | -Closed |
| -- Sentier coupe-feu | -- Fire trail |
| -Fermé à la pêche | -Closed for fishing |
| -Fermé le mercredi et le jeudi | -Closed on Wednesday and Thursday |
| -Fermé le samedi et le dimanche | -Closed on Saturday and Sunday |
| -Fermé pour la durée des travaux | -Closed until the end of construction |
| -Fermé pour la saison | -Closed for the season |
| -Feux à ciel ouvert interdits | -No open fires |
| -Feux à même le sol interdits | -Ground fires strictly prohibited |
| -Fin de la zone surveillée | -End of supervised zone |
| -- Embarcations interdites | -- No boats allowed |

H

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| -Heure de départ : 14 h | -Check-out time: 14:00 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

I

- | | |
|--|---|
| -Il est illégal de nourrir les animaux sauvages dans le parc | -It is unlawful to feed wild animals in the park |
| -Il est illégal de nourrir les animaux sauvages dans un parc national | -It is unlawful to feed wild animals in a National Park |
| -Il est interdit d'emporter du grès ou du gravier provenant du parc national | -Removal of sandstone or gravel from this National Park is prohibited |
| -Impasse | -No exit |
| -Inscription obligatoire | -Stop and register |
| -Interdit au public | -No admittance |
| -Interdit au public | -Restricted area |

- | | |
|--|--|
| -Interdit aux baigneurs | -No admittance to swimmers |
| -Interdit aux caravanes | -Trailers prohibited |
| -Interdit aux caravanes de plus de 5 m de long | -No trailers over 5 m length |
| -Interdit aux embarcations à moteur | -Motor boats prohibited |
| -Interdit aux véhicules automobiles pour permettre la régénération de la couverture végétale | -Closed to motor vehicles to allow ground cover regeneration |
| -Interdit de skier sur la chaussée | -Skiing on roadway prohibited |
| L | |
| -Lavage de voiture interdit | -Car washing prohibited |
| -Limite d'accès des véhicules | -No vehicles beyond this point |
| -Limite d'accès des véhicules militaires | -No army vehicles permitted beyond this point |
| N | |
| -Navigation de plaisance interdite | -No boating |
| -Ne jamais laisser de feu sans surveillance | -Do not leave fire unattended |
| -Ne pas | -Never |
| -- utiliser d'objets pneumatiques dans l'eau | -- use tubes or air mattresses in water |
| -- se baigner immédiatement après avoir mangé | -- swim too soon after eating |
| -- amener son chien à la plage | -- take your dog in swimming area |
| -- laisser les enfants sans surveillance | -- leave children unsupervised |
| -Ne pas franchir la barrière | -Do not cross barrier |

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Ne pas franchir la barrière de sécurité | -Do not go beyond protective fence |
| -- Ne pas approcher du bord du canyon | -- Keep well away from canyon edge |
| -- Rochers glissants par temps pluvieux | -- Rocks become slippery when wet |
| -- Tenir les enfants par la main | -- Hold children by the hand |
|
 | |
| -Ne pas laisser de vêtements ici | -Do not leave clothes here |
|
 | |
| -Ne pas pénétrer dans la forêt | -Stay out of the woods |
|
 | |
| P | |
| -Parc interdit aux véhicules automobiles | -Motorized vehicles are not permitted within the Park |
|
 | |
| -Pas de visiteurs après 23 h | -No visitors after 23:00 |
|
 | |
| -Piège à ours | -Live bear trap |
| -- Ne pas approcher | -- Do not enter or touch |
|
 | |
| -Pique-nique interdit
MPCIM 1.2.4 | -Picnics prohibited
FIPM 1.2.4 |
|
 | |
| -Pistes de ski de fond fermées du lundi au vendredi | -Cross-country ski trails closed Monday to Friday |
|
 | |
| -Plage non surveillée | -Unsupervised beach |
| -- Baignade à vos risques | -- Swim at your own risk |
|
 | |
| -Poids lourds interdits | -No heavy trucks |
|
 | |
| -Pont fermé | -Bridge closed |
|
 | |
| -Port de chaussures interdit autour de la piscine | -Footwear not allowed on deck |
|
 | |
| -Poste d'inscription fermé pour la saison | -Registration booth closed for the season |
|
 | |
| -Prière de ne pas faire de bruit entre 23 h et 7 h | -Quiet hours: from 23:00 to 07:00 |
|
 | |
| -Prière d'enlever vos couvre-chaussures | -Please remove overshoes |
|
 | |
| -Prière d'utiliser la porte avant | -Please use front door |

-Promenade
-- Fermée du 1^{er} novembre
au 30 avril

-Parkway
-- Closed November 1
to April 30

R

-Rampe de mise à l'eau
-- Ski nautique interdit

-Boat launching ramp
-- No water-skiing

-Rapportez vos déchets

-All garbage must be packed
out

-Réservé à la circulation
locale

-Local traffic only

-Réservé au personnel autorisé

-Authorized personnel only

-Réservé au personnel de la
cuisine

-Kitchen staff only

-Réservé au personnel de
l'administration et de
l'entretien du Ministère

-Administration and
Maintenance Departmental
personnel only

-Réservé au personnel du
magasin

-Store's personnel only

-Réservé au service d'incendie

-Fire dept. vehicles only

-Réservé aux alpinistes

-Climbing route only

-Réservé aux autobus et aux
taxis

-Buses and taxis only

-Réservé aux clients

-Guests only

-Réservé aux embarcations de
Parcs Canada

-Parks Canada boats only

-Réservé aux employés

-Employees only

-Réservé aux enfants

-Children only

-Réservé aux fauteuils
roulants et aux piétons

-Wheelchairs and pedestrians
only

-Réservé aux gardes

-Warden service only

-Réservé aux taxis

-Taxis only

-Réservé aux véhicules
autorisés

-Authorized vehicles only

-Réservé aux véhicules
d'entretien et de chantier

-Maintenance and construction
vehicles only

-Réservoir d'eau
-- Accès interdit

-Water supply
-- No admittance

S

-Secteur d'étude de la neige
-- Entrée interdite

-Snow study area
-- Please keep out

-Semis
-- Accès interdit

-Seeded area
-- Keep off

-Station d'épuration des eaux
usées
-- Accès interdit

-Sewage treatment plant
-- No admittance

-Stationnement de nuit
interdit

-No overnight parking

-Stationnement en oblique

-Angle parking only

-Stationnement interdit
-- Transport par autobus

-No parking
-- Bus transportation

MPCIM 1.2.2

FIPM 1.2.2

MPCIM 6.2.1

FIPM 6.2.1

MUTCDC RB-60

MUTCDC RB-60

-Stationnement latéral

-Parallel parking only

-Stationnement réservé

-Reserved parking

T

-Tenir les animaux en laisse

-Keep pets on leash

-Tout véhicule automobile
dépassant cette démarcation
sera saisi

-Motorized vehicles proceeding
beyond this point will be
impounded

-Travaux de restauration
-- Accès au chantier interdit
pour des raisons de
sécurité

-This area is being restored
-- For your safety and
protection, please do not
enter this work area

-Tuyaux d'évacuation démontés
pour l'hiver

-Drains disconnected for
winter

U

-Utilisez l'autre porte

-Use the other door

V

- | | |
|--|--|
| -Véhicules interdits sur la piste d'atterrissage | -No vehicles permitted on airstrip |
| -Véhicules interdits sur les pentes ou dans les fossés | -Vehicles not permitted on slopes or ditches |
| -Véhicules motorisés interdits | -No motorized vehicles |
| -Véhicules motorisés interdits sur la plage | -No motorized vehicles on beach |
| -Veuillez tenir les lieux propres | -Keep the shelter clean |
| -- Rapportez vos déchets au stationnement | -- Pack out litter to the parking area |
| -Voie réservée aux véhicules d'incendie | -Fire lane |
| -- Arrêt complet au feu rouge | -- Stop on red light |
| -Voiturettes de golf interdites | -No golf carts allowed |

Z

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Zone d'avalanches | -Avalanche Area |
| -- <u>ARRÊT INTERDIT</u> | -- <u>DO NOT STOP</u> |
| -Zone fermée | -Area closed |
| -Zone fermée | -Area closed |
| -- Travaux de restauration | -- Restoration site |
| -Zone fermée temporairement pour permettre la régénération de la végétation | -Area temporarily closed to allow vegetation to recover |
| -Zone fréquentée par les ours | -Bear hazard |
| -- Sentier fermé | -- Trail closed |
| -Zone résidentielle | -Residential area |
| -- Accès réservé à la circulation locale | -- No thoroughfare |
| -Zone résidentielle | -Residential area |
| -- Privé | -- Private |

CIRCULATION - TRAFFIC**A**

-Accès réservé aux véhicules d'entretien	-Service vehicles only
-Accotement mou	-Soft shoulder
-Arrêt interdit MUTCDC RB-155	-No stopping MUTCDC RB-155
-Attendez le signal	-Wait for signal
-Attention -- Chaussée étroite	-Caution -- Narrow road
-Attention -- Intersection avec une route principale MUTCDC WA-11 - WA-15 MUTCDC WA-34	-Caution -- Highway crossing MUTCDC WA-11 - WA-15 MUTCDC WA-34
-Attention -- Piste de ski -- Cédez le passage aux skieurs	-Warning -- Ski run -- Yield to skiers
-Attention -- Traverse d'animaux sauvages MUTCDC WC-13 MUTCDC WC-14	-Caution -- Wildlife crossing MUTCDC WC-13 MUTCDC WC-14
-Attention aux camions -- Entre 7 h 30 et 17 h	-Watch for trucks -- 07:30 - 17:00
-Attention aux chasse-neige et aux épandeurs de sable	-Watch for snowplows and sanders
-Attention aux véhicules d'entretien et de secours	-Watch for maintenance and emergency vehicles
-Avancez	-Please proceed
B	
-Baissez vos phares	-Dim lights
-Barrage routier	-Barricade ahead
-Boucle	-Circle

-Bouclez votre ceinture de
sécurité

-Fasten your seat belt

C

-Camions à bestiaux interdits

-Stock trucks prohibited

-Cédez le passage
MUTCDC RA-2

-Yield
MUTCDC RA-2

-Chaussée cahoteuse sur ... km

-Rough road next ... km

-Chaussée glissante
MUTCDC WC-5

-Slippery when wet
MUTCDC WC-5

-Chemin privé

-Private road

-Circulation interdite sur
l'accotement

-No driving on the shoulder

-Circulation lente à droite

-Slower traffic keep right

-Compression

-Use low gear

D

-Danger
-- Chaussée défoncée

-Danger
-- Broken pavement

-Danger
-- Hommes au travail
MUTCDC WD-A41

-Danger
-- Men working
MUTCDC WD-A41

-Défense de camper ou de
stationner pour la nuit

-No camping or overnight
parking

-Défense de doubler
MUTCDC RB-31

-Do not pass
MUTCDC RB-31

-Distance indiquée en
kilomètres

-Distance shown in kilometers

-Distances indiquées en
kilomètres

-Distances shown in kilometers

-Doublez avec prudence
MUTCDC RB-32

-Passing permitted
MUTCDC RB-32

F

-Feux de circulation

-Traffic controlled by lights

-Fin du revêtement
MUTCDC WA-25

-Pavement ends
MUTCDC WA-25

H

-Hauteur libre : ... m
MUTCDC WA-26
MUTCDC WA-27

-Bridge clearance: ... m
MUTCDC WA-26
MUTCDC WA-27

I

-Interdit aux caravanes

-Trailers prohibited

-Interdit aux caravanes de
plus de 5 m de long

-No trailers over 5 m length

L

-Lentement

-Slow

-Limite d'accès des véhicules

-No vehicles beyond this point

M

-Maximum 15

-Maximum 15

P

-Pente raide
MUTCDC WA-21TA

-Steep hill
MUTCDC WA-21TA

-Pente raide
-- Rétrogradez
MUTCDC WA-21S1A

-Steep hill
-- Use lower gear
MUTCDC WA-21S1A

-Permis obligatoire

-Permit required

-Piste carrossable

-Car trail

-Poids maximum : 20 t
MUTCDC RB-63

-Weight limit: 20 t
MUTCDC RB-63

-Pont
-- Maximum 9 tonnes
MUTCDC RB-63

-Bridge
-- Maximum 9 tons
MUTCDC RB-63

-Pont dangereux

-Bridge unsafe

-Pont étroit
MUTCDC WA-24

-Narrow bridge
MUTCDC WA-24

-Pont fermé

-Bridge closed

-Poste de péage

-Toll gate

-Promenade
-- Fermée du 1^{er} novembre
au 30 avril

-Parkway
-- Closed November 1
to April 30

R

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Ralentir | -Slow down |
| -Rampe de détresse | -Runaway lane |
| -Réservé à la circulation locale | -Local traffic only |
| -Réservé aux taxis | -Taxis only |
| -Réservé aux véhicules autorisés | -Authorized vehicles only |
| -Réservé aux véhicules d'entretien et de chantier | -Maintenance and construction vehicles only |
| -Route fermée | -Road closed |
| -Route partiellement inondée | -Water on highway |

S

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Signaleur
MUTCDC WD-A45 | -Flagman ahead
MUTCDC WD-A45 |
| -Silence
-- Hôpital | -Quiet
-- Hospital zone |
| -Si les freins manquent,
utiliser la rampe de détresse | -If brakes fail, use runaway lane |
| -Soyez prêt à arrêter | -Be prepared to stop |
| -Stationnement de deux heures
entre 9 h et 18 h
MUTCDC RB-54 | -Two-hour parking
-- 09:00 - 18:00
MUTCDC RB-54 |
| -Stationnement de nuit
interdit | -No overnight parking |
| -Stationnement d'hiver
-- Lots n ^{os} 1, 2 et 3 | -Winter parking
-- Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 |
| -Stationnement en oblique | -Angle parking only |
| -Stationnement interdit
MUTCDC RB-151 | -No parking
MUTCDC RB-151 |
| -Stationnement interdit
-- Transport par autobus
MUTCDC RB-60 | -No parking
-- Bus transportation
MUTCDC RB-60 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| -Stationnement pour caravanes | -Trailer parking |
| -Stationnement pour remorques à bateaux | -Boat trailer parking area |
| -Stationnement réservé | -Reserved parking |
| -Stationnement réservé aux employés | -Employee parking |
| -Surveillance aérienne | -Aircraft patrolled |
| T | |
| -Transport par autobus
MPCIM 6.2.1 | -Bus transportation
FIPM 6.2.1 |
| -Transport par autobus et par taxi
MPCIM 6.2.3 | -Bus and taxi transportation
FIPM 6.2.3 |
| -Travaux
-- Circulez à vos risques | -Road construction
-- Proceed at your own risk |
| V | |
| -Véhicules interdits sur la piste d'atterrissage | -No vehicles permitted on airstrip |
| -Vitesse surveillée par radar | -Speed radar enforced |
| -Voie réservée aux véhicules d'incendie
-- Arrêt complet au feu rouge | -Fire lane
-- Stop on red light |
| Z | |
| -Zone d'avalanches
-- <u>ARRÊT INTERDIT</u> | -Avalanche area
-- <u>DO NOT STOP</u> |
| -Zone de déchargement
-- Maximum 10 minutes | -Unloading zone
-- 10 minute limite |

SÉCURITÉ - SAFETY**A**

- | | |
|---|--|
| -Abri d'urgence | -Emergency shelter |
| -Attention | -Be careful |
| -Attention | -Attention |
| -- Circulez à vos risques | -- Proceed at your own risk |
| -Attention | -Caution |
| -- Le brouillard peut gêner
le préposé dans son
travail | -- Attendant's visibility
restricted by fog |
| -- Soyez prudents! | -- Use care! |
| -Attention | -Caution |
| -- Passage pour piétons | -- Pedestrian crosswalk |
| MUTCDC RA-4A | MUTCDC RA-4A |
| MUTCDC 2C-2TA | MUTCDC 2C-2TA |
| MPCIM 3.1.1 | FIPM 3.1.1 |
| -Attention | -Danger |
| -- Piège à ours | -- Bear trap |
| -Attention | -Watch your head |
| -- Plafond bas | |
| -Attention | -Caution |
| -- Plancher glissant | -- Slippery floor |
| MPCIM 3.1.2 | FIPM 3.1.2 |
| -Attention | -Caution |
| -- Secteur utilisé comme
champ de tir | -- Area used as a shooting
range |
| -Attention | -Caution |
| -- Traverse de voitures de
golf | -- Golf cart crossing |
| -Attention | -Caution |
| -- Zone dangereuse | -- Hazardous area |
| -- Berges érodées | -- Undercut banks |
| -Attention à la marche | -Watch your step |

B

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| -Berges instables | -Canal banks unstable |
| -- Circulez à vos risques | -- Proceed at your own risk |

D

-Danger -- Accès interdit	-Danger -- Keep away
-Danger -- Attention aux ours	-Danger -- Live bears
-Danger -- Défense de courir	-Danger -- No running
-Danger -- Défense d'escalader	-Danger -- No climbing
-Danger -- Dénivellation abrupte	-Danger -- Drop off
-Danger -- Eau profonde	-Danger -- Deep water
-Danger -- Érosion	-Danger -- Erosion
-Danger -- Glace mince	-Danger -- Thin ice
-Danger -- Hommes au travail MUTCDC WD-A41	-Danger -- Men working MUTCDC WD-A41
-Danger -- Ligne sous tension MPCIM 4.1.2 SCP S-85	-Danger -- Electrical hazard FIPM 4.1.2 CPS S-85
-Danger -- Risque d'explosion MPCIM 4.1.4	-Danger -- Explosion hazard FIPM 4.1.4
-Danger -- Sables mouvants	-Danger -- Quicksand
-Danger -- Sol meuble	-Danger -- Soft ground
-Danger -- Zone interdite au public pendant les travaux	-Danger -- Area closed to the public during reconstruction
-Défense de grimper (enfants)	-Climbing prohibited
-Défense d'escalader (adultes)	-Climbing prohibited

E

- | | |
|--|---|
| -Eau non potable | -Contaminated
-- Do not drink |
| -Eaux dangereuses
-- Activités nautiques
déconseillées | -Dangerous waters
-- Water activities not
advisable |
| -Enclos de bisons
-- Accès interdit | -Buffalo paddock
-- No admittance |
| -En réparation | -Under repair |

F

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| -Faire bouillir l'eau | -Boil water |
| -Faire bouillir l'eau avant de
la boire | -Boil water before drinking |
| -Fermé
-- Risque d'avalanches | -Closed
-- Avalanche danger |
| -Fin de la zone d'avalanches | -End of avalanche area |
| -Fin de la zone de dynamitage | -End of blasting zone |

L

- | | |
|---|--|
| -Lentement | -Slow |
| -Limite de la zone surveillée | -Unsupervised beyond this
point |
| -Limite de la zone surveillée
-- Embarcations interdites | -End of supervised zone
-- No boats allowed |

N

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| -Ne pas approcher | -Keep away |
| -Nous ne sommes pas
responsables des objets
perdus ou volés | -Articles left at owner's risk |

O

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| -Ouvrir le robinet lentement | -Open valve slowly |
|------------------------------|--------------------|

P

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| -Passerelle glissante lorsque
mouillée | -Boardwalk slippery when wet |
| -Pont dangereux | -Bridge unsafe |

-Port obligatoire de lunettes
protectrices
MPCIM 2.1.2

-Eye protection must be worn
FIPM 2.1.2

-Port obligatoire du casque
protecteur
MPCIM 2.1.1

-Head protection must be worn
FIPM 2.1.1

-Priorité aux piétons
MUTCDC RA-4A
MUTCDC W-33A
MUTCDC WC-2TA

-Stop for pedestrians
MUTCDC RA-4A
MUTCDC W-33A
MUTCDC WC-2TA

R

-Ralentir

-Slow down

-Réservé aux véhicules de
secours

-Emergency vehicles only

S

-Sortie de secours

-Emergency exit

-Sortie de secours seulement

-Emergency exit only

-Surveillance aérienne

-Aircraft patrolled

T

-Téléphone d'urgence
MPCIM 5.3.1

-Emergency telephone
FIPM 5.3.1

-Travaux

-Construction

U

-Urgence

-Emergency

-Utilisation interdite sauf
autorisation

-Machine to be used by
authorized personnel only

Z

-Zone d'avalanches
-- ARRÊT INTERDIT

-Avalanche area
-- DO NOT STOP

-Zone de dynamitage

-Blasting zone

PERSONNEL - PERSONNEL

NOTE For French titles, the first letter is capitalized only if the title is the first word in a sentence. For business cards, signs, etc., if the title appears at the beginning of a line, it must be capitalized.

For example: Josette Bleau
 Conseillère en ressources naturelles
 (Natural Resources Advisor)
 BUT
 Josette Bleau, conseillère en ressources naturelles

A

-Agent des relations avec les collectivités	-Community Liaison Officer
-Agent des services administratifs	-Administration Services Officer
-Agent des services d'accueil	-Visitor Services Officer

C

-Chef de la conservation des ressources historiques	-Chief Historic Resources Conservation
-Chef de la planification des ressources humaines	-Chief Human Resources Planning
-Chef des opérations	-Head of Operations
-Chef des opérations	-Operations Manager
-Commis à l'interprétation	-Interpretive Clerk
-Commissaire à l'assermentation	-Commissioner of Oaths
-Commissionnaire	-Commissionaire
-Comptable	-Accountant
-Concierge	-Janitor
-Conseiller en ressources naturelles	-Natural Resources Advisor
-Contremaître	-Foreman

D

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| -Directeur du district | -Area Superintendent |
| -Directeur du parc | -Park Superintendent |

E

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| -Écologiste du parc | -Park Ecologist |
| -Électricien | -Electrician |
| -Employé | -Employee |
| -Expert en alpinisme | -Alpine Specialist |

G

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| -Garde | -Warden |
| -Garde du parc | -Park Warden |
| -Garde en chef | -Chief Warden |
| -Guide-interprète | -Interpreter |

M

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| -Mécanicien | -Mechanic |
| -Médecin | -Doctor |
| -Menuisier | -Carpenter |

N

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| -Naturaliste | -Naturalist |
|--------------|-------------|

P

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| -Planificateur de l'entretien | -Maintenance Planner |
| -Plombier | -Plumber |
| -Préposé | -Attendant |

R

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| -Réceptionniste | -Receptionist |
|-----------------|---------------|

S

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| -Secrétaire | -Secretary |
| -Sténographe | -Stenographer |
| -Superviseur de l'entretien | -Maintenance Supervisor |

-Superviseur de l'entretien
des bâtiments

-Building Maintenance
Supervisor

-Surveillant

-Supervisor

-Surveillant du parc
automobile

-Fleet Supervisor

T

-Technicien

-Technician

BÂTIMENTS - BUILDINGS**A**

-Administration	-Administration Building
-Aire de service	-Compound
-Amphithéâtre	-Amphitheatre
-Atelier	-Workshop
-Atelier d'électricité	-Electrical Shop
-Atelier de menuiserie	-Carpentry Shop
-Atelier de plomberie	-Plumber's Shop
-Atelier des artisans	-Artisan Shop
-Atelier de signalisation	-Sign shop
-Atelier de taille de la pierre	-Stone Cutting Shop
-Atelier d'interprétation	-Interpretation Workshop

B

-Bibliothèque	-Library
-Boutique de cadeaux et de souvenirs	-Gift and Souvenir Shop
-Bureau de poste	-Post Office
-Bureau du directeur du parc	-Park Superintendent's Office
-Bureau du garde du parc	-Park Warden's Office
-Bureau du naturaliste	-Naturalist's Office

C

-Café	-Coffee Shop
-Cantine	-Canteen
-Caserne de pompiers	-Fire Hall
-Centre d'accueil	-Visitor Reception Centre
-Centre de formation de Parcs Canada	-Parks Canada Training School

-Centre des opérations	-Operational Centre
-Centre d'information	-Information Centre
-Centre d'interprétation	-Interpretation Centre
-Centre d'interprétation de la nature	-Nature Centre
-Centre médical	-Medical Centre
-Chambre noire	-Dark Room
-Cordonnerie	-Shoe Repair Shop
-Cour	-Court Room
-Cuisine	-Kitchen
D	
-Dépôt d'ordures	-Garbage Room
E	
-École d'artisanat	-Arts and Crafts School
-Enclos de bisons	-Buffalo Paddock
-Entrepôt	-Storage
-Épicerie	-Grocery Store
-Épicerie - Restaurant	-Restaurant - Grocery Store
F	
-Forge	-Iron-Working Shop
H	
-Hangar pour véhicules	-Vehicle Shed
-Hôpital	-Hospital
L	
-Laboratoire d'interprétation	-Interpretation Laboratory
M	
-Matériel de lutte contre les incendies	-Fire Equipment Building
P	
-Pavillon d'exposition	-Exhibition Pavilion

-Poste central de pompage

-Central Pump House

-Poste de patrouille

-Patrol Cabin

-Premiers soins

-First Aid Room

R

-Résidence du personnel

-Staff Residence

-Restaurant

-Restaurant

S

-Salle à manger

-Dining Room

-Salle à manger

-Lunch Room

-Salle de conférence

-Conference Room

-Salle de production
audiovisuelle

-A/V Production Room

-Salle de projection

-Projection Room

-Salle de réunion

-Board Room

-Salle d'ordinateurs

-Computer Room

-Salle du courrier

-Mail Room

-Salle du personnel

-Staff Room

-Service d'entretien

-Janitorial Room

-Service d'entretien

-Maintenance Engineering

-Service d'interprétation

-Interpretation Service

T

-Théâtre

-Theatre

-Théâtre en plein air

-Outdoor Theatre

-Travaux de réfection

-Structure under repair

-Travaux de restauration

-Structure under restoration

V

-Vestiaires

-Change Rooms

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX - GENERAL INFORMATION

A

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| -Aire de jeux | -Play area |
| -Aire de pique-nique ouverte | -Picnic area open |
| -Aucun remboursement | -All sales are final |
| -Autobus - Caravanes -
Voitures | -Buses - Trailers - Cars |
| -Avis public | -Public notice |

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Barrière fermée du coucher du
soleil à 8 h 30 | -Gate closed from sunset
to 08:30 |
| -Bois à brûler
-- Ouvert de midi à 20 h | -Firewood
-- Open from noon to 20:00 |
| -Bon séjour | -Enjoy your stay |
| -Bureau local | -Field Office |

C

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| -Cabine abandonnée | -Derelict cabin |
| -Chaque jour | -Daily |
| -Charbon de bois seulement | -Charcoal only |
| -Chevaux | -Horses |
| -Clôture électrique | -Electric fence |
| -Complet | -Full |

E

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| -Entrée | -Entrance |
| -Entrée du vestiaire des
patineurs | -Skate change entrance |
| -Entrée libre | -Free admission |
| -Excursions en bateaux
-- Embarcadère | -Boat tours
-- Landing area |
| -Exposition | -Exhibits |
| -Exposition d'interprétation | -Interpretive exhibit |

F

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| -Fin de l'aire de jeux | -End of play area |
| -Fin de la zone d'avalanches | -End of avalanche area |
| -Fin de la zone de dynamitage | -End of blasting zone |
| -Fin de la zone scolaire | -End of school zone |
| -Fin du sentier | -End of trail |

G

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Garde-manger sous clé
de 23 h à 8 h | -Food storage locked
from 23:00 to 08:00 |
| -Gouvernement du Canada | -Government of Canada |

H

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| -Hors d'usage | -Out of order |
|---------------|---------------|

I

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| -Inscription | -Registration |
|--------------|---------------|

L

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| -Lieu historique | -Historic site |
| -Limite du parc national | -National Park boundary |

M

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| -Merci de votre collaboration | -Thank you for your
cooperation |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|

N

- | | |
|---|---|
| -Nous réaménageons cette zone
pour mieux vous servir. Nous
regrettons les contretemps
que cela peut vous causer. | -This area is being
redeveloped for your
enjoyment. Sorry for
the inconvenience. |
| -Nous vous remercions de votre
collaboration | -Your cooperation will be
appreciated |

O

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| -Organisme parrain | -Sponsoring agency |
| -Ouvert aujourd'hui | -Open today |
| -Ouvert tous les jours | -Open daily |

P

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| -Pont naturel | -Natural bridge |
|---------------|-----------------|

-Pour acheter ces articles, voir le guide de service	-To purchase any of the above items, please see the guide on duty
-Pour plus de renseignements, composez le ...	-For more information, call ...
-Pour une visite guidée, présentez-vous au Centre d'accueil	-For a guided tour please check-in at the Visitor Centre
-Prière de refermer le couvercle	-Please close cover after use
-Prière de remettre les permis expirés	-Please deposit expired permits
-Prière de suivre le sentier	-Please follow path
-Profondeur	-Depth
-Promenade guidée	-Interpretive walk
R	
-Randonnée pédestre guidée	-Guided hike
-Remise du permis de séjour expiré	-Return of expired permit
S	
-Secteur restauré	-Restored area
-Sentier de randonnée pédestre	-Hiking trail
-Sentier d'observation saisonnière des oiseaux	-Seasonal birding trail
-Sortie	-Exit
-Sur réservation seulement	-For use by reservation only
T	
-Terrain de jeux	-Playground
-Tous les jours	-Daily
U	
-Utiliser les toilettes de l'autre bâtiment	-Use washrooms in the other building

V

-Vous êtes ici

-You are here

Z

-Zone marécageuse

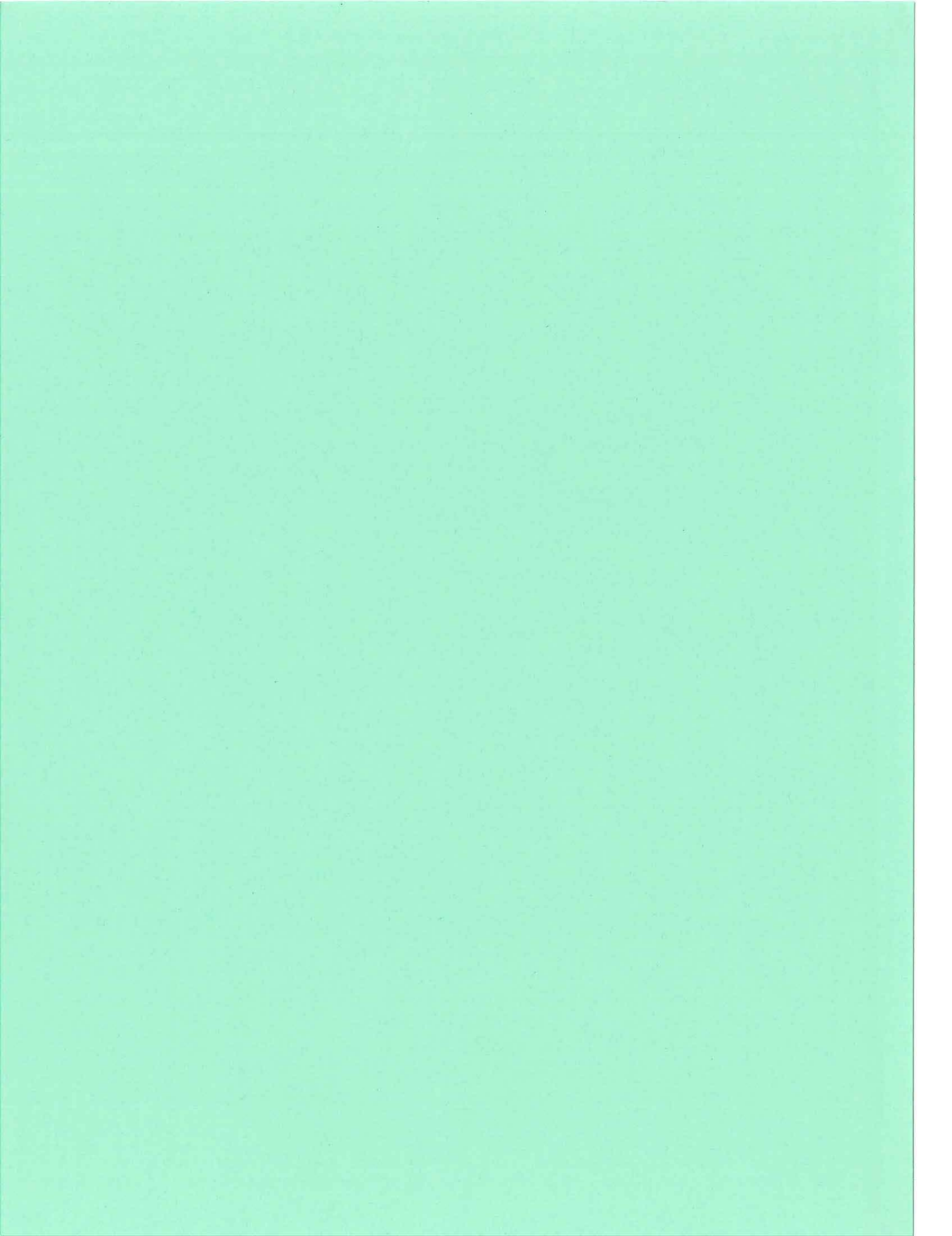
-Marsh area

-Zone résidentielle

-Residential area

-Zone scolaire

-School zone



SOURCES CONSULTED / BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOURCES CONSULTED / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names / Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.

Gazetteer of Canada:

Répertoire géographique du Canada :

Alberta (Alta.) / Alberta (fém.) (Alb.)	1988	[GAALB,1988,,,]
British Columbia (B.C.) / Colombie-Britannique (fém.) (C.-B.)	1985	[GACOL,1985,,,]
Prince Edward Island Île-du-Prince-Édouard (fém.) (Î.-P.-É.)	1990	[GAPRI,1990,,,]
Labrador (Lab.) / NOTE See Newfoundland. Labrador (masc.) (Lab.) NOTA Voir Terre-Neuve.		
Manitoba (Man.) / Manitoba (masc.) (Man.)	1994	[GAMAI,1994,,,]
New Brunswick (N.B.) / Nouveau-Brunswick (masc.) (N.-B.)	1972	[GANEB,1972,,,]
Nova Scotia (N.S.) Nouvelle-Écosse (fém.) (N.-É.)	1993	[GANOV,1993,,,]
Ontario (Ont.) / Ontario (masc.) (Ont.)	1988	[GAONT,1988,,,]
Saskatchewan (Sask.) Saskatchewan (fém.) (Sask.)	1985	[GASAK,1985,,,]
Newfoundland (Nfld.) / Terre-Neuve (fém.) (toujours sans article) (T.-N.)	1983	[GANEW,1983,,,]
Northwest Territories (N.W.T.) / Territoires du Nord-Ouest (masc. plur.) (T.N.-O.)	1980	[GANOR,1980,,,]
Yukon Territory (Y.T.) Yukon (masc.) (Yn)	1988	[GAYUK,1988,,,]

Commission de toponymie du Québec :

- Répertoire toponymique du Québec, 1987*
75 ans de toponymie, 1912-1987, 1987, 1928 p. [CT-1,1987,,,]
Québec (masc.) (Qc) / Quebec (Que.)
- Supplément cumulatif 1991, 1992, 306 p.* [CT-1S,1992,,,]
- Supplément cumulatif 1993, 1994, 362 p.* [CT-1S,1994,,,]
- Dictionnaire illustré des noms et lieux du Québec, 1994, 1000 p.* [CT-29,1994,,,]
- Fichier des toponymes populaires,*
Liste alphabétique,
Mise à jour : 31 mai 1993, 1993, 284 p. [CT-30,1993,,,]
- Les noms de lieux au Québec, énoncés de politiques linguistiques, 1984, 36 p.* [CT-19,1984,,,]
- Guide des noms d'entités géographiques naturelles et artificielles, 1984, 55 p.* [CT-24,1984,,,]
- Guide toponymique du Québec, 1990, 192 p.* [CT-27,1990,,,]
- Guide odonymique du Québec, 1987, 85 p.* [CT-28,1987,,,]
- Répertoire des gentilés du Québec, 1987, 271 p.* [CT-5,1987,,,]

Secretary of State of Canada / Secrétariat d'État du Canada
now: Public Works and / maintenant : Travaux publics
Gouvernement Services Canada et Services gouvernementaux Canada
Translation Bureau / Bureau de la traduction
Terminology Bulletin Series
Collection Bulletins de terminologie

Glossary of Generic Terms in Canada's Geographical Names
Terminology Bulletin 176, 1987 /
Glossaire des génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada, Bulletin de terminologie 176, 1987
 [BT-176,1987,,,]

Secretary of State of Canada / Secrétariat d'État du Canada
now: Public Works and / maintenant : Travaux publics
Gouvernement Services Canada et Services gouvernementaux Canada
Translation Bureau / Bureau de la traduction

L'Actualité terminologique – Terminology Update,

1990, volume 23, n° 3, pp. 18 à 22

Uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques au Canada

(les règles d'écriture)

[ACTER, 1990, 23, 3, 18-22]

Hélène Gélinas-Surprenant

1990, volume 23, n° 4, pp. 16 et 17

Chronique : D'un océan à l'autre (1)

L'établissement de la forme française des toponymes anglais

(étapes à suivre)

[ACTER, 1990, 23, 4, 16-17]

Hélène Gélinas-Surprenant

1991, volume 24, n° 2, pp. 19 à 21

Chronique : D'un océan à l'autre (2)

Toponymes d'intérêt pancanadien

(liste des noms d'intérêt pancanadien)

[ACTER, 1991, 24, 2, 19-21]

Hélène Gélinas-Surprenant

1991, volume 24, n° 3, pp. 22 et 23

Chronique : D'un océan à l'autre (3)

Provinces et territoires

(liste, abréviations pour les textes courants et la poste,
noms précédés par «province» ou «gouvernement»)

[ACTER, 1991, 24, 3, 22-23]

Hélène Gélinas-Surprenant

1992, volume 25, n° 1, pp. 18 à 20

Chronique : D'un océan à l'autre (4)

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

(détroit, bras, baie – Strait, Channel, Sound, Arm)

[ACTER, 1992, 25, 1, 18-20]

Chantal Cormier

1993, volume 26, n° 2, pp. 23 et 24

Chronique : D'un océan à l'autre (5)

Les chaînes de montagnes de la Cordillère

(chaîne(s), chaînon(s))

[ACTER, 1993, 26, 2, 23-24]

Chantal Cormier



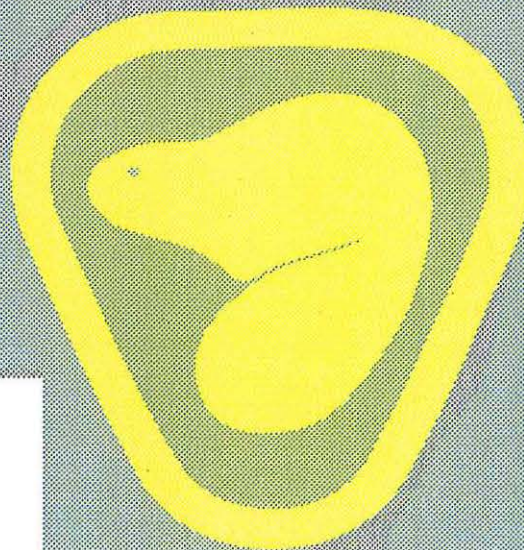
Signage
Signalisation

Chemin privé
Private Road

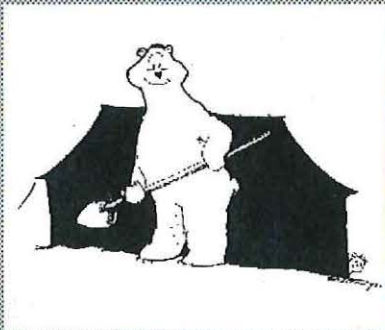


Inscription obligatoire
Stop and Register

Boardwalk slippery when wet
Passerelle glissante lorsque mouillée



Docking limited to 48 hours
Amarrage limité à 48 heures



Construction site — No admittance
Chantier — Accès interdit



Caution Wildlife Crossing
Attention traverse d'animaux

Réservé aux fauteuils roulants et aux piétons
Wheelchairs and pedestrians only



Parcs
Canada

Parks
Canada

Lieu historique national du Fort-Lennox

Fort Lennox National Historic Site



No Vacancy
Complet

Disponible aussi en français
Also available in English

Canada

