Commission de la représentation
électorale du Québec

The 125 electoral divisions

Origin and meaning of toponyms

2011 electoral map

Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec
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Origin and meaning of toponyms

Abitibi-Est

The electoral division of Abitibi-Est was created in 1944 with the subdivision of the Abitibi division, which had existed since 1922. It comprises, in particular, the city of Val-d'Or.

Its name comes from the Algonquin words *âpihtô* (half) and *nipi* (water), and means "halfway water." It refers to the fact that Lake Abitibi is on the watershed between the hydrographical basins of the St. Lawrence River and James Bay. Abitibi also refers to a group of Algonquins who settled on the Ontario side of Lake Abitibi, halfway between the Hudson Bay and Outaouais trading posts. In the seventeenth century, the territory of Abitibi became a main centre for the fur trade and the scene of commercial rivalry between the English and the French. The construction of the transcontinental railroad at the turn of the twentieth century (1909-1912) opened up the territory and marked the beginning of colonization in Abitibi, which was closely linked to mining and logging.

Sources [1, 2]

Abitibi-Ouest

The electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest was created in 1944 with the subdivision of the Abitibi division, which had existed since 1922. It comprises, in particular, the cities of Amos and La Sarre.

Its name comes from the Algonquin words *âpihtô* (half) and *nipi* (water), and means "halfway water." It refers to the fact that Lake Abitibi is on the watershed between the hydrographical basins of the St. Lawrence River and James Bay. Abitibi also refers to a group of Algonquins who settled on the Ontario side of Lake Abitibi, halfway between the Hudson Bay and Outaouais trading posts. In the seventeenth century, the territory of Abitibi became a main centre for the fur trade and the scene of commercial rivalry between the English anda the French. The construction of the transcontinental railroad at the turn of the twentieth century (1909-1912) opened up the territory and marked the beginning of colonization in Abitibi, which was closely linked to mining and logging.

Sources [1, 2]

Acadie

Created in 1972, the electoral division of Acadie incorporates territories of the Saint-Laurent and Ahuntsic-Cartier boroughs of the city of Montréal. The electoral division is named after boulevard de l'Acadie, which goes through the division.

In 1524, the Florentine navigator, Giovanni da Verrazzano, named the Maryland and Virginia area *Arcadie*, "for the beauty of its trees," referring to a region of Ancient Greece which represented a place of serenity and happiness. The name was later adopted for the peninsula of Nova Scotia, where the French Port-Royal colony was founded in 1605. In the writings of Champlain that recounted his visit to the region in 1604, the letter *r* from *Arcadie* had already disappeared. Today Acadie is used to refer to the areas in

the Canadian Atlantic provinces where Acadian communities live. They are descendants of the French settlers deported during the Great Upheaval in the middle of the eighteenth century.

<u>Sources</u> [1, 3]

Anjou–Louis-Riel

Situated on île de Montréal, the electoral division of Anjou was created in 1972. The *Louis-Riel* component was added to the name of the division in 2011. The purpose of this change was to better represent the population located on its territory, which overlaps the Louis-Riel sector of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve.

The toponym *Anjou* refers to a borough of the former city of Anjou, which merged with the city of Montréal in 2002. Formerly Saint-Léonard-de-Port-Maurice, the municipality was renamed Ville d'Anjou in 1956. The name evokes a former French province, of which Angers was the capital. Many of the original inhabitants of New France came from Anjou province. It is also possible that the name *Anjou* was given to the municipality in honour of François de France, Duke of Anjou and youngest son of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis.

Politician and Chief of the Métis Nation, Louis Riel (1844-1885) is regarded as the founder of Manitoba. He led the North-West Rebellion of 1885, for which he was sentenced to death for treason and hanged in Regina in 1885. Louis Riel's speech for Métis rights aroused passion in policy debates in Canada, and especially in Québec.

<u>Sources</u> [1, 4, 5, 6]

Argenteuil

The electoral division of Argenteuil is located in the Laurentides administrative region, at the edge of Outaouais. It has existed since 1853.

The toponym commemorates Pierre d'Ailleboust d'Argenteuil (1659-1711), a soldier in the French army, born in the city of Québec, with parents from two important New France families. In 1697, he inherited the Argenteuil seigneury from his father. The name possibly comes from a village in Yonne or Val d'Oise, in France. A company commander, d'Argenteuil ensured the security of fur convoys in New France and participated in French army peacekeeping missions with First Nations peoples. In 1710, he notably contributed to peace negotiations with different Algonquin and Iroquois tribes.

<u>Sources</u> [1, 4, 7]

Arthabaska

The creation of the electoral division of Arthabaska dates back to 1853. The division is located between the St. Lawrence Lowlands and the Appalachians in the Centre-du-Québec region. It comprises, in particular, the city of Victoriaville.

The toponym comes from the name *Athabaska* (without the *r*) given to the township in 1802, which in turn may stem from the Cree *ayabaskaw*, which means "place of the bulrushes and reeds." It might have been chosen in reference to the Athabasca River in the west of the country, where John Gregory, a township landowner and trader for the North West Company, held his commercial operations. The same river may also have inspired the name of the long canoes that we call *rabaskas* today.

Sources [1, 4, 8]

Beauce-Nord

The electoral division of Beauce-Nord was created in 1972, mainly from the subdivision of the electoral division of Beauce (1829). The division is located downstream from rivière Chaudière and comprises, in particular, the cities of Sainte-Marie, Beauceville and Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce.

The name *Nouvelle-Beauce* (*Beausse* at the time) was given to the region in 1738 when the new seigneuries that had been created in 1736 were colonized, on land near rivière Chaudière. The toponym *Beauce* first refers to a French agricultural area to the southwest of Paris, where many settlers of New France originated. The story goes that the lords Taschereau, Fleury de La Gorgendière and Rigaud de Vaudreuil gave this name to the region occupied by their seigneuries in order to encourage land settlement.

Sources [1, 9]

Beauce-Sud

The electoral division of Beauce-Sud was created in 1972, mainly from the subdivision of the electoral division of Beauce (1829). The division is located upstream from rivière Chaudière and comprises, in particular, the city of Saint-Georges.

The name *Nouvelle-Beauce* (*Beausse* at the time) was given to the region in 1738 when the new seigneuries that had been created in 1736 were colonized, on land near rivière Chaudière. The toponym *Beauce* first refers to a French agricultural area to the southwest of Paris, where many settlers of New France originated. The story goes that the lords Taschereau, Fleury de La Gorgendière and Rigaud de Vaudreuil gave this name to the region occupied by their seigneuries in order to encourage land settlement.

Sources [1, 9]

Beauharnois

The electoral division of Beauharnois was created in 1829. It was called *Beauharnois-Huntingdon* between 1988 and 2001, at which point it took back its original name. It is located to the southwest of the administrative region of Montérégie, south of lac Saint-Louis, and comprises, in particular, the towns of Salaberry-de-Valleyfield and Beauharnois.

The name of the division comes from the surname of the Villechauve seigneury land owners, the brothers Claude Beauharnois de Beaumont et de Villechauve and Charles de Beauharnois de la Boische, both officers in the French navy. In 1726, Charles de Beauharnois became the fifth governor of New France, a position he held for twenty years. The Beauharnois Generating Station, erected in 1929, was named after Charles de Beauharnois and was located where he had mills built years before.

Sources [1, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13]

Bellechasse

The electoral division of Bellechasse has existed since 1829. It covers a vast territory that is mainly rural, from the east of the city of Lévis to the United States border.

In 1632, Samuel de Champlain drew up a map which referred to an *Isle de Chasse,* a small island in the St. Lawrence (today called île de Bellechasse, near Saint-Vallier) that he considered a good spot for hunting. The name *Bellechasse* was given to the seigneury granted in 1637 by the Company of One Hundred Associates to Nicolas Marsolet, who was a trade officer and one of the first interpreters of New France. The land grant established the western boundary of the seigneury at the "Ruisseau de belle chasse" (excellent hunting stream), which may have received this name after a successful day of hunting. It is now called rivière des Mères.

Berthier

The electoral division of Berthier is in the eastern part of the Lanaudière region and covers a territory that extends from the St. Lawrence River to the Laurentian Mountains. It was created in 1829.

In 1665, Isaac-Alexandre Berthier, Sieur of Villemur and captain of the Allier Regiment, arrived in Québec. In 1672, he received a seigneury created from the division of the former Bellechasse seigneury from Jean Talon, Intendant of New France. He named this new seigneury *Berthier.* The following year, he acquired a second seigneury from Hugues Randin, an engineer and cartographer. This second seigneury, which was located upstream from Trois-Rivières, was also named *Berthier*. To avoid confusion, Alexandre Berthier restored the original name of the Bellechasse seigneury. However, for a long time, popular usage distinguished the two by calling one *Berthier-d'en-haut* (*Berthierville*, in Lanaudière) and the other *Berthier-d'en-Bas*, which later became *Berthier-sur-Mer*.

Sources [1, 4, 15, 16]

Bertrand

Since 1992, the electoral division of Bertrand has referred to a territory in the centre of the Laurentides region. Previously, between 1980 and 1992, the same toponym was associated with the electoral division of Montérégie.

The division was named in honour of Jean-Jacques Bertrand (1916-1973), a lawyer by training and the Union nationale Member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral division of Missisquoi from 1948 to 1973. In 1968, following the death of Daniel Johnson, he became interim party leader and Premier of

Québec. His government passed, in particular, the Act to promote the French language in Québec (known as Bill 63) in 1969, which allowed free choice with respect to the language of instruction. In the wake of the 1970 election, he served as Leader of the Official Opposition until 1971. During his career, Jean-Jacques Bertrand was at the head of several key ministries, including Lands and Forests, Education and Justice.

Sources [1, 17, 18, 19]

Blainville

The creation of the division of Blainville dates back to 1992. It is located south of the Laurentides administrative region, to the east of autoroute des Laurentides (15).

The electoral division is named after the soldier Louis-Jean-Baptiste Céloron de Blainville (1696-1756), who received a part of the Mille-Îles seigneury in 1743 through the dowry of his marriage to Suzanne-Hyacinthe Piot de Langloiserie (1700-1769) in 1730. These lands became the seigneury of Blainville, a surname which probably comes from a small town in Normandy, near Dieppe.

Sources [1, 20]

Bonaventure

The creation of the electoral division of Bonaventure dates back to 1829. It is located south of the Gaspé Peninsula, bordering Chaleur Bay and rivière Ristigouche and stretching to the west of rivière Matapédia.

Bonaventure is first of all a name given to the island located off Percé. The name also designated the municipality of Chaleur Bay in the nineteenth century. Many hypotheses have been advanced to explain the origin of the name. A map drawn up by Samuel de Champlain in 1603 gives it the name *isle de Bonne-adventure*, perhaps because of the exceptional fishing there. In the parlance of the time, *bonne aventure* meant luck. The toponym also perhaps came from the fact that the view of the island marked the end of the long Atlantic crossing. Another hypothesis is that the name recalls the French ship *Bonaventure*, which set sail in 1591, with Sieur de la Court de Pré-Ravillon et de Grand Pré on board.

Finally, several people with the name *Bonaventure* may also have been the source of the municipality's toponym. The place could have been named to commemorate Simon-Pierre Denys de Bonaventure (1659-1711) or his son, Claude-Élisabeth (1701-1769), both naval officers who worked and sailed on the waters of the Maritimes, or it could have been named after the Récollet Father, Bonaventure Carpentier, who lived briefly in Chaleur Bay between 1764 and 1766.

Sources [1, 4, 21, 22, 23, 24]

Borduas

The electoral division of Borduas was created in 1992 from the subdivision of the electoral divisions of Iberville and Verchères. It is located in the rivière Richelieu valley and comprises, in particular, the cities of Beloeil and Mont-Saint-Hilaire.

The toponym pays tribute to the painter Paul-Émile Borduas, who was born in Saint-Hilaire in 1905 and died in Paris in 1960. He became a teacher at l'École du meuble in 1937, where he created the avant-garde group, the Automatistes, with his students. Resolutely modern and influenced by surrealism, he signed, with a collective of artists, the *Refus global* manifesto in 1948. This document raised controversy in intellectual and religious circles by denouncing the artistic conformism and political and moral conservatism of the time. In fact, Borduas lost his teaching position following this publication and moved to New York, then Paris, to work. His work marked a generation of painters and paved the way for modernity in Québec and Canadian painting. Since 1977, the name has referred to a prestigious Québec prize in crafts and visual arts.

Sources [1, 20, 25, 26, 27]

Bourassa-Sauvé

The electoral division of Bourassa-Sauvé was created in 2001 by joining the electoral division of Sauvé (1972) to a part of the former division of Bourassa (1965). It mainly covers the territory of the borough of Montréal-Nord of the city of Montréal.

The name Bourassa honours the memory of Henri Bourassa (1868-1952), journalist, politician and founder of *Le Devoir* newspaper in 1910, which he managed until 1932. Son of the painter Napoléon Bourassa and grand-son of Louis-Joseph Papineau, Henri Bourassa began his political career as mayor of Montebello (1889-1894) and then of Papineauville (1897). He then became a Member of Parliament in the federal riding of Labelle from 1896 to 1907, and from 1925 to 1935. In between these two periods, he was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly of Québec for Saint-Hyacinthe (1908-1912).

The second part of the toponym pays tribute to Joseph-Mignault-Paul Sauvé (1907-1960) who, at 23, became a lawyer and politician. He was elected as a Member of Parliament in Deux-Montagnes for the Conservative Party in 1930, and then represented the electoral division for the Union nationale party almost continuously between 1936 and 1959. He enlisted as a reservist and participated in the Normandy landings in 1944. In September 1959, he succeeded Maurice Duplessis at the head of the Union nationale party and became Premier of Québec. He died while still in office on January 2, 1960.

Sources [1, 11, 17, 28]

Bourget

Created in 1960, the electoral division of Bourget is located in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve in the city of Montréal.

The name honours Monsignor Ignace Bourget (1799-1885), who became a priest in 1822 and was named Bishop of Montréal in 1837. The 36 years of his episcopate were marked by the creation of 75 new parishes and the founding of many hospitals and educational institutions. As an ultramontane, he fervently campaigned against the liberal ideas of the Institut Canadien and sent 500 Zouaves to defend the papacy in 1868. After the fire in the Saint-Jacques cathedral in 1852, he launched the construction of the Montréal cathedral (inaugurated in 1894 as St. James Cathedral), where he was buried in 1885.

Sources [1, 29, 30]

Brome-Missisquoi

The electoral division of Brome-Missisquoi was created in 1972 from the division of Brome (1855) and parts of the divisions of Missisquoi (1829) and Shefford (1829). It is located southeast of the Montérégie region and along the United States border.

Its territory covers Brome Township, which is where the first part of its name originates. The township, whose toponym appears on a map by Gale and Duberger in 1795, was probably named after a village in Suffolk, an English county northeast of London, along the North Sea. The name may also come from Brome Hall, which was erected in this region and which belonged to the Cornwallis family. One of the family's members, Charles Cornwallis, was named 2nd Earl of Brome (1738-1805).

The First Nations name, *Missisquoi*, first designates a bay on Lake Champlain. The name appeared in writings from the eighteenth century and experienced several changes through its uses in the Abenaki, French and English languages. According to various interpretations, it could mean "place of the flint," from the Abenaki *masipskoik*, or "big women," from the Algonquin *missiskwok*. It may also refer to the abundance of waterfowl in baie Missisquoi.

Source [1]

Chambly

The electoral division of Chambly has existed since 1829. It is located in the rivière Richelieu valley and comprises, in particular, the city of Chambly.

It bears the surname of its first seigneur, Jacques de Chambly (1640-1687), captain of the Carignan-Salières regiment (1665), then commander of the south shore of the St. Lawrence River between Montréal and rivière du Loup (1672). Chambly was also governor of Acadie (1673), Grenada (1679) and Martinique (1687). He received his seigneury on the shores of rivière Richelieu in 1672. He had fort Saint-Louis built on this land in 1665, at the foot of the rapids, upstream from the bassin de Chambly. Originally built to counter Iroquois attacks, the strategically positioned fort was repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt throughout the battles against the Iroquois, the British, and the Americans.

Sources [1, 4, 31, 32]

Champlain

The electoral division of Champlain is one of the oldest in Québec. Its boundaries have changed very little since its creation in 1829. It is located southeast of the administrative region of Mauricie, along the St. Lawrence River.

The division was named in honour of Samuel de Champlain (1570-1635), geographer and cartographer who explored the St. Lawrence Valley in 1603 for the King of France with the navigator, François Gravé Du Pont. In 1608, he founded the Habitation de Québec and a trading post at the point of Québec, which eventually became the city of Québec. He was Governor of New France from 1612 until 1629, the year that New France fell into English hands. In 1633, he became governor once again when the territory was

returned to France. During this time, he worked to establish peaceful relations with several First Nations peoples and to develop the fur trade in the territory of New France. In 1632, he gave his name to rivière Champlain, a tributary of the St. Lawrence which flows between the cities of Québec and Trois-Rivières. The surname was then given to the seigneury created on these lands in 1664 and granted to Étienne Pézard de la Tousche, first lord of Champlain.

Sources [1, 33, 34]

Chapleau

The electoral division of Chapleau was created in 1980. It covers part of the territory of the city of Gatineau.

It was named in memory of Joseph-Adolpe Chapleau (1840-1898), a lawyer, politician, newspaper manager and professor of criminal and international law at the Montréal campus of Université Laval. Chapleau entered politics during the period of debates concerning the Canadian Confederation project, which he supported. He was elected as Member of Parliament for Terrebonne in 1867 under the banner of the Conservative party. During his political career, he held the most senior positions of the state. He was Premier of Québec between 1879 and 1882. He moved on to Ottawa in 1882, where he became Secretary of State for Canada until 1892. He was then named Lieutenant Governor of Québec, a position that he held until 1898.

Sources [1, 17, 18, 35]

Charlesbourg

The electoral division of Charlesbourg, created in 1972, is located in the Charlesbourg borough of the city of Québec.

The toponym refers to one of the very first French settlements in North America, situated on the Notre-Dame-des-Anges seigneury, which was granted to the Jesuits in 1626. In 1655, they began to populate a village and erected a chapel at the village centre, which they dedicated to Saint-Charles-Borromée. This chapel is apparently the reason why the name *Charlesbourg* was given to the hamlet in the 1666 Registry of Civil Status. The new village was designed according to a radiant city plan rarely used in New France, where forty triangular plots of land formed a perfect square around the church, bounded by a road called the *Trait Carré*. The intendant Jean Talon was in fact inspired by Charlesbourg's radiant city plan when he established the neighbouring villages. Charlesbourg's *Trait-Carré* site was declared a heritage property in 1965.

Sources [1, 4, 29]

Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré

The electoral division of Charlevoix–Côté-de-Beaupré was created in 2011. It mainly comprises the former electoral divisions of Charlevoix (1855) and Montmorency (1829) and includes the regional county municipalities of L'Île d'Orléans, La Côte-de-Beaupré, Charlevoix and Charlevoix-Est.

Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix (1682-1761) was a Jesuit priest, a historian, a teacher and an explorer. He came to New France to teach at the Collège des Jésuites from 1705 to 1709. In 1719, he returned to North America as part of an expedition to find a passage to the Pacific Ocean. Although they did not reach the American West Coast, the explorers did reach the Mississippi River. Father Charlevoix is mainly remembered for his detailed description of this expedition, *Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France* (1744), which contains a section on the Indians of North America. The document is the result of twenty years of work and made Father Charlevoix the main historian of New France.

Located between the St. Lawrence River and the Laurentian Mountains, and bounded by rivière Montmorency in the west and Cap Tourmente in the east, Côte-de-Beaupré was already mentioned in Champlain's records dating from his 1608 voyage. He spoke of the fertile prairies, ideal for livestock production. In fact, New France's first pioneers settled there to cultivate the land. These beautiful meadows ("beaux prés" in French) may well be behind the name, made official when Antoine Cheffault de la Renardière was granted the Côte-de-Beaupré seigneury in 1636.

Sources [1, 4, 5, 36]

Châteauguay

The electoral division of Châteauguay was created in 1853. It was called *Chateaugai* from 1853 to 1869. The electoral division is located on the shores of lac Saint-Louis and comprises, in particular, the city of Châteauguay.

It was named after Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil et de Châteauguay (1626-1685), who was granted the Châteaguay seigneury in 1673. He arrived in New France at the age of 15 to join his uncle (who was a surgeon) and pursued a career as a soldier in Ville-Marie while acting as an interpreter for various First Nations peoples. History would have it that Charles Le Moyne had a store built on île Saint-Bernard, which he called *Chasteau de Gay,* possibly owing to the name of the chargé d'affaires or of the farmer on the land, called *Guay*, *Gay* or *Gué*. Another hypothesis is that the name *Châteauguay* comes from a commune near Clermont-Ferrand, in France, or possibly from a land owner from the Le Moyne family in Normandy.

Sources [1, 37]

Chauveau

The electoral division of Chauveau was established in 1965. Before this, it was called *Québec* (1792-1939) and *Québec-Comté* (1939-1965). It is located on a part of the territory of La Haute-Saint-Charles and Charlesbourg boroughs in the city of Québec, and stretches north all the way to the Réserve faunique des Laurentides (wildlife reserve).

The electoral division is named after Pierre-Joseph-Olivier Chauveau (1820-1890), a lawyer, intellectual and politician. He helped found the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste and the Société canadienne d'études littéraires et scientifiques, and honed his political skills as Member of the Legislative Assembly for Québec, as of 1844. Between 1855 and 1867, he was superintendent of the Education Bureau, where he developed the province's school system. Back in politics in the wake of the Canadian Confederation, he became the first Premier of the Province of Québec, from 1867 to 1873. Chauveau would then go on to

teach law at Université de Montréal from 1878 to 1890 and, concurrently, was Sheriff of Montréal from 1877 until his death in 1890.

Sources [1, 17, 38]

Chicoutimi

The electoral division of Chicoutimi was created in 1853. It now comprises the borough of Chicoutimi in the city of Saguenay, which is equivalent to the former city of Chicoutimi as it existed in 2002.

The Innu named the area *eshki-timiou*, which means "the end of the deep waters." Although the toponym is the subject of semantic debates, the various interpretations all point to the depth of the Saguenay River that runs through the area. This river brought the first Europeans to Chicoutimi, in the heart of the Domaine du Roy, at the very beginning of the French Regime. The region was ideal for the fur trade, and First Nations peoples frequently came there. A fort was thus built in 1650. The Jesuits erected a chapel in 1670, and a fur trading post was opened the following year. The fur trade lasted roughly 200 years in the region. Settlement of the area started later, during the nineteenth century, and Chicoutimi township was created in 1845.

Sources [1, 4, 39]

Chomedey

The electoral division of Chomedey was formed in 1980 from parts of the electoral divisions of Fabre and Laval. It is located southwest of île Jésus, on the territory of the city of Laval.

The electoral division was named in honour of Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve (1612-1676), a military officer and cofounder of Ville-Marie (Montréal). Having traveled from France with a nurse named Jeanne Mance, he set foot on île de Montréal in 1642 with the objective of opening a missionary centre and a trading post, as well as encouraging colonization, at the request of the Société Notre-Dame de Montréal. He became the first governor of île de Montréal and held that position for twenty years, during which time he had to vigorously defend the island against numerous attacks by the Iroquois.

Sources [1, 18, 40, 41]

Chutes-de-la-Chaudière

Created in 1988, the electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière is located in the boroughs of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest in the city of Lévis.

The electoral division owes its name to the waterfalls that run through it, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. The place was named *Sault de la Chaudière* in the seventeenth century because of

the cavity formed in the rock where the torrential current hits. As referenced in The Jesuit Relations, this river would become, by extension, rivière du Sault de la Chaudière and later, in the eighteenth century, rivière Chaudière.

Source [1]

Côte-du-Sud

The electoral division of Côte-du-Sud is the result of a merger of parts of the electoral divisions of Montmagny-L'Islet (1972) and Kamouraska-Témiscouata (1972). It connects the administrative regions of Chaudière-Appalaches and Bas-Saint-Laurent.

The territory of the electoral division is largely equivalent to the historical Côte-du-Sud region, which spans almost 200 kilometres between Beaumont and rivière du Loup (the river, not the municipality). Its name has been used since the seventeenth century. Writings from missionaries dating back to that period refer to the *coste du sud*. The region was developed with the arrival of pioneers who came to cultivate the fields along the St. Lawrence River and it had 13 parishes in 1759. The name *Côte-du-Sud* was gradually replaced by Bas-Saint-Laurent and Bas-du-Fleuve, but has reappeared since the 1960s to designate the region between Beaumont and Saint-André-de-Kamouraska, as well as the entire Appalachian hinterland.

Sources [1, 5]

Crémazie

The electoral division of Crémazie was created in 1972. It is located in the borough of Ahunstic-Cartierville and comprises a part of the borough of Montréal-Nord in the city of Montréal.

The electoral division bears the surname of Octave Crémazie (1827-1879), a Québec bookseller and poet. He studied at the Séminaire de Québec and then became owner of the J. et O. Crémazie bookstore on rue de la Fabrique, along with his brother. The store became a centre of the literary movement during the second half of the nineteenth century. Octave Crémazie in fact helped found the Institut canadien de Québec (1847). He is known for his poem *Drapeau de Carillon* (1858). Overwhelmed with debt, he went into exile in France in 1862 to flee creditors and lived under the name Jules Fontaine. Using this name, he published a story on the Commune de Paris, *Journal du siege de Paris*, which revealed his writing talents.

Sources [1, 4, 42]

D'Arcy-McGee

The electoral division of D'Arcy-McGee was formed in 1965. It mainly comprises the cities of Côte-Saint-Luc and Hampstead, on île de Montréal.

Its name commemorates Thomas D'Arcy McGee (1825-1868), a journalist, man of letters and father of the Canadian Confederation. He left Ireland and arrived in Boston in 1842, where he was hired at the

Boston Pilot newspaper. He became editor in chief at the age of 19. D'Arcy-McGee was an activist who campaigned for the equality of Irish Catholic immigrants and publicly supported Ireland's independence. In 1857, he moved to Montréal after accepting an invitation from the local Irish community and began his political career. He was elected as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Cité de Montréal the same year and then for Montréal-Ouest in 1861. D'Arcy McGee took part in conferences leading up to Canadian Confederation, after which he became the representative of the new federal riding of Montréal-Ouest in the House of Commons. Disavowed by the Irish community for a speech in which he expressed opposition to the ideas of the Irish Republican Brotherhood revolutionary group (Fenians), D'Arcy McGee was assassinated in Ottawa by a Fenian militant in 1868. He published several books, including *A Popular History of Ireland* (1863).

Sources [1, 17, 43]

Deux-Montagnes

Created in 1829, the electoral division of lac des Deux Montagnes became simply *Deux-Montagnes* in 1853. It covers the towns of Saint-Eustache and Deux-Montagnes.

The toponym comes from lac des Deux Montagnes, which runs along the electoral division. This name was originally given to the seigneury granted on this territory in 1717, and then to the municipality in 1963. In his writings from 1674 that detail his explorations in New France, the Jesuit Antoine Dalmas refers to lac des Deux Montagnes. It is also included in a map drawn up in 1684 by Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, a cartographer and hydrographer. One of the two mountains behind the name may be Calvaire d'Oka. The other may be colline de Saint-Joseph-du-Lac, mont Bleu, or even montagne de Rigaud.

Sources [1, 44, 45]

Drummond–Bois-Francs

Newly created in 2011, the electoral division of Drummond–Bois-Francs is located southwest of the St. Lawrence River, in the administrative region of Centre-du-Québec. It comprises a part of the city of Drummondville and several municipalities east of rivière Saint-François.

The toponym *Drummond* was first attributed to a Québec electoral division in 1829. It commemorates Sir Gordon Drummond (1772-1854) who was an officer, administrator and troop commander of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1815, faced with the threat of an American invasion, he ordered the creation of a military and agricultural settlement on the shore of rivière Saint-François, which would take the name *Drummondville*.

As for the *Bois-Francs* component of the toponym, it refers to the southern portion of the old administrative region of Mauricie–Bois-Francs, divided in 1997 to form the administrative regions of Mauricie and Centre-du-Québec. The name dates back to the mid-nineteenth century, when it designated the townships neighbouring the township of Arthabaska, on the boundary of the St. Lawrence Lowlands

and at the base of the Appalachians foothills. The toponym may come from the abundance of maple, beech, birch and elm trees on the territory.

Sources [1, 5, 46]

Dubuc

The electoral division of Dubuc was created in 1965. In the south, it overlaps the Saguenay River and covers the borough of La Baie, as well as a part of the boroughs of Jonquière and Chicoutimi in the city of Saguenay. In the north, it stretches beyond the 52nd parallel.

It was named in honour of Julien-Édouard-Alfred Dubuc (1871-1947), a banker and entrepreneur, as well as the mayor of Chicoutimi and Member of Parliament in the House of Commons from 1925 to 1945. Along with other business people, he founded the Compagnie de pulpe de Chicoutimi, which he managed from 1896 to 1922. In 1915, he created the North American Pulp and Paper Company with American associates and became president of the company. Through his political involvement and commercial investments, Dubuc helped develop the region of Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean.

Sources [1, 29]

Duplessis

The electoral division of Duplessis was created in 1960 by the subdivision of the electoral division of Saguenay (1945). It covers a large territory of the Côte-Nord region, where electors are mainly concentrated in the cities of Sept-Îles and Port-Cartier.

The electoral division of Duplessis was named in honour of Maurice Le Noblet Duplessis (1890-1959), a lawyer from Trois-Rivières. He was Member of the Legislative Assembly for Trois-Rivières under the banner of the Conservative Party, and then of the Union nationale, from 1927 to 1959. He was Premier of Québec for almost twenty years (1936-1939, 1944-1959). Nicknamed *Le Chef* (the boss), Duplessis remains a controversial political figure to this day. His tenure as Premier was marked in particular by the electrification of rural Québec, the development of the Côte-Nord region, and major infrastructure projects, but also by dishonest electoral practices and anti-union measures. As a French Canadian nationalist, he vigorously defended the province's political jurisdictions before the federal government. Supported by the clergy, he protected the Catholic, rural and francophone identity of the province. He died while in office, on September 7, 1959, in Schefferville.

Sources [1, 17, 47]

Fabre

The electoral division of Fabre was created in 1965. It is located west of the city of Laval. It is bordered in the north by rivière des Mille Îles and in the south by rivière des Prairies. The electoral division is located on the territory of the former town of Fabreville (to which it owes its name), which was merged with other municipalities to form the city of Laval in 1965.

The toponym honours Monsignor Édouard-Charles Fabre (1827-1896), a Catholic priest and protégé of Monsignor Ignace Bourget. He became the third Bishop of Montréal in 1876 and was later named archbishop, in 1886. Under his watch, a campus of the Université Laval opened in Montréal in 1876. He also pursued the construction of the Montréal cathedral. During his time as head of Montréal's church hierarchy, Puritanism and social conservatism were the order of the day.

Sources [1, 48]

Gaspé

Located on the tip of the Gaspé Peninsula, the electoral division of Gaspé was created during the first electoral mapping of 1792. Its territory comprises, in particular, the towns of Gaspé and Percé.

The toponym was used to designate the county of Gaspé, as it was established in July 1788. It originates with the bay that bears the same name, where Jacques Cartier arrived in 1534. It possibly refers to the French transposition of the Micmac word *gespeg*, which means "land's end."

Source [1]

Gatineau

The electoral division of Gatineau was introduced in the Outaouais region in 1930. It includes several territories located along rivière Gatineau.

Its name is a reference to rivière Gatineau, whose name, in turn, refers to Nicolas Gastineau, known as Duplessis (1627-1689), who took part in the fur trade in the region during the seventeenth century. It also refers to his sons who possibly created a trading post there.

Source [1]

Gouin

The electoral division of Gouin was created in 1965, on île de Montréal.

The toponym commemorates Lomer Gouin (1861-1929), who was Premier of Québec and Attorney General from 1905 to 1920. He also held several other positions, including Minister of Justice in the House of Commons (1921-1924), Lieutenant Governor of Québec in 1929 and President of the Bar of the Province of Québec.

Sources [1, 17, 49]

Granby

The electoral division of Granby was created in 2011 on the territory of the former division of Shefford (1829), corresponding to the city of Granby.

The toponym *Granby* refers to the city of the same name which resulted from the municipal merger in 2007 with its namesake township. It appeared specifically with the township proclamation of 1803. This toponym honours the memory of John Manners (1721-1770) who was Marquis of Granby and commander of the British troops, as well as Member of Parliament for the British ridings of Grantham (1741-1747) and Cambridge (1754-1770). The name may also refer to a municipality in Nottinghamshire, England, or an English village in Bedfordshire, whose name means "big village," "big town," from *grand* "big" and *by* "inhabited place."

Sources [1, 5]

Groulx

The electoral division of Groulx has existed since 1980. It is located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, in the southern portion of the Laurentides administrative region.

The toponym commemorates Canon Lionel Groulx, born in 1878 and deceased in 1967. He was a historian and a professor at the Université de Montréal. Lionel Groulx won renown as the founder of the Association catholique de la jeunesse canadienne-française (1904) and the Institut d'histoire de l'Amérique française (1946). He directed the journal *L'Action française* from 1920 to 1928 and the *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française* from 1947 to 1967.

Source [1]

Hochelaga-Maisonneuve

The electoral division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve was established on île de Montréal in 1988 to encompass the territories of the former divisions of Maisonneuve and Sainte-Marie. It was formerly named *Maisonneuve* (from 1912 to 1988).

The toponym *Hochelaga*, meaning "beaver path," designates the municipality of the same name, originally a village municipality (1863) and later a town (1883), which was merged with the city of Montréal in 1884. It evokes the First Nations village that Jacques Cartier visited in 1535.

As for the *Maisonneuve* component, it designates the municipality of Maisonneuve, built as a town in 1883 and merged with the city of Montréal in 1918. The name commemorates Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve (1612-1676), founder of Ville-Marie in 1642 and first governor of Montréal.

Sources [1, 40]

Hull

The toponym *Hull* has been in use since 1919 to designate the electoral division of the Outaouais region, located north of the Ottawa River and west of rivière Gatineau. It bore the toponym Ottawa from 1867 to 1919, Ottawa (Outaouais) from 1860 to 1867 and Outaouais, from 1829 to 1860.

The toponym refers to the township of Hull, proclaimed in 1806 and cleared by Philémon Wright (1760-1839), as well as to the city of Hull (1875), merged with the city of Gatineau in 2002, to which the township gave its name. The name possibly derives from the birth town of Wright's parents in Yorkshire, England.

Sources [1, 50]

Huntingdon

The electoral division of Huntingdon first appeared in 1792. It bore the name L'Acadie in 1829 and Beauharnois-Huntingdon between 1988 and 2001. This division covers a portion of the south of Québec, west of rivière Richelieu, in the Montérégie region.

Its name comes from that of the town of Huntingdon, located on its territory, which derives from a toponym in England once attributed to a township. It designates a town located north of London, England, which was the place of origin of King George III's British troops who fought against the United States in the Anglo-American War of 1812 (1812-1815). Once in North America, these troops were hosted in Huntingdon. The town has since been a significant location in the military history of the region.

Sources [1, 11]

Iberville

The electoral division of Iberville was introduced in 1853. Located in the Montérégie region east of rivière Richelieu, the division comprises, in particular, a part of the city of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu.

The toponym commemorates Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville (1661-1706) who is renowned for having recovered, in 1694, all the French settlements on Hudson Bay which the British had seized. This event made him the first true Canadian hero. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1699 and founded Louisiana in 1702, of which he became the first governor.

Sources [1, 51]

Îles-de-la-Madeleine

Created in 1895, the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine draws its name from the archipelago of the same name, situated approximately 250 kilometres from the Gaspé coast.

The explorer Samuel de Champlain was the first to use the designation *La Magdelene* in a map dating back to 1632. The use of *Îles de la Madeleine* in reference to a few of the islands of the archipelago is attributed to François Doublet, a merchant from Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Gaspé and second lord of the seigneury of Îles-de-la-Madeleine as of 1663. He named them after his wife Madeleine Fontaine.

Sources [1, 4]

Jacques-Cartier

The electoral division of Jacques-Cartier was established in the western part of île de Montréal in 1855. Between 1792 and 1855, it bore the name *Montréal*.

The toponym commemorates Jacques Cartier, navigator and discoverer of New France, who was born in Saint-Malo, France, in 1491 and died in 1557. He was the first explorer of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534 and discovered the St. Lawrence River in 1535. For a long time, Francophone historians considered him to be the discoverer of Canada. He was also the first to document the way of life of the First Nations populations of the northeast and to map the Gulf of St. Lawrence shoreline.

Sources [1, 52]

Jean-Lesage

The name *Jean-Lesage* was attributed to an electoral division on the territory of the city of Québec in 2001. The electoral division was established based on the former divisions of Limoilou and Montmorency. From 1965 to 2001, the division was called *Limoilou.* Between 1860 and 1965, it was named *Québec-Est*.

The toponym commemorates Jean Lesage (1912-1980) who was Premier of Québec from 1960 to 1966. He is considered as the father of the Quiet Revolution in Québec. His government implemented a number of reforms, in particular in the areas of healthcare, education, labour and culture.

Sources [1, 11, 17]

Jeanne-Mance–Viger

The electoral division of Jeanne-Mance–Viger, created in 2001 on the territory of île de Montréal, refers to the former divisions of Jeanne-Mance and Viger, which had been in existence respectively since 1965 and 1980. Between 1939 and 1965, the division of Jeanne-Mance bore the name *Montréal-Jeanne-Mance*.

The first component of the toponym commemorates Jeanne Mance (1606-1673), co-founder of Ville-Marie with Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve in 1641 and founder of l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal in 1642.

The second component is in honour of Jacques Viger (1787-1858), journalist, judge, and militia officer, who was the first mayor of Montréal between 1833 and 1836, president of the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste in 1856, and founder of the Société historique de Montréal. It also refers to Denis-Benjamin Viger (1774-1861), who was a lawyer and Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Sources [1, 11, 17, 53, 54, 55, 56]

Jean-Talon

The toponym *Jean-Talon* was first attributed to an electoral division in 1965. The electoral division of Jean-Talon is situated on the territory of the city of Québec (2002).

The toponym commemorates Jean Talon (1625-1694), who was the first intendant of New France from 1665 to 1668 and from 1670 to 1672. His mission upon arrival was to examine the state of the country and to implement reforms in the areas of the administration of justice, policing and finances. He strongly influenced the development of commerce, mines and agriculture. He has also been credited with carrying out the first census in Canada.

Sources [1, 57]

Johnson

The electoral division of Johnson was introduced in 1972. It is situated on the territory straddling the administrative regions of Centre-du-Québec and Montérégie and comprises, in particular, a part of the city of Drummondville and the town of Acton Vale.

Its name commemorates Daniel Johnson (1915-1968). Lawyer and politician, he was also Member of the Legislative Assembly for Bagot from 1946 to 1968 and served as Minister of Hydraulic Resources from 1958 to 1960. He was Premier of Québec, from 1966 to 1968. During his mandate, he continued the reforms initiated by Jean Lesage. His accomplishments include the founding of Université du Québec, of CEGEPs and of Radio-Québec. He died while still in office, at the Manic-5 Dam, later officially renamed *Daniel-Johnson Dam*.

Sources [1, 17]

Joliette

The electoral division of Joliette was established in 1853. It is situated in the Lanaudière region and comprises, in particular, the city of Joliette.

The toponym, borrowed from the city of Joliette, commemorates Barthélemy Joliette (1789-1850). Notary, politician, lord and business person, he founded the city in 1823. He is recognized for his outstanding role in the economic development of Lower Canada during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Sources [1, 17, 58]

Jonquière

The electoral division of Jonquière was introduced in 1965. Between 1954 and 1965, it bore the name *Jonquière-Kénogami.* It comprises part of the borough of Jonquière in the city of Saguenay situated south of the Saguenay River.

The toponym refers to the city of Jonquière founded in 1866, which came from the name of the township where it was located and which was merged with the city of Saguenay in 2002. The name can be traced

back to Jacques-Pierre de Taffanel, Marquis de La Jonquière (1685-1752), a naval officer and Governor General of New France from 1749 to 1752.

Sources [1, 59]

Labelle

The electoral division of Labelle was introduced in 1912. It is located in the northern part of the Laurentides administrative region and comprises, in particular, the town of Mont-Laurier.

The toponym commemorates François-Xavier-Antoine Labelle (1833-1891), also referred to as Curé Labelle, who was vicar of Saint-Jérôme from 1868 to 1891. Nicknamed King of the North, he made an active contribution to the colonization of the Laurentides region. In 1888, Honoré Mercier appointed him Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, a position he held until 1890.

Sources [1, 60]

Lac-Saint-Jean

The electoral division of Lac-Saint-Jean was created in 1890. It is located in the eastern part of Lac-Saint-Jean and comprises, in particular, the city of Alma.

Its name refers to lac Saint-Jean, discovered in 1647 by the Jesuit priest Jean de Quen, who was a missionary, head of Jesuit missions of New France and founder of the missions in Saguenay. He was the first European to reach the shores of the lake, known at the time as *lac Piékouagami,* which he renamed *lac Saint-Jean* in 1652.

Sources [1, 61]

LaFontaine

The electoral division of LaFontaine was introduced in 1965, on the northern tip of île de Montréal.

The toponym commemorates Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine (1807-1864), journalist, politician and judge. He was Member of the Legislative Assembly for Terrebonne from 1830 to 1837. Under the Union regime, he represented York (Toronto). He was Joint Premier of the Province of Canada under the LaFontaine-Baldwin administration in 1842-1843, and later from 1848 to 1851. Recognized as a major spokesperson of the Parti patriote until the start of the Rebellions of 1837, he was an outstanding advocate for the principle of responsible government, as well as a staunch defender of the status of the French language within parliament.

Sources [1, 4, 17, 62, 63]

La Peltrie

The electoral division of La Peltrie was created in 1980 in the Capitale-Nationale region. It comprises, in particular, a part of the city of Québec and the town of L'Ancienne-Lorette.

Its name commemorates Marie-Madeleine de Chauvigny de La Peltrie (1603-1671), who arrived in the city of Québec in 1639 and founded the Ursulines Convent of Québec, whose the foundation stone was laid in 1641. She was married to Chevalier de Gruel, lord of La Peltrie, whose name she took. Widowed at the age of 22, she devoted her life to the conversion of the First Nations women of Québec, along with Marie Guyart, also referred to as Marie de l'Incarnation. Marie-Madeleine de Chauvigny de La Peltrie collaborated with Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve to found Montréal, where she resided for about two years.

Sources [1, 4, 64]

La Pinière

The electoral division of La Pinière was established in 1988 along the St. Lawrence River, in the Montérégie region.

In the nineteenth century, this name referred to a path, a hill, an ascent. It also designated a locality with abundant pines of the seigneury of La Prairie de la Magdeleine.

Source [1]

Laporte

The electoral division of Laporte was created in 1972. It is located on the eastern shore of the St. Lawrence River at the level of downtown Montréal.

The toponym commemorates Pierre Laporte (1921-1970), lawyer, journalist and politician. He was parliamentary correspondent for the *Le Devoir* newspaper for 16 years. He was also Member of the Legislative Assembly for Chambly from 1961 to 1970 and served as minister from 1962 to 1966 and again in 1970. During the 1970 October Crisis, Pierre Laporte was kidnapped by the Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) and found dead a few days later.

Sources [1, 17]

La Prairie

The electoral division of La Prairie was first introduced in 1829. It is located south of île de Montréal in the Montérégie region and comprises, in particular, the city of La Prairie.

Its name is taken from the city of La Prairie, and originates from an inland area called *La Prairie de la Magdeleine,* which Jacques de La Ferté granted to the Jesuits in 1647. La Prairie became a pioneering city of New France, and its development soared thanks to its being regularly frequented by the Iroquois

and the English, as well as to the construction of the first railroad in Canada in 1836, which connected it to Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu.

Source [1]

L'Assomption

The electoral division of L'Assomption was first introduced in 1829. It is located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River in the Lanaudière region and comprises, in particular, the city of L'Assomption.

The toponym comes from the name of the L'Assomption seigneury, a part of which was granted to Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny in 1647, which in turn refers to rivière L'Assomption, known as such since the seventeenth century.

Source [1]

Laurier-Dorion

The electoral division of Laurier-Dorion was created on île de Montréal in 1992 by the merger of the divisions of Laurier and Dorion, which were in existence since 1912 under the names Montréal-Laurier and Montréal-Dorion.

The first component of the toponym commemorates Wilfrid Laurier (1841-1919) who was a lawyer, journalist, politician and the first French Canadian to serve as Prime Minister of Canada, from 1896 to 1911. Laurier was well known for his policies of reconciliation and compromise between French and English Canada. He was recognized for his significant contribution to the development of Canada, in particular for creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905 and for the role he played in railway expansion in Western Canada. *Laurier* also refers to the former town of the same name, annexed to Montréal in 1909.

The second component of the toponym honours the memory of Antoine-Aimé Dorion (1818-1891), lawyer, politician and judge. He was Joint Premier of the Province of Canada with George Brown in 1858 and Attorney General under the government he formed with John Sandfield MacDonald, in 1863-1864. He held a seat in the House of Commons until 1874 and after that was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Québec (former name of the Court of Appeal).

Sources [1, 17, 65, 66, 67]

Laval-des-Rapides

The electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides was created in 1980 in the centre-south of île Jésus, on the territory of the city of Laval. Between 1853 and 1980 this division bore the name *Laval*.

The first part of the toponym commemorates Monsignor François de Laval (1623-1708), Vicar Apostolic of New France from 1658 to 1674, who became the first Bishop of Québec from 1674 to 1688. He was owner of the seigneury of île Jésus from 1676 until 1680, when he ceded it to the Séminaire de Québec.

The second component of the toponym evokes one of the characteristics of rivière des Prairies in the sector of this electoral division.

Sources [1, 68, 69, 70]

Laviolette

The electoral division of Laviolette was established on the territory of the administrative region of La Mauricie in 1930. It comprises, in particular, a part of the city of Shawinigan and the city of La Tuque.

Its name commemorates Sieur de Laviolette who was appointed first commander in Trois-Rivières by Samuel de Champlain in 1634. The latter wished to create a settlement there in order to benefit from the economic advantages offered by its strategic location which facilitated encounters with First Nations peoples and with fur traders at the mouth of rivière Saint-Maurice. Laviolette remained commander of the Trois-Rivières post until 1636. The bridge connecting the cities of Trois-Rivières and Bécancour was named after him.

Sources [1, 71]

Lévis

The electoral division of Lévis was established in 1853. It is located on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, on the territory of the city of Lévis.

This division commemorates François-Gaston, Chevalier de Lévis (1719-1787), officer in the French army, who was appointed second in command to Marquis Louis-Joseph de Montcalm during the Seven Years' War. While acting as supreme commander of Montréal, he became the hero of the battle of Sainte-Foy in 1760, aimed at recovering the city of Québec from James Murray.

Sources [1, 4, 66, 72]

Lotbinière-Frontenac

The electoral division of Lotbinière-Frontenac, created in 2011, is the result of a merger of the electoral division of Lotbinière, which existed since 1829, and of Frontenac, which was established in 1972. It is located in the Chaudière-Appalaches administrative region.

One component of the toponym possibly refers to René-Louis Chartier de Lotbinière (1641-1709), who became lord of Lotbinière in 1672, and Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, lawyer and lord of Lotbinière from 1860 to 1908. He served as Premier of Québec from 1878 to 1879 and Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

The second part of the toponym is in honour of Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac (1622-1698), officer in the French army and Governor General of New France from 1672 to 1682 and from 1689 to 1698. He

was best known for having been the architect of French expansion in North America and the defender of New France against attacks from the Iroquois Confederacy and from the English colonies.

Sources [1, 17, 73, 74, 75]

Louis-Hébert

The electoral division of Louis Hébert was established in 1965. It had previously, since 1860, been called *Québec-Ouest*. It is situated on the territory of the new city of Québec (2002).

The toponym commemorates an apothecary, Louis Hébert (1575-1627), who was the first colonial settler to practice farming in New France. He introduced, most notably, European crops, including the apple tree. He was married to Marie Rollet. His talent as apothecary proved salutary for the sick and hungry colonial settlers. He was granted the fief of Sault-au-Matelot in 1623.

Sources [1, 76]

Marguerite-Bourgeoys

The electoral division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys was introduced on île de Montréal in 1965.

The toponym commemorates Marguerite Bourgeoys (1620-1700), founder of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame in Montréal in 1658. She played a role in the spiritual life of New France as well as in its development by dedicating herself to the education of young girls and to caring for the "King's Daughters." Marguerite Bourgeoys was beatified on November 12, 1950 and canonized on October 31, 1982 by Pope Jean-Paul II.

Sources [1, 77]

Marie-Victorin

The electoral division of Marie-Victorin was introduced in the Montérégie region in 1980. It is located on the territory of the city of Longueil.

The toponym honours Conrad Kirouac, known as Brother Marie Victorin (1885-1944), member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, botanist, and professor at Université de Montréal. Founder of the Botanical Institute in 1922 and of the Montréal Botanical Garden in 1931, he published a number of works, the best known being *Flore laurentienne*, which records and describes some 1,917 species of plants indigenous to the populated part of Québec. He was also co-founder of the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences (ACFAS).

Sources [1, 4, 78]

Marquette

The electoral division of Marquette was introduced in the southwestern part of île de Montréal in 1980.

The toponym commemorates Father Jacques Marquette (1637-1675), a Jesuit, missionary and explorer. He arrived in the city of Québec in 1666 and later moved to Trois-Rivières to study Montagnais and other First Nations languages for a year. After taking on various missions, in 1672, accompanied by Louis Jolliet, he discovered the Mississippi River, and the two of them travelled down to the current borders of Louisiana and Arkansas.

Sources [1, 79]

Maskinongé

The electoral division of Maskinongé was created in 1853 in the Mauricie administrative region. It comprises, in particular, a part of the city of Trois-Rivières.

The toponym refers to the name of the seigneury of Maskinongé, which Jean Talon granted to the brothers Pierre-Noël Legardeur de Tilly and Jean-Baptiste Legardeur de Saint-Michel in 1672. The name was first given to the river and then to the seigneury, the parish, and the municipality. It refers to the Algonquin words *mask* and *kinonge*, which means "deformed pike."

Source [1]

Masson

The electoral division of Masson was introduced in 1988. It is located in the south of the Lanaudière region and comprises, in particular, the town of Mascouche.

The toponym marks the importance of the Masson family from Terrebonne. It honours Joseph Masson (1791-1847), who was lord of Terrebonne from 1832 to 1847, a politician, judge and important business person of Lower Canada in the nineteenth century. It also recalls his sons Isidore-Édouard-Candide Masson (1826-1875) and Louis-François-Rodrigue Masson (1833-1903). The former, a business person, was also Member of the Legislative Council for Mille-Isles, which at the time included the counties of Terrebonne and Deux-Montagnes. The latter, a lawyer, was Member of Parliament in the House of Commons for Terrebonne from 1867 onwards and Lieutenant Governor of Québec from 1884 to 1887.

Sources [1, 17, 80, 81, 82]

Matane-Matapédia

The electoral division of Matane-Matapédia was created in 2011 by the merger of the divisions of Matane and Matapédia, which existed respectively since 1890 and 1922. It is located in the eastern part of the administrative region of Bas-Saint-Laurent and comprises, in particular, the town of Amqui and the cities of Matane and Mont-Joli.

Today, the toponym *Matane* refers to the regional metropolitan centre of the same name. However, the toponym *Mantanne* was first given by Samuel de Champlain to rivière Matane in 1603. According to a generally accepted version, the name comes from the Mi'kmaq *mtctan*, meaning "beaver pond."

As for the toponym Matapédia, it refers to the Matapédia river and lake, and comes from the Mi'kmaq word *matapegiag*, meaning "river which forks off into several branches" or "river junction."

Sources [1, 5]

Mégantic

The electoral division of Mégantic is located in a sector east of the administrative region of Estrie. It emerged from the electoral division of Mégantic-Compton, which existed between 1972 and 2011. The toponym *Mégantic* was attributed to it in 2011 as it comprised but a part of the Compton sector. The toponym *Mégantic* had already been used for an electoral division between 1829 and 1972.

The toponym refers to lac Mégantic and derives from the Abenaki word *namakottik* or *namagwottik,* meaning "place where there are lake trout." It also designates the town of Lac-Mégantic and mont Mégantic which lies in the collines Montérégiennes in the centre of Parc national du Mont-Mégantic.

Sources [1, 5]

Mercier

Established in 1922, the electoral division of Montréal-Mercier took the name *Mercier* in 1965. It is located in the Plateau-Mont-Royal borough of the city of Montréal.

The name honours Honoré Mercier (1840-1894), journalist, lawyer and Premier of Québec from 1887 to 1891. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Saint-Hyacinthe in 1879 and became Liberal leader of the opposition in 1883. In 1885, at the time of Louis Riel's hanging, which caused a great stir in Québec, Mercier, a patriot, campaigned in support of Québec's involvement in defense of all French-speaking minorities in Canada. In this context, he created the Parti national, a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives, which he was elected to lead in 1887. As Premier, he designated himself to serve as Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, in promotion of which his administration developed and modernized road and rail infrastructure. As Québec's leader, Mercier advocated for greater provincial autonomy with respect to the federal government in Ottawa, which makes him one of the first Québec nationalists.

Sources [1, 4, 17, 83]

Mille-Îles

The electoral division of Mille-Îles was established in 1972. It covers the eastern tip of île Jésus, in the city of Laval. The division borders rivière des Prairies to the south and rivière des Mille Îles to the north, from which it draws its name.

As early as 1674, The Jesuit Relations contain mentions of the "harsh flooded country dotted with a thousand islands" on the river which flows north of île Jésus. The thousand islands referred to by travellers are the islands making up the archipelago downstream from lac des Deux Montagnes all the way to Terrebonne. The Abenakis named the river *Makigôteckw*, which means "rake river." The seigneury

granted to Michel-Sidrac Dugué de Boisbriand in 1683 was named *Mille-Isles*. The river which runs through it, formerly called *rivière Saint-Jean*, was officially named *rivière des Mille Isles* in 1754.

Source [1]

Mirabel

The electoral division of Mirabel was formed in 2001 from parts of the divisions of Argenteuil and Deux-Montagnes. It is located south of the administrative region of Laurentides and comprises, in particular, the town of Mirabel, to which it owes its name.

The origin of the toponym is uncertain. It has existed since 1870 to designate a locality in the region. A post office was also called Mirabel from 1880 to 1914. It may be that the name was intended to evoke a place from which one sees very far away, from the verb *mirer*, "to look at," and the adjective *bel*. Another hypothesis points to a Scottish major who named his property *Mirabel* by condensing the names of his two daughters, Myriam and Isabelle.

Sources [1, 11, 84]

Montarville

Formerly called *Marguerite-D'Youville* (1992), this electoral division has borne the name *Montarville* since 2011. It is located in the administrative region of Montérégie and comprises the towns of Boucherville and Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville.

The name of the division refers to the former Montarville seigneury, granted to Pierre Boucher de Boucherville Jr. (1653-1740) in 1710. The toponym may have been formed by contracting the word *montagne* and the surname *Boucherville*. The deed for the transfer of ownership of the seigneury (1718), which designates the land behind the seigneury of Boucherville and at the top of the mountain, lends credence to this hypothesis. Today, the mountain, referred to at the time as *Colline de Montarville*, is called mont Saint-Bruno, likely in honour of François-Pierre Bruneau who purchased the seigneury in 1829.

Sources [1, 5]

Montmorency

The creation of the electoral division of Montmorency dates back to 1829. It is located in the borough of Beauport in the city of Québec and on the territory of the municipality of Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval.

The division's name derives from rivière Montmorency which runs through it from north to south and flows into the St. Lawrence River at the spectacular *Sault de la Montmorency* (Montmorency Falls). The

waterfall was so named by Samuel de Champlain in 1608 to commemorate Charles de Montmorency (1537-1612), viceroy of New France and admiral of France and Brittany. Champlain also dedicated the report of his explorations to him in 1603.

Sources [1, 85]

Mont-Royal

The electoral division of Mont-Royal has existed since 1972. It comprises the town of Mont-Royal and part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce in Montréal.

The toponym *Mont-Royal* designates the hill standing in the heart of île de Montréal, hence the name which Jacques Cartier was the first to coin during a visit in 1535. The spelling of the name has varied, including *Montréal*, which supplanted *Ville-Marie* as the city's name as of the eighteenth century. Despite the name, it is formed by three hills: colline de la Croix, colline d'Outremont (sometimes called *mont Murray*) and Westmount. This iconic place of the metropolis was frequented by First Nations peoples some 5,000 years ago.

Source [1]

Nelligan

The electoral division of Nelligan is located in the southwestern portion of île de Montréal. It was formed in 1980 by merging part of the former division of Pointe-Claire (1972) and part of the division of Robert-Baldwin (1965).

The toponym honours the memory of Émile Nelligan (1879-1941), a prominent Québec poet, influenced by the Symbolism movement of the end of the nineteenth century and author of *Romance du vin*, *Vaisseau d'or* and *Soir d'hiver*. Nelligan was diagnosed with severe psychotic breakdowns as of the age of 20. He was hospitalized at the Saint-Benoît-Joseph-Labre retreat in 1899 and later, committed to Saint-Jean-de-Dieu hospital.

Sources [1, 4]

Nicolet-Bécancour

The electoral division of Nicolet-Bécancour is located in the administrative region of Centre-du-Québec, along the St. Lawrence River. Its territory comes mainly from the former electoral divisions of Nicolet and Yamaska, created in 1829. These two electoral divisions were merged in 1972 to form the division of Nicolet-Yamaska. It was given the toponym *Nicolet-Bécancour* in 2011.

Historically, the toponym *Nicolet* was first given to the river, which flows through the former seigneury of Nicolet. Rivière Nicolet was named in honour of Jean Nicolet (or *Nicollet*) de Belleborne (c. 1598-1642), explorer of the Great Lakes as far as Wisconsin, interpreter and clerk for the Company of the Hundred Associates in the Trois-Rivières sector. As for the seigneury of Nicolet, it was granted to Arnault (or

Arnoult) de Laubia (or *Loubias*) in 1672 and was then called Rivière-Laubia. In 1673, Michel Cressé became its new lord and renamed it *Nicolet*.

As for the toponym *Bécancour*, it refers to Pierre Robineau de Bécancour (1654-1729), who so named his seigneury when it was granted to him in 1684. Pierre Robineau de Bécancour was the baron of Portneuf (1654-1729), chevalier of Saint-Louis, lord of Bécancour, crown prosecutor, and chief superintendent of New France from 1689 to 1729. It would appear that the toponym *Bécancour* was actually a surname that was formerly spelled *Becancourt* and *Beccancourt* and came from his region of origin, the commune of Becquincourt, located in the Somme department (formerly Picardie), in France.

Sources [1, 5, 86, 87]

Notre-Dame-de-Grâce

Created in 1939, the electoral division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce is located in the city of Montréal. Initially named *Montréal–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce*, the division's toponym was shortened in 1965.

The toponym refers to the Catholic parish founded by the Sulpiciens in 1850 and whose central church was called Notre-Dame-de-Toutes-Grâces in 1853. Later on, an increase in the area's population led to the dismemberment of the huge parish, from which a number of new parishes were created. The territory of this parish is now a Montréal neighborhood which bears its name. The toponym also refers to the Notre-Dame-de-Grâces sanctuary, in Cotignac, in the south of France.

Source [1]

Orford

The electoral division of Orford is located in the southwestern part of the Estrie (Eastern Townships) administrative region and comprises, in particular, the city of Magog. Its territory comes primarily from the former electoral division of Stanstead, created in 1829. It was given the toponym *Orford* in 1972.

The toponym refers to the township of Orford designated in 1792 and proclaimed in 1801 and alludes to a village in Suffolk County, located between Norfolk and Essex, in the centre-eastern part of England. Located at the heart of the monts Sutton, mont Orford stands out as the main mountain in the region. A recreational park was created there in 1938 and bears the same name as the mountain.

Sources [1, 88]

Outremont

The electoral division of Outremont was created in 1939 with the toponym *Montréal-Outremont*, shortened to *Outremont* in 1965. The division is located in the centre-eastern part of île de Montréal.

The toponym *Outremont* refers to the former city of Outremont founded in 1875, then spelled *Outre-Mont*. The city's name comes from its geographical location, i.e., it is on the other side of mont Royal, on the north side in this case. Its founder, Louis Beaubien, was, most notably, a co-founder of the Provincial

Bank (National Bank) as well as president of the Montréal branch of the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste and of the Ligue des hommes d'affaires de Montréal.

Sources [1, 4, 56]

Papineau

The electoral division of Papineau was created in 1922. It is located in the eastern part of the administrative region of Outaouais.

The toponym commemorates Louis-Joseph Papineau (1786-1871), lawyer, politician and speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada between 1815 and 1823 and then between 1825 and 1838. In 1817, he became lord of La Petite-Nation, a seigneury that he bought from his father, Joseph Papineau. In 1834, during a parliamentary debate, Papineau introduced *The Ninety-Two Resolutions*, from which stemmed in part the Patriots' Rebellion of 1837-1838, a period of rebellion and conflict between the population and the British colonial administration. Papineau then went into exile for seven years and only returned once he was granted amnesty.

Sources [1, 17, 89]

Pointe-aux-Trembles

The electoral division of Pointe-aux-Trembles was created in 1988. It is located in the northeastern part of île de Montreal and comprises, in particular, part of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles of the city of Montréal.

The toponym refers to the former town of Pointe-aux-Trembles. The parish of L'Enfant-Jésus-de-la-Pointe-aux-Trembles was created in 1845, to become the village of Saint-Jean-Baptiste-de-la-Pointe-aux-Trembles in 1905. The town of Pointe-aux-Trembles was incorporated in 1912 and ultimately annexed to the city of Montréal in 1982. In former times, the tip of the island had many trembling aspens, also called *aspens*.

Sources [1, 56]

Pontiac

The electoral division of Pontiac was created in 1853. It is located in the western part of the administrative region of Outaouais and comprises, in particular, the municipality of Pontiac.

The toponym commemorates Pontiac, the Algonquin war chief of the Detroit Ottawa people, who was born between 1712 and 1725 and died in 1769. An eloquent and audacious character, he was an important ally of the French during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) against the British. He was one of the main First Nation chiefs to have participated in Pontiac's Rebellion, which was so named in his honour.

Sources [1, 4, 90]

Portneuf

The electoral division of Portneuf was created in 1829. It is located in the western part of the Capitale-Nationale administrative region and comprises, in particular, the towns of Saint-Raymond, Pont-Rouge and Portneuf.

The toponym refers to the seigneury of Portneuf granted in 1647 by the Company of the Hundred Associates to Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie, who was born in 1606 and died after 1685. He was the alternate governor of Trois-Rivières from 1645 to 1662 and interim governor of New France. The toponym *Portneuf*, also spelled *port neuf*, apparently has a descriptive origin inspired by the fact that a new port was under construction in 1636 at the mouth of the river.

Sources [1, 91]

René-Lévesque

The electoral division of René-Lévesque is located in the southwestern part of the administrative region of Côte-Nord and comprises, in particular, the city of Baie-Comeau. Its territory comes from the former electoral division of Tadoussac, created in 1853 and renamed *Saguenay* in 1855. It was given the toponym *René-Lévesque* in 2001.

The toponym commemorates René Lévesque (1922-1987), journalist, politician, author and Premier of Québec from 1976 to 1985. He was responsible, in particular, for the hydroelectric development of Côte-Nord and the harnessing of rivières Bersimis, Manicouagan and aux Outardes. A number of important pieces of legislation were adopted under his government, such as the Act respecting the financing of political parties, the Automobile Insurance Act, the Act Respecting the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities, and the Charter of the French Language.

Sources [1, 11, 17, 92]

Repentigny

The electoral division of Repentigny was created in 2011. It is located in the southern part of the administrative region of Lanaudière and comprises, in particular, part of the city of Repentigny.

Its designated name comes from the city of Repentigny located on its territory and whose name commemorates Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny (c. 1608-1648), lieutenant of Governor Huault de Montmagny, director of the Communauté des Habitants and admiral of the fleet. He is particularly known for having regained control of the fur trade from the Company of the Hundred Associates in 1644. Jean Talon granted the seigneury of Repentigny to him in 1647. The following year, his son Jean-Baptiste received part of his land as an inheritance, where he founded Repentigny in 1670. The rest of the seigneury was sold to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, who gave it his name.

Sources [1, 5, 93]

Richelieu

The electoral division of Richelieu was created in 1792. It is located at the mouth of the river of the same name in Montérégie and comprises, in particular, the city of Sorel-Tracy.

Built at the river's mouth in 1642, fort Richelieu inspired the naming of the river. Built by the governor of Montmagny, it was named in honour of Armand-Jean du Plessis (1585-1642), Cardinal of Richelieu and Chief Minister for Louis XIII from 1624 until his death. Armand-Jean du Plessis was a bishop and chaplain of the queen of France and founder of the Company of the Hundred Associates.

Sources [1, 4, 94]

Richmond

The electoral division of Richmond is located in the northwestern part of the administrative region of Estrie (Eastern Townships), right in the heart of the Appalachians. Created in 1853 under the name *Sherbrooke*, it was given the toponym *Richmond* as of 1855.

The name of the electoral division commemorates Charles Lennox (1764-1819), fourth duke of Richmond and Lennox, colonial administrator and governor-in-chief of British North America from 1818 to 1819. When he arrived in North America, his main missions were to improve its defenses, increase inland navigation, and encourage dismissed soldiers and British immigrants to settle in the colonies. He died on August 28, 1819, close to Richmond, while still in office.

Sources [1, 17, 95]

Rimouski

Created in 1829, the electoral division of Rimouski is located in the administrative region of Bas-Saint-Laurent and comprises, in particular, the city of Rimouski.

The origin of the toponym refers to rivière Rimouski and the seigneury of Rimouski granted to Augustin Rouer de Villeray et de La Cardonnière, first lord of Rimouski in 1688 and councillor to the Sovereign Council. It may come from the Micmac term *animouski*, whose first part, *animousk,* means "dog" and second part, *ki*, means "dwelling." The reference to dogs could be explained either by the presence in the area at the time of stray dogs or of seals called *loups-marins* or *chiens marins*.

Sources [1, 4, 96]

Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata

The electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata is located in the administrative region of Bas-Saint-Laurent. It was called *Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata* in 2011, following the merger of the former electoral divisions of Rivière-du-Loup and Témiscouata, created in 1930 and 1853, respectively.

The toponym *Rivière-du-Loup* originates with the river and the seigneury of Rivière-du-Loup granted in 1673 to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye (1632-1702). Jacques Cartier may have so named the river due to the presence of a number of sea lions around it. According to some, the name instead comes from the meeting of Samuel de Champlain with the Wolf (Mahingan) nation. However, the hypothesis with the most support suggests that the name of the river comes from the French ship *Le Loup*, which apparently wintered in the estuary of the river around 1660.

Of Amerindian origin, *Témiscouata* comes from the words *timi* and *goateg* (or *esgateg*) which mean respectively "deep" and "lake." Lac Témiscouata provided a passageway between the St. Lawrence River and Acadie and this likely contributed to the development of the region.

Sources [1, 4, 5, 97]

Robert-Baldwin

Created in 1965, the electoral division of Robert-Baldwin is located in the western part of île de Montréal.

The name commemorates Robert Baldwin (1804-1858), Joint Premier and Attorney General of Canada West from 1842 to 1843 and 1848 to 1851. A lawyer and politician, he is known for acting in favour of responsible government and for his organization of municipal corporations. With Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine, he formed the first government of the Province of Canada. First elected in York (Toronto region), he was later the Member of Parliament for Rimouski from 1849 to 1851.

Sources [1, 17, 98]

Roberval

The electoral division of Roberval was created in 1930. It is located in the western part of the administrative region of Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean and comprises, in particular, the city of Roberval.

The name comes from the township of Roberval and the city of the same name. They were named in honour of Jean-François de La Rocque de Roberval (1496-1560), French colonizer and first lieutenant-general of New France. He arrived in America in 1541 looking to find gold and precious stones, but instead found iron pyrite and mica, which put an end to his mission as of 1543.

Sources [1, 99]

Rosemont

The electoral division of Rosemont was created in 1972. It is located in the eastern part of île de Montréal.

The name refers to the former village of Rosemont founded in 1905. Developed following the opening of the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the village was planned by Ucal-Henri Dandurand and Herbert Holt, two business people at the head of the property syndicate. The village name refers to Rose Phillips, Dandurand's mother, who had chosen one of the highest sites in the eastern part of île de

Montréal. Merged with the city of Montréal since 1910, the borough of Rosemont–La-Petite-Patrie commemorates the history of the village and of the Rosemont neighborhood.

Sources [1, 56]

Rousseau

Created in 1980, the electoral division of Rousseau brings together part of the territories of the administrative regions of Lanaudière and Laurentides.

The toponym commemorates Jacques Rousseau (1905-1970), professor at Université de Montréal's Botanical Institute, director of the Montréal Botanical Garden and director of research at Université Laval's Centre for Northern Studies. Author of more than 600 publications, he documented much of his work as an ethnobotanist and explorer, including in his taxonomic inventory of the flora of Nouveau-Québec. Rousseau was also a great expert on First Nations peoples. A mountain located in the monts Torngat was also named in his honour.

Sources [1, 4, 18]

Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue is located in the western part of the province, in the administrative region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue. It was created in 1980 following the merger of the electoral divisions of Rouyn-Noranda (1944) and Pontiac-Témiscamingue (1972). It should be noted that the electoral division of Témiscamingue existed between 1912 and 1972 (called *Témiscaming* until 1922).

The toponym *Rouyn-Noranda* refers to the former cities of Rouyn and Noranda, which were merged in 1986 to form Rouyn-Noranda. The former city of Rouyn, built in 1927, was named in honour of Jean-Baptiste de Rouyn, a captain from Rouyn, an officer in the French army, and a member of the Royal-Roussillon Regiment. He played an important role in the battle of Sainte-Foy of 1760. As for the former city of Noranda, it initially bore the name of the prospector Edmund Horne, who discovered the adjacent mineral deposit (1911). Later on, the name changed and is likely the result of a contraction of the words *Nord* and *Canada*. Built in 1926, the city was already called *Noranda* at that time.

Before referring to the region, the name *Témiscamingue* was apparently first given to the lake located on the Ottawa River. It may have been derived from the Algonquin word *timiskaming*, made up of *timi*, meaning "deep," *kami*, meaning "lake," and *ing*, meaning "at," which translates as "at the deep lake." On some maps, *Timiscimi* was also used to identify the people living on the territory surrounding the lake.

Source [1]

Saint-François

The electoral division of Saint-François was created in 1972. It is located in the northwestern part of the administrative region of Estrie (Eastern Townships) and comprises, in particular, part of the city of Sherbrooke.

The name refers to rivière Saint-François whose name commemorates François de Lauson de Liret (or *Lirée*, *Lirec*). In 1635, the seigneury of La Citière, located at the mouth of the river, was granted to his father Jean de Lauson, governor of New France from 1651 to 1655. The two men were the largest landowners of the colony in 1640. It is said that the Jesuits also gave the name *Saint-François* to this river in 1632.

Sources [1, 4, 100]

Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne

The electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne is located on île de Montréal. It was given the toponym *Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne* in 1992 following the merger of the former electoral divisions of Saint-Henri, created in 1922, and Sainte-Anne, created in 1912. These electoral divisions were, at the time, called *Montréal–Saint-Henri* and *Montréal–Ste-Anne*, respectively.

The name *Saint-Henri* may first have been given at the end of the eighteenth century to a former village of tanners, called Saint-Henri-des-Tanneries. The village would later become a parish, and then, in 1875, the town of Saint-Henri. The toponym commemorates Father Jean-Henry-Auguste Roux (1760-1831), Superior General of the Sulpicians and Vicar General of the Bishop. Annexed in 1905, the town of Saint-Henri became a neighborhood of Montréal.

The *Sainte-Anne* component refers to faubourg Sainte-Anne and Sainte-Anne chapel, built by Pierre Le Ber in 1697. Located in pointe Saint-Charles, formerly *Pointe-à-Callières*, the chapel was dedicated to Anne, the mother of Mary and grandmother of Jesus in Christian culture.

Sources [1, 4, 20, 101, 102]

Saint-Hyacinthe

The electoral division of Saint-Hyacinthe was created in 1829. It is located right in the heart of the administrative region of Montérégie and comprises, in particular, the city of Saint-Hyacinthe.

The toponym comes from Jacques-Hyacinthe-Simon Delorme (around 1718-1778), platform contractor, provider of wood and lord of Saint-Hyacinthe as of 1753. Founded in 1849, the village of Saint-Hyacinthe became a city in 1850. Following the discovery of a waterfall where it was possible to develop hydropower, Saint-Hyacinthe quickly became a village centre that included mills, a church, a market, and the seigneurial manor. The surrounding towns of Saint-Joseph, Douville and Providence would be merged with the city of Saint-Hyacinthe in 1976.

Sources [1, 4]

Saint-Jean

Created in 1853, the electoral division of Saint-Jean is located west of rivière Richelieu, in Montérégie. It comprises, in particular, part of the city of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. From its creation until 1912, the name of the electoral division was spelled *St. Jean*.

The name comes from the former fort Saint-Jean, built on the western shore of the Richelieu in 1666, at the initiative of Alexandre de Prouville de Tracy. It seems that the name *Saint-Jean* was chosen in honor of the patron saint of Jean-Frédéric Phélypeaux, count of Maurepas. The presence of the fort may have inspired the naming of the parish of Saint-Jean-l'Évangéliste, founded in 1828. Built in 1848, the village of Saint-Jean gained city status in 1856 and was renamed *Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu* in 2001 as a result of mergers.

Sources [1, 4, 103]

Saint-Jérôme

The electoral division of Saint-Jérôme is located in the administrative region of Laurentides and mainly comprises the city of Saint-Jérôme. The territory of the electoral division comes from part of the former electoral division of Prévost, created in 1972. It was given the toponym *Saint-Jérôme* in 2011.

The toponym *Saint-Jérôme* refers to the parish of Saint-Jérôme-de-la-Rivière-du-Nord, canonically erected in 1834 by Joseph Signay, Catholic priest and Archbishop of the city of Québec. Its name commemorates Jérôme de Stridon (c. 347-420), father of the Church, according to Christians, and Doctor of the Church for his Latin translation of the Bible, the *Vulgate*. Another hypothesis suggests instead that the name may refer to one of the region's first pioneers, Jérôme de Longpré. However, the dates indicate that he would only have been six years old when the parish was founded.

Sources [1, 5, 104]

Saint-Laurent

The electoral division of Saint-Laurent was created in 1965. It is located on île de Montréal, in the centre-west sector.

The name refers to the former city of Saint-Laurent built in 1893. The history of the area dates back to 1687, when land was granted to Paul, Louis and Michel Descaries by Dollier de Casson, Superior of Séminaire Saint-Sulpice. Named Côte-Saint-Laurent around 1700, the land became a parish in 1722, then the parish municipality of Saint-Laurent in 1845. The name commemorates Lawrence, deacon of Pope Sixtus II, who became a martyr in Rome in 258 AD during the reign of the emperor Valerian. Since the 2002 merger, one of the boroughs of the city of Montréal has borne the name *Saint-Laurent* in reference to the former city.

Sources [1, 4]

Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques

The electoral division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques is located on île de Montréal. It was given the toponym *Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques* in 1988, following the merger of the former electoral divisions of Sainte-Marie and Saint-Jacques, created in 1912 (then named *Montréal–Ste-Marie* and *Montréal–St-Jacques*, respectively).

The *Sainte-Marie* component refers to faubourg Sainte-Marie, formerly known as *Faubourg à mélasse* (or *Faubourg-à-m'lasse*) due to the presence of huge molasses tanks in the port zone. This neighborhood was considered as the industrial powerhouse of French-Canadian workers of the time. The name *Sainte-Marie* may have been inspired by the name of the river current which flows between the Jacques-Cartier and Victoria bridges.

As for the toponym *Saint-Jacques*, it refers to the former Church of Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur which was built in 1823 in honour of Jean-Jacques Lartigue (1777-1840), Catholic priest, Sulpician and first Bishop of Montréal. In 1825, he established Séminaire Saint-Jacques, which was run by Ignace Bourget. Today, only the facade of the Church of Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur is preserved; it is integrated into one of the buildings of Université de Montréal.

Sources [1, 4, 29, 56, 105]

Saint-Maurice

Created in 1792, the electoral division of Saint-Maurice is located in the administrative region of Mauricie and comprises part of the city of Shawinigan.

The toponym refers to rivière Saint-Maurice and to the Saint-Maurice seigneury which intendant Jean Talon promised to grant, thus triggering clearing operations undertaken in 1668 by Maurice Poulin de La Fontaine (c. 1620-1676). The latter was a tax attorney, judge and crown prosecutor in Trois-Rivières. A century later, François Poulin de Francheville, one of his grandsons, set up a company in order to establish a foundry. The river and seigneury may have been named Saint-Maurice in honour of Maurice Poulin. More recently, in the middle of the twentieth century, he may also have inspired the choice of the name for the Mauricie region.

Sources [1, 4, 106]

Sainte-Rose

The electoral division of Sainte-Rose was created in 2011. It is located in the northern part of île Jésus, in the city of Laval.

The toponym refers to the former town of Sainte-Rose, created in 1918, which became a neighborhood of the city of Laval in 1965. The town was named after Saint Rose of Lima (1586-1617), a Peruvian devoted to serving her community and the first saint canonized in the new world, by Pope Clement X in 1671. Sainte-Rose-de-Lima Church, built from 1852 to 1856, was classified as a heritage building in 2012.

Sources [1, 5, 29]

Sanguinet

The electoral division of Sanguinet was created in 2011. It is located in the western part of Montérégie, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River.

The toponym commemorates the Sanguinet family; three generations of brothers from the family played an important role in the development of this part of the region. When he died, Simon Sanguinet (1733-1790), lord of La Salle, transferred his land to his brother Christophe Sanguinet (1736-1809), lord of Varennes. The grandsons of Christophe Sanguinet and his wife Catherine Baby Chenneville (1747-1784) participated in the Patriots' Rebellion in 1838 and were executed the following year.

Sources [1, 5, 29, 107]

Sherbrooke

The electoral division of Sherbrooke was created in 1829. It is located in the centre of the administrative region of Estrie (Eastern Townships) and comprises part of the city of Sherbrooke. It was also called *Ville de Sherbrooke* between 1853 and 1922.

Before designating the electoral division in 1829, the toponym *Sherbrooke* was first given in 1818 to a village centre, which would later become the city of Sherbrooke (1839). The name commemorates John Coape Sherbrooke (c. 1764-1830), senior officer in Wellington's army, colonial administrator, and Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. He played a major role in organizing the defense of the colony during the War of 1812 against the United States. As Governor General of British North America (1816 to 1818), his talents as a diplomat and conciliator helped him earn the trust and respect of colonials of all political stripes in Lower Canada.

Sources [1, 17, 29, 108]

Soulanges

Created in 1853, the electoral division of Soulanges is located in the western part of Montérégie, at the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers. In 1939, the electoral division was temporarily merged with the electoral divisions of Vaudreuil (*Vaudreuil-Soulanges*, 1939-1988) and Salaberry (*Salaberry-Soulanges*, 1988-2001), but it was once again assigned the toponym *Soulanges* in 2001.

The surname Soulanges comes from Pierre-Jacques Joybert de Soulanges (1677-1703), who gave his name to the seigneury that he was granted in 1702. He is the son of Pierre de Joybert de Soulanges et de Marson (1641-1678), a lieutenant in the Carignan-Salières Regiment who became the administrator of Acadie in 1677. Their name, Soulanges, is a reminder of the place where the father grew up, in Saint-Hilaire-de-Soulanges, in the Champagne region of France.

Sources [1, 11, 109]

Taillon

The electoral division of Taillon is located in the Montérégie region and comprises part of the city of Longueuil. The electoral division was created in 1965 following a subdivision of the electoral division of Chambly.

The toponym *Taillon* commemorates Sir Louis-Olivier Taillon (1840-1923), a lawyer, politician and civil servant. He was the Premier of Québec for a few days in 1887 and then opposition leader between 1887 and 1890. Elected in the electoral division of Chambly in 1892, he served as Premier until 1896.

Sources [1, 17, 110]

Taschereau

The electoral division of Taschereau is located in downtown Québec. Created in 1972, the division was formed, notably, from part of the former electoral division of Jean-Talon (1965). At the time of the first electoral mapping in 1792, this area of the city was covered by the electoral division of *Cité de Québec, haute-ville*. In 1840, the *haute-ville* component of the name was removed. In 1860, the electoral division was renamed *Québec-Centre*, and then *Jean-Talon* in 1965.

The toponym *Taschereau* commemorates Louis-Alexandre Taschereau (1867-1952), a lawyer, journalist, politician and business person, who was a native of the city of Québec. He was the member of the Legislative Assembly for Montmorency from 1900 to 1936 and Premier of Québec from 1920 to 1936.

Sources [1, 4, 63]

Terrebonne

Created in 1929, the electoral division of Terrebonne is located in the administrative region of Lanaudière and comprises part of the city of Terrebonne. Its territory comes from the former electoral division of Effingham of 1792.

The toponym refers to the Terrebonne or *Terbonne* seigneury, granted to André Daulier Deslandes (c.1653-1715) in 1673. The name of his seigneury was selected for the fertility of its land. In 1720, the seigneury was passed on to the abbot Louis Lepage de Sainte-Claire (1690-1762). The city of Terrebonne was named after this seigneury.

Sources [1, 29]

Trois-Rivières

The electoral division of Trois-Rivières is located in the administrative region of Mauricie and comprises part of the city of Trois-Rivières. The current territory of the electoral division comes from the former *Ville des Trois-Rivières* electoral division, created in 1792. The latter was renamed *Cité des Trois-Rivières* in 1860. It was given the current shortened toponym of *Trois-Rivières* in 1909.

The toponym *Trois-Rivières* comes from the city of Trois-Rivières, founded in 1634 by Laviolette. It was given this name by Samuel de Champlain, inspired by the former name of rivière Saint-Maurice, at the time called *Rivière des Trois-Rivières*. The mouth of the river is characterized by a delta with three

branches and two main islands, thus giving the impression of being at the confluence of three different rivers.

Sources [1, 4]

Ungava

The electoral division of Ungava was created in 1980. It is located in the administrative region of Nord-du-Québec.

The toponym refers to the former district of Ungava of 1895, an administrative division of the Northwest Territories. Most of this territory was granted to Québec in 1912 and called *Nouveau Québec (New Quebec)* at the time.

The toponym *Ungava* has Inuit roots but its precise meaning has not been determined. Although the oldest written reference to this toponym goes back to 1774, its origin is most certainly older than this reference suggests. Several possible sources have been identified in traditional Inuit nomenclature, including the words *Ungabaw* and *Ungavamiut*. According to some, *Ungava* might mean "very faraway land," "faraway land" or "land at a great distance." Others claim that it instead means "unknown land" or rather "the country of the south and the place visited regularly by white whales," while the claim in other writings still is that it means "towards open water," referring to the Inuit community living at the mouth of rivière Arnaud, on Ungava Bay itself.

Sources [1, 4, 18, 65]

Vachon

Created in 1980, the electoral division of Vachon is located in the administrative region of Montérégie and comprises part of the city of Longueuil.

The toponym commemorates Roméo Vachon (1896-1954), the first Quebecer to hold a commercial pilot licence written in French in 1920. From 1927 to 1938, he was in charge of eastern Canada's first airmail service, between the city of Québec and the Côte-Nord region. In 1940, he worked as an air traffic controller in Saint-Hubert for Trans-Canada Airlines (now Air Canada). Located in this electoral division, the municipality of Saint-Hubert was one of the first airport zones in Canada.

Sources [1, 4, 18]

Vanier-Les Rivières

The electoral division of Vanier-Les Rivières is located in the city of Québec's Les Rivières borough. The territory of this electoral division comes from the former electoral division of St-Sauveur (spelled *Saint-Sauveur* as of 1922), created in 1890. It was renamed *Vanier* in 1972, and *Les Rivières* was added to the name in 2011.

The toponym *Vanier* commemorates Georges-Philias Vanier (1888-1967), a lawyer, Canadian Army officer, writer, diplomat and the Governor General of Canada from 1959 to 1967. He is one of the founders of the 22nd Infantry Battalion which became the Royal 22nd Regiment (The Van Doos) in 1920. Furthermore, the former town of Vanier, whose territory corresponds to a large extent to that of the electoral division, was named in his honour.

The *Les Rivières* component of the name refers to city of Québec's Les Rivières borough. The name of this borough comes from the fact that rivières Saint-Charles, Lorette and du Berger flow through its territory.

Sources [1, 4, 5]

Vaudreuil

Created in 1829, the electoral division of Vaudreuil is currently located in the southwestern part of the administrative region of Montérégie. When it was merged with the electoral division of Soulanges in 1939, the division was renamed *Vaudreuil-Soulanges* and remained so until 1988, the year it was once again given the toponym *Vaudreuil*.

The toponym *Vaudreuil* refers to the Vaudreuil seigneury, granted in 1702 to Philippe de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Marquis de Vaudreuil (c.1643-1725), musketeer, commander of the troops, naval captain, chevalier and Governor General of New France from 1703 to 1725.

Sources [1, 111]

Verchères

The electoral division of Verchères is located in the northern part of the administrative region of Montérégie. The territory of this electoral division comes from the former electoral division of Surrey, created in 1792. It was given the toponym *Verchères* in 1829, and in 1939 it was temporarily merged with the electoral division of Richelieu, creating *Richelieu-Verchères*. This electoral division was once again assigned the toponym *Verchères* in 1944.

The toponym *Verchères* refers to the Verchères seigneury, granted in 1672 by the intendant Jean Talon to François Jarret de Verchères (1641-1700), a military instructor and lieutenant. He was a native of Vignieu, in the department of Isère, in France. Lord Jarret de Verchères was perhaps inspired by the existence of a hamlet called Verchères located near his childhood village. The daughter of the Sieur de Verchères, the heroic Marie-Madeleine Jarret de Verchères, is famous for having defended the fort of Verchères almost single-handedly in 1692.

Sources [1, 4]

Verdun

The electoral division of Verdun was created in 1922. Originally named *Montréal-Verdun*, it was given the shortened toponym *Verdun* in 1965. This electoral division is located in the southern part of île de Montréal.

The toponym refers to the former town of Verdun, now a borough of the city of Montréal. Verdun's history goes as far back as that of Montréal. Its first settler was Zacharie Dupuy (c.1608-1676), who put down roots there in 1670. The name he gave his fiefdom was a shortened version of his birthplace, the French district of Saverdun, in Ariège, France. The name of the site then changed several times. It was called *Rivière-Saint-Pierre* between 1830 and 1875. The toponym *Verdun* reappeared around 1876, to be officially conferred on the town at the time of its foundation in 1907.

Sources [1, 4]

Viau

The electoral division of Viau was created in 1972 following a subdivision of the electoral division of Olier. The former is located in the eastern part of île de Montréal.

The toponym *Viau* evokes the memory of Charles-Théodore Viau (1843-1898), industrialist, business person, grocer, founder of a bakery and of the Viau cookie factory in 1867. He was the owner of a land package that he called Viauville in 1890, a name of the sector still in use today.

Sources [1, 112]

Vimont

The electoral division of Vimont was created in 1980. It is located on île Jésus in the city of Laval.

This electoral division was named in honour of Jesuit Father Barthélemy Vimont (1594-1667). He was a pastor, missionary, Jesuit superior from 1639 to 1645, and pastor of the city of Québec. Father Vimont assisted Chomedey de Maisonneuve in the founding of Montréal in 1642.

Sources [1, 4, 18, 113]

Westmount–Saint-Louis

The electoral division of Westmount–Saint-Louis is located on île de Montréal and mainly comprises the city of Westmount. This electoral division was established in 1912 under the name *Westmount*. Its name was changed to *Westmount–Saint-Georges* in 1939 and became *Westmount* once again in 1965. It was given the toponym *Westmount–Saint-Louis* in 1992, following its merger with the electoral division of Saint-Louis.

The toponym *Westmount* refers to the city of Westmount. During the seventeenth century, this area was a borough of the village of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and was called *La-Petite-Montagne*. It was later called

Côte-Saint-Antoine or *Coteau Saint-Pierre* (c.1779-1879). Then, in 1885, the municipality was raised to the rank of a city and was renamed *Westmount*. The origin of this toponym is related to its geographic situation. In fact, the city of Westmount was established on a hilltop which forms the western summit of mont Royal.

As for the *Saint-Louis* component of the name, it comes from the former electoral division of Saint-Louis, which itself borrowed its name from the former Montréal neighbourhood of Saint-Louis (1832), also known by the names *square Saint-Louis* and *faubourg Saint-Louis*. The name of the neighbourhood possibly refers to Saint-Louis hillside (or fort Saint-Louis), a redoubt also called *colline de la Citadelle* (citadel hill).

Sources [1, 4, 20]

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