

Agenda item 16

**NATIVE CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY /  
LA TOPONYMIE AUTOCHTONE DU CANADA : UNE BIBLIOGRAPHIE ANNOTÉE**

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names has become increasingly aware of the need to address questions of collection and recording of Native Canadian names. One tool developed for this purpose is an annotated bibliography of Native Canadian geographical names. Annotations are in French or English, depending on the language of the text. Some comments are provided on the approach to creation of this bibliography. A few pages of the text and a copy of the input form used in Filemaker Pro on an Apple Macintosh computer are included for information purposes.

# Native Canadian Geographical Names: an annotated bibliography / La toponymie autochtone du Canada : une bibliographie annotée

## General

Native geographical names have a very special place in the toponymy of Canada. Although some have been the subject of considerable documentation, others have only recently been recorded from oral tradition and their use in written texts is uncommon.

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) has for many years been assembling a bibliography on Canadian toponymy. Recently, with the growing interest in Native issues, members decided to concentrate their efforts on collecting information on Native toponymy, so that this part of the bibliography could be expanded and upgraded for publication.

In conjunction with the CPCGN's 1992 provisional edition of a *Guide to the field collection of Native geographical names*, this Native geographical names bibliography is now available to the public. Both, we hope, will heighten the awareness of Native toponymy and provide a sound basis for further study, as well as the collection and treatment of Native geographical names, and names standardization processes.

This specialized toponymic bibliography is the first of its kind in Canada to be developed from a data base covering the whole country. Of particular assistance to users will be the annotations which accompany nearly all the 1240 entries. In addition to over 1000 records on Native Canadian toponymy, we have also included, for comparison purposes, some records on Native toponymy in other countries.

The references will be valuable for the study of Native cultures and languages in Canada, and should be of interest to toponymists, geographers, historians, linguists, librarians and any student of Canadian heritage. As a bibliography quickly loses its currency, we have invited readers to help us maintain and expand our entries in Native toponymy, so that we may keep an up-to-date national record of publications in this field.

The process, methodology and format might also prove of interest to individuals or authorities in other countries, or to anyone who is looking for a way of distributing bibliographic information on geographical names. A few sample pages are attached as Annex 1.

## Notes on methodology

To create this bibliography a data input form was prepared, containing space for some 25 possible fields of information for each entry. A copy of this form and a completed example are included as Annex 2. A relatively simple data base was developed for the general user, using Filemaker Pro on an Apple Macintosh computer.

During the compilation it became clear that it would be useful to include items on methodology (e.g. use, collection, linguistic treatment, cartographic application, data base storage), whether they applied to Native toponymy in Canada or elsewhere in the world. Similarly a number of other entries were made on Native toponymy outside Canada. We realize that such entries represent only a small number of those available, nevertheless we

hope they will provide a starting point for possible comparative work between Canada and other countries.

What source materials should be included? it was decided that books and periodicals covering a wide range of years would be consulted as systematically as possible, but that from a practical standpoint only a few maps and newspaper articles would be sought out and included. A list of the periodicals cited and those most relevant to Native Canadian toponymy is shown in the bibliography. As accessibility of material to the reader is an important issue, very few manuscript materials have been referenced.

An essential element of the bibliography is the inclusion of an annotation for almost every entry; such data should greatly enhance the listing as a tool for researchers. The annotations are either in English or in French, in keeping with the language of the reference being cited. At present no annotations have been made in any Native language.

The main part of the bibliography consists of two sections - one for information on Canada; the other for outside Canada. In both cases, entries are numbered and listed alphabetically by author. Where a book or article has more than one author, cross references under the name of the second and subsequent authors are provided.

In addition, we have created alphabetical indexes by (a) geographical location, and (b) Native groups and Native languages. The entry numbers used in the main part of the bibliography are shown in these indexes. A hierarchical list of geographical locations is also included to assist the reader of the bibliography. Within this list, official spellings have been used wherever appropriate.

The spelling of the names of Native groups, Native languages and places varies considerably from author to author and from epoch to epoch. In many annotations we retained the spellings as used by the authors; in the indexes, however, we reduced the number of spelling variations for ease of reference. No implications are intended regarding standardization of spellings for the names of Native groups and languages.

## **Conclusion**

This 158-page annotated bibliography has been disseminated to Native groups and umbrella groups within Canada, as well as to libraries. It has proved to be a useful reference tool, and a good way of disseminating information to increase awareness of geographical names activities, of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, and of the process of national standardization. Every effort will be made to keep the listing up to date, probably on an annual basis.

- 387 **Ganong, William Francis.**  
*Historical-geographical documents relating to New Brunswick.*  
Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society. 5.13 (1930): 76-128.  
Although dealing mainly with historical sources, contains scattered notes and observations based on Ganong's collected notes and personal knowledge. Those referring to Maliseet concern, in particular, place names.
- 388 **Ganong, William Francis.**  
*Crucial maps in the early cartography and place-nomenclature of the Atlantic coast of Canada.*  
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1964. Royal Society of Canada Special Publication 7.  
511 p. Theodore E. Layng, ed. First published in Royal Society of Canada Proceedings and Transactions, 1929-1937. Occasional relevant references to Maliseet words, place names, and meanings.
- 389 **Gardiner, Herbert Fairbairn.**  
*Nothing but names: an inquiry into the origin of the names of the counties and townships of Ontario.*  
Toronto: Morang, 1899.  
561 p. Gives derivation of names. Some Native names included, for example, Nipissing p. 482, Shawanaga p. 463.
- 390 **Garland, G.D.**  
*Names of the Algonquin: stories behind the lake and place names of Algonquin Provincial Park.*  
Whitney: Friends of Algonquin Park, 1991. Algonquin Park Technical Bulletin No. 10.  
Origin and meaning of 420 place names, some Indian, with location and brief history. It was not clear if the Indian names are original or have been given by a map-maker. Également disponible en français.
- 391 **Gatschet, A.S.**  
*All around the bay of Passamaquoddy.*  
National Geographic Magazine. 8 (1897): 16-24.  
Inquiry into the signification of historic and actual geographical names of Indian origin has of late become popular among the educated classes of Americans. A list of Indian geographical names occurring around Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine, with their derivations. Includes some in New Brunswick.
- 392 **Gauthier Larouche, Georges.**  
*Origine et formation de la toponymie de l'archipel de Mingan.*  
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Études et recherches toponymiques 1.  
165 p. Comprend de nombreux noms amérindiens. Deux cartes en hors-textes dont une donnant les noms amérindiens des îles de Mingan.
- 393 **Gauthier-Larouche, Georges.**  
*Québec est bel et bien un nom français.*  
Québec : 1990.  
49 p. Réfutation de la thèse de l'origine amérindienne du mot Québec, avec témoignages et preuves linguistiques.
- 394 **Gauvreau, Marcelle.**  
*Toponymie des îles de Mingan.*  
Bulletin des Sociétés de géographie de Québec et de Montréal. 2.4 (avril 1943) : 48-55.  
Un voyage d'exploration botanique et aussi une étude de folklore linguistique des îles de Mingan. Quelques toponymes autochtones.
- 395 **Gélinas-Surprenant, Hélène.**  
*Standardizing the writing of geographical names.*  
Canoma. 17.1 (July 1991): 1-13.  
Rules for writing the names of geographical features in Canada. On p. 6 official form of names of Indian reserves. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques au Canada.
- 396 **Gélinas-Surprenant, Hélène.**  
*Uniformisation de l'écriture des noms géographiques au Canada.*  
Canoma. 17.1 (juill. 1991) : 1-13.  
Règles qui régissent l'écriture des toponymes au Canada. À la p. 6 on trouve la forme pour les noms des réserves indiennes. Publication bilingue. English title: Standardizing the writing of geographical names in Canada.

1027 **Weber, Linna.**

*Franz Boas' Inuit geographical survey.*

Northern Raven. 4.2 new series (Fall 1984): 2.

During a voyage to Cumberland Sound in 1883 Franz Boas mapped the southern Baffin Island coast and included all geographical names the Inuit gave him. The map, published in Baffin Island in 1885, is surprisingly accurate and has nearly 1,000 Inuit place names for geographical features. During the last few generations about 1/3 of the names have been lost as the older hunters died. There is a wealth of information contained in Inuit geographical names.

1028 **Weber, Linna.**

*From survey to status: processing indigenous names.*

Montréal : 1985.

Paper presented to the Colloquium of Dynamics of Cultural Development: Indigenous places in the North, McGill University, 1985.

1029 **Weber Müller-Wille, Linna.**

*Northern landscapes: the transfers from oral tradition to written opus.*

Sainte-Foy: GETIC, Université Laval, 1992. Social Sciences in the North 1992. Müller-Wille, Ludger, ed.

Abstract of paper presented at the 1st International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. Discussion on the benefits and disadvantages of large-scale surveys conducted between 1981-91 to collect Inuit place names in the Eastern and Central Canadian Arctic.

1030 **Weller, F.S.**

*Nottaway River, showing Ontario, and most of Quebec, including James Bay (map).*

Ottawa: National Map Collection, Public Archives Canada, 1897.

Scale 1" represents 25 miles. Shows portages, Hudson Bay Company posts, names of lakes and rivers, many names based on Indian names from survey by Dr. R. Bell.

1031 **Wells, Roger and Kelly, John W.**

*English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English vocabularies.*

Washington: Bureau of Education, 1890. Circular of Information 2.

72 p. The English-Eskimo vocabulary contains 1750 words. The Eskimo-English vocabulary has over 2,000 words. The Eskimo names for 45 features known by English names are given. Particularly in the area of the Mackenzie Delta.

1032 **Werier, Val.**

*A name for the Guinness book.*

Winnipeg: 1986. Winnipeg Free Press. (July 23, 1986).

Several Native names are discussed, including Kapeekwanapeekeepakeecheewonk Rapids.

1033 **Whalley, George.**

*Legend of John Hornby.*

Toronto: Macmillan, 1962.

367 p. About Hornby's life, travels in the Canadian North and last winter on the Thelon River. Appendix B. Place names. Arranged by topographical area. Place names entered from manuscript maps of Hornby and George Douglas identified. Gives information about origin of the names.

1034 **Wheeler, Everett Pepperrell.**

*List of Labrador Eskimo place names.*

Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953. Anthropological Series 34. Bulletin. National Museum of Canada 131 (1953): 1-105.

105 p. Contains maps and charts. Based on years of travel in the Nain-Okak region. Table of 523 names with sources and location, extent and literal translation. Tabulated according to the orthography recommended by the CPCGN. Following each term is modified Bourquin orthography.

1035 **White, James.**

*Place-names in Quebec.*

see:

Canada. Geographic Board. Ninth report, 1910.

SAMPLE DATA INPUT FORM /  
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SERIES	<input type="text"/>			
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ANNOTATER/ANNOTATEUR	<input type="text"/>			

### SAMPLE DATA INPUT FORM / SPÉCIMEN DE FORMULAIRE D'ENTRÉE DE DONNÉES

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AUTHORS/AUTEURS	Wheeler, Everett Pepperrell.			
TITLE/TITRE	List of Labrador Eskimo place names.			
PUBLISHER/ÉDITEUR	Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953.			
YEAR/ANNÉE	1953			
SERIES	Anthropological Series 34.			
PARENT TITLE/ TITRE DE LA SOURCE	Bulletin.			
PARENT AUTHOR/ AUTEUR DU DOC. HÔTE	National Museum of Canada			
COLLATION	131 (1953): 1-105			
LANG OF TEXT/PUB	E			
ITEM LOC/PROVENANCE	CPCGN, OONL, OOC (GN2 C35 N.34), OORD, OOP, NSHMS			
SOURCE OF INFO/D'INFO	CPCGN-ACTR bibl. p. 11, Geog. Br. bibl. p.9, DOBIS, Bibl. top. du Qué. # 1194			
INFO LOC/EMPL. ARTICLE	CPCGN, OONL			
ISBN*ISSN				
ANNOTATION	105 p. Contains maps and charts. Based on years of travel in the Nain-Okak region. Table of 523 names with sources and location, extent and literal translation. Tabulated according to the orthography recommended by the CPCGN. Following each term is modified Bourquin orthography.			
IND*INUIT*OTHER/AUTRE	Inuit			
COUNTRIES/PAYS	Canada			
REGIONS				
PROV*TERR*STATE/ÉTAT	Newfoundland			
UNIT*FEAT*PLACE/ UNITES*ENT*LIEUX	Labrador, Nain-Okak Region			
NATIVE GROUP/AUTOCHT.				
NATIVE LANG/AUTOCHT.				
METHODOLOGY/MÉTHODES				
ANNOTATER/ANNOTATEUR	Ross			