

Contents:

1. The certification of geographical names

1.1. The specificities of the collection of geographical names in the certification process: differences between the collection aiming at standardization and collection carried out in traditional reambulation

2. Before going into the field: campaign planning and research

- 2.1 step 7: Obtaining and preparing field instruments
- 2.2 step 8: Research, procurement and preparation of the inputs and initial information available for the execution of the pre-field planning
- 2.3 step 9: comparative analysis
- 2.4 Step 10: Fill in the tables of information on the geographical names to be surveyed in the field (Vector File Attributes Table), with the information collected in the office and with the doubts generated in the comparative analysis
- 2.5 step 11 Survey of linguistic doubts

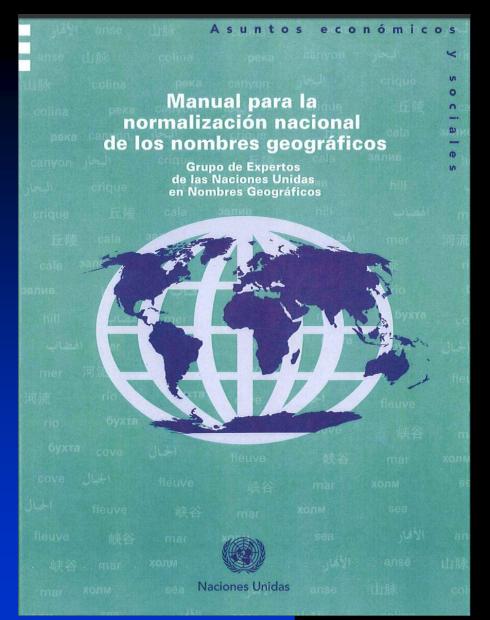
3.during the fieldwork – the work in the field

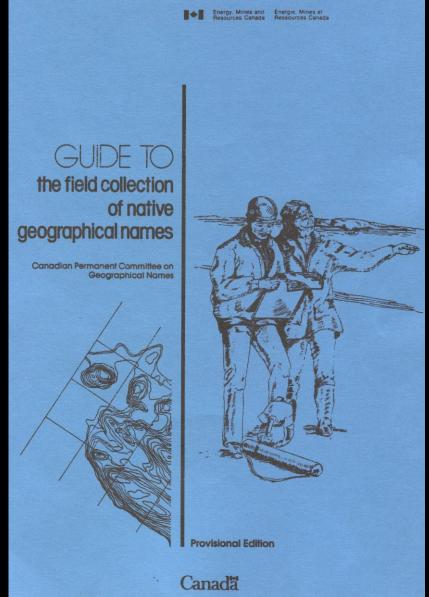
- 3.1 departure of teams for the field
- 3.2 the interviews
- 3.3 verification and proof of traditional spelling
- 3.4 photographs in the field
- 3.5 activities of the supervisor in the work in the field
- 3.6. field office activities
- 3.7. end of the fieldwork

MANUAL DE CERTIFICAÇÃO DE NOMES GEOGRÁFICOS DO MAPEAMENTO SISTEMÁTICO BRASILEIRO

Metodologia para a Coleta

toponymy course, Mani





Fieldwork objectives

- Identify local landmarks/features referred to by people in their day-to-day conversation
- Record well-established names for these features in the area
- Record the nature, location and extent of these features
- Check whether names previously used in maps are still in use

Fieldwork instructions

- Collect names in current usage
- Ascertain their proper spelling (and meaning and pronunciation)
- Indicate location and extent of named object
- Check validity of previously collected names
- Collect photographic and auditory records

Current usage:

- Current versus historical usage
- Oral usage versus written usage
- Local usage versus official usage
- Legal usage versus legislated usage
- Established usage

fieldwork preparation in the office 1

- Find maps of fieldwork area
- Prepare a scheme of the administrative hierarchy
- Preliminary calls to local authorities (to identify informers)
- Make appointments (phone numbers) with officials and other informants
- Prepare announcements in local press/twitter

Fieldwork preparation 2

- Study the characteristics of the area
- Make a list of the generics used there
- Identify the important topographical features in the area
- Compare and list the names occurring on previous maps
- List the discrepancies in the names (make a list of doubtful names)

Mental preparation for fieldwork

- You can only visit this area once, make the most of it!
- Make a list of the doubtful names and linguistic issues encountered
- Envisage problems to be anticipated:
- Prepare for communication and translation problems
- Prepare for transportation problems
- Prepare for problems in finding informants and keeping appointments
- Prepare for animosity on behalf of local population

Finding good informants

- Local authorities that have lived long in the region and have information on recent developments
- Other official persons (religious officials, public notaries, schoolmasters, postmasters) that know the area well
- Local population widely traveled over the area, shopkeepers

Problems with names provided by informants

- How to deal with alternative views of informants (different age groups, locations, race, gender)
- Reference to the object must be clear (example: in conversation, names for settlement and for local administrative areas might be confused)
- The features the topographer wants names for might not overlap with the features the informants has names for (different spatial concepts/no existing names)
- Name changes over time and space

Usage of a name:

- How many informants know the name
- How many informants can locate it?
- Is it used by all types (gender, race, age groups) of people?
- Do people know of other names for the same object
- Which name version is used more or most?
- Are there at least 3-5 informants?

Special name inventory forms:

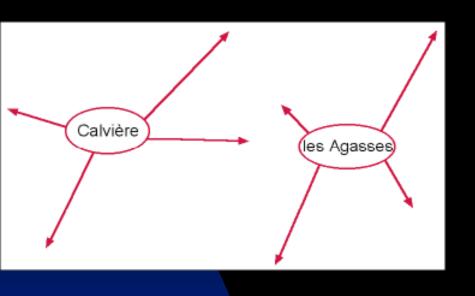
- Sequence or ID number
- Coordinates of the named object
- Feature code or type of named object
- Name as given on this map series (previous edition)
- Name according to previous map series
- Name according to Cadastral maps
- Name according to Inhabitants
- Name according to Public administration
- Attribute data (nr. of inh., height, language, meaning, pronunc.)
- Name as proposed by topographer
- Name as determined by names commission
- Remarks

Curtes en service	Codastre	Habitonts	Administrations publiques		
Commune de	SAINT - LEONARD . DE . NOS.	AT	W-14-		
SAINT-LEONALD DE - NOBLAT	SAINT- LEGUARD - DE-MOBIAT	SAINT-LEOMARO-DE-HOBLAT	SAINT LEONALD DE - NOBLAT		
Commune de	ROZIERS - St . GEOR				
ROZIERS-SAINT-GEORGES	RO Z IERS - SAINT - GEORGE)	ROZIERS-SAINT-GEORGES			
Commune	de SAINT PA				
LAVANO	LASCAUD	LASLAUD	LASCAUD		
LASCAUX - LAYAUD	LAYAUD LA VAUD		LAVALID		
Commune	A' AUGNE				
AUGNE	AUGNE AUGNE		AUGNE		
Commun	de SAINT-AMA	ND. le. PETIT			
St. A MANO . le . Petit	St. AMAND. R. PETIT	St. A MAND. le. PETIT	St. AMAND. P. PETIT		
Commune	de Some-Junion-	LA . BREGERE			
St. Junier le Bregere			St. Jumen. h. BREGERE		
Commune	d' KUKIAT				
AURIAT	AURIAT	AURIAT	AURIAT		

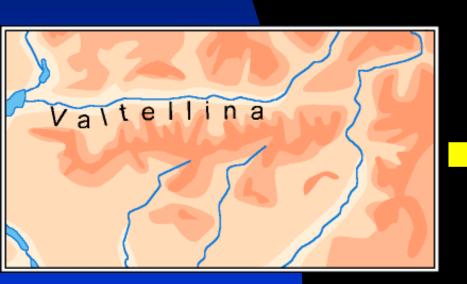
		21			PAGE:		
Observation	x	Ý	Nom proposé par l'opérareur	Nom retenu par la commission de toponymie	Noture du détail	Coda écriture	1/50000
Chatlende ceriture	535	2039	SAJUT. LÉONARD de MOBLAT		Com m	110	
Chipt de propulation	533	2083	ROZIERS SNINT GEORGES		comm	11.2	
	532 533	2084	LAS CAUD LAVAUD		ECAR ECAR	114	
Chil de papu lilim	550	2087	AHGNE		Comm	112	
that the population	554	2036	St . Amano . le. Petis	Saint-Amand-le-Path	Comm	112	
Chyt de population	553	2073	St. Jumen. K. Breggere	Sarat-Junier-la-Bregier	Comm	1/2	
Chyt de population	546	1097	AUXIAT		Comm	112	

French name sheet:

- 1. Name according to current map series
- 2. Name according to cadaster
- 3. Name according to local inhabitants
- 4. Name according to local administration
- 5. Name according to old maps
- 6. coordinates
- 7. Name proposed by topographer
- 8. Name as decided by names bureau 9. 23/03/2018 type 10. map lettering wooderse, Manila 2018

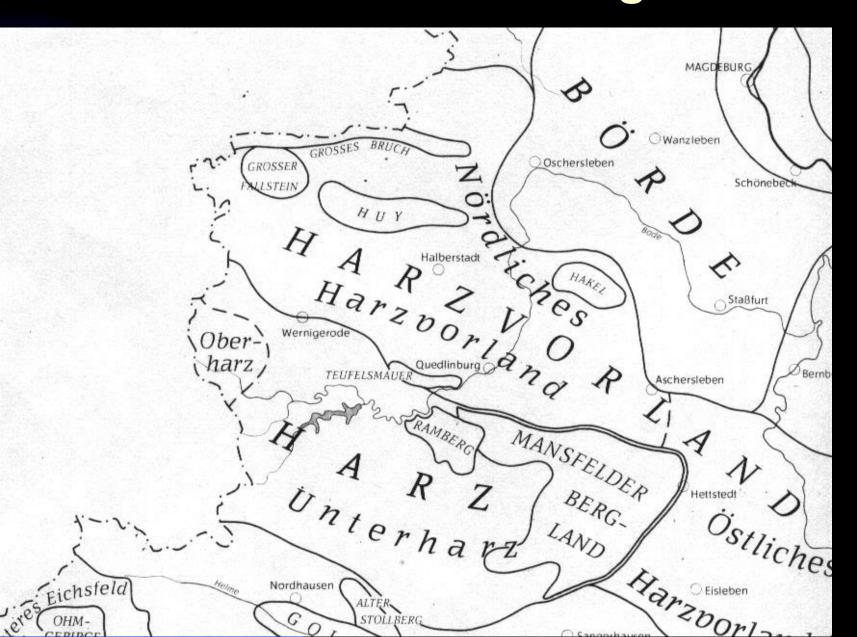


Graphic techniques for showing extent of named linear or aerial objects

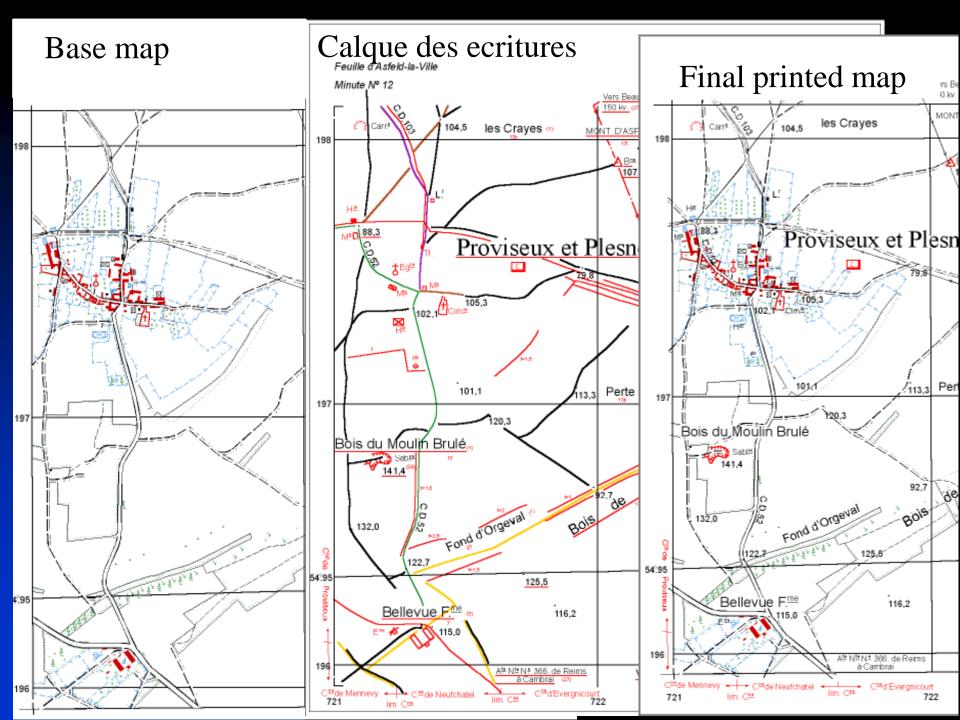


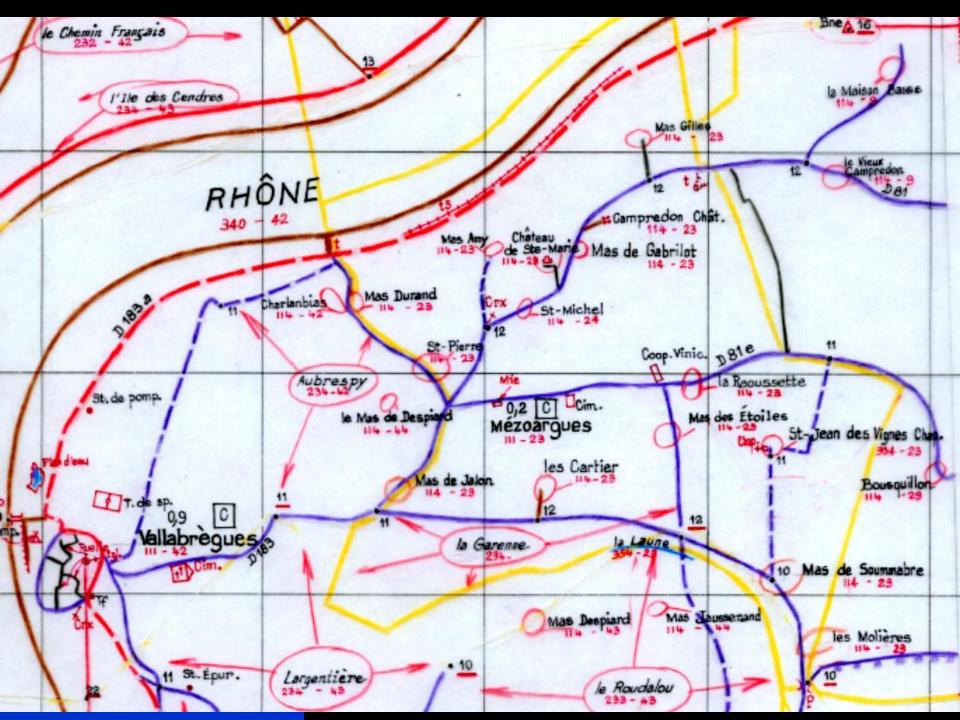


Boundaries of natural regions



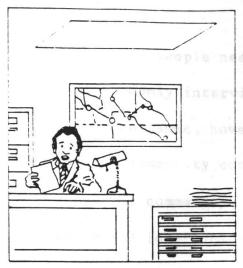






Documentation

- Itinerary
- Names and addresses/phone numbers of informants
- Photographs of name plaques, road signs, names on buildings, street names (listed in field note book)
- Gps measurements and photographs of new features
- Attribute data: settlements: number of inhabitants, administrative function; roads: classification type, number of lanes; railways: number of lanes; rivers, canals: capacity for shipping; forests: height, thickness, density
- Remarks: date of name change, meaning, language,



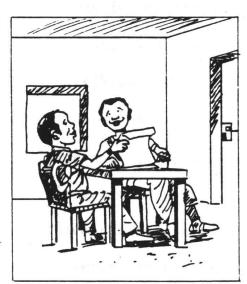
A. Prefield Preparation: field work map and a set of instructions are prepared in the staff office to assist field-worker.



B. Going into the field.



C. Initial contacts: preliminary introduction to local people and getting acquainted with area.



D. Interviewing in the home, school, or office.



E. Interviewing in the field.

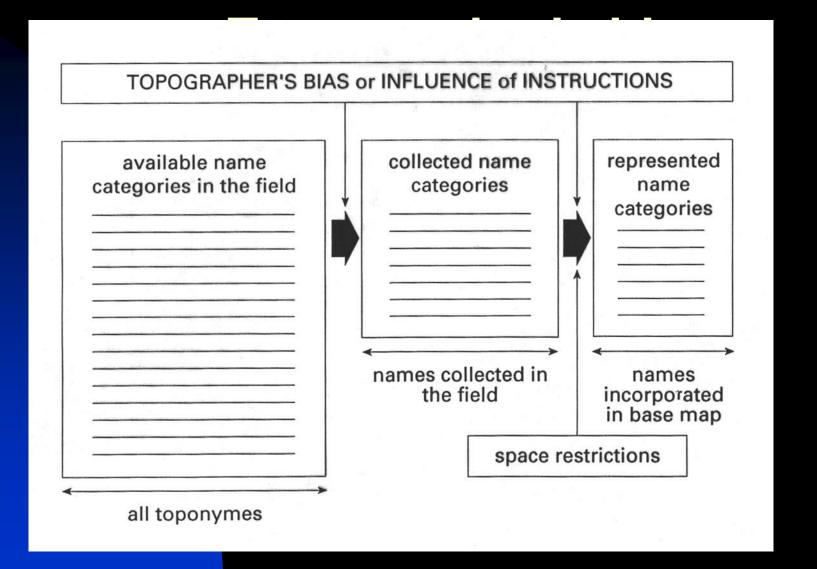


F. Preparing field reports and checking completeness of work.

Instructions for toponymists

- Definition of the feature categories that need names
- Preparation of preliminary names model
- List of sources to be consulted
- Production of a names list
- Production of final names model with letter sizes
- Required names density on final map
- Rules for spacing letters in

- Rules for showing heights
- Rules for selecting fonts, sizes and colours
- Rules for breaking up names, use of hyphens and capital letters
- Rules for documenting the decisions regarding name spellings
- Rules for inserting descriptive terms
- Rules for abbreviations



International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

IPA		ou,o	beau, yeoman, sew, over, soap, roe, oh, brooch, soul, though
SYMBOL		0	ball, balk, fault, dawn, cord, broad, ought
æ	cat, plaid, ca	10	poison, toy
ег,е	mate, bait, g	au	out, bough, cow
e,er	dare, fair, pr	u	rheum, drew, move, canoe, mood, group, through, fluke, su
a	bar, ask, cot	U	wolf, foot, could, pull
	American s	p	map, happen
α	dart, ah, serg	r	rose, rhubarb, marry, diarrhea, wriggle
b	boy, rubber	S	cite, dice, psyche, saw, scene, schism, mass
ts	chip, batch, r	5	ocean, chivalry, vicious, pshaw, sure, schist, prescience, n
d	day, ladder, o		fission, potion
3	many, aesthe	t	walked, thought, phthisic, ptarmigan, tone, Thomas, butter
i	Caesar, quay	θ	thick
f	fake, coffin,	ð	this, bathe
g	gate, beggar,	Λ	some, does, blood, young, sun
h	hot, whom	ju,1u	beauty, eulogy, queue, pew, ewe, adieu, view, fuse, cue, you
hw, M	whale	3 r, 3	yearn, fern, err, girl, worm, journal, burn, guerdon, myrtle
I	pretty, been,	v	of, Stephen, vise, flivver
aı	aisle, aye, sle	w	choir, quilt, will
d ₃	edge, soldier,	j	onion, hallelujah, yet
k	can, accost, s	Z	was, scissors, xylophone, 200, muzzle
1	let, gall	3	rouge, pleasure, incision, seizure, glazier
m	drachm, phle	9	above, fountain, darken, clarity, parliament, cannon, porp
n	gnome, know	ər, ə-	mortar, brother, elixir, donor, glamour, augur, nature, zepl
ŋ	sink, ring, me		