

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ON TOPONYMY

MODULES

DAY 3

19 - 23 JUNE 2023

BALI, INDONESIA



United Nations
Group of Experts on
Geographical Names



BADAN INFORMASI
GEOSPASIAL





UNGEEN

United Nations Group of Experts
on Geographical Names



International Training on Toponymy

Bali, 19 - 23 June
2023

Module 5

Geographical Names Collection

*- Field data collection methods
- Preparation of field data collection*

Peder Gammeltoft





Module 5

A. Geographical Names Collection





Collection of Geographical Names

Why collect geographical names?

- To record what geographical names are being used
- Replenish existing geographical names inventories
- To check for name change
- For societal inclusion
- For research





Collection of Geographical Names

How are geographical names collected?

- Field work
 - Active name-collection in the field
- Collection campaigns
 - Asking public to submit material
 - Collect geographical names at events
- Archival research
 - Extract geographical names from maps
 - Replenish geographical names inventories with historically recorded examples





Collection of Geographical Names

- How are geographical names collected?
 - Field work
 - Active geographical names collection in the field
 - Collection of forms based on knowledge of informants
 - Recording geographical names (in preprinted forms) and their location (on large-scale maps)





Collection of Geographical Names

Aims of field collection

- Collect and record “new” names, as used locally
- Verify existing names on maps
- Identify type of place/feature that is named and its location
- Gather other information about the names or the places/features
- Done carefully and consistently (with notes and maps)
 - Follow up in the office
 - Authorization





Collection of Geographical Names

What do we need to collect?

- What we need to know about a name!
 - Suggestions?
- What are the basics for inclusion in a “gazetteer”?
 - Name, type of feature, coordinates, admin. unit, map #
 - Previously used names – cross-referenced





Collection of Geographical Names

Different uses, different data

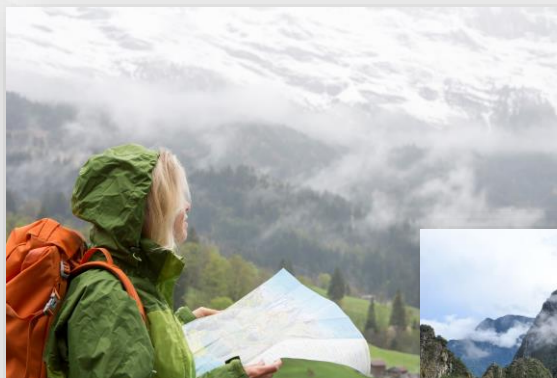
- Small scale maps/atlases
- Large scale maps
- Central administration
- Local government planning
 - Timetables (bus, train)
 - Health centers
 - School locations
- Google Earth; tourism



Collection of Geographical Names

Other means of collecting geographical names?

- Collection campaigns
- Archival research



Collection of Geographical Names

Other means of collecting geographical names?

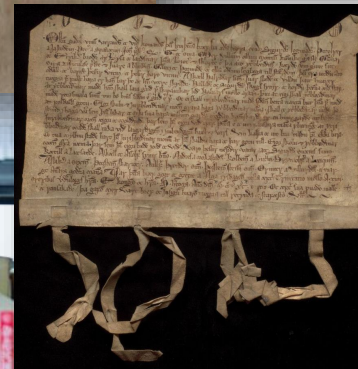
- Collection campaigns
 - Public asked/encouraged to submit material
 - Collection material (forms and maps + return postage) sent on request
 - Requestee/informant information noted in dedicated registry
 - On material return, material archive registered with note to informant registry





Collection of Geographical Names

- How are geographical names collected?
 - Archival research
 - Extract geographical names from maps
 - Use geography to find modern counterpart
 - Take note of age, maker and language used
 - Replenish geographical names inventories with historically recorded examples from:
 - Charters, historical legal documents
 - Geographies, historical accounts
 - Cadastres, taxation registers
 - Censuses, congregational records





Questions?





Module 5

B. Field data collection methods





Field Data Collection Methods

- Manual collection
 - Interviews in the field with informants
 - Paper maps for recording the named place
 - Paper forms for recording geographical names and attribute information
- Digital digital
 - Interviews with informants, on-site or remote
 - Integrated digital applicaton
 - Digital map interface for recording the named place
 - Digital form for recording geographical names and attribute





Field Data Collection Methods

Fieldwork objectives

- Identify local landmarks referred to by people in day-to-day conversation
- Record all names and variant name forms for these landmarks in the area
 - Single out which are well-established (majority) name forms, and which have name forms in minority and indigenous languages
- Record the nature, location and extent of these features
- Check against maps whether previously recorded
- Check if map names are still in use





Field Data Collection Methods



Fieldwork instructions

- Collect names in current use
- Ascertain their proper spelling through pronunciation (and meaning)
 - Collection can include pictures, sound and video recording
- Indicate position of location, and (if possible) extent of named object
- Check validity of previously collected names



Field Data Collection Methods

What is current use?

- Is the recorded form in current use or is it historical?
- Does the spoken form correspond to written form?
- Is local use different from official use?





Field Data Collection Methods

Certainty of a geographical name

- How many informants know the name and can locate it?
 - At least 3-5 informants?
- Is it in general use by all?
 - Culture/language?
 - Gender?
 - age groups?
- Do people know of other names for the same object?
 - Which variant version is used more or most?





Field Data Collection Methods

Name inventory form, known names

- ID number
- Coordinates of the named feature
- Feature code or type
- Name as given on this map series (previous edition)
- Name according to previous map series
- Name according to Cadastral maps
- Name according to local 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





Field Data Collection Methods

Name inventory form, new names

- ID number
- Coordinates of the named feature
- Feature code or type
- Name according to local inhabitants
- Pronunciation of name (phonetic transcription, or ID of recording)
- Name as proposed by recorder
- Remarks





Collection of Geographical Names

Collection process

- Planning from the office
- Fieldwork/field collection
- Processing collected material back in the office





Collection of Geographical Names

Data fields (elements)

- Geographical name
- Variants
- Language
- Pronunciation
- Perceived meaning/narrative
- Feature type
- Administrative unit
 - 1 st and 2nd levels
- Geographical coordinates
 - Points (latitude/longitude)?
 - Lines (open-ended multipoint)?
 - Polygons (closed multipoint)?
- Where to set geographical location?
- historical name forms (processing)
- images of place





Collection of Geographical Names

Means of collection: Fieldwork forms

- There are many different forms developed for collecting data
 - Must be suitable for the information needed
- Individual entries for each named feature, one named place per:
 - Paper sheet, if manual collection
 - Database entry, if digital collection
- Amount of collected data depends on actual need for detail





Manual collection



NUNA-TOP PROJECT

Native (aboriginal) Name:

Syllabics: ᐃᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ

Transcription: Inujjuap Kuunga

Word segments: I/nuj/ju/ap Kuu/nga

Translation: Giant Person's River [Initials of translator]

Map No.:

34 L/B

Location No.:

26

Coordinates:

Add in office

Information:

Entity: river

Official name(s): Innuksuac, Rivière
(on map, in gazetteer, date of approval)

Other names: Qallunaap Kuunga*

Other sources: Saludin d'Angleure 1968, 4-110
(exact reference to other surveys, historical maps and documents, etc.)

Background:

* "White person's river" referring to the first permanent settlement here (Port Harrison)

Inujjuap Kuunga widely known.

Expert's name:

JP

Confirmed by: AW

Interviewer's name:

LM

Place of interview:

Inukjuak

Date of interview:

25 April 1984

(Address and phone number of responsible institution and survey coordinator)



Fortegnelse over stednavne

location

sogn (156) Saurne herred, København amt,
 af (navn) Bøst Jørgensen
 (stilling)
 (adresse)

collector

phonetic writing

Skriftpræg

remarks

Indsendes efter endt optagelse til Stednavneudvalget, Flakstræde 7, København K.

#

ordinary writing

5
6

krey'el, kee'isø
 krey'el, hæl'øð
 moel, æy'øn
 sde: i moel, go'isøn
 'ko:ni:ri:b 'mø:so

Kringelhullet
 Mølleengen
 Store Møllegård
 Kornrup Huse

7

ha, li's

ved vandgrø: i nærhed
 vandet båret op
 denne gård havde denne
 udlod
 sandjord

8

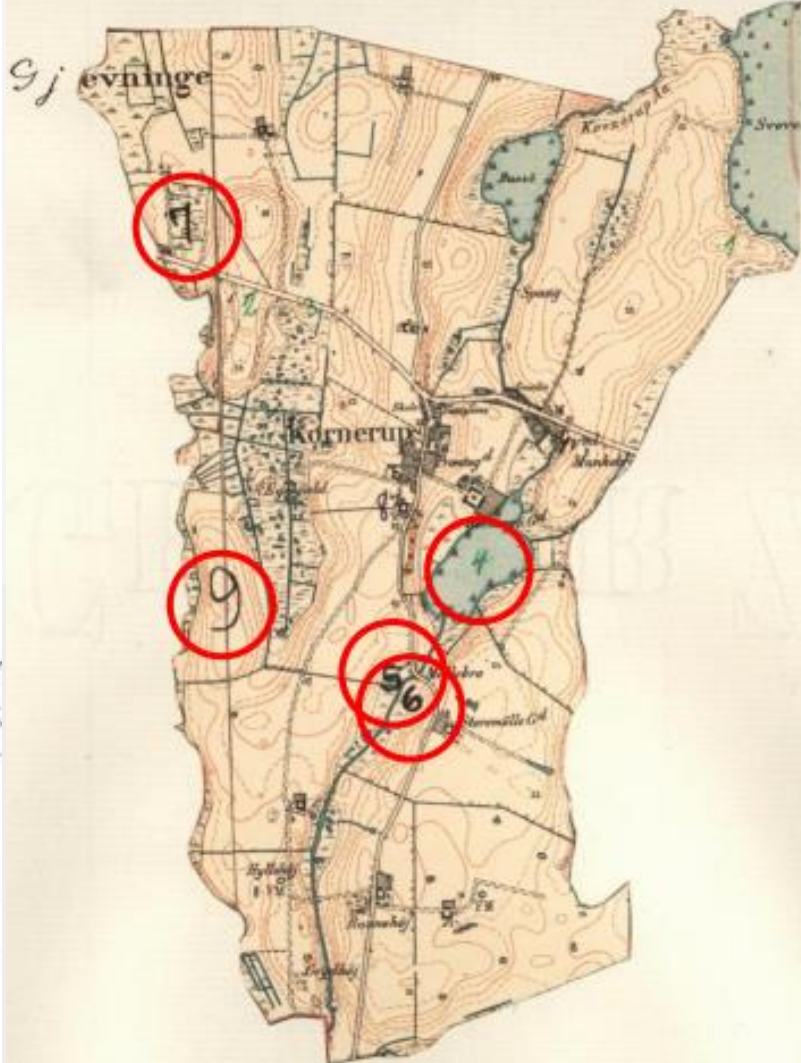
'hø, li's, go'isøn

9

læn'n
 værdøz, læn'
 ko:ni:ri:b 'go'z
 lyltjær 'go'z
 læfd, brø:øn
 hølbyær 'go'z
 'røw'nshøj
 læ:ø, sø'z

Lunden
 Vesterlund
 Kornrupgård
 Lyttjær, gård
 Luftbroen
 Hølbyær, gård
 Rønshøj
 Buesø

gård nord for Luftbroen
 p'z veje til Kettinge
 nordvest for Kornrup





Example from Indonesia

NAME FORM (Use Roman Alphabet)			
Page :		Date/month/year :	
A. DATA REFERENCE			
I. REGION		II. DATA SUPPORT	
1. Province	:	1. Map sheet nr.	:
2. Sub-province (Kabupaten)	:	2. Map sheet name	:
3. District (Kecamatan)	:	3. Nr. of name	:
4. Sub-district (Kelurahan)	:	4. Feature type	:
5. Village (Desa)	:	5. Feature Code	:
B. FIELD			
1.	a. Name used by local government	:	.....
	Written	:	.....
	Oral (pronounced)	:	.....
	b. Original language of name	:	.....
	c. Meaning (if known)	:	.....
2.	a. Any other name now used locally ?		
	1.	2.	
	Written	:	.....
	Oral (pronounced)	:	.....
	b. Original language of name	:	.....
	c. Meaning (if known)	:	.....
3.	What is the meaning of the name which has literal relation with the feature (yes / no)		
	If yes, clarify	:	.....
4.	Name used previously (if any)	:	.....
	a.	Year of use	.....
	b.	Year of use	.....
5.	If feature is kampung/dusun, in which desa / town ?		.....
6.	Population	:	.....
7.	Historical name (if any)	:	.....
		
		
8.	Field remarks	:	.....
9.	Informant : 1.	2.	
C. OFFICE TREATMENT			
1.	Recommended name	:	.....
2.	Location of feature (Center / Mouth)	:	Lat. N/S Long. E
	Head	:	Lat. N/S Long. E
3.	Length of feature	: Km
4.	Area of feature	: Km ²
5.	Elevation	: m (msl)
Surveyor : 1. 2.			



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Digital collection

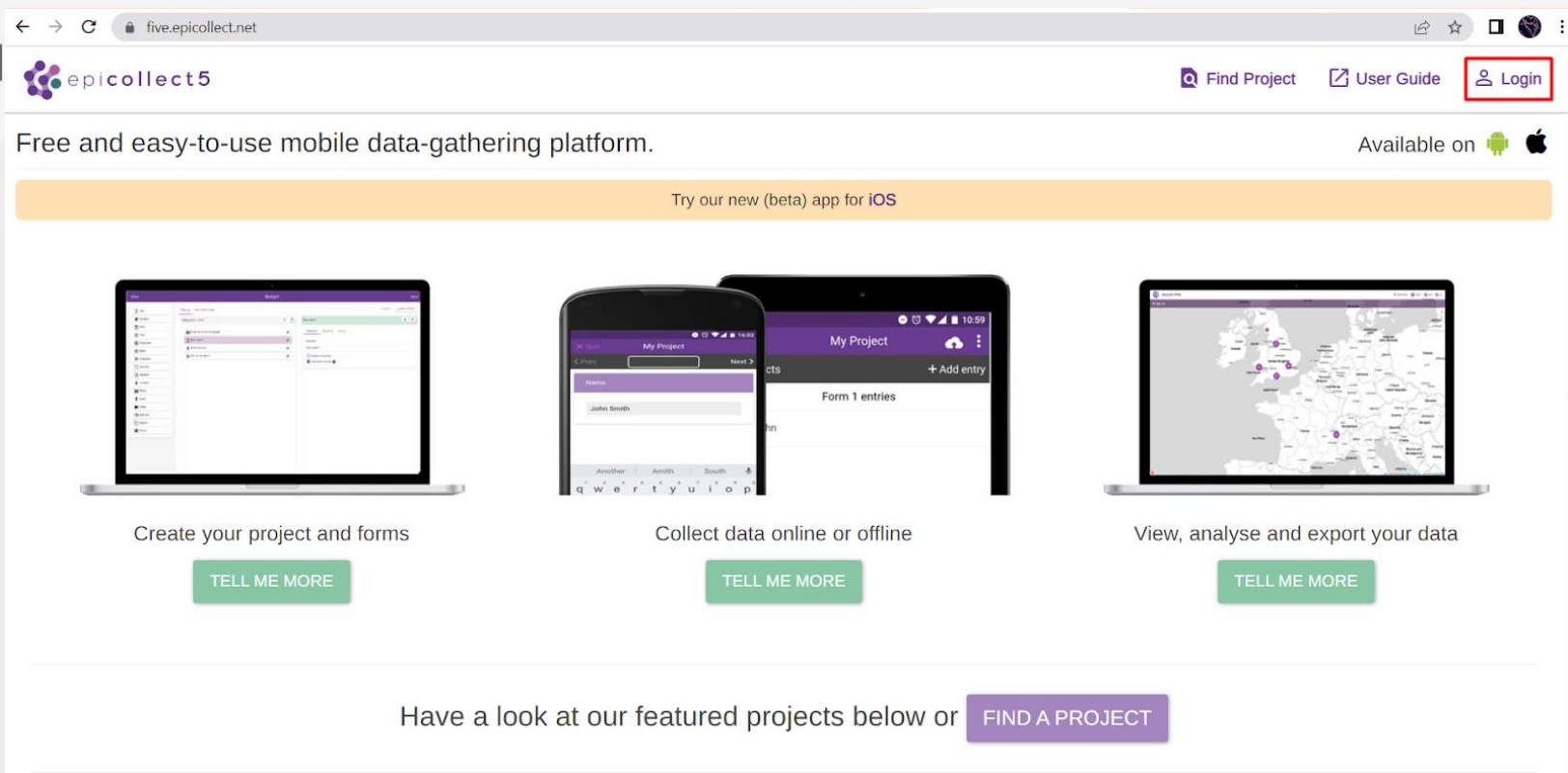




Digital collection

- Create application or use preset template
- Go through the functions and see if all necessary ones are present
- Make sure the application adheres to standard set up
- Test
 - Data entry functionality
 - Data capture
 - Map functionality
 - Download functionality





The screenshot shows the EpiCollect5 website interface. At the top left is the UNGEEN logo. The main header features the EpiCollect5 logo, a search icon, and links for 'Find Project', 'User Guide', and 'Login' (the 'Login' link is highlighted with a red box). Below the header, the text reads 'Free and easy-to-use mobile data-gathering platform.' and 'Available on' followed by Android and Apple logos. A yellow banner below this says 'Try our new (beta) app for iOS'. The main content area is divided into three columns, each with a device image and a description:

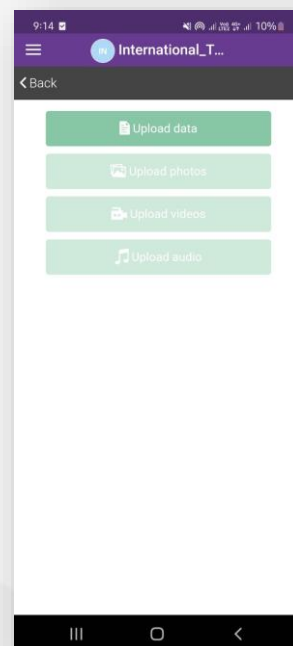
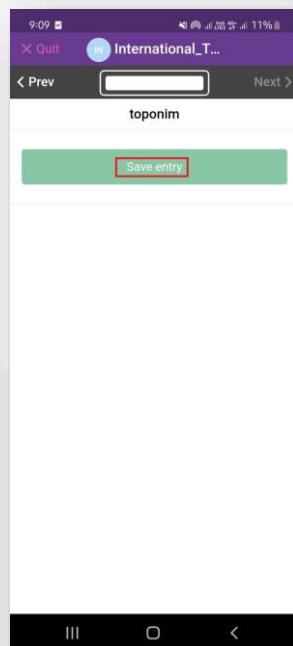
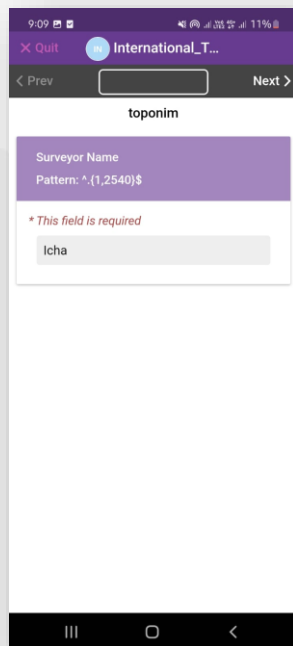
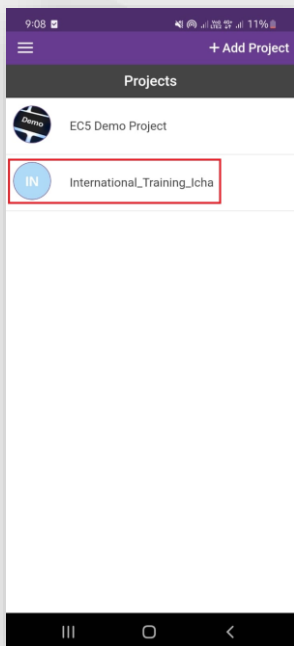
- Column 1:** A laptop displaying a project management interface. Text: 'Create your project and forms'. Below it is a green button labeled 'TELL ME MORE'.
- Column 2:** A smartphone and a tablet displaying data collection forms. Text: 'Collect data online or offline'. Below it is a green button labeled 'TELL ME MORE'.
- Column 3:** A laptop displaying a map of Europe with data points. Text: 'View, analyse and export your data'. Below it is a green button labeled 'TELL ME MORE'.

At the bottom of the main content area, there is a text prompt: 'Have a look at our featured projects below or' followed by a purple button labeled 'FIND A PROJECT'.

An example: **EpiCollect5**



Digital collection (teaser)





Questions?





Module 5

C. Field data collection preparation





Field Data Collection Preparation

- Office preparation
- Sourcing good informants
 - Problems with names provided by informants
- Mental preparation

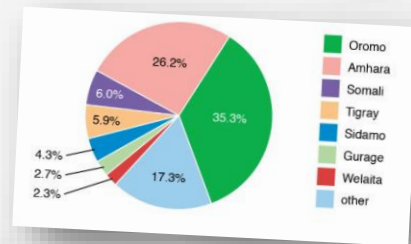
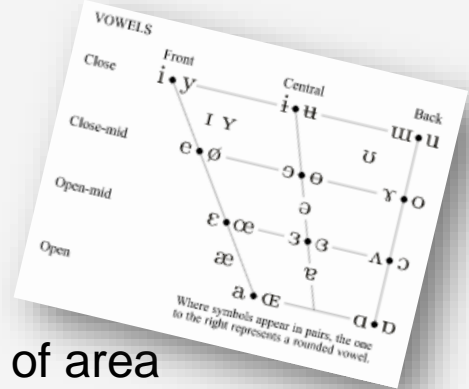




Field Data Collection Preparation

Office fieldwork preparation, digital collection 1/2

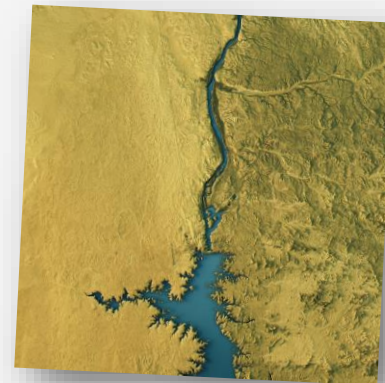
- Check linguistic research for overview of language situation of area
- Orient yourself on maps of fieldwork.
 - Note existing geographical names
- Compare and list the names occurring on previous maps
- Make a list of the generics (and their languages) used there
- Note down the administrative hierarchy



Park
Port
Pueblo
Rendezvous



Field Data Collection Preparation



Office fieldwork preparation, digital collection 2/2

- Study the characteristics of the area
 - Geography
 - Geology
 - History
- Make calls and appointments
 - Local authorities and identified informers*
- Prepare announcements in local press/twitter



- Identify the important topographical features in the area
- Note events important for naming (e.g. population changes)





Field Data Collection Preparation



Mental preparation

- 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 residents with in-depth knowledge
- Local authorities long established in the region with up-to-date knowledge, and religious officials, public notaries, school- and postmasters that know the area well





Field Data Collection Preparation

Sourcing good informants

- Born and bred local residents with in-depth knowledge
- Local authorities long established in the region with up-to-date knowledge of developments in the area
- Other official persons that know the area well: religious officials, public notaries, schoolmasters and postmasters





Field Data Collection Preparation

Problems with names provided by informants

- How to deal with alternative information from informants?
(different places of origin, age groups, race, gender)
 - Reference to the object must be clear (name and its feature type must be clear)
 - Established named places may not correspond with named places of informants of other cultures/ethnicities
 - different spatial concepts
 - differences in sustenance
 - no existing names owing to lack of need in culture
 - Name changes and spatial changes over time





Questions?

