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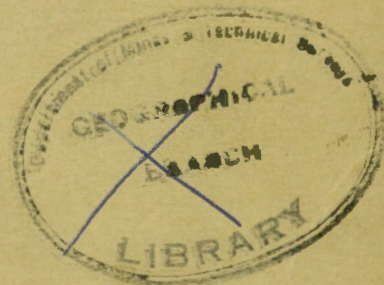
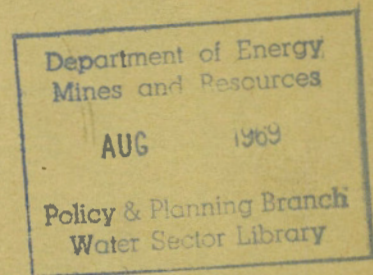
CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA  
BULLETIN No. 131

List of  
LABRADOR ESKIMO PLACE NAMES

By  
E. P. Wheeler, 2nd

1953



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List of Labrador Eskimo place names



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EMR CANADA  
Issued under the authority of  
The Minister of Resources and Development  
Ottawa

1953

*Dedicated to the Inuit of Labrador, a lovable people whose culture is being destroyed without provision of an adequate substitute. Let us at least treat with respect their names for the lands we inherit from them.*

## FOREWORD

Everett Pepperrell Wheeler, 2nd, B.A., M.S., Ph.D., F.G.S.A., is an American geologist who spent much of the period from 1926 to 1941 carrying out geologic exploration and mapping in northern Labrador. During this time he became greatly interested in the Eskimos and their language, and particularly in the Eskimo place names. The lists which he has compiled have been carefully checked by Moravian missionaries of the region. Such missions have been in existence in Labrador for two hundred years.

The National Museum of Canada has long been interested in the Eskimo language. Extensive study of it has been made by Diamond Jenness, a former member and chief of its Anthropological Division. The present bulletin may therefore be considered as a supplement to Dr. Jenness's work.

Besides being of general interest to the ethnologist and student of the Eskimo language, the volume may serve a special purpose in suggesting changes that have taken place through the course of time in the Eskimo language and grammar owing to the fact that many of the names mentioned date back a considerable period. It should also be of interest to the geographer as some of the names may offer evidence regarding the possibility of changes in the climate of the region and in the relative levels of land and sea since the names were first applied.

Similar lists of Eskimo names used in Greenland have been published by the Danish government.

F. J. ALCOCK,  
*Chief Curator.*

OTTAWA, November 10, 1952.

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**List of  
LABRADOR ESKIMO PLACE NAMES**

**INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This list of Eskimo place names is based on many years of travel, often with Eskimos, in the Nain-Okhakh Region. Most of the inhabitants contributed information, either as travelling companions or as hosts. Unfortunately, the early work on place names was not systematic. Consequently, it is no longer possible to trace much of the information to its source. Those whose contributions were specifically noted are listed among the references on pages 6-7. Among them the late Rev. Paul Hettasch of the Moravian Church deserves especial mention. Without his unstinting help and intimate knowledge of the Eskimo language, this would have been impossible. He was kind enough to go over all lists of place names made before his death. Consideration was given to dedicating the work to him, but it was believed that he would have preferred that it be dedicated to the people to whom he gave a long life of affectionate service.

Doubtless there are some errors, even in the regions with which the author is most familiar, despite Mr. Hettasch's best efforts. For these the author must take full responsibility, especially since he has been so rash as to question the latter's conclusions in some cases. Where errors occur, he can only plead that the possibilities of error in a work of this kind are legion and that where they occur they show a perverse ability to survive that far exceeds the vitality of accurate data.

To increase the scope of the work, many place names have been included from regions beyond those with which the author is intimately acquainted, even though this greatly increases the possibilities of error. The sources from which these names have been drawn are listed among the references on pages 6-7. Reichel's maps have been the most productive among them. Even with these additions the work is by no means complete. Not even all the names given in these references have been included. For instance, it seemed pointless to list names where both their meaning and the features to which they applied could not be determined. It is hoped that this extension of the work will not cause the writer to be considered guilty of trespassing on territory where the place names are the responsibility of others.

**FORM OF NAMES**

Every farmer along a brook may call it Clear "Krik," but the map-maker would transform this name into Clear Creek to conform with the best usage of the language. In a language like Eskimo, with no written literature, or even orthography, of its own, the question of what constitutes good usage is difficult. Erdmann, Bourquin, Perrett, and Hettasch have studied the language with care and appreciation. Their conclusions seem the best available, and preferable to those of people whose ear has not been trained by long and sympathetic contact with the Eskimos. To

further invalidate the conclusions of the stranger, they may be based on the pronunciation of a single individual whose enunciation may or may not be good, more likely not in these days when teeth are becoming notable by their scarcity in the mouth of the mature Eskimo.

A person who has lived among Eskimos for a time, even though his command of the language may not be good, soon comes to recognize a difference between the blurred, slovenly speech of some and the clear, chant-like expression of others. Those with a good knowledge of the language can recognize regional variations comparable to those in different parts of the United States. There is an old Eskimo saying that the Hope-dale people talk like white men, Nain people talk like children, and Okhakh people talk like men.

So far as possible without unduly straining actual usage, place names have been made to conform with the principles of grammar set forth by Bourquin (20)<sup>1</sup>; whereas the dictionaries of Bourquin (20) and Erdmann (21) have been used for the spelling of roots unless there was some good reason for superseding these authorities. Mr. Hettasch's judgment has been an important factor in deciding whether aberrations from Bourquin and Erdmann were good present-day usage rather than individual or local peculiarities that should be modified.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIST

In the first column of the tables the names are numbered consecutively. This provides a compact means of referring to any particular name.

In the second column the names are given, using the orthography of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use<sup>2</sup>. This has been obtained by a system of transliteration from the Bourquin orthography (20), which is given in the third column, with one important modification. "Q" has been substituted for Bourquin's "khel-K", in accordance with Danish practice, to avoid the necessity of using a special character. The Bourquin spelling is given since distinctions of importance are made in it from the point of view of structure and meaning, but for which no allowance has been made in the R.G.S. II system.

In the fourth column is given the authority for the Bourquin spelling. The numbers correspond to those in the list of references. Where these numbers are *italicized*, the authority quoted is supported by one or more other authorities.

In the fifth column is given the geographic feature to which the name applies. So far as possible this is given in accordance with Eskimo usage. However, our conceptions of geographic units do not correspond to those of the Eskimos in many cases. It would seem that their names often apply to practically significant units, such as a wooded section of shoreline, without regard to the topographic completeness of the unit. Misunderstanding, or practical considerations that would not appeal to the Eskimos have doubtless led me to extend many names beyond their accurate limits.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers refer to the list of references on pp. 6-7.

<sup>2</sup> Royal Geographical Society Technical Series No. 2: Alphabets of Foreign Languages, second edition, 1933, pp. xii-xv.

In the sixth column the size of the geographic feature is given, and in the seventh the direction in which this size is measured. The direction is given from the source downwards on streams, from the head towards the mouth on bays, and from the base towards the tip on capes, peninsulas, and points. An exception to this rule is when the width of a broad bay or point is designated in the sixth column. In that case the direction is the same as that measured. Occasionally the height of a feature is more significant than its horizontal extent, and in that case its size may be indicated by the elevation of its summit above sea-level in feet. The purpose of these two columns is to help to identify the features in areas where the geographic co-ordinates are not as yet too precisely known.

The eighth and ninth columns give the latitude and longitude of the centre of the feature. Measurements are generally given to the nearest minute of arc, though where the feature is small enough to make it desirable and the mapping is sufficiently accurate to warrant it, values may be given to tenths of a minute. They are taken from the Dominion of Canada Air Navigation Charts (29) in areas not covered by larger scale maps. These include British Admiralty Chart No. 265 (25) and the maps by Alexander Forbes (31). In the vicinity of Okhakh Bay (Latitude 57° 30' N.) recent mapping, as yet unpublished, indicates that actual geographic positions are about one minute farther north and two minutes farther west than are indicated on the Air Navigation Charts. Similarly, in the vicinity of Khingughutik Lake, west end, they are one minute farther south and two minutes farther east than the map indicates. Around 56 degrees north latitude there are indications that latitudes may be too small and longitudes too large by one minute on the Air Navigation Charts. In at least some cases in the last area, latitudes and longitudes are given on the basis of my field maps rather than those of the Air Navigation Charts.

In the tenth column is given the authority on which the identity and location of the feature is based. Again, references in *italics* are corroborated by other sources.

In the eleventh column is given the meaning of the name. The authority for the meaning is the same as that for either the location or the spelling of the name, unless a special reference is given. British Admiralty Chart No. 265 (25) was studied all one evening by several of the older and more intelligent Eskimos. The changes in place names on that chart are the result of their findings and may be considered reliable.

In the twelfth column are included any pertinent comments on the other data. Commonly some explanation of questioned data in other columns is given here, and an elucidation of the meaning or structure of the name may be given. All *italicized* Eskimo words or syllables in this column, or in the preceding column, are in the modified Bourquin orthography.

Question marks are used freely throughout the table to indicate all points on which there is any uncertainty. The inclusion of so much questionable material needs justification, since it may be argued that if the data are so unreliable they should be omitted. In some cases part of the information about a place name is inaccurate, but omission of the name on that account would result in loss of other information that is accurate and valuable. Indicating what material is open to question may



prevent official changes of names that are as yet unwarranted. Some questionable material has been included simply to indicate the possible inaccuracies of present official names. Finally, the question marks help to call attention to material that is in need of revision. It is to be hoped that future field work will make it possible to remove many of them, introducing corrections where necessary.

### PRONUNCIATION

There are several points that should be especially observed by the person who is attempting to pronounce Eskimo names correctly. The combination "ng" is always a single sound, as in singing, never as in "ungodly". These two letters constitute a single consonant sound. Where two consonant sounds occur together, the first is so faintly sounded as to escape notice in many, if not all, cases. For some time I thought the name of an Eskimo was Laura, but eventually found that she had been christened Clara. An Eskimo, trying hard to pronounce an English consonant pair, will often solve the problem by injecting a neutral "e", for example "Celara". Such facts tempt one to consider the first of a consonant pair to be no more than a stop. Possibly this applies especially to the letter "r" followed by a consonant. One of the most marked differences between the outsider who has studied the Eskimo language in books and the Eskimos themselves is the overemphasis of "r" by the outsider. In this respect the pronunciation diverges most from the R.G.S. II system, according to which "r" is "as in English; should be distinctly pronounced." In Eskimo words its chief effect when followed by a consonant is to broaden the vowel sound that precedes it, and it is scarcely detectable as a distinct sound by itself.

### CONCLUSION

The purposes which this list of place names can serve are various. Possibly an ethnologist would find it of use. It should cast some light on the Labrador dialect of the Eskimo language. It might even be of use in delimiting Eskimo groups along the coast. Certain names or their compounds seem universal (e.g. Tessiuyakh). Others seem confined to certain sections of the coast, though abundant enough in the section where they occur (e.g. Nuasornak, Attanarsuk), suggesting differences in local usage.

Another purpose which this list can serve is to make readily accessible information about the meaning and significance of the place names. Because of the descriptive character of many of them, this knowledge can help the traveller to know when he has reached a given place, or to know what to expect when he gets there. The stories connected with some of the names have a piquant quality which makes them worthy of record and commemoration by use of the name.

The primary purpose is an attempt to standardize the spelling. The writer's maps of the Nain and Okhakh regions<sup>1</sup> were published while his ideas about the place names and their orthography were still nebulous. They were in a similar condition when British Admiralty Chart No. 265

<sup>1</sup> The Geographical Review, vol. 20, 1930; vol. 25, 1935; vol. 28, 1938.

(25) was in preparation and the author's opinion was asked about the best form for the Eskimo names. Because of this he is responsible for a good deal of inaccuracy and inconsistency in that area. He would like to rectify the mistakes so far as possible. Aside from that, the spelling of Eskimo place names on other maps and charts of the coast suffers from the use of various systems of orthography ranging from Bourquin's essentially German system to attempts at phonetic spelling by people with varying degrees of familiarity with the Eskimo language and phonetics. The situation is made even worse by corruption of Eskimo names and just plain errors in copying from earlier maps. Standardization by clearing up these errors and inconsistencies should remove one of the major obstacles to the general use of the Eskimo place names.

These names deserve official recognition both on the grounds of priority and local usage. A large number of them appear on Reichel's map (35). They are the names used by settlers and Eskimos alike from Maghovich north. This last point makes them of practical value to those who may wish to reach specified places with local guides. General use of these names would be a factor in promoting pride of heritage among the Labrador Eskimos, something that is receiving woefully little encouragement at the present time.

## REFERENCES

Captain familiar with Newfoundland fishermen's names—

- (1) Joshua Winsor

## ESKIMOS

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1A) William Able        | (10) Mathew Moses            |
| (2) Migail Artsitata     | (11) Anton Noah              |
| (2A) Abile Artsitatajok  | (11A) Tommy Okkoatsiajuak    |
| (3) Evalde Dan           | (11B) Lucas Okkoatsiajuak    |
| (3A) Nathan Friede       | (12) Joase Onalik            |
| (4) Abija Green          | (13) Amandius Parnniguniak   |
| (5) Adam Green           | (14) Susy Parnniguniak       |
| (6) Enoch Qargjusak      | (15) Peter from George River |
| (7) Dan Kora             | (16) Abile Set               |
| (8) Ludy                 | (17) Tom Winters             |
| (9) Martin Martin        | (18) Willie Winters          |
| (9A) Solomon Mitsuk      | (19) Jaco Tuklavina          |
| (9B) Ephraim Merkorarsuk | (19A) Baffinland Eskimo      |
| (9C) Amelia Merkorarsuk  | (19B) Tomas Tuklavina, Jr.   |

## LITERATURE

- (20) Bourquin, Theodor. Grammatik der Eskimo-Sprache. London, 1891.  
 (21) Erdmann, Friedrich. Eskimoisches Wörterbuch. Budissin. Vol. 1, 1864. Vol. 2, 1866.  
 (22) Forbes, Alexander. Northernmost Labrador mapped from the air. Amer. Geogr. Soc. Special Publication No. 22, 1938.  
 (23) Notes on the geography of Labrador. Science, Vol. II, 1888, p. 77-79.  
 (23A) Hawkes, E. W. The Labrador Eskimo. Canada, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Memoir 91, 1916, p. 125.  
 (23B) The Polar Record, Vol. 5, 1950, p. 450.  
 (24) Wallace, Dillon. The long Labrador Trail. Chicago, 1935, p. 250.

## MAPS AND CHARTS

- (24A) British Admiralty Plan No. 223, Hopedale.  
 (25) British Admiralty Chart No. 265, Labrador—Approaches to Nain and Port Manvers.  
 (26) British Admiralty Chart No. 375, Labrador—Sandwich Bay to Nain including Hamilton Inlet.  
 (27) British Admiralty Chart No. 863, Hudson Bay and Strait.  
 (28) Coleman, A.P. Northeastern part of Labrador and New Quebec. Canada, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Memoir 124, 1921. Maps in pocket.  
 (29) Dominion of Canada Air Navigation Charts, 8 miles to the inch. Preliminary Edition, 1942.  
 (30) Forbes, Alexander. Northernmost Labrador mapped from the air. Amer. Geogr. Soc. Special Publication No. 22, 1938. Fig. 17, p. 16.  
 (31) ——— *Ibidem*. Maps in slip cover.  
 (32) Hawkes, E. W. The Labrador Eskimo. Canada, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Memoir 91, 1916. Map in pocket.  
 (33) Packard, A. S. The Labrador Coast, New York, 1891. Map after Reichel facing p. 194.  
 (34) ——— *Ibidem*. Map opposite p. 232.  
 (35) Reichel, L. T. Chart of the coast of Labrador, 1862. Tracing in Newfoundland Crown Lands office.  
 (36) ——— Aufnahmen der Umgegend von Okak und Nain in Labrador. Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen, 1863, Tafel 5, opposite p. 160.  
 (36A) Watkins, H. G. River exploration in Labrador. The Geographical Journal, Vol. LXXV, 1930, plate opposite p. 208.  
 (37) Weiz, Samuel. Nordspitze von Labrador, 1868. Reproduced in Science Vol. 11, p. 78, 1888.  
 (38) ——— Manuscript map of northern Labrador dated c. 1880, reproduced by Forbes (Reference No. 22).

## MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (39) Paul Hettasch       | (40) Walter Perrett   |
| (39A) Siegfried Hettasch | (40A) William Peacock |

## BILINGUAL SETTLERS

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (41) Albert Edmonds  | (44A) Bella Lyall     |
| (42) John Edmonds    | (45) Sam Lyall        |
| (43) Chesley Ford    | (45A) William Metcalf |
| (44) Amandius Harris | (46) Amos Voisey      |
|                      | (47) Jim Webb         |

## MISCELLANEOUS

- (48) With modifications or additions based on Bourquin's Grammatik (Reference No. 20)
- (49) Name appears on maps that have been examined by Eskimos without criticism. Source not recorded.

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
1	Ablō' ghiakh	Abloriaq	21	bay?	8 m. long?	N40W?
2	Abluilluk	?	29	bay	18 m. long	N55W
3	A' dlatōkh	Adlatōq	39	bay	8 m. long	N55E
4	A' dlavik	Adlavik	39	bay islands harbour island	6 m. long 6 m. across 1 m. across 2.5 m. long	N60E N45W
5	A' gharvik	Āggarvik	39	islands	0.5 m. long	E-W
6	A' ghisekh?	Agiseq?	39	islet	54 ft. elev.	—
7	A' ghlutōkh?	Aglutōq?	21, 48	bay?	1.5 m. long	N15E
8	A' ilik	Ailik	39	bay	5 m. long	N20E
9	A' ivekhtōkh	Aiveqtōq	39	lake	85 m. long	E
10	Aḡhayui'tut	Aqqajuitut	20, 48	islets	1.8 m. long	N65E
11	A' khpiksē	Aqpikse	29, 20	bay	1 m. long	N80E
12	A' khpiktō' kh	Aqpiktōq	39, 48	island	1.5 m. across	—
13	A' khpiktō' b Kitta'	Aqpiktōb Kitta	39	island	2.2 m. long	N75E
14	A' kkudlekh	Akku' lleq	39	island	0.5 m. across	—

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
59° 57'?	65° 06'?	38	The step. Indicating a stage on the journey across the Labrador Peninsula(?).	All these data need corroboration.	1
59° 30'	65° 20'	29	?	Could this be Abloghiakh, differently spelled and located?	2
55° 13'	60° 30'	17	The place of many Indians.	Erdmann's <i>ll</i> now pronounced <i>dl</i> .	3
54° 54'	59° 00'	29	The place of killing Indians.	Erdmann's <i>ll</i> now pronounced <i>dl</i> . Name probably indicates places where Indians were massacred by Eskimos in the past.	4
55° 01'	58° 52'	29			
55° 01'	58° 52'	29			
57° 11'	61° 30'	35			
56° 16'	60° 53'	19	The place of making a scraping noise on the ice to attract seals (44).	Also interpreted as the place of stopping the dogs by saying <i>á</i> (19). In that case it should be spelled Akhghavik ( <i>aggavik</i> ).	5
56° 38'	60° 49'	3	The nice little fat high one(?).	Root and structure obscure.	6
59° 04'?	63° 17'?	37	The place of many seal blow-holes in the ice.	Aglotok (37). Suggests Aghlotokh may be correct. Exact location uncertain from Weiz's map.	7
55° 13'	59° 12'	35	The place having sleeves.	Name refers to shape of bay, with two branches at its head.	8
53° 45'	59° 30'	33	The place of many walruses ( <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> ).	Walruses used to drop their pups there among willows on sandy shores(?).	9
56° 18'	61° 11'	19	The place where the seals never dive.	According to legend, seals used to be so numerous here that some were always visible.	10
56° 33'	61° 42'	49	Plenty of bakeapples ( <i>Rubus Chamaemorus</i> )!	An exclamatory suffix not given by Bourquin.	11
56° 13'	61° 16'	49	The place of many bakeapples.	( <i>Rubus Chamaemorus</i> ).	12
56° 13'	61° 12'	?	The one outside of Akhpiktokh (q.v.).	—	13
56° 45'	61° 20'	3?	The middle one.	—	14

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
15	A' kkudliā' luk	Akku' Iliāluk	12	brook	25 m. long	N80E
16	A' kkalaituā' luk	Akkulaituāluk	21, 48	island	3 m. long	N75E
17	Akkulai' tut	Akkulaitut	21, 48	islands	1·7 m. across	—
18	Akkulia' kh	Akkuliaq	39	ridge	3 m. long 1,300 ft. elev.	N75E
19	Akkuliakha' ttakh	Akkuliaqattaq	39	peninsula peninsula peninsula point	2 m. long 6 m. long 4 m. long 0·7 m. wide	E E S80E N50W
20	Akla' khtalik	Aklaqatalik	39	island	1·5 m. across	—
21	Akōghua' ghusekh?	Akoguaruseq?	39	? islands	1·3 m. long	N30W
22	Akōghuā' luk?	Akoguāluk?	39	island	1 m. long	N15W
23	A' kpalik	Akpalik	20, 48	island	1 m. long	N20E
24	A' kpasinā' k	Akpasinak	39	lake	1·5 m. long	N30W
25	A' kpatō' kh	Akpatōq	20, 48	island	20 m. across	—

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 27'	63° 02'	12	The big middle one.	So named because it is a big brook lying between two major sledge routes to the interior (12).	15
56° 47'	61° 13'	49	The big group lying close together.	Possibly includes the small islands close south of it.	16
56° 20.5'	61° 12'	3	The ones that lie close together.	—	17
56° 15.7'	62° 32'	3?	The rather high land mass between two low areas.	Commonly, but not always, between arms of the sea or a lake (39). Also the nasal bone.	18
56° 16'	61° 41'	46?	The rather high land mass between two low areas.	Commonly, but not always, between arms of the sea or a lake (39).	19
56° 28'	62° 00'	3?			
56° 37'	61° 58'	49			
57° 32.7'	61° 56.7'	36			
56° 12'	61° 09'	?	The black bear ( <i>Euarctos americanus</i> ) place.	Too far from the wooded bay country for a normal occurrence. An individual strayed to the island over the ice, or a carcass drifted to it(?).	20
56° 17'	60° 53'	11?	The minor ("false") one lying between two (11).	Derived from <i>akoguarpoq</i> : it is between two (11)? Might be connected with <i>akkuneg</i> : that which lies between? If so, the first <i>k</i> should be double. <i>Akugungutsit</i> may be the same name incorrectly spelled(?).	21
56° 17'	60° 50'	?	The big one lying between two (11).	Cf. No. 21, comments for derivation and possible misspelling.	22
55° 52'	60° 37'	29	The razor-billed auk ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) place.	—	23
57° 54'	62° 11'	?	The sunken one(?).	Derived from <i>akparpoq</i> : it becomes lower. Structure obscure. Refers to the lowness of the lake compared with the surrounding country.	24
60° 30'	68° 00'	29	The place of many razor-billed auks ( <i>Alca torda</i> ).	—	25



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
26	Akpau' mē	Akpaume	39	island	2.5 m. long	N50W
27	Alituā' luk	Alituāluk	39	mountain	2,000 ft. elev.	—
28	A' llaghaiyai'	Allagaijai	39	hill	800 ft. elev.	—
29	A' llaghaiyai' vik	Allagaijaivik	39	hill	2,170 ft. elev.	—
30	Alukpaluk	?	29	bay	4 m. across	
31	Ama' khtök	Amāqtük	39, 48	2 islands	1 m. long	N60E
32	Ama' rvik	Amārvik	39	islet	0.7 m. long	N80E
33	A' mēghakh	Amēraq	39	hill	1,100 ft. elev.	
34	Amēghoyua' ghusekh	Amerojuaruseq	39	island	0.5 m. long	N80W

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 39'	62° 03'	49	The lower place(?).	From <i>akpaumivog</i> : it is lower. Structure obscure. So named because the island is lower than the surrounding mainland.	26
58° 38'	63° 25'	10?	The big forbidden or taboo place.	From <i>alitoq</i> : something taboo. Perhaps a hunter's family broke taboo here, eating the wrong kind of meat. As a result the hunter's kill took the taste or smell of what his family had eaten (44).	27
56° 40.5'	61° 08'	49	The place of looking about.	An abbreviation of No. 29 (a.v.).	28
55° 00'	59° 12'	29	The place of looking about.	—	29
58° 23'	67° 07'	29	?	?	30
56° 21.5'	60° 52'	3?	The two places of many roots.	Possibly from <i>amaut</i> : a woman's hood, because the two islands resemble a woman carrying a child in her hood. If so, the structure of the name is irregular.	31
56° 49.5'	61° 24'	49	The place of carrying a child in the hood.	Possibly the name refers to some story.	32
56° 43'	61° 28.5'	49	The one with the skin rubbed off.	<i>Amertaq</i> would be more grammatical(?). According to legend an Eskimo woman who fled to this summit from Indians was unable to climb down from its steep summit. She cried so much that she rubbed off the skin under her eyes.	33
56° 35.5'	61° 08'	3	The minor ("false") Amegho-yuak (q.v.).		34

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
35	Amēgho' yuak	Amerujuak	39	island island	0·7 m. long 1 m. long	N80W N55E
36	Amisō' vik?	Amisūvik?	39	island	0·2 m. long	N45E
37	A' mitokh	Amitoq	39	island island island island	4·5 m. long 2·7 m. long 1·5? m. long 1·5 m. long	N85W N80W E-W? E-W
38	Ana' klekhau' tik	Anakleqautik	39	brook	4? m. long	S60E
39	A' ngutausu' ghivik	Angutausugivik	39	major brook	0·5 m. long	N60E
40	Annä' ksarkha' ghusekh	Annäksarqaruseq	39, 48	island?	0·2 m. long	E?
41	Annä' ksarkhat	Annäksarqat	39, 48	islet string hill?	0·7 m. long 800 ft. elev.	E-W N-S?
42	A' nnäktala' k	Annäqtaalāk	39, 20	bay brook	12 m. long 11 m. long	S85E N85E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 22' 56° 35'	61° 24' 61° 06'	? 3	The very narrow one.	<i>Amipog</i> : it is narrow. The suffix, not given by Bourquin, is used for narrower land than <i>amiloq</i> (39).	35
56° 26'	61° 09'	?	The place where there are herds of harp seals ( <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> ).	Another possible meaning might be the place of killing herds of harp seals(?). In that case the name would be spelled <i>Amisuwik</i> by both systems.	36
56° 36' 57° 16' 57° 26' 59° 25'	61° 47' 61° 49' 61° 33' 63° 43'	49 49 49 31	The narrow one.		37
56° 39'	62° 27'	9?	The container for brook trout ( <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> ).	So named because brook trout are abundant there(?).	38
57° 12'	61° 58'	49	The place where he thought he was a big man.	According to legend, a shaman thought his medicine was so powerful that he could run the rapids of the brook in his kayak. He was drowned in the attempt.	39
56° 12'	61° 21'	46?	The minor ("false") Annakh-sarkhat (q.v.).	It may be a peninsula, not an island.	40
56° 10' 56° 09.5'	61° 19' 61° 25'	39 39	The name implies that the small hills or islets are the droppings of the big hill to the west.	Grammar and literal meaning obscure. The name may not apply to the 800-ft. hill.	41
56° 26' 56° 26'	62° 04' 62° 23'	49 49	The place with dung to a lesser degree.	So named because the story goes that in the old days the droppings of black bears ( <i>Euarctos americanus</i> ) were very abundant in the region, though not so much so as in the Annakhtalik region.	42

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
43	A' nnäkhtali' k	Annäqtalik	39, 20	bay brook	6 m. long 60 m. long	E E
44	Anna' utě	Annaute	39, 48	reef		
45	A' nniuvaktō' ghusekh	Anniuvaktoruseq	39, 48	island	0·2 m. across	
46	A' nniuvaktō' kh	Anniuvaktōq	39	island	1·8 m. long	N25W
47	A' rloghiakh	Ârloriaq	39, 48	island	0·2 m. across	
48	A' rnanu' nat	Arnanunat	39	lake lake	1·5 m. long? 1·2 m. across?	N-S?
49	Arvertōgha' rsuk	Arvertōrârsuk	20, 48	island	0·8 m. long	N50E
51	A' rvertokhsoa' kh?	Arvertōqsoaq?	20, 48	island	1 m. across	
52	A' rvilik	Arvilik	21, 20	island pair	1 m. across	
53	Assunga' k	?	?	reef?		

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 29' 56° 30'	62° 00' 63° 00'	49 49	The place with dung to a greater degree.	So named because the story goes that in the old days the droppings of black bears ( <i>Euarctos americanus</i> ) were very abundant in the region, more so than in the Annakhtalak region.	43
57° 27'	62° 18'	49		Probably derived from <i>Annaq</i> : dung, and having a similar meaning. Grammar obscure.	44
55° 27'	60° 11'	24a	The minor ("false") Anniuvaktokh (q.v.).		45
55° 27'	60° 09'	26	The place of many large snowdrifts.		46
56° 22'	60° 39'	3	The place of looking aloft a little(?).	Refers to the steepness of the shore that forced men in kayaks to twist their necks a little to see its top. Grammar would require a final <i>-vik</i> for completeness(?).	47
57° 07'? 57° 11.4'?	62° 13'? 62° 19.7'?	? 9B	The women's lands.	Used, though grammar is obscure. So named because the women were customarily left there when the men went into the rougher country, farther inland, hunting caribou. Might be either lake or some other lake in the vicinity.	48
55° 30'	60° 13'	35	The nice little place of many whales.		49
55° 29'	60° 10'	3A	The very big place of many whales.	Pronounced like Arverto' khsuk, for which there is no obvious explanation.	51
58° 34'	66° 48'	29	The whale place.		52
56° 05'?	61° 23'?	?	?	Even the feature and its location very uncertain.	53

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
54	Attana' rsuk	Attanärsuk	12, 9B	isthmus tidal isthmus isthmus	0·5 m. long? 1 m. long 1 m. long	N30W? N55E N10E
55	Atta' nekh	Attaneq	20	mountain	3,300 ft. elev.	
56	Atta' ngiakh	Attangiaq	39	island	0·4 m. long	N50E
57	Attu' aghakh	Attuagaq	39	brook	15? m. long	S80E?
58	Aula' tsivik	Aulatsivik	39	mountain massif island island	6 m. across 2,200 ft. elev. 4·5 m. long 12·7 m. long	N15E N10E
59	Aupalu' ktuk	Aupaluktuk	39	2 islands	3·7 m. long	N55W
60	Au' paluktuku' lluk	Aupaluktukulluk	20, 48	point	0·1 m. long	S20W
61	Ava' kutakh	Avakutaq	39	bay	1·6 m. long	N5E
62	A' valikko'kh	Avalikkoq	39, 4	hill	1,300 ft. elev.	
63	Avayalik	?	31	island group	2 m. across	
64	Avigalik	?	31	island	1·6 m. across	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 52'	62° 05·5'	12	The nice, little, low, narrow isthmus.		54
59° 47·3'	64° 10'	37	.....	This low isthmus broken at high tide.	
60° 05'	64° 25'	37			
56° 58'	61° 41'	13	The headman.	So called because a cloud cap on it is more consistently followed by bad weather than is one on nearby Mount Thoresby.	55
56° 21·5'	60° 39·5'	3	The one that is alone, or separated.	An irregular past participle(?).	56
56° 42'	63° 30'	49	The way that is always followed.	Position not accurately mapped. So named because it is an easier dog-sledge route than the north branch of the Fraser River in this region.	57
56° 52'	61° 32'	49	The place of dominating.	Refers to the height of the land above the adjacent channel.	58
58° 31'	63° 04'	35			
59° 47'	64° 06'	37			
56° 31'	61° 16'	49	The two red places.	Refers to granitic dikes that show up red on the islands.	59
56° 15·6'	61° 31'	42	The little red place.		60
57° 10'	61° 51'	49	The island in the river.	Another explanation, for which the origin is lost, is that the brook entering the head of the bay flows where it would not be expected to.	61
56° 30·5'	62° 21'	3	The place where an obstacle divides the route in two.	Structure, and therefore spelling uncertain. Connected with <i>avataane</i> : around it.	62
60° 07'	64° 14'	31	?		63
59° 27'	63° 42'	31	?	Probably some derivative of <i>arveq</i> : a whale, Possibly Arvilik.	64



No.	R.G.S: II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
65	Ekha' dlivik	Eqadlivik	39, 46	brook	30 m. long	S85E
66	E' khalluliku' lluk	Eqallulikulluk	20, 48	bay	5 m. long	N30E
67	Erkhilersi' nguvik	Erqilersinguvik	39	island	3 m. long	N80W
68	E' rmngittokh	Ermngi'tôq	39, 20	island	1.3 m. long	N70E
69	Erngautau' yakh	Erngautaujaq	20	lake	6 m. long	S50W?
70	Idla' khosekh	Illâqoseq	20	cascades islet	1 m. long 0.3 m. long	S70E
71	I' ghakhsoa'kh	Igaqsoaq	20	island	0.6 m. long	NW
72	Ighia' ghusekh	Iggiaruseq	39	bay	1.2 m. long	S60E
73	I' ghiakh	Iggiaq	39	bay bay	5 m. long 5 m. long	S75E S50E
74	Ighlokhsaa' khtalia' luk	Igloqsoaqtaliâluk	39	island island	7.5 m. long 5 m. across	E-W
75	Ighlokhsaa' khtaligha' rsuk	Igloqsoaqtaligârsuk	39	island	1.5 m. long	N45W
76	Ighlokhsaa' khtalik	Igloqsoaqtalik	39	island	3 m. long	N45W
77	Ighlokhsaa' khtaliksoa'kh	Igloqsoaqtaliksoaq	39	lake	8 m. long	N10W
78	Ighlo' vigha' luk	Iglovigâluk	39	wooded area?	0.5 m. across	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 22'	62° 30'	46?	The place of catching sea trout ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> )(?).	Structure and exact meaning obscure.	65
55° 37'	60° 30'	35	The small place having sea trout ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ).		66
56° 35'	61° 39'	49	Connected with an old root, no longer known, meaning to exterminate (20)(?).	According to legend, Indians exterminated a band of Eskimos here, driving tent stakes through the bodies of the women.	67
56° 36'	61° 22'	?	The place without water.		68
57° 17'?	62° 11'?	35	Molasses. (Literally, the substance like the black tried-out oil in the bottom of a seal-oil lamp.)	Identity of lake uncertain. May be some other lake in the region.	69
56° 16' 55° 56.5'	62° 32' 61° 04.5'	46? ?	The porcupine.		70
58° 30'	62° 35'	35	The very big stove.		71
56° 19'	61° 28'	?	The minor ("false") Ighiakh (q.v.).		72
56° 17' 56° 21'	61° 44' 61° 36'	? ?	The gullet.	Obviously so named because of its shape.	73
56° 14' 57° 19'	61° 08' 61° 42'	49 49	The big place of Eskimo winter houses.		74
56° 47'	61° 41'	49	The nice little place always used for Eskimo winter houses (?).	Exact meaning of <i>-liga-</i> open to question. May be simply the nice little place with Eskimo winter houses.	75
57° 38'	61° 47'	35	The Eskimo winter house place.		76
57° 00'	62° 06'	49	The very big place of Eskimo winter houses.		77
56° 17'	62° 48'	46?	The big snow-house.	Might be the northward valley in which the woods lie. The <i>o</i> is universally so pronounced though it should be a <i>u</i> .	78

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
79	Iju' tãkh	Idjutaq	21, 48	mountain	3,400 ft. elev.	
80	Ika' ghiarvi'k Ka' ngidlekh	Ikãriarvik Kangidleq	39	point	0.7 m. across	S40W
81	Ika' ghiarvi'k Ki' dlekh	Ikãriarvik Kidleq	39	point	0.3 m. across	S35W
82	I' kkaghoku' lluk	Ikkarokulluk	39	reef	0.1 m. across	
83	I' kkãtokh?	Ikka' toq?	20	islet		
84	Ikkegha'sak	Ikkerasak	20	strait strait	4? m. long 14 m. long	N30E N55W
85	Ikkeghasa' luk	Ikkerasãluk	20, 48	strait	3 m. long	N80W
85A	Ikkeghasa' luk Se' khinerdlekh	Ikkerasãluk Seqqinerdleq	20, 48	strait	2 m. long	N-S
86	I' kkeghasalu'kakh	Ikkerasalokaq	39	tickle? strait	3? m. long 0.7 m. long?	N70W? N-S?
87	I' kkeghasa' rsuk	Ikkerasãrsuk	39	strait strait	0.8 m. long 0.2 m. long	N35W N50E
88	Ï' kkiniku' lluit	Ikkini'kulluit	39	brook bay	1 m. long 0.7 m. across	N70W N35W
89	Ikkini' t	Ikkini't	39	major brook point	4 m. long 0.4 m. long	N35E N25E
90	I' kkordlia' rsuk	Ikkordliarsuk	21, 48	fiord	9 m. long	E&NE
91	Illuë' rghõyakh	Illuergõjaq	39	island	7 m. long	N55W

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
59° 01'	63° 51'	28	The lever.	Erdmann's archaic <i>vj</i> has been changed to the modern <i>dj</i> . Coleman's <i>dy</i> is the same sound as <i>j</i> ?	79
56° 29'	61° 53.5'	3	The bayward (western) place for beginning to cross the bay.		80
56° 29'	61° 48.4'	3	The seaward (eastern) place for beginning to cross the bay.		81
56° 58.5'	61° 24'	13?	The small pinnacle-reef.		82
57° 58'	62° 38'	35	The sand-bar(?).	Might be derived from <i>ikârpog</i> : he makes a crossing.	83
57° 49' 60° 20'	61° 53' 64° 35'	35 31	The strait.		84
55° 47'	60° 21'	9A, 1A	The big strait.		85
55° 45'	60° 19'	9A, 1A	The southern Ikkeghasaluk, q.v.		85A
56° 07'?? 56° 06'??	61° 17'?? 61° 20'??	? ?	The defective strait.	Name indicates its shoal character. Might apply to either of these straits, but the former is the more likely.	86
56° 38' 57° 27'	61° 03' 61° 55'	3? 36	The nice little strait.		87
56° 26' 56° 28'	62° 22' 61° 57'	19? 3?	The small burned ones; commonly burned woods.		88
57° 26' 57° 27'	62° 30' 62° 27'	49 49	The burned ones.	Commonly burned woods.	89
60° 05'	64° 27'	37	The nice little place where caribou swim across.	No doubt they use the narrows as a place to cross the fiord.	90
55° 55'	61° 00'	17	The one that is like part of the mainland.	Structure irregular(?). Regular form would be <i>illuergaujaq</i> (?).	91

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
92	Illuērlik	Illuerlik	21?	shore	0·5 m. long	N40W
93	Illuē' rliub Kōnga	Illuerliub Konga	39			
94	Illu' licksaliorvi'k	Illulicksaliorvik	39	hill	800 ft. elev.	N75E
95	Illuna' inukulluk	Illunainukulluk	39	isthmus?	0·4 m. long	N50W
96	Illuve' khtalia' luk	Illuveqtaliāluk	39			
97	Illuve'khtalik	Illuveqtalik	39	island	2 m. long	N65E
98	Ī' mīlikū' llūit	Imilikulluit	39	group of 4? islands	1·7 m. long	N80W
99	I' mnāku' lluk	Imnakulluk	39	shore section	0·5 m. long	N20W
100	Imnāla'it?	Imnalait?	39	island group	1·3 m. long	N55W
101	Imna' rsuk	Imnārsuk	39	point	0·5 m. across	
102	Ingergha' rnekh	Ingergarneq	39			
103	I' ngergharnia' luk	Ingergarniāluk	39	rattle island rattle	0·5 m. long? 3 m. across 0·5 m. across	N20E?
104	Ingergha' rniku' lluk	Ingergarnikulluk	39	tide rip cove	0·4 m. across 0·1 m. long	N70E
105	Īnerkhōna' itokh	Inerqonaitoq	20, 48	hill	600? ft. elev.	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 28'	62° 29'	7?	The place having an island outside (seawards from) it(?).	Root and meaning a little uncertain.	92
			The brook on the mainland near an important island.		93
56° 31.4'	61° 39.5'	?	The bullet-mould.	Name refers to the high, dome shape of the hill.	94
56° 56.5'	61° 31'	?	The small one for all.	So named because a small community house was built there for the benefit of travellers. Possibly the name applies to the whole peninsula.	95
			The big place with graves.		96
57° 16'	61° 42'	49	The grave place.		97
56° 33'	61° 08'	3	The small places with fresh water.		98
57° 32.5'	61° 56'	36	The little cliff.		99
56° 26'	60° 30'	3	The little cliffs (?).	Unsatisfactory construction. <i>Im-nagalait</i> would be strictly correct. Possibly <i>Ingnelat</i> : fire stone?(39).	100
57° 31'	62° 09'	49	The nice little cliff.		101
			The tidal current, tide rip.		102
56° 06'?	61° 20'?	43?	The big tidal current, or tide rip.	Exact location needs corroboration.	103
56° 06'	61° 17'	43?			
56° 38'	61° 57'	49			
57° 31'	62° 15'	12	The little tidal current, or tide rip.		104
57° 31.5'	61° 42.8'	45			
57° 56'	62° 16'	12	The unpleasant place.	So named because deep, soft snowdrifts tend to form beside it, making winter travel difficult (12).	105

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
106	Īnu' ghiarvi'k?	Inugiarvik	20, 48	island	2·5 m. long	N30E
107	Ī' nuit	Inuit	20	mountain	4,675 ft. elev.	
108	Īnu' ksuktō' kh	Inuksuktōq	39	island group	2·8 m. long	N75E
109	Īnu' ksuktō' t	Inuksuktât	39			
110	Īnu' ksūlik	Inuksulik	20, 48	island	0·6 m. long	N55E
111	Īnu' ksūliku' lluk	Inuksulikulluk	39	islet island	78 ft. elev. 0·6? m. long	E-W E-W?
112	Īnuksū' lūkakh	Inuksulukaq	39	hill	600 ft. elev.	
113	Īnuvī' nertalik	Inuvinertalik	39?	island	0·5 m. long	NE?
114	I' pekh	Ipeq	20			
115	I' ppiuta'kh	Ippiutâq	39	tidal isthmuses	0·1 m. across 1·5 m. long	N40E N50W
116	Ī' sumakpīa' kulluk	Isumakpiakulluk	9	brook	3? m. long	S45E
117	Ītitsu' vik	Ititsuvik	3, 39	lake?	1 m. long?	S80E
118	Ittekhau't	Itteqaut	39	bay	4 m. long	E-NE

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 38'	61° 16'	25	The place where there are many men(?).	May be a better form for Inoglavik, the form given in 25.	106
59° 04'	64° 04'	28	The people, especially Eskimos.		107
56° 15.5'	61° 21'	?	The place of many cairns.		108
			The places of many cairns.		109
59° 22'	63° 36'	30	The cairn place.		110
56° 26.8' 56° 42'?	60° 56.8' 60° 56'?	3 3	The little place with a cairn.	Position not yet accurately determined.	111
57° 37'	61° 55'	6? 49	The defective cairn.	Tumbled down(?).	112
56° 48'	61° 06'	3	The place with human remains.		113
			The ridge.	Generally a detrital ridge such as an esker. Possibly always so.	114
56° 30' 57° 15'	61° 42' 61° 63'	3? 49	The narrow isthmus broken through at high tide.	Possibly the name only applies to the tidal channel. Also a sand isthmus near Pt. Hope, Alaska (23B).	115
56° 39.5'	62° 48.5'	9	?	The name has something to do with foolishness, possibly involving the ascent of the brook under slippery conditions.	116
56° 25'?	62° 52'?	9?	The place where his trousers dropped unintentionally while he was walking.	No explanation obtainable. The name may belong strictly to the pass at the head of the brook from the west to the lake, making the lake Ititsuvib Tessinga: The lake of Ititsuvik. Possibly the correct form of the name is Ittibyorvik (q.v.).	117
56° 21'	61° 30'	?	The sea urchin container (Class: Echinoidea).	<i>Itteq</i> means anus as well as sea urchin (21).	118



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
119	I' ttiblekh	Ittibleq	39	isthmus	1 m. long	E-W
120	I' ttiblerso'akh	Ittiblersoaq	39	valley	3 m. long	S25E
121	I' ttiblia' luk	Ittibliâluk	39	isthmus mountain	1.1 m. long 2,800 ft. elev.	
122	I' ttiblia' rsuk	Ittibliarsuk	39	isthmus isthmus	0.5 m. across 1.5 m. long	N50W
123	I' ttibliku' lluk	Ittiblikulluk	39	isthmus	0.2 m. across	
124	Ittibyo' rvik	Ittibjorvik	39, 4	lake?	1 m. long?	S80E
125	Ittighaë' rtut	Ittigaertut	39	islet group	0.4 m. long	N50E
126	Ittukô' vik	Ïtukôvik	39	brook	4? m. long	
127	Ivaghut?	Ivarut	37	point?	1 m. long	N?
128	Ivia' ngiuyakh	Iviangiujaq	39	hill mountain	1,100 ft. elev. 2,800 ft. elev.	
129	I' viksoa'kh	Iviksoaq	39	peninsula	1.4 m. across	
130	I' vilia' luk	Iviliâluk	20, 48	island?	4 m. long?	56

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 37'	62° 02'	49	The narrow neck of land between two arms of the sea.	Nain usage: <i>dl.</i> Hopedale usage: <i>bl.</i>	119
57° 52'	62° 12'	8? 49	The very big neck of land between two arms of the sea.	The name refers to the height as much as the length of the valley.	120
56° 41' 56° 50'	61° 40' 62° 38'	49 5	The big neck of land between two arms of the sea.	Nain usage: <i>dl.</i> Hopedale usage: <i>bl.</i>	121
56° 36.5' 57° 49.5'	61° 07.5' 62° 06'	49 ?	The nice little neck of land between two arms of the sea.	Nain usage: <i>dl.</i> Hopedale usage: <i>bl.</i>	122
56° 54'	61° 34'	?	The little narrow neck of land between two arms of the sea.	Nain usage: <i>dl.</i> Hopedale usage: <i>bl.</i>	123
56° 25'?	62° 52'?	9?	The place for crossing a neck of land.	Name may apply to the pass at the head of the brook from the west to the lake, making the lake Ittibyorvib Tessinga: The lake of Ittibyorvik. A more likely name than Ititsuvik (q.v.) for the same region(?).	124
56° 14'	60° 48'	19?	Literally: the ones with frozen feet.	Generally accepted meaning: the place where people have cold feet.	125
56° 40'	62° 54'	49 9?	The brook where the old men are left when the hunters climb to the uplands in search of caribou.	Structure irregular, and translation free.	126
58° 54'?	63° 04'	37	?		127
56° 35' 56° 58'	61° 30' 62° 36'	49 49	The breast-like one.	Both the mountain and the hill have a double summit.	128
56° 36'	61° 13'	9	The very big beach grass.	So named because the grass grows along the south and east shore of this high land.	129
56° 52'	61° 04'	35	The big place having beach grass.	At the present time this island is called Kidlialuk (q.v.). Possibly the name belongs to some other island in the vicinity.	130

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
131	I' viligha' rsuk	Iviligârsuk	39	peninsula?	0·5 m. long?	E
132	I' vilik	Ivilik	39			
133	Ivi' nnâkh	Ivênaq	39	island	1·3 m. long	N50W
134	Ivitâ' kh?	Ivitâq?	20	bay	1 m. long	N
135	Ivyoghi' ktokh	Ivjoriktoq	39	island island	0·5 m. long 1·5 m. long	N80E N50W
137	Iyetoaloak?	Ijetoaloak	36	point?	0·3 m. wide?	
138	Ka' ghitarkhortō' kh	Kagitarqortōq	39	island	1·9 m. long	E-W
139	Ka' kkilasiktō' kh	Kakkilasiktōq	21, 48	island	2 m. long	E-W
140	Kakki' viagha' luk	Kakkiviarâluk	21	peninsula	4 m. long	N-S
141	Kakki' viak	Kakkiviak	21	cape	4 m. long	N-S

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 40·3'	61° 05'	39	The nice little one always covered with beach grass.	Exact meaning of <i>liga</i> uncertain. Possibly the name simply means the nice little one with beach grass. Possibly the name only applies to the sealing station on the point.	131
			The place with beach grass.	Carelessly used instead of Ivili-garsuk (q.v.)(?).	132
55° 59·5'	61° 02'	?	Nothing but beach grass.		133
59° 00'	63° 45'	28	The brick-red rock.	The same word is used for brick. Meaning of the place name should be checked.	134
56° 40' 57° 28'	61° 34·5' 62° 01'	43 49	The place with much soil, or fine sod.		135
57° 33·6'	61° 57'	36	?	The exact feature, and the meaning and spelling of the name should be checked.	137
56° 59·5'	61° 05'	?	The place with big pits.	Clefts in the rock make dangerous walking when the ground is covered with snow.	138
56° 43'	61° 00'	9?	The place of many stickle-backs(?). (Family Gasterosteidae).	Might mean just the place of many pinnacles.	139
60° 07'?	64° 23'?	37	The big area between the mouth and the nose.	Bays east and west of the peninsula considered as nose and mouth(?). The relative sizes of this feature and Kakkiviak (q.v.), and the use of Black Head by Weiz for this feature while Forbes calls the north tip of C. Kakkiviak Black Point (31) suggests Weiz may have got the names reversed. Their positions should be checked.	140
60° 00'?	64° 10'?	37	The area between the mouth and the nose.	Bays west and south of the cape are considered as nose and mouth(?).	141

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
142	Kamana' rsuk	Kamanârsuk	39	brook	8 m. long	N85E
143	Kanayo' khtôkh	Kanajoqtôq	39	island	1.8 m. long	N20E
144	Kă' ngalasio' rvik	Kângalasio'rvik	21, 48	fiord	9 m. long	E
145	Ka' ngerdlinia' luk	Kangerdliniâluk	39	bay bay bay	1.3 m. across 1.8 m. across 1.4 m. long	N20E N30E
146	Ka' ngerdlua' luk	Kangerdluâluk	39	bay bay bay	20 m. long 6 m. long 3.5 m. long	N20E E N80E
147	Ka' ngerdlua' luksoa'kh	Kangerdluâluksoakh	39	estuary	20 m. long	N
148	Ka' ngerdlua' rsuk	Kangerdluarsuk	39	bay bay	6 m. long 10 m. long?	N80E N25E- S80E
149	Ka' ngerdlua' rsuksoa'kh	Kangerdluarsuksoakh	39	bay bay	0.8 m. long 9.3 m. long	N30E N85W
150	Ka' ngerdlukso'ak	Kangerdluksoak	39	bay	25 m. long	N70E
151	Ka' ngerdluku' lluk	Kangerdlukulluk	39	bay bay bay	3 m. long 4 m. long 2 m. long	S70E S60E N35E
152	Ka' ngerdlutä' nnak	Kangerdluta' nnak	39	bay bay bay bay	0.6 m. long 0.9 m. long 2.5 m. long 3 m. long	S70W E E N40E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 44'	62° 40'	49	The nice little pool where trout ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ?) lodge.	Name probably also applies above the big lake, making the brook 30 miles long, instead of 8 miles.	142
56° 48.5'	61° 17'	49	The place of many sculpins (Family Cottidae).		143
59° 24'	63° 56'	37	The place to hunt for winter caribou skins ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ).	Name more legible in Packard (33, opposite p. 232).	144
56° 23' 56° 25' 56° 27.5'	61° 33' 62° 04' 61° 48'	? ? ?	The big shallowly-indented bay.	Structure obscure. Connected with <i>kangerdluk</i> : bay (?). The second of these bays is distinguished as Khakiat Kangerdlinialua: the Kangerdlinialuk of Khakiat.	145
55° 38' 56° 20.5' 56° 28.5'	60° 37' 61° 52' 61° 20'	29 19? ?	The big bay.		146
58° 35'	65° 55'	38	The enormous bay.	Literally: the very big, big bay.	147
57° 26' 59° 35'?	61° 45' 64° 03'?	49 37	The nice little bay. .....	The way Weiz shows the sledge route north from Nachvak B. returning to salt water at the head of Kangerdлуarsuk indicates it is the big bay rather than the small one given the name by Forbes (31).	148
55° 33' 56° 24'	60° 24' 61° 31'	35 49	The very big, nice little bay.	Name applied to narrow, long bays.	149
58° 09'	62° 50'	35	The very big bay.		150
56° 22.5' 56° 42' 57° 10'	61° 60' 61° 48' 61° 46'	19? 49 ?	The small bay.		151
56° 04' 56° 41.3' 57° 29' 58° 03'	61° 14' 61° 23' 61° 41' 62° 23'	? 3 49 8?	The fat bay.		152

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
153	Ka' ngidlia' luk	Kangidiáluk	39	lake	1·8 m. long	E-W
154	Ka' ngidliku' lluit	Kangidikulluit	39	islet group	0·8 m. across	
155	Kangiva	Kangiva	21	?		
156	Käpputiyät	Kapputijat	20, 48	mountain	4,000 ft. elev.	
157	Ka' rsituva'i	Karsituvi	9B	bight	0·5 m. across	
158	Kattagha' rvik	Kattarârvik	39	fall brook?	ca. 1,000 ft. 5? m. long	S SE&S
159	Ka' ttaktôkh?	Kattaktôq?	20, 48	cape		NW
160	Kau' ghagha' luk	Kaugarâluk	39	mountain	2,700 ft. elev.	
161	Kayuasiak?	Kajuasiak	37	?		
162	Kha' dliku' llub Te' ssinga	Qállikullub Tessinga	39	lake	0·8 m. long	N75E
163	Khai' gholiktôt	Qairoliktût	39	island cluster	1 m. long	N80W
164	Khai' rtorsoa'kh	Qairtorsoaq	39	point	2 m. broad	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 32·3'	61° 49'	?	The big bayward (western) one.		153
56° 27·7'	60° 56'	3	The small bayward (western) ones.		154
			?	Derived from <i>kange</i> : on the landward side(?). Weiz on his latest map (38) shows it as a general name for Ungava B. E. shore.	155
59° 06'	63° 59'	28	The ones that are stuck in.	As a post is stuck in the ground.	156
57° 30·3'	62° 30·5'	7		A primitive name, the meaning of which has been lost(?). An old man took pleasure in giving it to me, apparently because he felt sure Mr. Hettasch could not decipher it. Alternative explanation: Eskimo corruption of "cast away" because somebody perished here (45A).	157
56° 39' 56° 40'	62° 57' 62° 58'	9	The place where they let themselves fall.	A hunting party drove their dog sledges over the falls in thick winter weather and were killed.	158
59° 17'	65° 45'	37	The place of many door sills(?).	Are there remains of old houses here? <i>qattaxtoq</i> : the place of many buckets seems less likely.	159
57° 23'	62° 54'	49	The big cooper's driver.	Named because of the mountain's form: a dome of massive bedrock.	160
59° 31'	64° 08'	37	?	A settlement when Weiz made his map(?).	161
56° 30·5'	62° 38'	?	The lake of the little upper one.		162
56° 16'	60° 46'	19?	The places of many harp seals ( <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> ).		163
56° 35'	61° 53'	49	The very big naked bedrock.	A 1,000-foot exposure of massive anorthosite.	164



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
165	Khairtui' nnăkh	Qairtui' naq	39	island	0.5 m. across	
166	Khai' rtuinnaku' lluk	Qairtui' nakulluk	39	point	0.2 m. long	S55W
167	Khai' rtuku' lluk	Qairtukulluk	39	point	0.2 m. long	N15E
168	Kha' jusakh?	Qadgusaq?	39	island	0.5 m. long	
169	Kha' khakhsoa'kh	Qaqqaqsoaq	20	mountain	2,000 ft. elev.	
170	Khakha' luk	Qaqqâluk	39	mountain	1,600 ft. elev.	
171	Kha' khata' nnak	Qaqqatannak	20, 48	hill	362 ft. elev.?	
172	Kha' kiat	Qakiat	39	bay bay	0.5 m. across 1.5 m. across	E-W
173	Khakkolâ' k	Qakkolâk	39	bight?		
174	Kha' mutiktalik	Qamutiktalik	39	island	0.7 m. long	N65E
175	Khannaghi' ktokh	Qannagiktoq	20, 48	river bay	50? m. long 20 m. long	N40E N35E
176	Kharma' rsuit	Qarmârsuit	20, 48	mountain	2,600 ft. elev.	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 35.5'	61° 37.5'	49	The one that is nothing but naked bedrock.		165
56° 14.5'	61° 47.5'	46?	The little one that is nothing but naked bedrock.		166
57° 28.5'	62° 30'	49	The little naked bedrock.		167
56° 40.7'	60° 52.6'	3	The cod jigging hook.	This seems the most probable form of the name <i>Qaidgsak</i> , as I first heard it.	168
58° 28'	62° 40'	35	The very big hill.		169
56° 40.5'	62° 09.5'	9?	The big hill.	Should be spelled <i>Khakkkhaluk</i> , but that seems unnecessarily cumbersome.	170
56° 44.5'?	61° 23.6'?	3	The fat hill.	Might it be the adjacent 211-foot shore hill?	171
56° 25.5'?	62° 06'?	3	The place for hauling out the boats(?).	Connected with <i>qakivoq</i> : he gets out of the water(?). The southern bay might be the next one, half a mile farther west.	172
57° 25'	62° 20'	?		So named because it was where the Eskimos used to land when going over to Reed Br. after sea trout ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ).	
57° 33'?	61° 57.5'?	36	The hard core(?).	Connected with <i>qakkolarpoq</i> : he chews up something hard. This is the hardest piece that could not be chewed up and was spit out. The exact feature and its location need to be checked.	173
56° 18.5'	61° 06'	19?	The dog sledge place.	If a single sledge had washed ashore there, it would be enough to account for the name.	174
54° 45' 55° 08'	60° 45' 60° 10'	36a 36a	The place having fine tent poles.		175
59° 04'	63° 22'	31	The nice little walls.		176

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
177	Kharmá' rsuk	Qarmârsuk	39	point	0·5 m. long	N70E
178	Khasighia' tsite	Qasigiatsite	39	bay	2 m. across	
179	Kha' ssungata'kh	Qassungatâq	39, 48	island	6? m. long	N60E
180	Khättau' yakh	Qa' ttaujaq	20, 48	island	0·5 m. across	
181	Khaukh	Qauq	39	bluff harbour	600 ft. elev. 1 m. long	N60E N75E
182	Khau' mayät	Qaumajat	39	mountain range	9 m. long	NW
184	Khayõ' täkh	Qajûtaq	39, 48	bay	1·2 m. long	N50W
185	Khe' blertaku' lluk	Qeblertakulluk	39	2 islets		
186	Kheblerta' luk	Qeblertâluk	39	island	1·6 m. across	
187	Khe' maktuli' viktalik	Qemaktuliviktalik	39	island	1·5 m. long	N60W
188	Khë' ovik	Qeovik	39	island	6 m. long	N85E
189	Khë' rnërtaksoa'k	Qernertaksoak	39	island	1·3 m. long	N-S
190	Khërnërta' rsuit	Qernertârsuit	20, 48	island group?	1 m. across?	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 17'	61° 35'	49	The nice little wall.		177
56° 43'	62° 23'	49	The breeding place for ranger seals ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ).	Suffix not given by Bourquin. Possibly it should be added to the singular ending of the root, giving—iakhsite.	178
55° 59'	60° 53'	35	The slacked off place.	Because the island is low, spread out, and like crumpled cloth (4).	179
55° 53'	60° 33'	26	The one like a bucket.		180
56° 29' 56° 30'	61° 41' 61° 42'	49 25	The forehead.		181
57° 51'	62° 00'	35	The ones that are shone upon.	They are lighted up by the rising and setting sun while the surrounding lower country is still dark.	182
56° 07'	61° 08'	?	The cup, or soup ladle.		184
57° 14.5'	61° 45'	45	The little glittering one.	Islets composed of rock containing large crystals that glisten in the sunlight.	185
56° 13'	61° 32'	49	The big glittering one.		186
56° 25.5'	61° 53'	3?	The place with one or more spots suitable for making a cache.	There are caves on the island(?).	187
56° 16'	61° 30'	46	The place of freezing to death.	Named because of some ancient tragedy, when somebody "perished" on the island.	188
56° 45'	60° 54'	3	The very big black one.		189
56° 45'?	60° 54'?	35	The nice little black ones.	Possibly through the years this name has changed into the last one.	190

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
191	Khē' rnērtua' rsuk	Qernertuarsuk	20, 48	island	0·3 m. long	N70W
192	Khē' rnērtuku' lluit	Qernertukulluit	39	island group island group	1·5 m. long 1·7 m. long	N35E N30W
193	Khē' rnērtulī' k	Qernertulik	39	bight	0·5 m. wide	N40E
194	Khē' rnērtut	Qernertut	39	islands cape?	2·3? m. long	N-S N20W
195	Khe' yuksoa' khtalik	Qejuksoaqtalik	20, 48	island	7 m. long	N30E
196	Khe' yuktalik	Qejuktalik	39			
197	Khe' yuktokh	Qejuktôq	39	brook	6 m. long	N30W
198	Khe' yulik	Qejulik	39	bay	2·2 m. long	N45E
199	Khi' kkertaghiu' te	Qikkertariute	39	island	3 m. across	
200	Khi' kkertakh	Qikkertaq	39	island	1·7 m. across	
201	Khi' kkertaku' lluk	Qikkertakulluk	20, 48	island	0·3 m. long	N-S

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 32'	60° 57'	3	The nice little black one.	Apparently there are two words with the same meaning: <i>qernertak</i> and <i>qernertog</i> . The terminations will differ in accordance to which is used(?).	191
56° 40'	61° 21'	3?	The small black ones.		192
57° 34'	61° 46'	?		Authority for change from Reichel's <i>Qernertut</i> lost, but probably reliable.	
57° 34'	61° 56'	36	The place having something black.		193
56° 46.5'	61° 20.5'	49	The black ones.	Plural form of the name suggests it may belong to the islands adjacent to the cape.	194
58° 30'	66° 56'	29			
55° 22'	60° 03'	35, 3A	The place with very big wood.	Spelling and resultant meaning incorrect on map (29).	195
			The place with wood.		196
58° 23'	62° 58'	37	The place of much wood.	So named because willow grows there.	197
56° 12'	61° 47'	46	The one with wood.	Named after a trapper, Garland, who had a wooden leg, and lived there.	198
57° 29'	61° 30'	49	The island which is outstanding among its neighbors because of its size (39, 4, 9).	This is a rare suffix not given by Bourquin. Reichel is probably in error when he applies the name to the next island but one, to the northwest.	199
57° 29.5'	62° 06'	49	The island.		200
57° 44'	61° 56.5'	?	The little island.		201

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
202	Khikkerta' luk	Qikkertâluk	39	island island island island island island	2·2 m. long 3 m. long 1·3 m. across 1·8 m. long 0·2 m. long 1·5 m. long	N85E N80E  E-W E-W E-W
203	Khi' kkertarsoagha' luk	Qikkertarsoarâluk	39	island	1·5 m. long	N20W
204	Khi' kkertarsoagha' rsuk	Qikkertarsoarârsuk	39	island	2·8 m. long	N70E
205	Khi' kkertarsoa' kh	Qikkertarsoaq	39	island island island island  island island island island island island	0·7 m. across 2·5 m. long 3·5 m. long 3 m. across  3 m. long 1·5 m. long 2·2 m. long 1·8 m. across 4 m. across 8 m. long 2 m. long?	N70E N15E   N55W N20W N60W  N20E N-S?
206	Khikkerta' rsuk	Qikkertârsuk	39	island	0·3 m. long	E-W
207	Khikkerta' rsulik	Qikkertârsulik	20, 48	?		
208	Khi' kkertatâ' nnak	Qikkertata' nnak	39	island	0·5 m. long	N30E
209	Khikkertau' kât	Qikkertaukat	39	islets points	0·7 m. long 0·2 m. across	N80W
210	Khi' kkertauya' ghusekh	Qikkertaujaruseq	39	peninsula point?	1·8 m. long 0·5 m. long	N85E N85E
211	Khikkertau' yakh	Qikkertaujaq	39	peninsula peninsula peninsula?	3·3 m. long 1 m. long 0·5 m. long	N85E E E?
212	Khikkertau' yalik	Qikkertaujalik	20, 48	peninsula?	2 m. long	S30E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 15'	61° 33'	49	The big island.		202
56° 15'	61° 37'	49			
56° 16'	61° 54'	46?			
56° 26'	62° 06'	5?			
56° 48·2'	60° 48·6'	3	.....	Ironical?	
56° 49'	61° 24'	?			
56° 08'	60° 48'	?	The big, very big island.	Cf. Khikkertarsoakh.	203
56° 53'	61° 18'	49	The nice little, very big island.	Name includes the adjacent island to the north(?).	204
55° 41'	60° 10'	35	The very big island.		205
56° 20·5'	60° 59'	49			
57° 15'	61° 31'	49			
57° 30'	61° 30'	35	.....	Called Khikkertaghiute at the present(?).	
57° 39'	61° 41'	35			
56° 08'	60° 48'	35	.....	Cf. Khikkertarsoaghaluk.	
58° 21'	62° 27'	35			
58° 23'	62° 33'	35			
58° 33'	62° 42'	35			
59° 06'	65° 54'	29			
60° 26'?	64° 27'?	27	.....	Exact identity of island uncertain.	
57° 27'	62° 26'	49	The nice little island.	Position inaccurate on 29.	
58° 49·5'	62° 55'	37	The place with the nice little island.	Name applies to the region near the islet whose geographic coordinates are given(?).	207
56° 58'	61° 20'	13?	The fat island.		208
56° 20'	60° 58'	9?	The island group (20).		209
56° 34·2'	61° 43·3'	49			
56° 28'	61° 12'	36	The minor ("false") Khikker-	Cf. Khikkertauyarsuk.	210
56° 37·6'?	61° 23'?	?	tauyakh (q.v.).		
56° 26'	61° 11'	46?	The one like an island, or the		211
56° 36'	61° 24'	36	necked point.		
57° 44'	61° 57'	10?	.....	A barred islet(?).	
57° 49'	62° 06'	35	The place with one or more necked peninsulas.	Name might apply to only a part of the peninsula.	212



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
213	Khi' kkertauya' luk	Qikkertaujâluk	39	peninsula peninsula	2.5 m. long 1 m. across	S80E N70E
214	Khi' kkertauya' rsuk	Qikkertaujârsuk	20, 48	point?	0.5 m. long	N85E
215	Khi' kkertava'k	Qikkertavak	39	island island island island?	7 m. long 5.6 m. long 14 m. long 3.5 m. long	N20E N25E N75W N5E
216	Khi' ngmekhtokh	Qingmeqtôq	39	island	2.2 m. long	N40W
217	Khi' ngughu' tik	Qingurutik	39	brook lake	25 m. long 18 m. long	S50E W&S
218	Khi' nisia' kulluit	Qinisiakulluit	39	islet group	1.9 m. long	N70W
219	Khoadua' luk	Qoadjuâluk	39	island	0.6 m. long	N52E
220	Khoajuku' lluk	Qoadjukulluk	39	island	0.4 m. long	NW
221	Khô' dlekhtali'k	Qolleqtalik	39	island	3 m. long	N50E
222	Khôghiagha' luk	Qôriarâluk	39	gorge	1 m. long	S40E
223	Kho' ngnekh	Qongneq	39	lake	2.5 m. long	N85E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 01·5' 56° 13'	60° 59' 61° 53'	? 46	The big necked peninsula.		213
56° 37·6'	61° 23'?	25	The nice little necked peninsula.	Cf. Qikkertauyaghusekh.	214
54° 58' 55° 20' 56° 22' 60° 10'?	58° 44' 60° 10' 61° 35' 64° 16'?	29 35 49 31	The very big island.	Possibly <i>-vak</i> differs from <i>-dluk</i> in that <i>-vak</i> is the superlative of bigness (39).	215
58° 12'	62° 30'	35	The place of many dogs.	Hebron people used to turn their dogs loose here to fend for themselves through the summer(?). Also the name of Baffin I. or some part of it(?) (19a).	216
56° 55' 56° 50'	62° 42' 62° 30'	49 49	?	Meaning obscure. It has to do with the peculiar configuration of the lake and the main brook entering it. <i>Qingoq</i> is the end opposite the mouth of a bay.	217
56° 30·5'	60° 39'	3	The little ones suitable for seeking seals(?).	Exact structure and meaning obscure. Connected with <i>qennerpa</i> : he seeks(?).	218
56° 32·8'	61° 02·6'	3	The big edge.	Name refers to the crest of the island being squared off like a timber on edge.	219
56° 18'	60° 57'	9?	The little edge.	Cf. Khoajualuk for explanation.	220
56° 38'	61° 02'	49	The place with one or more Eskimo stone lamps.		221
56° 58'	62° 47'	19	The big place where the brook is pinched in(?).	Structure and exact meaning obscure. Connected with <i>qorqoq</i> : a high, narrow container.	222
56° 24'	63° 05'	9?	The crack in the rock(?). The crack in the ice(?).	Opinions differ as to the meaning.	223

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
224	Khó' nighuksoa' kulluk	Qoniguksoakulluk	39	island pair	0.3 m. long	N45W
225	Kho' rlortoa' luk	Qörlörtoáluk	20, 48	cascade		SW
226	Khorlorto' ghusekh	Qörlörtoruseq	39	brook	?	N20W
227	Kho' rlortokh	Qörlörtoq	39	lake hill bay brook?  brook	2 m. across 1,000 ft. elev. 1.5 m. long 4 m. long  ?	N65E S75E  NW
228	Khorlortua' rsuk	Qörlörtuarsuk	39	falls		W
229	Kho' rlortuku' lluk	Qörlörtukulluk	39	brook	25 m. long	E
230	Kho' rlortuli'k	Qörlörtulik	39			
231	Khughvekho' yät	Qugveqojat	43	mountain	3,000 ft. elev.	NE
232	Khüjau' täkh	Qudjautaq	39	island mountain	1 m. long 3,300 ft. elev.	E-W

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 23·2'	60° 53·4'	3	The little very big eider-down.	Indicates a good place for collecting down(?). Might better be spelled Khunighuksoakulluk (48)(?).	224
59° 04'	63° 48'	31	The big waterfall.		225
58° 25'	66° 52'	41	The minor ("false") Khor-lortokh (q.v.).		226
56° 46'	61° 34'	47?	The waterfall.		227
56° 47·7'	61° 32'	?			
56° 48'	61° 30'	?			
56° 43'?	62° 27'?	?	.....	Authority for this name very uncertain.	
58° 25'	66° 47'	41			
58° 36·5'	64° 34'	15	The nice little waterfall.		228
56° 18'	62° 13'	46?	The little waterfall.	Does the name apply above the big lake?	229
			The place with a waterfall(?). The place where water drops off a cliff (39)(?).	Is there such a place?	230
56° 55'	61° 28'	13	Tears running down(?).	So named because of the way water wells up through the snow and freezes in the pass south of the mountain (43). Another explanation is that the name refers to the way snow streaks the scree slopes at the base of the north cliffs of the mountain (39).	231
56° 24'	61° 11'	49			
59° 02'	63° 56'	28	The wedge.		232

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
233	Khukkērnía' rvik	Qukkerniarvik	39	point hill	0·2 m. long 600 ft. elev.	N20E
234	Khu' ngasekh	Qungaseq	39	isthmus	1·5 m. across	N55E
235	Ki' dlērsoa'kh	Killersoaq	39	island	6 m. long	N80W
236	Kidla' luit	Killiluit	20	island group	5 m. long	N10E
237	Kidla' luk	Killiluk	39, 48	island	4 m. long	N-S
238	Ki' dlinekh	Killineq	20, 48	island	20 m. long	N50W
239	Ki' dlit	Killit	20, 48	island group	0·9 m. long	N80W
240	Ki' ghlakhpait	Kiglaqpait	39	cape mountain range harbor bay	1 m. across 10 m. long 0·6 m. long 5 m. long	E E-W N50E NE
241	Ki' ghlakhpait Tessia' lua	Kiglaqpait Tessialua	20, 48	lake	3 m. long	N75W
242	Ki' ppokak?	Kippokak	35	bay	35 m. long	N40E
243	Kipsimavik?	Kipsimavik	37	bay?	0·3 m. long	S20E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
55° 26'	60° 13'?	3A	The place where someone will shoot.	A good seal hunting spot commonly used by the people. A shot used to be fired from the summit of the hill when the watcher there was notified by one farther south that the first mission ship of the spring was approaching.	233
56° 31·6'	61° 43'	?	.....		
57° 24'	61° 41'	49	The neck.		234
56° 35'	61° 30'	49	The very big seaward one.		235
56° 52'	61° 04'	3	The big seaward one.		236
55° 10'	58° 46'	29	The big seaward ones.	This island may have been called Ivilialuk (q.v.) in the past(?).	237
60° 25'	64° 40'	37	The one nearest the ocean.		238
56° 21'	60° 30'	3	The seaward ones.		239
56° 05'	61° 22'	49	The big indentations between the teeth of a saw.	Eskimos do not use this name for the cape(?).  Newfoundland fishermen's name. Newfoundland fishermen's name. They call the head of this bay "The Bottom of the Bay".	240
58° 08'	61° 35'	49			
57° 09'	61° 35'	49			
57° 10'	61° 40'	1			
57° 04'	61° 43'	49	The big lake of the Kighlakh-pait.		241
54° 58'	59° 42'	29	?	Pronounced Khi'ppokak with the explanation that the bay is so named because of a point in it that has rugged ridges like the teeth of a file, or the belly of a grampus (3A).	242
59° 04'	63° 53'	37	?	A settlement when Weiz made his map(?).	243

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
244	Kī' valekh?	Kivaleq?	39, 36	point?	0.5 m. long?	N35E
245	Kōgha' luk	Kōrāluk	39	brook brook	50? m. long 2? m. long	E NE?
246	Kōgha' rsuk	Kōrārsuk	20, 48			
247	Kō' ghokh	Kōroq	39			
248	Kōghokhso'akh	Kōroqsoaq	39	brook brook	10? m. long 65 m. long	N N80E
249	Kōghua' rsuk	Kōruarsuk	20, 48	bay	0.5 m. long	E
250	Kōghuku' lluk	Kōrukulluk	39	brook brook	5? m. long 3 m. long	W&S? N5E
251	Kōksoakh	Kōksoaq	39	river	very long	N
252	Kōmä' ktorvik	Komaktorvik	20, 48	fiord	9 m. long	N25E
253	Kōta' nnak	Kōta' nnak	39	big brook big brook	1.0 m. long 0.4 m. long	S25E S
254	Kū' ngmük	Kungmuk	39	hill	300 ft. elev.	
255	Le' vib Nu' nanga	Levib Nunanga	3	bay	1 m. across	N80W
256	Maghō' vik	Maggōvik	39	river bay village	13 m. long 20 m. long	N40E N45E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 34'	61° 58'	36	The place where ringed seals ( <i>Phoca hispida</i> ) sleep on ice pans (39).	Connected with Kivaqitak=a seal sleeping on a floating ice pan. Name may apply to the whole peninsula. Should be Kivalik (9B).	244
56° 09' 57° 49'	61° 47' 61° 50'	46? .....	The big brook. .....	In this case <i>-aluk</i> probably has the implication of horribly big, which is sometimes characteristic of it.	245
			The nice little brook.		246
			The steep-walled valley.		247
57° 50' 58° 36'	62° 40' 65° 00'	35 15	The very big, steep-walled valley.		248
56° 40'?	61° 06'?	3	The nice little steep-walled valley.	Might be the parallel bay immediately to the south.	249
56° 16.5'? 57° 08'	63° 02'? 61° 46'	46? 49	The small steep-walled valley.	Not exactly located yet.	250
58° 30'	68° 10'	29	The very big brook.		251
59° 17'	63° 44'	37	The place of eating lice.		252
56° 08.5' 56° 46'	61° 27' 62° 31'	43? 49	The fat brook.		253
56° 40'	61° 23'	2	The rather pointed, isolated hill.	A generic name(?).	254
56° 30'	61° 59'	4	Levi's Land.	Probably named for some Eskimo who lived there in days gone by.	255
54° 55'	59° 30'	29	The place where there are two(?).	Origin and meaning of name doubtful.	256
55° 05'	59° 15'	35	The place that has to be visited		
55° 05'	59° 11'	29	by two(?).		



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
257	Makhalia' ghusekh	Maqaliaruseq	39	inlet	narrow	N
258	Ma' khalik	Maqalik	39	river		N
259	Mă' kkakh	Makkaq	39	hill	800 ft. elev.	
260	Măkkă' vina' luk?	Măkkăvinâluk?	39	lake brook hill	7 m. long 2 m. long 1,800 ft. elev.	N60E N30E
261	Mali' ghiakh	Maligiaq	39	tide flats tide flats tide flats?	0.8 m. across? 3 m. long	N60E? S75E
262	Malli' kpiku' lluit	Mallikpikulluit	39	islet group	1 m. across	
263	Mannē' tut	Mannētut	39	island?	0.5 m. long	N30E
264	Ma' yorkhakhta'kh	Majorqaqtâq	39	brook	3 m. long	S30E
265	Ma' yorkhatsia'kh	Majorqatsiaq	39	brook	3? m. long	W&N
266	Na' ghvaha' rsuk	Nagvârarsuk	39	brook	40 m. long	E&S
267	Na' ghvakh	Nagvâq	39	fiord	20 m. long	N80E
268	Na' kharvi'k	Nâqarvik	39	brook	9 m. long	S60E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
58° 16'	67° 27'	41	The minor ("False") Makhalik (q.v.).	Name also applies to the brook flowing into the head of the inlet(?).	257
58° 15'	67° 24'	29	The place with mud.		258
57° 24'	61° 55'	9B	The top of the head.	Hill so named because of its cranial shape.	259
56° 14'	62° 16'	46	The big portage that has become abandoned.	Possibly derived from <i>maqgikpoq</i> : he portages with head in boat. Strictly the name applies only to the unnavigable part of the brook.	260
56° 16'	62° 12'	46			
56° 16'	62° 14'	46			
55° 12·5'	60° 25·5'	3A	Literally: the act of following.	Where animals follow the falling tide to feed(?). What the name applies to is in the Hebron region uncertain. Reichel indicates a brook from the southward. Another possible meaning: little waves, referring to the type of wave that forms in very shallow water (3A).	261
56° 36·5'	62° 12'	9?			
58° 04'?	63° 00'?	35			
56° 45'	61° 02'	9?	The little ones with big seas.		262
56° 20'	60° 55'	3	The rough ones.	There are two islands(?) (3).	263
56° 40'	63° 03'	9?	The new way up.	A dog-sledge route to the uplands.	264
56° 37'	62° 45'	9?	The nice way up.	A dog-sledge route to the uplands.	265
58° 39'	63° 42'	15?	The nice little Naghvakh (q.v.), or the nice little thing found.	Another possible translation: the place where little is found(?) (39).	266
59° 02'	63° 42'	37	The find(?).	Structure and significance obscure.	267
57° 16'	62° 00'	49	The place of hooking up.	Stumps or other obstacles catch the dog-team trace.	268

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
269	Nakhsaghi' ktokh	Naqsariktoq	20	peninsula?	4 m. long	E
270	Nakhsa' ghulak	Naqsârulak	39	brook	10? m. long	S30W
271	Na' khsakhsoa'kh	Naqsaqsoaq	39	valley	2 m. long	N30E
272	Na' khsaliku' lluk	Naqsalikulluk	39	2 islands? island?	0·3 m. long? 0·5 m. long?	E-W? N-S?
273	Nakhsa' luk	Naqsâluk	39	valley valley  valley? brook bay	4? m. long 1·5 m. long  2 m. long? 10 m. long 1 m. across	N-S E-W  NW W N80W
274	Nakhsarto'kh	Naqsartôq	39	island	2 m. long	N20E
275	Nä' ngërku' lluk?	Nangerkulluk?	39	islet	21 ft. high	
276	Nä' noghakhtôgha' luk	Nænoraqtôrâluk	21, 48	island	1 m. long	N50E
277	Nänogha' khtogha' rsuk	Nænoraqtôrarsuk	21, 48	island	0·5 m. long	NE
278	Nä' noghakhtô' kh	Nænoraqtoq	21, 48	island	0·5 m. across	
279	Nänokhtô' kh	Nænoqtôq	20, 48	cape	90° angle	NE
280	Näno' khtuku' lluk?	Nænoqtukulluk?	20, 48	3? islands	0·8 m. long	N-S

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
59° 02'	63° 12'	28 37	The place having one or more big valleys with gentle slopes.	Name may apply to some part of the peninsula only.	269
58° 39'	64° 28'	15	The very small valley with gentle slopes.		270
57° 32'	61° 49'	36	The very big valley with gentle slopes.		271
56° 18'?	61° 18'?	?	The small place with one or more valleys having gentle slopes.	Question open as to which locality bears the name.	272
56° 20'?	61° 14'?	?			
56° 14'	62° 38'	46?	The big valley with gentle slopes.	Second locality might be the parallel valley north of the 982-foot hill.	273
56° 35·6'?	61° 13'	9			
57° 47'?	61° 53'?	35	.....	Exact feature and location of third locality uncertain.	
58° 43'	65° 30'	15	.....		
59° 04'	63° 26'	28	.....		
56° 40'	61° 03'	9?	The place of many valleys with gentle slopes.		274
56° 39·8'	60° 58·5'	3	The small upright one.	Nangikulluk might be better spelling(?). Abbreviation of <i>nangertukulluk</i> (?).	275
59° 22'	63° 32'	30	The big place of many white bear ( <i>Thalarctos maritimus</i> ) skins.		276
55° 25'	59° 40'	35	The nice little place of many white bear ( <i>Thalarctos maritimus</i> ) skins.		277
57° 52'	61° 42'	35	The place of many white bear ( <i>Thalarctos maritimus</i> ) skins.		278
59° 16'	63° 23'	37	The place of many white bears ( <i>Thalarctos maritimus</i> ).		279
56° 54'	60° 59·5'	3	The little place of many white bears ( <i>Thalarctos maritimus</i> ).	Reichel gives the plural form: Nanokhtukulluit. This corresponds to the fact that there are three islands.	280

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
281	Nāno' khtüt	Nænoqtüt	20, 48	islands island? islets?	3 m. long 3 m. long	N45W E-W
282	See supplementary list.	See supplementary list		island	1·5 m. across	
283	Nāpā' rtokh	Napârtoq	39	lake bay bay	5 m. long 13 m. long	E-W N80E
284	Nāpā' rtokhsoa'kh	Napârtoqsoaq	39	brook?	4? m. long	S35W?
285	Nāpârtuā' luit	Napârtuâluit	39	cove	0·6 m. across	N80W
286	Nāpā' rtuku' lluk	Napârtukulluk	39			
287	Nāpā' rtuligha' rsuk	Napârtuligârsuk	39	island	0·5 m. across	
288	Nāpā' rtulik	Napârtulik	39, 48	island	2 m. across	
289	Nāpā' rtutō' kh	Napârtutōq	39	island	2·5 m. long	N85E
290	Natana' iliku' lluk	Natanailikulluk	46, 48	cove	0·3 m. long	E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
55° 50' 57° 54' 59° 14'?	59° 56' 61° 41' 63° 23'?	35 35 37	The places of many white bears ( <i>Thalarctos maritimus</i> ).	The plural form of the name for the second locality suggests there is more than one island. At the third locality the name may apply to the cape north of the islets.	281
55° 32'	60° 09'	35			282
56° 16' 57° 59' 59° 49'?	63° 33' 62° 30' 65° 12'?	46? 35 37	Literally: the tree.	Word used by Eskimos in place names to indicate woods. The second locality is the last bay north on the Atlantic coast in which spruce woods are found, and the last locality may have the same distinction on Ungava B. east shore. Its exact location cannot be determined from Weiz's map.	283
57° 36'	62° 05'	12	Literally: the very big tree.	Indicates a big stand of spruce woods; possibly the name applies only to the woods along the brook.	284
57° 27'	62° 25'	49	The big trees.	A stand of comparatively big spruce trees on the bay shore here.	285
			The little tree.	Indicates a small stand of spruce woods.	286
56° 24.3'	61° 48'	19	The nice little place covered always with trees(?).	Exact structure and meaning open to question. May simply mean the nice little place with trees.	287
55° 38'	60° 21'	35	The tree place.	Indicates few trees, perhaps one.	288
56° 00'	61° 11'	?	The place of many trees.		289
56° 15'	62° 03.7'	46	Little Nathaniel.	Named for an Eskimo who used to net sea trout ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ) there, possibly in the 1890's, before the Eskimos of Labrador adopted surnames.	290

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
291	Nātua' likha' ut?	Natualiqaat?	?	ridge	1,500 ft. elev.	N80W
292	Nauli' ghiat	Nauligiat	39	2 islands	2 m. long	N65W
293	Nauya' ksighak?	Naujaksigak?	39	island	0.7 m. long	E-W
294	Nauya' ksigha' luk?	Naujaksigāluk?	39, 48	island	1.7 m. long	N-S
295	Nauya' rsuksoa' kh	Naujārsuksoaq	39	3? islands	2 m. long	N80W
296	Nau' yasio' rvik	Naujasiorkvik	39	bay?	0.8 m. long?	N30E
297	Na' uyat?	Naujat?	29	island group	2 m. across	
298	Nau' yatōkh	Naujatōq	39, 48	3? islands	2 m. long	N80W
299	Nauyatsi' t	Naujatsit	39	island	0.6 m. long	
300	Ne' lekharto' kh	Neleqartoq	39	island group	2.5 m. long	N10W
301	Nessau' yakh	Nessaujaq	39	point	0.5 m. across	NE
302	Nia' khokh	Niaqoq	39	point	0.5 m. long	S80E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 28'	62° 21'?	3?	?	Structure and meaning undetermined. Might be the next ridge north.	291
56° 46'	61° 00'	3	Literally: The harpoonings.	Freely translated: the places for harpooning seals.	292
56° 36'	60° 52.5'	3	The place where glaucus gulls ( <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> ) breed(?).	Exact structure and meaning open to question, leaving the spelling uncertain.	293
55° 30'	59° 58'	35	The big place where glaucus gulls ( <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> ) breed(?).	Exact structure and meaning, and therefore spelling, open to question.	294
56° 38'	60° 55'	3	The very big, nice little glaucus gull ( <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> ).		295
57° 34'	61° 58'	36	The place for hunting glaucus gulls ( <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> ).	Possibly the name applies only to one of the coves on the east side of the bay.	296
58° 13'	66° 31'	29	The glaucus gulls ( <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> ).	The final <i>s</i> shown on 29 is an English plural on an Eskimo plural(?).	297
56° 38'	60° 55'	9	The place of many glaucus gulls ( <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> ).		298
57° 12'	61° 21'	49	The place where glaucus gulls ( <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> ) breed.	Suffix not given by Bourquin.	299
58° 12'	62° 07'	35	The spying place.	There is a high hill in the group. Root and structure, and therefore spelling, uncertain.	300
56° 56'	61° 21'	?	The one like a cap.	There is a conical hillock on the point.	301
57° 23'	61° 36'	49	The head.	So named because of the hillock at its end and the isthmus at its base.	302



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
303	Niakhō' yaku' lluk	Niaqūjakulluk	11, 48	point	0.4 m. long	N45W
304	Nia' khungō' ghakh	Niaqungōraq	39	mountain	1,600 ft. elev.	
305	Nia' khungōghā' rsuk	Niaqungōrārsuk	39	point? point	0.2 m. long? 0.5 m. long	S10E? S70W
306	Nia' khungōtia' luk	Niaqungōtiāluk	39	peninsula peninsula?	1 m. long 1.9 m. long?	E-W N?
307	Nia' khungōtiku' lluk	Niaqungōtikulluk	39	islet point?	0.4 m. long 0.2 m. long?	N70W S10E?
308	Ni' ātak	Niatak	39	island	4.5 m. long	N85W
309	Nīpkō' yakh	Nīpkōjaq	20, 48	cape?	45 degrees	S70E
310	No' khalik	Nochalik	39	island	1.6 m. across	
311	Nokhā' rsuk	Nochārsuk	39	islet	0.1 m. long	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 29'	62° 16'	11	The little one like a head.	The shape of the point, a hillock at its end and an isthmus at its base, indicates the basic meaning of the word that applies in this case. Its secondary meaning today is a small loaf of bread.	303
56° 39'	62° 47'	9?	The small (literally young) point of land sticking out into the water like a head and neck.	The mountain does not stick far into the lake, but gives the impression of doing so when seen from a distance in the lake. Structure somewhat irregular, the correct form being <i>-uaraq(?)</i> .	304
56° 37'? 56° 41'	62° 03' 62° 07'	16? 9?	The nice little point of land sticking out into the water like a head and neck.	The first locality may be called Niakhungotikulluk, q.v. (9?).	305
56° 36·5' 59° 23'?	61° 48' 63° 46'?	16 31	The big point of land sticking out into the water like a head and neck.	Nehungateluk, the spelling given for the second locality (31) might be this word(?).	306
56° 36·5' 56° 37'?	61° 51' 62° 03'?	16 9?	The little point of land sticking out into the water like a head and neck.	The islet is separated from the island east of it by shallow water, and hummocky ice makes the channel look like land in winter. The point may be called Niakhungogharsuk, q.v. (16?).	307
56° 25'	61° 23'	49	?	Structure and meaning no longer known.	308
58° 52·5'	63° 00'	37	The one like sun-dried meat.	Exact feature not certain on 37.	309
56° 20'	61° 22'	49	The pregnant caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> )(?).	Since the adjacent island is called the calf, possibly the name has its literal meaning: the one having a calf.	310
56° 20'	61° 20'	?	The nice little caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ) calf.		311

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
312	Noodleok	?	31	fiord	6 m. long	N60E
313	Nuasornā' k	Nuasornak	39	island? island	1·8 m. long? 1·3 m. long	N85W? N10E
314	Nua' sornaku' lluk	Nuasornakulluk	39	island island	1·2 m. long 0·4 m. long	N85W E-W
315	Nuasornā' luk	Nuasornāluk	39	island? island	1·8 m. long? 1 m. long	N85W? N85W
316	Nuasornatā' nnak	Nuasornata' nnak	39	island	0·7 m. long	N85W
317	Nuērtogha' rvik?	Nuertorarvik?	20, 48	bay	14 m. long	E-NE
318	Nuē' rklivik?	Nuerklivik?	20, 48	bay	14 m. long	E-NE
319	Nu' kasorsukto'kh	Nukasorsuktoq	20, 48	island	4 m. across	
320	Nulē' rneghak	Nulernerak	39	island	1 m. long	N85E
321	Nu' llātärtō' ghusekh	Nullatartōruseq	39	bay	2·5 m. long?	E?
322	Nu' llātärtō' kh	Nullatartōq	39	bay cape	10 m. long 90 degrees	N70E NE
323	Nu' llokh	Nulloq	20	hill	230 ft. elev.	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
59° 55'	64° 27'	31	?	Structure and meaning not obvious.	312
56° 17'?	61° 18'?	49	An elongated?, high, conical island. Also a hill of similar form on the mainland(?) (9).	Possibly the name is derived from that of a barnacle (Division Balanomorpha) or limpet ( <i>Acmaea</i> sp.?) (46 and 11). Possibly the correct name of the first island is Nuasornaluk.	313
57° 19'	61° 50'	49			
56° 14'	61° 25'	49	The little Nuasornak (q.v.)		314
56° 33·8'	61° 20'	25			
56° 17'?	61° 18'?	?	The big Nuasornak (q.v.)	The name of the first island is more likely Nuasornak (q.v.).	315
56° 35'	61° 20'	25			
57° 02'	61° 21'	35	The fat Nuasornak (q.v.).		316
55° 47'	60° 44'	35	The place of repeatedly using a bird spear.	Structure and exact meaning need corroboration. No. 318 might be the correct form.	317
55° 47'	60° 44'	26	The place of using a bird spear.	This form less likely than No. 317(?).	318
56° 22'	61° 17'	49	The place where the brothers quarrelled (46).	Structure irregular.	319
56° 53·5'	61° 09'	35	The widower(?).	Possibly an abbreviation of <i>Nuler-nerauvoq</i> : he is a widower. Somebody lost his wife there in the past(?) (14).	320
58° 56'?	63° 12'?	37	The minor ("false") Nullatartokh (q.v.).	Might be the bigger bay to the west(?).	321
58° 52'	63° 12'	37	The place where there are many seal blow-holes in the ice.		322
59° 16'	63° 23'	30			
56° 39'	61° 30'	25	The buttocks.		323

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
324	Nunaghō' rvi ku' lluk	Nunagōrvikulluk	39	brook	1.5 m. long	S
325	Nunai' ngoakh	Nunaingoaq	39	bay	14 m. long	S85E
326	Nunaksā' luk	Nunaksāluk	20, 48	island	1 m. long?	N18E?
327	Nuna' luk	Nunāluk	39	island	1 m. long	N55E
328	Nunā' rsuk	Nunārsuk	20, 48	island	1 m. across	
329	Nunatsia'kh	Nunatsiaq	39	point	0.2 m. across	N60W
330	Nutā' kh	Nutāq	20	trading post		
331	Nu' vērdluktō' kh	Nuverdluktōq	21, 48	bay	2 m. across	
332	Nuvuā' lub I' ttiblinga	Nuvuālub Ittiblinga	21, 48	isthmus	0.5 m. across	E-W

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 01'	62° 57'	3	The little place to make a permanent hunting camp.	The last well-sheltered, good stand of spruce going up Khingughutik Br. occurs at the mouth of this brook. An unusual use of the suffix <i>-gorpoq</i> : it becomes that for which it is suitable (39)(?). <i>Nuna</i> can mean an inhabited land.	324
56° 36'	62° 04'	49	The image of no land.	So named because the bay is so long and straight that the view from its mouth shows the horizon meeting the water with no land showing.	325
55° 42'?? 55°	60° 19'?	3A 1A 9A	The big habitable place(?).	A high conical island north of Malta. Island identity uncertain on 35. <i>Nuna</i> used with its special significance of inhabited land(?).	326
56° 38'	60° 59'	3?	The big land.	So named because it has always been inhabited, and the signs of habitation are abundant (39?).	327
56° 03'	60° 39'	35	The nice little land.		328
56° 25'	62° 00'	5	The pretty land.	Strictly the name applies to the shore on the east side of the point(?).	329
57° 27.5'	61° 49.5'	49	The new one.	Officially the name is Nútak. This would mean the one that is used up (39). I can find no other authority for this translation.	330
56° 06'	61° 12'	4	The place of many tracheal bifurcations.	The bay has many narrow arms. The <i>k</i> is not strictly grammatical(?).	331
56° 25'	61° 57'	3	The neck of the big point.		332

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
333	Nuvuā' luk	Nuvuāluk	39	peninsula point point point point	1 m. long 0.5 m. long 0.3 m. long 0.3 m. long 0.3 m. across	N-S N10E S NW N30W
334	Nuvua' luk Kī' dlekh	Nuvuāluk Kidleq	39, 48	point	0.5 m. long	N80E
335	Nuvuā' luk Ka' ngidlekh	Nuvuāluk Kangidleq	39, 48	point	0.3 m. long	N40W
336	Nuvu' ghutsit	Nuvugutsit	20	points?		
337	Nu' vukso' akh	Nuvuksoaq	20	cape	180 degrees	E
338	Nuvuku' lluk	Nuvukulluk	20, 48	point	0.7 m. long	N20E
339	Nuvuta' nnak	Nuvuta' nnak	39	point headland point	0.6 m. across 1 m. across 0.6 m. across	N45W NE NE
340	Ō' ghakhshio' rvik	Ōgaqsiorvik	39	bay	1 m. long	S40W
341	Ō' ghanekh	Ōganeq	39	cape	110 degrees	S30E
342	Ōghā' rsukha' utik	Ōgārsuqautik	39	bay	1.5 m. long	W
343	Ō' khakh	Oqaq	39	bay	2.5 m. long	N20E
344	Ōkhi' tak?	Oqitak?	39	islet		
345	Ō' khoaku' lluk	Oqkoakulluk	39	point	0.3 m. across	N10E
346	Ō' khoalinā' luk	Oqqualināluk	39	peninsula	5 m. long	N70W

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 26'	61° 57'	3?	The big point.		333
56° 29'	61° 58'	3			
56° 38.3'	62° 38.2'	9?			
56° 53.5'	61° 36'	13?			
57° 29'	62° 31'	49			
56° 26'	61° 55'	3	The seaward big point.		334
56° 26'	61° 57.5'	3	The bayward big point.		335
60° 18'?	64° 25'?	27	The minor ("false") points.	Exact identity and location of feature not obvious on 27.	336
59° 02'	63° 08'	37	The very big point.	See Naksaghiktokh for conflicting data on name of this locality.	337
58° 43'	62° 53'	35	The small point.		338
56° 28'	61° 52'	3	The fat point. .....	On west side of channel.	339
56° 33'	61° 36'	49			
57° 30'	61° 48'	49			
57° 36'	62° 00'	49	The place for hunting cod ( <i>Gadus callarias</i> ).	Cod can be taken here in the autumn when they can no longer be caught farther up the bay.	340
57° 43'	61° 41'	35	The catching of cod ( <i>Gadus callarias</i> ).	Name may also apply to the 3,000-foot mountain on the cape(?).	341
56° 39.8'	61° 09'	9	The container of rock cod ( <i>Microgadus</i> sp.).		342
57° 34'	61° 58'	49	The tongue.	A large village of that name in the bay wiped out by epidemic in 1919.	343
57° 02'	61° 08'	?	The light (not heavy) one(?).	Might be Okkitik(?) (35).	344
56° 23.3'	61° 47'	19?	Its little lee (shelter from the wind).	The point gives a traveller very welcome shelter from westerly gales.	345
56° 29'	61° 35'	49	The big place sheltered from wind.	Strict grammar requires <i>Oqqa-alinárðluk</i> (?).	346



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
347	Õ' kpätik	Okpatik	39	island bay	3 m. long 2 m. long	N80W E
348	Omanek?	Omanek?	27	island?	2 m. long?	N-S?
349	Õnā' lik?	Onalik?	3, 39	bluff?	0.3 m. long?	E-W?
350	Oo-olilik	?	31	island	2.4 m. long	N-S
351	Õpernge' vik	Operngevik	39	island island island	2 m. long 1.5 m. long 1 m. long?	N80W N50E N-S?
352	Õpērngē' viksoa'kh	Operngeviksoaq	39	island island	1.5 m. across? 4 m. long	N SW
353	Palu' ngatak	Palungatak	39	island	5 m. long	N75W
354	Pamiā' lughak	Pamialugak	38	peninsula	2.8 m. long	N45E
355	Pāmiā' luk	Pāmiāluk	39	river peninsula  point	14 m. long 2 m. long  0.4 m. long?	N30E N20E  N75W?

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 00' 56° 01'	61° 20' 61° 25'	?	The pair of hams (applies to animals and man).	Because of the shape of the twin hills on the island, suggesting buttocks.	347
60° 14.5'?	64° 56'?	27	?	Identity of feature bearing the name uncertain.	348
56° 56'?	61° 56.3'?	3	?	Connected with <i>onarpoq</i> : it is hot(?). Meaning of name and exact feature bearing it uncertain.	349
66° 05'	64° 20'	31	?	Might be connected with <i>Ulle</i> : high water, flood tide(?).	350
57° 42' 58° 29' 60° 14.5'?	61° 48' 62° 59' 64° 22.5'?	35 35 37	The place where the Eskimo spend the spring in tents.	Exact identity of the last island needs checking. Same name occurs in west Greenland. Het-tasch insists on the second <i>e</i> though it should be <i>i</i> by the principles of Bourquin's orthography.	351
56° 31.5'?	61° 08'?	35	The very big place where the Eskimos spend the spring in tents.	Second <i>e</i> is common usage despite Bourquin's orthography (39). Identity of first island needs corroboration.	352
57° 24'	61° 32'	49			
56° 26'	61° 36'	49	Lop-ear (40A).	The summit of the island has a profile like the ears of a lop-eared dog.	353
59° 39'	63° 58'	38	?	Form of word appears correct, but meaning uncertain. Might be connected with <i>pamialuk</i> : sacrum; or <i>pamiak</i> : hammer. Pemeluagh (31) the same word (?).	354
54° 39' 55° 07'	58° 37' 58° 59'	29 29	The sacrum.	Name used for long tail-like points, so the river probably takes its name from the point north of the bay to which it flows.	355
56° 22'?	61° 21'	?	.....	Might be the broad point a mile south(?).	

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
356	Pårdliá' luk	Pardliáluk	35	island island	1·2 m. across 2·3 m. long	N40E
357	Pårdliku' lluk	Pardlikulluk	35, 48	island	1 m. long	N45E
358	Pa' rkharvi'k	Parqarvik	39	island	0·3 m. across	
359	Pärngnai' vik	Pärngnaivik	39	island	1·1 m. long	N10W
360	Pa' rngnertókh	Parngnertôq	39	island? bay	4 m. long? 7 m. long	N30E? N30E
361	Pa' ungäse?	Paungase?	39	brook	6? m. long	N45W
362	Pa' ungörkhutyaghi' ktokh?	Paungorqutjariktoq?	39, 48	island group	1 m. across	
363	Pekha' luyakh	Peqalujaq	39	island	190 ft. elev.	
364	Pikiu' lërsoa'kh	Pikiulersoaq	35	island	2 m. across	
365	Pikiu' lia' ghusekh	Pikiuliaruseq	39			
366	Pikiulia' rsuk	Pikiuliarsuk	39, 48	rocks	0·2 m. long 30 ft. elev.	E-W

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
55° 31' 56° 40'	60° 19' 61° 14'	35 25	The big one nearest the mouth of the bay (3A).		356
56° 41'	61° 14'	25	The little one nearest the mouth of the bay (3A, 48).		357
57° 40'	61° 53.5'	49	The place where people often meet.	Travellers along the coast customarily stop here.	358
56° 28'	61° 55'	49	The place for preparing to travel.	Eskimos often make final preparations here before going inland after caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ) in winter.	359
56° 38' 58° 24'	61° 09' 63° 08'	35 37	The place of many caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ) stags.	Name of island uncertain, cf. Iviksoakh. Either name may apply to only a part of the island. Same name in south-east Baffinland(?).	360
56° 37'	62° 54'	49	Plenty of crowberries ( <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> )!	Consistency suggests Paungakse may be correct. An exclamation, indicating by simile abundant caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ) droppings. In olden times the droppings were as abundant as crowberries in this region (19).	361
56° 27'	60° 42'	3	The place where one gets tired paddling a kayak(?).	Structure obscure. Meaning reasonable for islands so far out to sea. Possibility of derivation from <i>paungak</i> : crowberry should be investigated.	362
56° 34.6'	61° 46.4'	49	The iceberg.	According to legend, a wizard showed his power by changing an iceberg into the island.	363
56° 43'	61° 13'	3	The very big place to gather eggs.	Bourquin's <i>kk</i> unnecessary (39).	364
			The minor ("false") Pikiuleq: place to gather eggs.	Bourquin's <i>kk</i> unnecessary (39).	365
56° 30'	60° 55'	3	The nice little place to gather eggs.	Bourquin's <i>kk</i> unnecessary (39).	366

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
367	Pikiu' liku' lluk	Pikiulikulluk	39, 48	islet	0.2 m. long	N60E
368	Pikiu' lit	Pikiulit	39, 48	islet cluster	8 m. long?	N45E?
369	Pilia' ghusekh	Piliaruseq	39	bay	5 m. long	N
370	Pi' lik	Pilik	39	bay	12 m. long	N25E
371	Pi' tsiulaksiä' luk?	Pitsiulaksiäluk?	39	island	0.5 m. long	N70W
372	Pi' tsiulaksi't?	Pitsiulaksit?	39	island island? island	0.6 m. long 1.0 m. long? 0.5 m. across?	N70E N-S?
373	Pi' tsiulaksitiku' lluit?	Pitsiulaksitikulluit?	39	islet group?	1.2 m. long?	N50W?
374	Pi' tsiulaksititä' nnak?	Pitsiulaksititannak?	39	islet	0.3 m. long?	N60W?
375	Pi' tsiulatsui't	Pitsiulatsuit	39	islet group?	1.3 m. long?	NW?
376	Pi' ttikta' rvik	Pittiktarvik	39	2 islands island	0.4 m. long 0.3 m. across	N80W
377	See supplementary list, p. 100.	See supplementary list, p. 100.				
378	Pöktö' ghusekh?	Poktoruseq?	39	island?	0.6 m. across?	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 36'	60° 58'	25	The small place to gather eggs.	First <i>k</i> need not be doubled despite Bourquin (39).	367
59° 56'	63° 56'	27	The places to gather eggs.	Bourquin's <i>kk</i> unnecessary (39). Name might apply to only a part of the cluster.	368
55° 27'	60° 18'	35	The minor ("false") Pilik (q.v.)	Bourquin's <i>ll</i> unnecessary (39).	369
55° 25'	60° 26'	35	The place having something.	It might be seals that the place has(?). Bourquin's <i>ll</i> unnecessary (39).	370
56° 17.5'	61° 30.5'	?	The big place where guillemots ( <i>Cepphas grylle</i> ) breed.	Consistency suggests <i>t</i> may be better in place of the first <i>k</i> .	371
55° 59.7' 56° 09'? 57° 59'?	61° 14.6' 61° 15'? 62° 17'?	? 11? 35	The breeding place for guillemots ( <i>Cepphas grylle</i> ).	Consistency and some present usage (9B) suggests <i>t</i> may be better than <i>k</i> . Authority for name of second island very uncertain.	372
56° 27.3'?	61° 42'?	?	The small ones where guillemots ( <i>Cepphas grylle</i> ) breed.	Consistency suggests <i>t</i> may be better than first <i>k</i> . Name of this islet group confused, cf. Pitsiulatsuit.	373
56° 27.4'?	61° 40.1'?	?	The fat place where guillemots ( <i>Cepphas grylle</i> ) breed.	Consistency suggests <i>t</i> may be better than first <i>k</i> . Name may belong to the next islet south(?).	374
56° 27'?	61° 42'?	49	Many guillemots ( <i>Cepphas grylle</i> )!	An exclamation. Name of this islet group confused, cf. Pitsiulaksitikulluit.	375
56° 18' 57° 32'	61° 23' 61° 30'	46 35	Literally the place of shooting often with arrows.	According to legend a bow and arrow battle occurred at the south island.	376
					377
56° 23'?	61° 03'?	?	The minor ("false") Poktokh (q.v.).	<i>r</i> might be better than first <i>k</i> . Island name confused, cf. Poktungak.	378

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
379	Põ' ktokh?	Poktoq?	39	island	0·9 m. long	N60E
380	Põktu' ngak?	Poktungak?	39?	island?	0·6 m. across?	
381	Pu' sikarto'kh	Pusikartôq	39	peninsula peninsula	3 m. long 2 m. long	S65E S65E
382	Saeglasaut	?	22, p. 241	island? bay?	1 m. long? 5 m. long?	N-S? N80E?
383	Sä' glekh	Sægleg	39	bay island	8 m. across 2·7 m. long	N20W N15E
384	Sä' ghlersoa'kh	Sæglersoaq	39, 48	island	3 m. long?	N-S?
385	Säghlia' ghutsit	Sægliarutsit	20, 48	low shore?	3 m. long?	N20W?
386	Sä' ghliku' lluit	Sæglikulluit	39	3 islands	2 m. across	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 23'	61° 00'	9?	The high one.	Structure irregular(?). Derived from <i>portovoq</i> : it is high(?). If so, <i>r</i> would be better than first <i>k</i> .	379
56° 23'?	61° 03'	?	The rather high one(?).	Island name confused, cf. Pokto-ghusekh. An abbreviated form from <i>portovoq</i> : it is high(?). If so, <i>r</i> would be better than first <i>k</i> .	380
56° 20' 57° 30'	61° 36' 62° 12'	49 12?	A generic name for a high hog-backed peninsula(?).	Other possible explanations: an inhabited place where the women's boats are kept upside down on shore, from <i>pussipoq</i> : it is turned over. Or possibly connected with <i>pusigatoujatoq</i> : like a man fallen on his face, because of the profile of the ridge (12).	381
59° 57'? 59° 57'?	64° 10'? 64° 15'?		?	Probably a compound of Saglekh (q.v.). Name originally belonged to the island only(?). (22, p. 241).	382
58° 30' 58° 31'	63° 00' 62° 58'	37 37	The low land.	Refers either to the low section between the high mountains north of the bay, or to the lowness of the island as compared with the adjacent mountains (39). Name applied originally only to the island or island group(?).	383
58° 29'?	67° 37'?	29	The very big low one.	Translation suggests name belongs to the big island to the south.	384
59° 35'?	63° 53'?	37	The minor ("false") Saglekh's (q.v.).	Exact identity of feature difficult to tell from Weiz's map.	385
56° 39'	61° 19'	3	The little low ones.		386



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
387	Saghō' tulik	Saggotulik	39	shore point	0.4 m. 0.5 m. long	N40E N80E
388	Sakiyak?	Sakijak	37	bay	3 m. long	N35E
389	Sa' ngmiyokh	Sangmijoq	39	bay bay inlet	1.7 m. across 2 m. long 6 m. long	S70W N35E
390	Sa' ngu	Sangu	39	bay major brook	7 m. long	S85E Easterly
391	Sa' poghak?	Saporak	25	bay	0.3 m. across	N-S
392	Sapoghā' rsuit?	Saporārsuit?	37, 48	fiord	9 m. long	N35E
393	Sapoghā' rsuk?	Saporārsuk?	37, 48	bay	2 m. long	S80E
394	Sā' pukāt?	Sapukat?	12	bay	1.4 m. across	N30E
395	Sā' putit	Saputit	39	lake brook bay	5 m. long 1.5 m. long 0.2 m. long	S70E N35E N20E
396	Sa' rviluk?	Sarviluk	38	bay	8 m. long	N-E
397	Sātoā' luk	Sātoāluk	39	island	0.8 m. long	N15E
398	Sā' tokh	Sātoq	39	island	1 m. long	N80E
399	Sā' torsoa'kh	Sātorsoaq	39	island	7.7 m. long	N80W
400	Sā' torsoaku' lluk	Sātorsoakulluk	39	island	4.6 m. long	N65E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 31' 56° 38.5'	61° 39' 61° 39'	? 49	The steep-to shore where boats go close.	The southern locality is the shore between two points. Erdmann's <i>sagotorlek</i> not correct (39). The shore at the northern locality is not so steep-to as the name would suggest.	387
59° 12'	63° 27'	37	?		388
56° 16' 56° 39' 60° 12'	61° 49' 61° 57' 64° 30'	46? 49 31	The one turned in the opposite direction to the main bay (46).		389
55° 53' 55° 55'	61° 10' 61° 12'	35 ?	The one that changes direction(?).	So called because the river is very crooked. Abbreviation of <i>sanguvoq</i> : it turns to some other direction.	390
56° 42.2'	61° 22.5'	25	The fish traps(?).	Connected with <i>sapposerpa</i> : he dams the stream(?). If so, it should be spelled Sappoghak(?).	391
59° 15'	63° 31'	37	The nice little fish traps(?).	Cf. comments on No. 391.	392
56° 43'	61° 22.5'	25	The nice little fish trap(?).	Cf. comments on No. 391.	393
57° 31.5'	62° 15'	49	The fish weirs(?).	Structure and meaning uncertain. May refer to a plant like cotton(?).	394
57° 27.5' 57° 28' 57° 28.7'	62° 36' 62° 32' 62° 31'	49 ? 7?	The fish weirs.	So named because the configuration of the shore at the mouth of the brook is suitable for impounding sea trout ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ) with the falling tide.	395
58° 12'	63° 00'	38	?		396
56° 27'	60° 54'	3?	The big flat one.	<i>o</i> is better than <i>u</i> (39).	397
56° 19'	61° 17'	9?	The flat one.		398
56° 27'	61° 49'	49	The very big flat one.		399
56° 38'	61° 36'	49	The little, very big, flat one.		400

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
401	Se' khinerdlekh Te' ssekh	Seqqinerdleq Tæsseq	39	lake	1·5 m. long	S50E
402	Sennerkhi' te?	Sennerqite?	20, 48	brook brook	5 m. long 6 m. long	S20E S75W
403	Senni' ngayokh	Senningajojq	39	lake?	0·5 m. long?	S30E?
404	Senni' ngayuku' lluk	Senningajukulluk	39	brook	2·5 m. long	N15E
405	Senni' ngatlighē' t	Senningatligēt?	39	4 islands	4 m. long	N80W
406	Serluak?	?	37	inlet	5? m. long	S10E
407	Serpä' siyät	Serpasijat	39	island group	0·8 m. long	N60E
408	Sikkō' yakh	Sikkōjaq	20, 48	uplands?	?	
409	Sikkō' yavik	Sikkojavik	39	brook?	15? m. long	N60E?
410	Si' lupäk?	Silupäk?	39	point	0·5 m. long	N40E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 28'	62° 18'	?	The southernmost lake.		401
56° 53' 59° 08'	61° 58' 63° 52'	47 28	The one that comes from the side(?).	Connected with <i>sennerqivoq</i> : the wind comes from the side(?). Structure obscure. <i>t</i> should be double(?).	402
56° 37'?	62° 19'?	9?	The one lying crosswise.	Correct name may be <i>Senningayukulluk</i> (q.v.).	403
56° 36'	62° 21'	9	The little one lying crosswise.	Might also be the name of the lake into which the brook flows, cf. No. 403.	404
56° 16'	61° 05'	3?	The ones lying crosswise to each other (4). The ones lying crosswise to another island (3).	Structure irregular(?). <i>Senningadleret</i> might be better. Bourquin spelling(?). This would only alter the first <i>t</i> to <i>d</i> in the R.G.S. II spelling.	405
58° 31'	63° 26'	37	?		406
56° 32'	61° 05'	3	The ones covered with spray(?).	Structure irregular(?). That leaves the exact meaning open to question. Note transfer of name from islet group farther south.	407
57° 15'?	63° 15'?	2	The place like land-fast ice.	The name applies to a region so bare and flat it suggests bay ice when covered with snow.	408
57° 22'?	62° 40'?	49	The big place like land-fast ice.	Strictly, the name applies to the rolling uplands at the head of the brook, so bare and flat they suggest bay ice when covered with snow(?). The full name of the brook is <i>Sikkoyavib Konga</i> : the brook of the <i>Sikkoyavik</i> (?).	409
58° 57'	63° 02'	10?	The big carcass of a sea animal (?).	Name needs further checking. Originally written <i>Silupait</i> , the plural form.	410

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
411	Silu' talik	Silutalik	39	island	1.7 m. long	N-S
412	Simmiku' takh	Simmikutaq	39	island island island ?	0.8 m. across 1 m. long 1 m. long	E-W N65W
413	Si' oghakh	Sioraq	39	point bay brook	0.2 m. long 1.5 m. across 15? m. long	SE N35E S75E
414	Si' oghalia' luk	Sioraliâluk	39	island island	3.3 m. long 1.3 m. long	N80E N45E
415	Si' oghalik	Sioralik	20, 48	island island	2 m. long 1.3 m. long	N50W NE
416	Si' oghaliku' lluk	Sioralikulluk	39	island island?	0.6 m. long 1.8 m. long?	N20E N80E
417	Si' oghalita' nnak	Sioralitannak	39	island?	0.8 m. long?	E-W
418	Sio' rniorvik	Siorniorkvik	21, 48	mountain	110 degrees	N
419	Sittøghu' tyät	Sittørutjat	39	point shore?	0.5 m. long ?	N N20E?
420	Sukka' liyokh?	Sukkalijoq?	20, 48	brook	20? m. long	NW
421	Su' ngilik	Sungilik	39	island point	2.2 m. long 0.6 m. long	N60E N45E
422	Ta' khadliä' luk	Taqadliâluk	39	island	1.3 m. across	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 27·5'	61° 37'	49	The place of the sea animal's carcass.	Probably the carcass of a whale or some other sea animal washed ashore on the island some time in the past.	411
56° 21'	61° 45'	19	The plug.	Islands with this name obstruct the view through a channel or up a bay. Bourquin's single <i>m</i> should be doubled on the basis of modern pronunciation (39).	412
56° 36'	61° 02'	3?			
57° 32'	61° 45'	49			
59° 34'?	65° 42'?	27			
56° 37'	61° 40·5'	49	The sand.		413
57° 34'	62° 05'	49			
57° 36'	62° 14'	49			
56° 25'	61° 04'	?	The big place having sand.		414
56° 43·5'	61° 21'	49			
55° 59'	60° 47'	29	The place having sand.	Is the name applied to the wrong island on one of these maps?	415
56° 02'	60° 47'	35			
56° 27'	61° 06'	3?	The small place having sand.	Second island may be Sioghak-ulluk: the little sand (49).	416
56° 33·3'?	61° 14'?	?			
56° 34'	61° 15'	?	The fat place having sand.	This name needs corroboration. Early notes give Sivughatli-tannak(?).	417
54° 50'?	58° 03'?	35	The place of becoming exhausted.	Rugged country(?).	418
57° 47·6'	62° 03'	3?	The ones on whom rock or snow has slid.	Places where people have been buried in snow or rock slides. Exact feature and location of northern locality difficult to determine from Weiz's map.	419
59° 06·5'?	63° 27'?	37			
58° 35'	64° 42'	15?	The quick one(?).	Meaning, and therefore spelling, of name should be checked.	420
56° 16'	61° 23'	19?	?	Meaning lost in antiquity. Possibly the name is connected with strand grass.	421
57° 34'	61° 56'	36			
56° 44'	61° 11'	3	The big northern one.		422

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
423	Täkpä' ngayokh	Takpangajoq	39	bay bay?	3 m. wide ?	?
424	Tä' ktokh	Täktok	39	island	1 m. across	
425	Ta' llekh	Talleq	20	bay	7 m. long	N
426	Tallialuk	Tallialuk	20, 48	bay	10 m. long	S85E
427	Talliarsuk?	Talliarsuk?	20, 48	bay	4 m. long	S80W
428	Ta' mmarvia' luk	Tammarviäluk	21, 48	brook	3? m. long	N20E
429	Te' rghala'k?	Tergalak?	39	bay	3 m. across	
430	Te' rghatat?	Tergatat?	39	bay	3 m. long	N-NE
431	Territok	?	31	cape	90 degrees	E
432	Te' ssersoa'kh	Tæssersoaq	39	lake lake	23 m. long 7 m. long	S85E N70E
433	Te' ssersoa' kulluk	Tæssersoakulluk	39, 48	lake	10? m. long	E
434	Tessiä' luk	Tæssiäluk	39, 48	lake pond lake lake	8 m. long 1 m. long 5 m. long 3 m. long	E E-SW S85E N
435	Tessia' rsuyungoa'kh	Tæssiarsujungoaq	39, 48	lake	15 m. long	E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 09' 60° 13'?	61° 24' 64° 52'?	35 37	The one that is increasingly broad towards one end.	Name may apply to only part of the bay at the southern locality.	423
56° 25'	61° 28'	?	Mist.		424
59° 00'	63° 54'	28	The arm (anatomical).		425
60° 00'	64° 31'	31	The big arm (anatomical).		426
60° 00'	64° 15'	31	The nice little arm (anatomical).	Might be the correct form of <i>Telliaosilk</i> (31)(?).	427
56° 56'	62° 45'	5	The big place of straying.	A hunting party tried to reach the interior plateau via this brook but were stopped by a big hill.	428
56° 50'	61° 29'	49	The pennant for marking a cache.	Correct spelling might be <i>Tergalák</i> (20), <i>Terkhalak</i> (R.G.S. II).	429
58° 06'	62° 31'	8?	The ones hidden behind(?).	Structure obscure, so spelling and meaning open to question. Connected with <i>terggamniit</i> : behind my back(?).	430
59° 46'	63° 57'	31	?	Might be connected with <i>terrekok</i> : a point or corner(?).	431
56° 38' 59° 00'	62° 50' 64° 07'	49 28	The very big lake.		432
56° 08'	62° 35'	46	The small very big lake.	Geographic co-ordinates approximate Cabot Lake.	433
56° 10' 56° 32' 56° 45' 58° 23'	61° 33' 61° 45.5' 62° 50' 67° 00'	46? ? 9 41	The big lake.		434
56° 35'	62° 35'	9	The one having the appearance of being a nice little lake.	So named because it looks like a small lake, being so crooked that one can never see far along it.	435



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
436	Tessia' rsuyungoa' kulluk	Tæssiarsujungoakulluk	39, 48	lake	2 m. long	S85E?
437	Tessiku' lluk	Tæssikulluk	39, 48	pond	0.4 m. long	N80E
438	Tessiku' lluk A' kuak	Tæssikulluk Akuak	39, 48	lake	0.8 m. long	S30E
439	Tessiu' yakh	Tæssiujaq	39, 48	bay bay bay-head bay bay bay	6? m. long 7 m. long 8? m. long 8 m. long 5 m. long 2.5 m. long?	N60E S60E N75E N15E N40E N25W?
440	Tessiu' yakhsoa'kh	Tæssiujaqsoaq	39, 48	bay	9 m. long	S70E
441	Tessiu' yaku' lluk	Tæssiujakulluk	39, 48	bay	0.5 m. long	S75E
442	Tessiu' yalia' luk	Tæssiujaliâluk	39, 48	island	3.5 m. wide	
444	Te' ssiuyâ' luk	Tæssiujâluk	20, 48	bay bay-head	3 m. across 5 m. long	N55E
445	Tessiu' yâ' rsuk	Tæssiujârsuk	39, 48	bay bay bay	4 m. long 1 m. long 1.3 m. long	S55E S60W E
448	Ti' kkâghulâ' ghusekh	Tikkâgularuseq	39	point	0.5 m.	N30E
449	Ti' kkâghulâ' k	Tikkâgulâk	39	point	0.3 m. long	NE
450	Ti' kkâghuli'k	Tikkâgulik	39	point	0.5 m. long	NE

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 31'	61° 50'	9	The small one having the appearance of being a nice little lake.	So named because it is smaller than No. 435, and like that lake, it looks smaller than it is, being so crooked that only part of it is visible at any one time.	436
56° 32.2'	61° 44.3'	?	The little lake.		437
56° 47'	62° 31'	9?	The little outlet lake.		438
56° 05'	61° 23'	35	The salt-water pond.	Literally, the one like a lake. Indicates the mouth of the bay is more or less shut off by narrows or islands.	439
57° 14'	61° 56'	49			
57° 59'	63° 15'	35			
58° 49'	63° 11'	37			
59° 02'	64° 00'	28			
60° 18'?	64° 48'?	37	.....	Exact identity of bay should be checked.	
56° 15'	62° 00'	49	The very big salt-water pond.	Cf. No. 439, first two comments.	440
56° 28.4'	62° 13'	?	The little salt-water pond.	Cf. No. 439, first two comments.	441
56° 50'	61° 10'	49	The big place with a salt-water pond.	Cf. No. 439, first two comments for basic meaning of root.	442
54° 45'	58° 25'	39A	The place with a salt-water pond.	Cf. No. 439, first two comments for basic meaning of root. The original form from which Tutchialic (29) is derived.	444
60° 03'	64° 38'	37	The big salt-water pond.		
56° 31'	61° 59'	49	The nice little salt-water pond.	Cf. No. 439, first two comments for basic meaning of root.	445
57° 30.5'	61° 59'	49			
58° 24'	62° 41'	35			
57° 34.2'	61° 52'	9B	The minor ("false") Tikkaghulak (q.v.).		448
57° 34'	61° 50'	36	The large variety of Tikkagulik (q.v.). (?)		449
57° 34.5'	61° 54'	36	A kind of small cetacean with a high back fin like the peg at the grip of an Eskimo harpoon shaft (20).		450

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
451	Tikkēghā' luk	Tikkerāluk	39	island head peninsula	1 m. long 1? m. long 7 m. long	NW E S70E
452	Tikkegharsuk	Tikkerarsuk	39	peninsula peninsula peninsula peninsula peninsula point?	8 m. long 1 m. long 3? m. long 3 m. long 6 m. long 0.3 m. long?	N35E N20E N20E N20W N40E S80E
453	Tikkegha' tsiaghā' luk	Tikkeratsiarāluk	39	peninsula	3 m. across	
454	Tikkegha' tsiakh	Tikkeratsiaq	39	peninsula point peninsula	1.3 m. long 0.2 m. long 0.5 m. long	N45E N10E S
455	Tikkēgha' tsiaku'lluk	Tikkeratsiakulluk	39	point	0.3 m. long	SE
456	Tikkoā' tōkhakh	Tikkoatoqaq	39	bay	25 m. long	S70E
457	Tillu' ktuyui' tuā' luk	Tilluktujuituāluk	39	island	1.5 m. across	
458	Tillu' ktuyui' tuku'lluk	Tilluktujuitukulluk	39	island	1 m. long	N80W
459	Ti' ngit	Tingit	39	point	0.4 m. across	N70E
460	Ti' nninekh	Tinnineq	39	bight	0.7 m. across	N20W
461	Ti' nnujarvi'k	Tinnutjarvik	39	bay bay	1.2 m. long 1 m. long	S60E N10W
462	Tōkau' yakh	Tākaujaq	39	island	0.4 m. long	N70E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
54° 16'	58° 13'	29	The big peninsula (20).	Name of island transferred from that of the adjacent head(?).	451.
54° 15'	58° 14'	29			
56° 44'	61° 48'	49			
55° 31'	60° 23'	35	The nice little peninsula.	Exact location of northernmost feature needs corroboration.	452
55° 47'	60° 29'	35			
55° 48'	60° 40'	29			
56° 58'	61° 22'	49			
57° 11'	61° 43'	49			
59° 36.3'?	63° 52'?	37			
57° 14'	61° 50'	49	The big pretty peninsula.		453
56° 02'	61° 17'	?	The pretty peninsula.	More accurate co-ordinates of southern locality: 56° 03' N., 61° 16' W.	454
56° 37'	62° 15.5'	?			
57° 27'	62° 22'	49			
57° 27.5'	62° 14'	49	The small pretty peninsula.		455
56° 42'	62° 15'	49	The old pointer finger.	Formerly <i>Tikkoatoraq</i> (4). Connected with <i>tikkoarpoq</i> : he points.	456
56° 41'	60° 56'	3	The big one from which the snow is never beaten out.	It is said that the winds are often too light to blow away the snow here.	457
56° 41'	60° 58'	3	The little one from which the snow is never beaten out.	It is said that the winds are often too light to blow away the snow here.	458
56° 39.4'	61° 59'	49	The snow-free beaches(?).	Structure obscure. Connected with <i>lingineq</i> : the place on ice near shore where the snow is blown off (21)(?).	459
57° 18'	61° 52'	9B	Literally, the result of low water, i.e. tide flats.		460
56° 27.5'	61° 29'	3?	The place for making dams to catch sea trout ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ) with the falling tide (4).		461
59° 01'	63° 32'	28			
56° 22'	61° 45'	19?	The place like the detachable head of an Eskimo harpoon.	Configuration of island group suggests a harpoon with detached head.	462

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
463	Tõ' rksõkh	Torksõq	39	gorge?	?	north- erly
				sound?	4 m. long	S60E?
464	Tõ' rngat	Tõrngat	20, 48	mountains	28 m. long?	N45W?
465	Tua' pāghi' ktokh	Tuapāriktoq	39	2 islands	2 m. long	N40E
466	Tü' jāku' lluk	Tutjakulluk	39	pond	0.3 m. long	S85W
467	Tu' jat	Tutjat	39	island group	12? m. across	
468	Tuksia' yokh	Tuksiajoq	20, 48	brook	5 m. long	E-S

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
58° 45'?	64° 07'?	24	The covered entrance passage of an Eskimo house; the porch.	Geographic co-ordinates very approximate. Wallace's identification of the feature probably correct, since he traversed the brook to Nachvak B. with an English-speaking guide. Eskimos gave me the impression the name applied to Koghokhsoakh Br. above the pass to Naghvagharsuk Br. (15), or the pass northwards from Koghokhsoakh Br. to the brook flowing to Nachvak B. (13).	463
60° 17'?	64° 26'?	37	.....	Exact location needs checking. Possibly the appearance of Joksut on later maps results from mistaken copying of this name. The paper accompanying Weiz's map (37) suggests <i>t</i> has been replaced by <i>j</i> in copying old German manuscript maps.	
59° 12'	64° 21'	37	The spirits.	Precise extent needs checking. The mountains were considered the home of <i>Torngarsoaq</i> , the ruler of all sea animals (23a).	464
56° 25'	60° 59'	49	The place with extensive accumulations of stones.	Name refers to well-developed raised boulder beaches.	465
56° 32'	61° 47'	?	The small one of a series that are followed like the footsteps of an animal's trail.	One of a string of ponds on a winter dog-team route used by Nain' people going after firewood.	466
60° 37'	64° 39'	38	The ones that are followed like the steps of an animal's trail. Freely, the stepping-stones.	By legend, the Labrador Eskimos have relatives in Baffinland who travelled thither via these islands. Strictly, the name may apply to only part of the group(?).	467
57° 30'	62° 21'	12	The singer.	A brawling brook in whose sound the Eskimos can hear dead people singing.	468

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
469	Tu' ktusio' rvik	Tuktusiorvik	20, 48	bay	?	?
470	Tüktu' sna?	Tuktusna	3A, 39	bay	1 m. long	S75E
471	Tu' ktutö' kh	Tuktutöq	39, 48	inlet?	0.4 m. wide?	NE
472	Tu' ktuvi' nekh	Tuktuvineq	39	island	3.4 m. long	N55W
473	Tumñ' talik	Tumitalik	39	island	0.8 m. long?	N-S?
474	Tü' nnit	Tunnit	39	islets	3 m. long	N30W
475	Tu' nuksakhsoa' kh	Tunuksaqsoaq	39, 48	inlet	13 m. long	NE-SE
476	Tu' nulik	Tunulik	39	river?		N45W
477	Tu' nuliksoa' kh	Tunuliksoaq	39	ridge	1,500 ft. elev.	N70W
478	Tunu' ngayua' luk	Tunungajuäluk	39	island	12 m. long	N30W
479	Tunu' ngayuku' lluk Se' khinerdlekh	Tunungajukulluk Seqinerdleq	39	island	1.7 m. across	
480	Tunu' ngayuku' lluk Ta' khardlekh	Tunungajukulluk Taqaardleq	39	island	1.8 m. across	

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
60° 07'?	65° 00'?	37	The place for hunting caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ).	Exact location can not be determined from Weiz's map.	469
55° 26'	60° 12'	24a	?	Pronounced Tüktu'sina. Name of an Eskimo who lived there (3A).	470
58° 20'	67° 06'	41	The place of many caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ).	Might be the name of the river entering the inlet (29)(?).	471
56° 08'	61° 16'	?	The portion of a caribou ( <i>Rangifer arcticus</i> ).	This is the usual word for a piece of caribou meat.	472
55° 23'?	60° 13'?	17	The spoor place.	Position approximate. Not shown on map (29).	473
57° 27'	61° 30'	36 9B	The pre-Eskimos.	The Labrador Eskimo name for the people that inhabited the land before them. There are old graves on the islets (9B).	474
60° 17'	64° 37'	31	The very big one that lies behind.	<i>nn</i> unnecessary (39).	475
58° 28'	66° 36'	41	The place having a back.	Possibly the name applies only to the ponds near the point located. The <i>n</i> need not be doubled (39).	476
56° 32'	61° 31'	49	The very big place having a back.	The <i>n</i> need not be doubled (39).	477
56° 05'	61° 05'	?	The big one with its back turned.	The high part of the island, which might be considered its back, is towards the mainland, with the seaward side of the island relatively low.	478
56° 09'	61° 13'	?	The little southern one with its back turned.	The name is because of association with No. 478 rather than the form of the island(?).	479
56° 10'	61° 11'	?	The little northern one with its back turned.	The name is because of association with No. 478 rather than the form of the island(?).	480



No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
481	Tu' nusua' rsuk?	Tunusuarsuk?	21, 48	inlet	6 m. long	N55W
482	Tu' pekhtali'k?	Tupeqtalik?	39	island	4 m. long	N-S
483	Tu' perviksoa'kh	Tuperviksoaq	39	bight?	0.3 m. across?	N-S?
484	Tu' rnavik?	Turnavik?	26	island island	3 m. long 2 m. long	N40W N15W
485	Ū' dlia' rsuk	Udliarsuk	11A, 48	islet		
486	Ū' dlik	Udlik	11A	peninsula	2.5 m. across	
487	Ui' ghordlekh	Uigordleq	39	island island island	1 m. long 1.2 m. long 0.4 m. across?	N50E N-S
488	Ui' ghordliā' luk	Uigordliāluk	39	island	1.3 m. across	
489	Uighu' mighak	Uigumigak	39	island island	1.5 m. long 1 m. across	E-W
490	Ui' vakh	Uivaq	39	cape cape cape cape	70? degrees 120 degrees 100 degrees 90 degrees	NE? SE NE N45W
491	Ui' vakhsoa'kh	Uivaqsoaq	39, 48	cape		
492	Ui' vaku' lluk	Uivakulluk	39, 48	cape	90 degrees	N

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
60° 19'	64° 39'	37	The nice little nape of the neck(?).	Meaning should be corroborated.	481
57° 59'	62° 11'	35?	The tent place.	Reichel spells the name <i>Tuper-talik</i> , which would be the same in R.G.S. II orthography. If the structure is possible, it should mean the place for tenting (39).	482
57° 31·5'?	62° 01'?	12	The very big place for tenting.	Exact feature and location should be checked.	483
55° 19'	59° 21'	26	?	Meaning lost in the past. Might be Tunnavit (35).	484
55° 16'	59° 21'	26	.....	Called West Turnavik.	
57° 35·5'	61° 57'	12	The nice little bird's nest (44a, 48).		485
57° 21'	61° 50'	45	The bird's nest (44A).		486
55° 35'	60° 19'	35	Literally, the endmost thing	A prolongation of the land separated from it by deep water.	487
57° 09'	61° 21·5'	49	stuck on.		
57° 37'?	61° 41'?	35	.....	Identity of island should be checked.	
56° 22'	61° 11'	3	Literally, the big endmost thing stuck on.	A prolongation of the land, separated from it by deep water.	488
56° 24'	61° 17'	3	A prolongation of the land	Structure obscure. Connected	489
56° 34'	61° 23'	49	connected to it by a bar.	with a root <i>uigo-</i> : something stuck on(?).	
56° 14'?	61° 22'?	?	The cape facing the open sea.	Bourquin's Uibvaq incorrect. (C39) Southern locality might be Uivarsuk.	490
57° 36·4'	61° 53'	49			
58° 29'	62° 34'	35			
60° 22'	64° 51'	37			
60° 03·5'?	65° 08'?	37	The very big cape facing the open sea.	Cf. No. 490 comments for omission of <i>b</i> . Exact location can not be told from Weiz's map.	491
55° 15'	59° 08·5'	33	The little cape facing the open sea.	Cf. No. 490 comments for omission of <i>b</i> .	492

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
493	Uivā' luk	Uivāluk	39, 48	cape	60 degrees	N55E
494	Uivā' rsughusekh	Uivārsuguseq	39, 48	point	0.65 m. long	S70E
495	Uivā' rsuk	Uivārsuk	39, 48	peninsula island? point	0.5 m. long 0.2 m. long 0.2 m. long	N10W N70E N40E
496	U' kalekh	Ukaleq	39	island island	200? ft. elev. 0.6 m. across	
497	Ukalertō' t	Ukalertūt	35	islands	5? m. long	N30E?
498	Ukusi' ksālik	Ukusiksalik	39	island island island?	6 m. across 2 m. across 3 m. long?	N10W?
499	U' kyuktōghā' rsuk	Ukjuktōrārsuk	39	bay bay	5? m. long 5 m. long	N70E N10E
500	Ū' kyuktō' kh	Ukjuktōq	39	river bay bay bay	30? m. long 18 m. long 7 m. long 16 m. long	E N40E E N45E
501	Umia' khtalik	Umiaqtalik	39	island	0.5 m. long	E-W
502	Umiakōvia' ghusekh	Umiakoviaruseq	39	lake brook	4 m. long 10 m. long	N70E N50W
504	Umiakō' vik	Umiakovik	39	lake brook	6 m. long 15 m. long	N80E N-E-S

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
54° 55·5'	57° 55'	35	The big cape facing the open sea.	Cf. No. 490 comments for omission of <i>b</i> . This name is the origin of Webeck (29 etc.)(?).	493
57° 29·3'	61° 38·8'	49	The other ("false") Uivarsuk (q.v.).		494
56° 09'	61° 06'	35	The nice little cape facing the open sea.	Cf. No. 490 comments for omission of <i>b</i> . At the second locality, the name may apply to the cape east of the island.	495
56° 13·7'	61° 24'	49			
57° 30'	61° 38'	49			
56° 11'?	60° 35'?	?	The hare ( <i>Lepus arcticus</i> ).	Geographic co-ordinates not accurately known for southern locality. Bourquin's <i>kk</i> unnecessary (39).	496
56° 41'	61° 20'	49			
55° 20'?	59° 41'?	35	The places of many hares ( <i>Lepus arcticus</i> ).	Bourquin's <i>kk</i> unnecessary (39). Name may apply to only a part of the group.	497
55° 55'	60° 47'	35	The place with soapstone.	Literally, the place with material for pots. Bourquin's <i>Ukku</i> - unnecessary (39). Exact feature and its location at northern locality can not be determined from Weiz's map.	498
57° 33·5'	61° 43'	49			
58° 52'?	66° 05'?	38			
55° 58'	61° 25'	35	The nice little place of many bearded seals ( <i>Erignathus barbatus</i> ).		499
56° 44'	61° 54'	49			
55° 02'	61° 00'	18	The place of many bearded seals ( <i>Erignathus barbatus</i> ).		500
55° 12'	60° 30'	18			
56° 46'	61° 48'	?			
58° 22'	63° 27'	35			
56° 17'	60° 57'	35	The boat place.		501
57° 19'	62° 30'	35	The minor ("false") Umiakovik (q.v.).		502
57° 23'	62° 26'	49			
57° 24'	62° 50'	35	The boat harbour.		504
57° 31'	62° 42'	49			

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
505	Umiakō' viku' lluk	Umiakovikulluk	39	peninsula harbour? bay?	1.3 m. long 0.2 m. across 4 m. long	E N80E
506	Umiakō' vitā' nnak	Umiakovitannak	39	cove harbour	0.2 m. deep 0.5 m. across	N40W
507	Umia' nguyakh	Umiangujaq	39	point	31-foot hillock	N10W
508	Umiya' rvik	Umējarvik	21, 48	island	0.5 m. across	
509	Ū' ngatlekh	Ungatleq	39	peninsula?	0.3 m. long	N40E
510	Ū' ngava	Ungava	39	bay	140 m. across	
511	U' ngujivi'k	Ungudjivik	39	bay	2 m. long	N85W
512	Ungornia' rvik?	Ungorniarvik?	21, 48	estuary	20 m. long	N10E
513	Usighania't?	Usiraniat?	39	brook?	7 m. long	N80E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 15' 56° 19.8' 56° 19'	62° 01' 61° 45' 61° 46'	46? 19? 19?	The little boat harbour.	The name may apply to either, or both of the northern two localities.	505
56° 15.2' 57° 08.5'	62° 04.5' 61° 27'	46?	The fat boat harbour.	The harbour gives very little shelter from a heavy sea.	506
57° 27.5'	62° 09'	49	The one like a boat.	At a distance the hillock appears detached from the land, like a boat.	507
55° 51'	60° 27'	35	The place of being wrecked.	Exact location should be checked, since it is based on the chart name (29). The name might be either because of the dangers to small boat navigation there or because of the actual wreck of a boat. Variant, pronunciations: umi' yavik (3A) and umi' ya' ghvik (1A).	508
56° 51.1'	61° 22.3'	2	The one lying beyond.	Exact geographic feature to which the name applies strictly is uncertain. Used to designate the sealing station at the peninsula.	509
60° 00'	67° 30'	33	?	Connected with <i>ungata</i> : beyond it. Structure obscure. Originally the name applied to the west side of the bay(?) (23a).	510
56° 39.2'	61° 28.6'	?	The place for driving sea animals to strand them at low tide.		511
58° 10'	67° 40'	41	The place to try to drive sea animals to strand them at low water.	Meaning and spelling of name need corroboration.	512
56° 26'	62° 15'	9?	The places where waves wash up seaweed and debris(?).	Root, structure, and meaning obscure. Possibly connected with spring tides overflowing into the lower lake of the brook, and the name perhaps applicable to that section(?).	513

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
514	U' vilokhtō' kh	Uviloptôq	20, 48	tidal channel?	0.5 m. long	N75E
515	U' vilokhtō' t	Uviloptût	20, 48	islands	3? m. long	N30E?
516	Uvi' ngayokh	Uvingajoq	39	island	1.8 m. long	N80E
517	Uyagha' khsujughā' luk	Ujaraqsudjurâluk	21, 48	point	0.5 m. across	
518	U' yaghakhsa' kh	Ujaraqsoaq	39	island	4 m. long	N80W
519	U' yaghakhsu' julik	Ujaraqsudjulik	39	island 2 islands? island bay lake	2 m. long 0.5 m. long 0.6 m. long 1.2 m. long 2 m. long	N20E N60E N85E N35E N55W
520	Uyagha' latokh	Ujaralatoq	39	brook? rapid rapid	5 m. long 0.3 m. long big river	N40E S70E E
521	Uyaghā' luk	Ujarâluk	39	island	0.9 m. long	N75E
522	Uyaghā' rsulik	Ujarârsulik	20, 48	island	2 m. long	N10E
523	Ya' vaghana't	Avaranat	36, 9B	point?	0.8 m. across?	N5E

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
56° 04.5'	61° 21'	43?	The place of many mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis?</i> ).	Name of locality should be corroborated.	514
55° 23'	59° 45'	35 39A	The places of many mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis?</i> ).	Eskimo name of Double I.	515
57° 36'	61° 24'	49	The lopsided one.	So named because the high hill forming the island is markedly asymmetrical.	516
56° 44'	62° 20'	49	The big lone boulder.	Erdmann's <i>ks</i> is archaic, and replaced by <i>dj</i> in modern usage. Point takes its name from a large glacial erratic.	517
55° 58'	61° 04'	?	The very big rock.		518
55° 30' 56° 20' 56° 28.5' 57° 41' 58° 46'	59° 55' 61° 10' 61° 42' 61° 57' 65° 49'	35 19? ? 49 15	The place having a lone boulder.	Comments of No. 517 apply here also. The name of these two islands should be checked.	519
56° 28' 56° 30' 56° 37'	62° 35' 62° 33' 62° 22'	3? 3? 9?	The rocky place.	Possibly the name applies to any bouldery rapid. Possibly the first brook does not bear this name, but only the rapids at its mouth.	520
56° 39.5'	61° 00.5'	3	The big rock.		521
56° 43'	61° 18'	25	The place with a nice little rock.		522
57° 32'	62° 06'	9B	Name of a Tunneq (32) who lived there according to legend.	The Tunneq terrorized the Eskimos by his violent attitude towards them. The name appears to be the origin of the word <i>javianarpoq</i> : it is terrifying, probably not understood outside of Okhakh in 1864 (21).	523



## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
3	A' dlatokh	Adlatoq	39	brook	13 m. long	N50E
19A	Akku' liakhatta' luk	Akkuliaqattáluk	39, 48	peninsula	3 m. long	N40E
39A	Angu' vighak	Anguvigak	21, 48?	island	small	
46A	Anniu' valik	Anniuvalik	21, 48	mountain	3,400 ft. elev.	
53A	Attaná' k	Attanäk	9	isthmus	0·5? m. long	N-S
58A	Au' palukita'k	Aupalukitak	21, 48	mountain mountain	3,000 ft. elev. 2,300 ft. elev.	
62A	A' valikkorso' akh	Avalikkorsoaq	39, 48	brook	3 m. long	S15W
77	Ighlokhsoa' khtaliksoa'kh	Igloqsoaqtaliksoaq	39	island	3? m. long	N25E?
231A	Khuja' unäk?	Qudjaunak?	3A	island half	0·5? m. across	
254A	La' bä	Laba	9B	headland	0·6 m. across	N55W
274A	Nakhtau' titalik	Naqtautitalik	9A, 48	point	0·5 m. long	N40E
274B	Nä' kkuna'k	Nakkunak?	3A	island half	0·5? m. across	

## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
55° 07'	60° 44'	17	The place of many Indians.	Erdmann's <i>ll</i> now pronounced <i>dl</i> .	3
55° 14'	60° 23'	3A?	The big Akkuliakhhattakh (q.v.).		19A
57° 37.5'?	61° 49'?	9B	The place for killing seals at any time(?).	Derived from <i>angvik</i> : the place for killing seals (21). Final suffix, not given by Bourquin, occurs in contexts suggesting a meaning of always, at any time.	39A
57° 12'	62° 34'	9B	The place with a very big snowdrift.	<i>Annio</i> refers particularly to snowdrifts that are covered with wind-blown earth and debris(?) (45A).	46A
55° 25'?	60° 21'?	3A?	The very low, narrow isthmus.		53A
57° 09.7' 57° 39.3'	62° 17' 62° 24'	9B 19B	The red place (21).	Something there is red (9B). Most of the rock is grey. Rock of the south shoulder cliff is noticeably red at a distance.	58A
57° 28.5'	62° 57'	9B	The big one where the route divides around an obstacle.	The sledge route is blocked by high mountains at the head of the brook (45A).	62A
55° 17'?	60° 21'?	3A	The very big place of Eskimo winter houses.	The southern island if there are two large adjacent islands.	77
55° 13'	60° 21'	3A	The rock eel, <i>Pholis gunnellus</i> .	The west half of an island almost cut in two by a narrow isthmus.	231A
57° 20'	61° 52'	9B	Laban.	Eskimo form of the English surname.	254A
55° 40'	60° 22'	9A	The place for nearly rotten wood with yellow spots.	<i>Naqtautik</i> is a yellow spot on nearly rotten wood (9A, 1A). No doubt this is the source of the word for snuff, the only meaning given for <i>naqtaut</i> by Erdmann (21).	274A
55° 13'	60° 21'	35, 3A	?	East half of island almost cut in two by a narrow isthmus.	274B

## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
282	Na' pagher-to' khtalik	Napare' rtoqtalik	21, 48	island	1.5? m. long	N-S?
289	Näpa' rtutö' kh	Napârtutöq	39	island	1 m. long	N19W
336A	Nu' vukliä' luk	Nuvukliäluk	20, 48	island	3.5 m. across	
352A	Ope' rngeviku' lluk	Operngevikulluk	39, 48	island	1.5 m. long	N25E
352B	Ö' tökhsio' rviku' lluk?	Otoqsiorvikulluk?	21, 48	island	2.5 m. across	
377	Pittü' k'ik?	Pittukik?	45	bight	1.5 m. across	E-W
381A	Pu' ttua' luk	Puttuäluk	21, 48	natural bridge		
406A	Se' rmilik	Sermilik	21, 48	lake	2.2 m. long	N67E

## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
55° 32'	60° 14'	3A	The place for seals upright, as though asleep, on the water.	There is an eskimo legend about the abundance of seals here. Name applies to the lighthouse island, Manuel I.(?).	282
55° 10'	60° 27'	35 3A	The place of many trees.		289
55° 48'	60° 20'	3A	The big one that lies in the direction of the point.	Name intimates that it was given by people who frequented the regions seaward from the island.	336A
55° 40'	60° 19'	9A 1A	The little place where the Eskimo spend the spring in tents.		352A
55° 45'	60° 18'	9A 1A	The place for hunting seals sleeping on the ice.	Might be connected with <i>utaq-givoq</i> : he waits; and not <i>otoq</i> : a seal asleep on the ice.	352B
58° 30'	63° 18'	15?	(1) A little neck of land to cross with a dog team(?) (45A). (2) A place where the bridle of the dog-team must be raised when coming down on the rough ice from the interior(?) (11B).	Meaning, and therefore structure and spelling, uncertain. There is a bar drying at low tide to account for the first meaning. <i>Pitorarpoq</i> : he comes down from a distance; or <i>pittuk</i> : a sledge bridle might be involved in the second meaning.	377
57° 09.5'	62° 24'	9B	The big pierced hole.	Bridge formed by a section of cliff that has slid across a gorge. Name extended to apply to the whole brook which comes from the west and flows 11 miles N42E.	381A
57° 13.4'	62° 34.6'	9B	The place with slippery ice formed by water welling up through the snow and freezing.		406A

## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS (Concluded)

No.	R.G.S. II	Modified Bourquin	Source	Feature	Size	Axis
409A	Sĩ' Ipakh?	Silpaq?	44A	island	0·1 m. across	
417A	Siogha' luk	Siorâluk	20, 48	valley	4 m. long	N65W
421A	Taghiyõ' lik	Tarrijolik	21, 48	island	1 m. long	N35W
485A	Ů' dlighu' lak	Udlirulak	11A, 48	point	0·2 m. across	E-W
497A	Ůktsua' siak?	Uktsuasiak?	9	mountain	3,000 ft. ? elev.	
499A	Ůkyũktõ' ghusekh	Ukjuktõruseq	39, 48	bay	1·5 m. long	N15E
507	Umia' nguyakh	Umiangujaq	39	island	1·1 m. long	N55E
512A	Usighani'ak?	Usiraniak?	38, 48	bay	0·5 m. long	S20E
523	Ya' vaghana't	Iavaranat	36, 9B	point	0·8 m. across	N5E

## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS (Concluded)

Lat. N.	Long. W.	Source	Meaning	Comments	No.
57° 15·6'	61° 54·5'	44A 2A	?	An Eskimo woman's name, still in use but with no known meaning. Possibly spelled without the <i>kh</i> and <i>q</i> .	409A
57° 18·5'	62° 17'	9B	The big sand.	Valley bottom filled with glacial outwash material.	417A
56° 51'	60° 20'	9A 1A	The place having ocean.	The name refers to the big seas that break here from the northeast in autumn.	421A
57° 14'	61° 53'	2A	The little nest (44A, 48).		485A
57° 00'?	62° 20'?	9, 9B	?	Name possibly has something to do with seal fat: <i>orqsoq</i> (9). A very old name. Difficult to determine which mountain.	497A
55° 08'	60° 26'	3A	The other, minor ("false") Ukyuktokh (q.v.).		499A
57° 12'	61° 51'	9C	The one like a boat.	Island has a straight, gently sloping profile suggesting an overturned boat when seen from the west.	507
55° 24·5'	60° 14·5'	3A	Place where waves wash up seaweed and debris(?) (39).	So named because high tide almost reaches the pond draining to the bay (3A).	512A
57° 32'	62° 06'	36 9B	Name of a Tunneq (32) who lived there according to legend.	Erdman speaks of him as an Indian, but it seems unlikely that an Indian would live so far north, and isolated from his tribe. According to legend, he terrorized the Eskimos by his violent attitude toward them. Name connected with <i>javianar-pog</i> : it is terrifying; a word probably not understood outside of Okhakh in 1864 (21).	523