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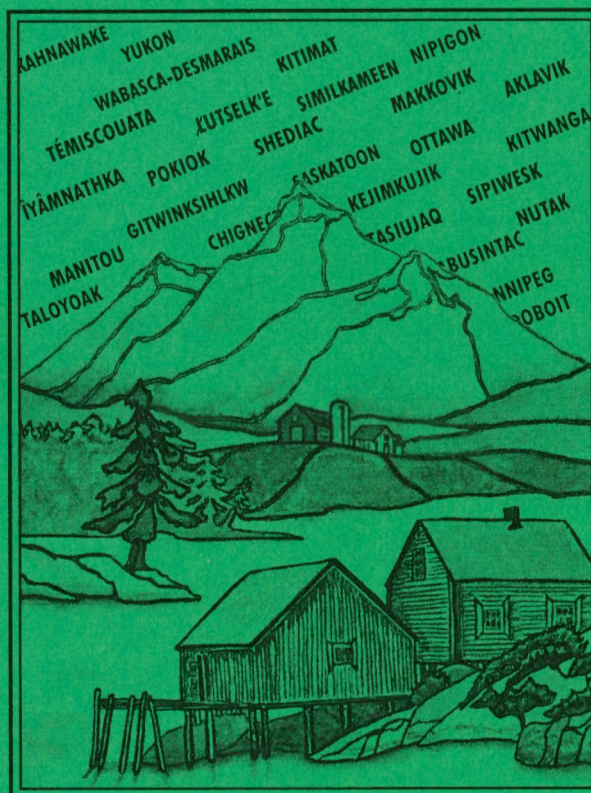
ABORIGINAL GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF CANADA:

an annotated
bibliography

LA TOPONYMIE AUTOCHTONE DU CANADA :

une bibliographie
annotée

1997



Canadian Permanent
Committee on
Geographical Names

1897-1997

Comité permanent
canadien des
noms géographiques

1897-1997



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canada

**Aboriginal Geographical Names of Canada:
an annotated bibliography**

**La toponymie autochtone du Canada :
une bibliographie annotée**

**Third Edition / Troisième édition
(cumulative)**

Compilation by/par Albertina Pianarosa

**Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques**

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PREFACE
(from the First Edition, 1993)

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

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

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

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

I wish to thank all those members of the CPCGN who contributed to the bibliography; Helen Kerfoot who directed and closely followed the project, as well as Jocelyne Revie and Kathleen O'Brien of the CPCGN Secretariat who verified much of the information; Carolyn Robidoux and Loanne Pye who typed most of the entries; and Anne Nederlof who corrected the texts and manipulated the data base. Above all, however, the work of two individuals should be particularly mentioned: Elspeth Ross, who from the initial concepts set up the original data collection format and gathered many of the entries; and Albertina Pianarosa, who updated

PRÉFACE
(de la première édition, 1993)

Les noms géographiques autochtones occupent une place très importante dans la toponymie du Canada. Bien que certains furent très bien documentés, d'autres n'ont été récupérés que récemment de la tradition orale et sont d'un usage peu courant dans les textes.

Depuis un grand nombre d'années, le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques (CPCNG) travaille à la préparation d'une bibliographie sur la toponymie canadienne. Récemment, compte tenu de l'intérêt croissant entourant les questions autochtones, les membres du CPCNG ont décidé de concentrer leurs efforts sur la collecte de données relatives à la toponymie autochtone, de façon à pouvoir augmenter et enrichir cette section de la bibliographie en vue de sa publication.

Cette bibliographie de la toponymie autochtone est offerte au public, en même temps que l'édition provisoire de 1992 du *Guide pour la collecte sur le terrain des toponymes autochtones*, également produit par le CPCNG. Nous espérons que ces deux publications contribueront à mieux faire connaître la toponymie autochtone et serviront de référence à de futures études.

Cette bibliographie toponymique spécialisée est la première du genre au Canada à avoir été constituée à partir d'une base de données couvrant l'ensemble du pays. Ses 1240 entrées sont presque toutes accompagnées d'annotations qui s'avéreront sans doute très utiles. Au millier de toponymes autochtones canadiens recensés dans cet ouvrage, nous avons ajouté, afin d'établir des comparaisons, des toponymes autochtones de pays étrangers.

Je désire remercier tous les membres du CPCNG qui ont contribué à la préparation de cette bibliographie, notamment Helen Kerfoot qui a suivi de près et dirigé le projet ainsi que Jocelyne Revie et Kathleen O'Brien du Secrétariat du CPCNG qui ont vérifié la plupart de l'information; Carolyn Robidoux et Loanne Pye ont effectué en grande partie la saisie manuelle des données tandis qu'Anne Nederlof a corrigé le texte et manipulé les données dans la base de données. Mais, par-dessus tout, il convient de rendre hommage à deux personnes : d'abord à Elspeth Ross qui, à partir de l'idée originale, a conçu le formulaire utilisé pour la

the bibliography, developed the indexes and provided considerable assistance in preparing the bibliography for publication.

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

E. Anthony Price
Chair
Canadian Permanent Committee on
Geographical Names
July 1993

collecte des données et recueilli bon nombre d'entrées; puis à Albertina Pianarosa, qui a mis à jour la bibliographie, établi les index et contribué considérablement à la préparation du manuscrit en vue de sa publication.

Les références faites dans le présent ouvrage seront extrêmement utiles pour l'étude des cultures et des langues autochtones au Canada et devraient intéresser les toponymistes, les géographes, les historiens, les linguistes, les bibliothécaires, ainsi que celles et ceux qui s'intéressent au patrimoine canadien. Comme nous le savons, une bibliographie ne reste jamais à jour très longtemps, aussi nous vous invitons à nous soumettre des modifications et des additions, de sorte que notre répertoire des travaux canadien dans ce domaine reste d'actualité.

E. Anthony Price
Président
Comité permanent canadien des noms
géographiques
juillet 1993

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

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

From the outset, the data base was limited to toponymic items and excluded information on personal and other names. During compilation it became clear that it would be useful to include items on methodology (e.g. use, collection, linguistic treatment, cartographic application, data base storage), whether they applied to Aboriginal toponymy in Canada or elsewhere in the world. Similarly a number of other entries were made on Aboriginal toponymy outside Canada. We realize that such entries represent only a small number of those available, nevertheless we hope they will provide a starting point for possible comparative work between Canada and other countries.

What source materials should be included? It was decided that books and periodicals covering a wide range of years would be consulted as systematically as possible, but that from a practical standpoint only a few maps and newspaper articles would be sought out and included. A list of the periodicals cited, those most relevant to Aboriginal Canadian toponymy, is shown on page 176. As accessibility of material to the reader is an important issue, very few manuscript materials have been referenced.

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

The main part of the bibliography consists of

INTRODUCTION ET NOTES SUR LA MÉTHODOLOGIE

Pour dresser cette bibliographie, nous avons conçu un formulaire d'entrée de données qui permet l'inclusion de 25 zones possibles d'informations à chacune des fiches. Nous avons établi une base de données relativement simple à l'usage des généralistes, au moyen du logiciel Filemaker Pro et d'un ordinateur Apple Macintosh.

Dès le début, nous avons décidé de nous en tenir à la toponymie et d'exclure de la base de données les noms de personne et autres appellations. Lors de la préparation de cette bibliographie, nous nous sommes rendu compte qu'il serait utile d'inclure dans la base de données des éléments d'information d'ordre méthodologique (par exemple, usage, collection, traitement linguistique, application cartographique, stockage de la base de données), applicables à la toponymie autochtone du Canada ou à celle de pays étrangers. Dans le même ordre d'idées, il existe un certain nombre d'entrées consacrées à la toponymie autochtone étrangère. Même si cet échantillon ne représente qu'une fraction de la nomenclature existante, nous espérons qu'il servira de point de départ à un éventuel travail de comparaison entre le Canada et d'autres pays.

Quelles sources se devait-on d'utiliser? Nous avons décidé de consulter, de façon aussi systématique que possible, des livres et des périodiques couvrant un grand nombre d'années; par contre, pour des raisons purement pratiques, nous avons décidé de ne consulter et de n'inclure que quelques cartes et quelques articles de journaux. Une liste des périodiques cités les plus pertinents à la toponymie autochtone du Canada apparaît à la page 176. Comme la facilité d'accès aux documents cités est un critère important pour le lecteur, nous avons choisi de ne citer que très peu de manuscrits.

L'inclusion d'annotations à presque chaque entrée est un élément fondamental de cette bibliographie. Ces dernières augmentent considérablement l'intérêt et l'utilité de cet ouvrage pour les chercheurs. Celles-ci sont rédigées en anglais ou en français, selon la langue utilisée dans la référence citée. Jusqu'à présent, aucune annotation n'a encore été faite dans une langue autochtone.

Le corps principal de la bibliographie est divisé

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

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

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

Within the list of geographical locations, official spellings have been used wherever appropriate.

Corrections to any entries, as well as new citations, are welcome.

en deux parties, l'une donnant de l'information sur la toponymie canadienne, l'autre sur la toponymie étrangère. Dans les deux cas, les entrées sont numérotées et présentées par ordre alphabétique de noms d'auteur. Lorsqu'un livre ou un article a été écrit par deux ou plusieurs auteurs, chaque nom supplémentaire est cité en entrée, renvoyant au livre ou à l'article approprié.

De plus, nous avons créé des index alphabétiques pour a) les lieux géographiques et b) les groupes et les langues autochtones, et nous y avons intégré les numéros d'entrée utilisés dans le corps principal de la bibliographie. Finalement, une liste hiérarchique des lieux géographiques a été ajoutée afin de faciliter la consultation.

L'orthographe des noms de groupes, de langues et de lieux autochtones varie considérablement d'un auteur à l'autre et d'une époque à l'autre. Dans un grand nombre de cas, nous avons conservé l'orthographe utilisée par les auteurs; dans les index, cependant, nous avons réduit le nombre de variantes orthographiques afin de faciliter la consultation. Il ne faut y voir aucune intention de notre part d'uniformiser l'orthographe des noms des groupes et des langues autochtones.

À l'intérieur de la liste des lieux géographiques, nous avons retenu l'orthographe officielle lorsqu'il en existait une.

Nous accueillerons volontiers toute correction et toute addition que les lecteurs voudront bien nous soumettre.

NOTES ON THE THIRD EDITION (1997)

Since the original *Native Canadian Geographical Names: an annotated bibliography* was published in 1993, various corrections and updates have been made. The Third Edition now contains 486 extra titles since 1993, giving a total of 1444 Canadian and 293 non-Canadian entries.

- Recompilation of the alphabetical listing of entries has changed the record numbers from the First and the Second Editions. However, for future reference purposes, all three numbers are retained in our FileMaker Pro data base.
- Entries referring to Canada and other countries, even if marginal in Canadian content, are included in the first (i.e. main) section of the bibliography. Reference to methodological works may appear in the Canadian or non-Canadian sections, largely depending on the place of origin of the study.
- Through time many spellings have been used to refer to particular Aboriginal groups and languages. For this reason, we reiterate that the entry annotations and also the listings in the "Index by Aboriginal Groups and Languages" may contain variations in names or spelling. As we are not attempting, or presuming, to provide standardization of these designations, we have usually retained the appellations as used in the original work. We considered the possibility of separating the indexes of groups and languages, to address a suggestion received from users, but found this not to be a practical approach and likely to cause confusion.

Thanks are expressed to Albertina Pianarosa and Anne Nederlof for carrying the major responsibilities for this third edition. As compiler, Albertina scoured published materials and the WWW for new and previously unattainable materials. To her fell the tasks of rewording, editing, expanding the indexes and proofreading. Anne provided full support in upgrading the data base, entering the data, merging and manipulating all the records and formatting the new edition. Most of the new material added for this edition was found in the collection of the University of Ottawa Library,

NOTES CONCERNANT LA TROISIÈME ÉDITION (1997)

Depuis la parution, en 1993, de la première version du document intitulé *La toponymie autochtone du Canada : une bibliographie annotée*, plusieurs mises à jour ont été effectuées. Avec 486 titres supplémentaires depuis 1993, la troisième édition comporte 1444 titres canadiens et 293 d'autres pays.

- Comme la liste alphabétique des entrées a été refondue, les numéros de celles-ci ne sont plus les mêmes que dans la première et deuxième édition. Pour faciliter la consultation, nous avons toutefois conservé les numéros des trois éditions dans notre base de données FileMaker Pro.
- L'information sur le Canada et sur d'autres pays figure dans la première section (la section principale) de la bibliographie, même si le contenu canadien est minime. Certains titres d'ouvrages méthodologiques sont mentionnés dans la section sur le Canada ou dans celle sur les autres pays, principalement selon l'endroit où l'étude a été réalisée.
- Au fil des ans, l'orthographe des noms de langues et de groupes autochtones a été modifiée. C'est pourquoi, dans cette édition également, les annotations des entrées ainsi que les listes fournies dans l'«Index par groupes et langues autochtones» peuvent présenter des variantes de noms et d'orthographe. Il ne faut y voir aucune intention de notre part d'uniformiser l'orthographe de ces termes. Dans la plupart des cas, nous avons conservé les appellations utilisées dans les ouvrages dont elles ont été tirées. Nous avons examiné la possibilité de séparer les index des groupes et des langues, pour répondre à une suggestion reçue de nos lecteurs, mais nous avons trouvé cette solution peu pratique et probablement génératrice de confusion.

Nous désirons remercier Albertina Pianarosa et Anne Nederlof qui, à elles deux principalement, ont assumé la responsabilité de cette troisième édition. Albertina, la rédactrice, a fait la recherche parmi les sources publiées, et sur le WWW pour de nouvelles entrées et d'autres hors d'atteinte auparavant. Elle fut responsable, entre autres, de la recomposition et de la révision du texte, de la correction d'épreuves et de l'accroissement des index. Anne a consacré ses efforts à la révision de la base de données, à la saisie des nouvelles

the National Library and the Assembly of First Nations.

The assistance of others associated with the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is also appreciated: in particular, Louise Profeit-LeBlanc, Randolph Freeman, and Janet Mason for providing new material, and Jocelyne Revie for proofreading the French-language parts of the text.

We hope that you will find this a useful reference volume and will help us to maintain the currency of this compendium. Your comments and additions will be most welcome.

Helen Kerfoot
Executive Secretary
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

December 1997

entrées, à l'insertion et la manipulation de ces dernières à l'intérieur du document et, finalement, à la présentation du matériel. La plus grande partie des titres ajoutés à la troisième édition proviennent de la collection de la bibliothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa, de la Bibliothèque nationale et de l'Assemblée des Premières nations.

Nous remercions également les personnes associées au Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques qui nous ont prêté leur concours, plus particulièrement Louise Profeit-LeBlanc, Randolph Freeman et Janet Mason qui nous ont fourni de nouveaux titres et Jocelyne Revie, qui s'est chargée de la révision et de la correction d'épreuves des sections françaises du document.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie pourra vous être utile, et que vous nous aiderez à la tenir à jour. Nous serons également heureux de recevoir vos commentaires ainsi que de nouveaux titres.

Helen Kerfoot
Secrétaire exécutive
Comité permanent canadien
des noms géographiques

Décembre 1997

ABBREVIATIONS / ABRÉVIATIONS

sa	see also
n.d.	no date
n.p.	no page
ed., eds.	edition, editor(s)
p.	page
[c....]	approximate date of publication
[.....]	added by the annotator
rev.	revised
comp.	compiler
cart.	cartographer
rec.	recorder

v.a.	voir aussi
s.d.	sans date
s.n.p.	sans numéro de page
éd.	édition, rédacteur
p.	page
[c....]	date approximative de la publication
[.....]	ajouté par l'annotateur
rév.	révisé
comp.	compilation
cart.	cartographe
enr.	enregistrement

**ABORIGINAL GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF CANADA:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**LA TOPONYMIE AUTOCHTONE DU CANADA :
UNE BIBLIOGRAPHIE ANNOTÉE**



CPCGN · CPCNG
1897-1997

- 1 **Akrigg, G.P.V. and Akrigg, Helen B.**
1001 British Columbia place names.
Vancouver: Discovery Press, 1973. 3rd ed.
195 p. 1st ed. 1969. Enlarged edition of a list of place names in B.C. with revisions and corrections. Problems encountered by collectors to understand and write Indian names. Location reference for the map included.
- 2 **Akrigg, G.P.V. and Akrigg, Helen B.**
British Columbia place names.
Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1997. 3rd ed.
1st ed. 1986. This new edition has been updated and revised with special attention given to Native names. It lists over 2,500 names and contains an abundance of anecdotes and biographical sketches which tell the stories behind the names.
- 3 **Akrigg, Helen B.**
1001 British Columbia place names.
see:
Akrigg, G.P.V. and Akrigg, Helen B.
- 4 **Akrigg, Helen B.**
British Columbia place names.
see:
Akrigg, G.P.V. and Akrigg, Helen B.
- 5 **Akrigg, Helen B.**
Working with Indian place names in British Columbia.
Onomastica Canadiana. 62 (Dec. 1982): 2-6.
British Columbia's Indian toponyms are very numerous, come from many sources, are often misunderstood or incorrectly rendered, offer a rich field for linguistic research and provide fascinating sidelights on the prehistory and history of the province.
- 6 **Alagna, Simonetta Ballo.**
Émile Petitot: un capitolo di storia delle esplorazioni Canadesi.
Genoa: Libreria Editrice Mario Bozzi, 1983.
264 p. Chp. 3. Petitot's explorations in the Anderson River, Mackenzie Delta, Alaska, and Great Bear Lake. Bibliography of his copious writing, index and six of his maps.
- 7 **Alberni District Museum and Historical Society.**
Place names of the Alberni Valley.
Port Alberni, British Columbia: 1978.
84 p. List of names and their history. Those of Indian origin have their meaning.
- 8 **Alberta Native Affairs.**
Guide to Native communities in Alberta.
Edmonton: Alberta Native Affairs, 1986.
172 p. 83 Native communities in Alberta are identified, including Metis settlements and Indian reserves. Includes a small map for each community.
- 9 **Alia, Valerie.**
Names, numbers and northern policy. Inuit project surname, and the politics of identity.
Halifax: Fernwood Books, 1993.
118 p. The author relates briefly the history of the Government renaming Inuit in the Arctic. Some place names are mentioned as well.
- 10 **Alia, Valerie.**
Naming themselves: Inuit take charge of a fundamental right.
Up Here: life in Canada's North. 3.1 (Dec. 1986/Jan. 1987): 12-15.
About personal names and Inuit culture.
- 11 **Alia, Valerie.**
Re-identifying the Inuit: name policies in the Canadian North.
Onomastica Canadiana. 71.1 (1989): 1-12.
Importance of re-identifying Inuit people addressed by Project Surname. On p. 9 reference to reinstatement of traditional Inuit toponyms. Résumé en français.

- 12 **Alia, Valerie.**
Toward a politics of naming.
York University, 1989.
335 p. Ph.D. thesis. On p. 237 Toponymy and power. Interrelationship between personal and place names in Inuit society. Place names and personal names were seen as continuous and were uttered only in the dialect of the group which inhabited the area.
- 13 **Amagoalik, John.**
Syllabics system must go.
Nunatsiaq News. (June 5, 1992).
Author's plea to abandon the syllabic system of writing for the Roman orthography. This will facilitate the learning of the language and its preservation.
- 14 **Ames, Jay.**
Indian love song.
Bulletin of the North Central Name Society. [Sugar Grove, Illinois]. (Spring 1987): 35-43.
Explains pronunciation, meaning and origin of many of the 100-200 Indian or Indian-related street names in Metropolitan Toronto.
- 15 **Anders, G.**
East coast of Baffin Island: an area economic survey.
Ottawa: Industrial Division, Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1966.
196 p. Historical background Cumberland Sound p. 50-63. Maps of place names; population distribution 1951, 1961, 1966.
- 16 **Anderson, William and Rand, Silas Tertius.**
Micmac place-names in the Maritime Provinces and Gaspé Peninsula recorded between 1852 and 1890 by the Reverend S. Rand.
Ottawa: Surveyor General's Office, 1919. Geographical Board of Canada.
116 p. List of about 500 names, with meanings, rearranged by Lieut-Col. Anderson to put Indian names in alphanumerical order, with cross-references to variants in Dr. Rand's other works, with the current names of features and the meaning of the Micmac. The last half of the list is alphabetically arranged by English names, with references to the alphanumerical arrangement in the first half.
- 17 **Andre, Alistine and Kritsch, Ingrid.**
A study of Gwich'ya Gwich'in place names in the Gwich'in settlement area.
[Arctic Red River, N.W.T.]: 1997?
85 p. Illustrated listing of 88 traditional Gwich'in geographical names, their meanings and origins, from the Tsiighetchic (Arctic Red River) area. Includes maps.
- 18 **Andre, Alistine and Kritsch, Ingrid.**
Gwich'ya Gwich'in place names in the Gwich'in settlement area - Phase III.
Tsiigehtchic: Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, 1994.
55 p. Illustrated listing of 89 traditional Gwich'in geographical names, their meanings and origins, from the Tsiigehtchic [Arctic Red River] area. Includes maps.
- 19 **Andre, Alistine, Jerome, Sarah and Kritsch, Ingrid.**
Draft inventory of Teet'it Gwich'in place names of the Gwich'in settlement region.
Tsiigehtchic: Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, 1996.
176 p. Listing of 352 Gwich'in geographical names, their meanings and origins, from the Gwich'in Settlement Region (NWT and Yukon).
- 20 **Andrews, Thomas D. and Zoe, John B.**
Ida ("Up this way"): Dogrib traditional knowledge and heritage resource inventories in the Northwest Territories, Canada.
Up this way (Exhibit). (1994).
12 p. Initial results of an inventory project on Dogrib traditions, including place names, related to a canoe and dog trail. Nearly 350 traditional Dogrib place names were documented. Maps.
- 21 **Annahatak, Samwillie.**
A letter from Samwillie.
Tumivut. 9 (Fall 1997): 10-53.
On p.14-15 place names map by Samwillie. Part of a letter sent originally to the Northern Quebec Inuit Association to help the community of Kangirsuk and NQIA, showing the Inuit way of life.

- 22 **Annahatak, Samwillie.**
Une lettre de Samwillie.
Tumivut. 9 (automne 1997) : 10-53.
Aux pages 14-15, carte toponymique par Samwillie. Cela fait partie d'une lettre envoyée à l'Association des Inuit du Nord québécois pour aider à la collectivité de Kangirsuk et à l'Association en montrant comme les Inuit vivaient.
- 23 **[Anon.]**
Aboriginal toponymy.
Rencontre. (March 1987): 18.
Aboriginal place names surprise people less in 1987. However, several names which were modified a while ago are taking a long time to enter day-to-day speech. Gives a list of some which lend themselves to confusion. Recommended form: Weymontachie. Formerly (now obsolete): Weymontachingue. Fourteen other Indian and two Inuit names from the province of Quebec.
- 24 **[Anon.]**
Arviat, Northwest Territories.
Canoma. 14.2 (Dec. 1988): 15.
"As of June 1, 1989, the Hamlet of Eskimo Point, N.W.T. will officially change its name to Arviat..." Bilingual publication. Titre français : Arviat, Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
- 25 **[Anon.]**
Arviat, Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
Canoma. 14.2 (déc. 1988) : 15.
«À compter du 1er juin 1989, le hameau d'Eskimo Point, dans les T.N.-O. changera officiellement de nom pour Arviat...» Publication bilingue. English title: Arviat, Northwest Territories.
- 26 **[Anon.]**
Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens.
Canoma. 7.1 (juillet 1981) : 10-17.
La Commission de toponymie du Québec a organisé et tenu, les 7, 8 et 9 mars 1979, cet atelier auquel ont participé une quarantaine de personnes : autochtones, spécialistes et utilisateurs. Paroles de bienvenue, prononcées par Henri Dorion et 19 résolutions sont reproduites. Publication bilingue. English title: Workshop on the Writing of Amerindian Place Names.
- 27 **[Anon.]**
Atelier sur les noms de lieux autochtones [sic], Ottawa, 7-9 mai 1986.
Le toponyme. 4.4 (nov. 1986) : 1-3.
Reconnaissance de l'importance des noms de lieux autochtones. Liste de 27 résolutions transmises au Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.
- 28 **[Anon.]**
Canadian Board on Geographical Names.
Names. 1.2 (June 1953): 79-84.
The Canadian Board was established by Order in Council in 1897. Native names present a problem... The Board endeavours to get the best advice from linguists and ethnologists... "It is increasingly a matter of concern as to whether it is preferable to re-name features with names of European origin or to attempt to use these Native names." p. 83.
- 29 **[Anon.]**
Cartes toponymiques inuit.
Inukjuak : Institut culturel Avataq, [c. 1990].
Six cartes disponibles à l'Institut : Inujuaq, Innaiialuk, Uugarsivvik, Nauligarvilaap Kuunga, Pinguup Tasialunga, Upimgiviarjuk.
- 30 **[Anon.]**
Central Carrier Country, British Columbia.
Fort St. John, B.C.: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1974.
19 p. Takulli Indian names.
- 31 **[Anon.]**
Community names: Labrador coast.
Kinatuinamot Ilengajuk. To whom it may concern. 11.4 (Sept./Oct. 1990): 14-16.
List of six names of community places in Labrador with some history and connection to their Native names. Text also in Inuktitut.

- 32 **[Anon.]**
Crise d'identité de la rivière St. Croix en 1794.
Canoma. 9.1 (juillet 1983) : 14-16.
Au XVIII^e siècle, les gouvernements de Grande-Bretagne et des États-Unis ne s'entendaient pas sur la rivière qui correspondait à la rivière St. Croix, parmi les deux qui longent la frontière entre le Nouveau-Brunswick et le Maine. Les Amérindiens utilisaient les noms Scoodic et Magaguadavic, parfois aussi Chiputneticook. English title: Identity crisis of the St. Croix River in 1794.
- 33 **[Anon.]**
Culture: about Indian place names.
Tekawennake: Six Nations: New Credit Reporter. 6.9 (Sept. 12, 1980): 16.
Gives a few facts about Indian place names. Lists 25 Canadian names and 25 U.S. names with meanings. Notes that they are difficult to translate into English.
- 34 **[Anon.]**
Day the Medicine man lost his hat...
From the Medicine Hat News. Tells the story of how the loss of a Cree Medicine man's headdress resulted in the naming of a place.
- 35 **[Anon.]**
Différents noms des Esquimaux.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 36.9 (sept. 1930) : 554-558.
À propos des tribus esquimaudes connues des Tchiglit du Mackenzie. L'historien Charlevoix appelle ce peuple Eskimantik. Dix-huit noms des peuplades inuit du Canada sont indiqués.
- 36 **[Anon.]**
English names anger natives.
Calgary Herald. (Dec. 8, 1984): F15.
Indians in the Northwest Territories want all landmarks, roads, public buildings and places known by English names to be renamed in Native languages.
- 37 **[Anon.]**
Gathering at the waters.
Up here. Life in Canada's North. 11.5 (1995): 6.
Cree name for Lac St. Anne in Northern Alberta: Manitou Sakahigan.
- 38 **[Anon.]**
GEOnames digital gazetteer.
[San Diego, Calif.]: GDE Systems, Inc., 1995 - Computer file CD-ROM.
Database of geographical names. The toponyms in Native languages are written in the Roman alphabet.
- 39 **[Anon.]**
Gifts from the past. Place names.
Aboriginal Times. 6 (Feb. 1997): 6.
In Canada, in some cases, not only the location, but also the name of the site or region has remained unchanged since the times of the First Peoples. Chart of a few place names that can be traced back to their Native origins.
- 40 **[Anon.]**
GPS Waypoint guide. BC and Yukon.
Burnaby: Waypoint Press Ltd., 1996. Series 2, Vol. 1.
454 p. A reference book providing latitude and longitude of geographical features in B.C. and Yukon. This will provide the exact location for all Native place names.
- 41 **[Anon.]**
How Great Slave Lake received its name.
Canoma. 6.2 (Dec. 1980): 12.
Statement, furnished by the Geographic Board of Canada, which throws an interesting sidelight on the history of the Northwest and upon Indian customs. Extract reprinted from Natural Resources Canada 6.9 (1927).
- 42 **[Anon.]**
How Wetaskiwin received its name.
Alberta Folklore Quarterly. 2.1 (March 1946): 13-14.
The hill where a struggle took place between Cree and Blackfoot and a subsequent peace was made was known as Wetaskiwin Spatinow (the hill where peace was made).

- 43 **[Anon.]**
Identity crisis of the St. Croix River in 1794.
Canoma. 9.1 (July 1983): 14-16.
In the 18th century there were conflicting arguments between the governments of Great Britain and the U.S. about which of two rivers along the international boundary between New Brunswick and Maine was the St. Croix. Indian names were Scoodic and Magaguadavic. Another was the Chiputneticook. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Crise d'identité de la rivière St. Croix en 1794.
- 44 **[Anon.]**
Index of "Them days" magazine.
Them days. 1.1-10.4 (1988): 43-59.
This is a quarterly magazine dedicated to documenting and preserving the old ways and early days of Labrador. This ten year index provides easy access to place names mentioned in the texts. Published periodically.
- 45 **[Anon.]**
Indian file: a miscellany.
Names. 15.3 (Sept. 1967): 237-242.
Eight short reports on Indian terms. The term Amerindian. Dr. Virgil Vogel reports the characteristic opening and closing syllables of Eastern Amerindian toponyms.
- 46 **[Anon.]**
Indian names in Alberta.
Native People. 13.39 (Oct. 10, 1980): 8.
Gives a brief history of Indian names in Alberta. Preservation is now stressed by all Canadian naming authorities.
- 47 **[Anon.]**
Indian place names in western Canada.
Canadian Pictorial. 10 (1915): 18-19.
Signed Max McD.
- 48 **[Anon.]**
Inuit place names maps.
Inukjuak : Avataq Cultural Institute, [c. 1990].
Six maps are available from the Institute: Inujuaq, Innalialuk, Uugarsivik, Nauligavilaap Kuunga, Pinguup Tasialunga, Upimgiviaryuk.
- 49 **[Anon.]**
Inuvik, Northwest Territories.
Canoma. 14.2 (Dec. 1988): 31.
In July 1958, the name Inuvik was officially recognized to designate Northern Canada's first "model" town. The planned community had been referred to as East Three, New Aklavik or Aklavik East Three.
- 50 **[Anon.]**
Iqaluit. Northwest Territories.
Canoma. 12.2 (Dec. 1986): 28.
"As of January 1, 1987 the Municipality of Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., will officially change its name to Iqaluit. This decision follows a poll in the community and an official decision of the Executive Council of the Government of the N.W.T." Bilingual publication. Titre français : Iqaluit. Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
- 51 **[Anon.]**
Iqaluit. Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
Canoma. 12.2 (déc. 1986) : 28.
«À compter du 1er janvier 1987, la municipalité de Frobisher Bay, T.N.-O., prendra officiellement le nom d'Iqaluit. Cette décision fait suite à un sondage d'opinion dans la communauté et à une résolution du Conseil exécutif du Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.» Publication bilingue. English title: Iqaluit. Northwest Territories.
- 52 **[Anon.]**
Itinéraire toponymique de la Mauricie à l'Outaouais.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1986. Études et recherches toponymiques, 11.
172 p. Visite de quatre régions situées sur la rive nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent et la rivière des Outaouais qui sont aujourd'hui parcourues et habitées par les algonquins, les atikameks, les français et les anglais. Liste des noms et leur origine.

- 53 [Anon.]
Journeys of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Recollections of the Fifth Thule Expedition.
Inuktitut. (Summer 1979): 66-97.
In English and Inuktitut. Illustrated with photographs. Describes the journeys of 1922 and 1923-24. Recollections by the people of Baker Lake.
- 54 [Anon.]
Liste de toponymes amérindiens.
Répertoire géographique du Québec, 1969.
Publié aussi au Québec. Commission de toponymie. Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens. Documents. p. 245-318.
- 55 [Anon.]
Loucheux place names in the Mackenzie Delta area (maps).
Edmonton: Dene Mapping Project, 1983.
- 56 [Anon.]
Manigouche, the sacred tree.
Rencontre. 13.2 (Winter 1991): 7.
Meaning of the Montagnais word from which Manigouche stems, and legend of the sacred tree.
- 57 [Anon.]
Mot Arthabaska.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 12.11 (nov. 1906) : 351.
Dans la rubrique Questions et réponses.
- 58 [Anon.]
N.W.T. Inuit communities.
Inuit Today. 9 (June 1981): 48.
Place names and meanings of all the 15 Inuit communities in the Northwest Territories.
- 59 [Anon.]
Native lands then and now.
Vancouver: FM Studio for the Children's Project, 1990.
Map of British Columbia with historical place names and contemporary names collected through contacting each of the thirty Tribal Councils in B.C.
- 60 [Anon.]
Native names recommended in far North.
Toronto Star. (Dec. 26, 1984): E10.
Indians in the Northwest Territories want all landmarks, roads, public buildings and places known by English names to be renamed in Native languages. Chiefs of the Dene Nation have called on the territorial government to set up a public commission to begin the process of conversion to Dene names already used by Natives.
- 61 [Anon.]
Native place names of the Fort Franklin Dene (maps).
Fort Franklin and Edmonton: Fort Franklin Band and Dene Mapping Project, 1983.
- 62 [Anon.]
Native place names of the Fort Good Hope Colville Lake Dene (maps). Fort Good Hope and Edmonton: Fort Good Hope and Dene Mapping Project, 1983.
- 63 [Anon.]
Natives "reserve" right to their own names.
Name Gleaner. 20.1 (Feb. 1995): 7.
In this article, first published in the Vancouver Sun of August 2, 1994, it is explained how Native people prefer to use "territory" rather than "reserve".

- 64 [Anon.]
"Nattilik" or "Inuit Nunaga" may show up on maps soon.
Lincoln (Neb.) Evening Journal and Nebraska State Journal. (Nov. 14, 1962): 20.
The Northwest Territories to be split in two, the Western section to be called the Territory of Mackenzie, the Eastern to have a name chosen by the Eskimo inhabitants.
- 65 [Anon.]
News from Quebec: Nunavik: a new regional name.
Canoma. 14.1 (July 1988): 36-37.
At its April 1988 meeting, the Commission de toponymie du Québec made official the regional name Nunavik to designate an area which includes the Inuit territories of Quebec. The Inuit population chose the name. The Avataq Cultural Institute and the Inuit Elders of Nunavik asked that the name be official. Kativik territory is explained.
- 66 [Anon.]
Noms inuit et amérindiens du Nouveau-Québec.
Almanach moderne 1984. Montréal : Société générale des publications, 1983. 260-263.
Toponymes et gentils.
- 67 [Anon.]
Nord du Québec : profil régional.
Québec : gouvernement du Québec, 1983. Office de planification et de développement du Québec.
184 p. Ouvrage réalisé sur l'état des connaissances portant sur le nord du Québec. À la p. 28 il y a une liste de 19 toponymes autochtones de localités criées et inuit et leur signification. Liste des planches en français et en inuktitut.
- 68 [Anon.]
Northwest Territories data book: a complete information guide to the Northwest Territories and its communities, 1990/91.
Yellowknife: Outcrop, 1990.
Periodical publication. Published in 1986 as: N.W.T. data book, 1986-87. Comprehensive information on Northwest Territories data, including for each location, the Inuit name with its meaning and detailed history.
- 69 [Anon.]
Notes sur le nom Québec.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 19.6 (juin 1913) : 161-182.
On y explique la provenance du nom Québec, selon différentes autorités.
- 70 [Anon.]
Now it's Iqaluit, not Frobisher Bay.
Vancouver Sun. (Jan. 2, 1987): A9.
The word Iqaluit translates into "fish" in the Native Inuktitut language.
- 71 [Anon.]
Officialisation de plus de 300 noms inuit et de 24 toponymes algonquins.
Canoma. 15.2 (déc. 1989) : 34.
La Commission de toponymie du Québec a officialisé 24 toponymes algonquins dénommant des entités de Lac-Simon en Abitibi-Témiscamingue. Celles-ci sont pour la plus part des entités côtières.
- 72 [Anon.]
Place by any other name.
Maclean's Magazine. (July 9, 1990).
John Joe Sark, a Micmac from Prince Edward Island, mounting a campaign to alter the country's geographical names. In particular, he wanted Squaw Point re-named.
- 73 [Anon.]
Place-names and places of Nova Scotia.
Belleville: Mika Publ. Co., 1974. Nova Scotia Series.
751 p. Introduction by C.B. Fergusson. Explanation of the derivations of the names of places with brief history of the communities. Some names of Micmac origin.

- 74 **[Anon.]**
Prichuk Hill: new name on the map.
Native People. 13.38 (Sept. 26, 1980): 2.
Students have suggested names for unnamed geographic features to Alberta Culture. Tells the procedure for making names official.
- 75 **[Anon.]**
Recherche toponymique au Canada : priorités du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.
Canoma. 6.2 (déc. 1980) : 16.
9. Toponymie indienne et inuit. «Certains travaux en cours portent sur plusieurs aspects de la toponymie autochtone, mais il n'y a aucune coordination entre les autorités provinciales et fédérales pour assurer le traitement uniforme des noms et de la terminologie autochtones. Il faut que les groupes d'autochtones participent à la fois à la sélection des nouveaux noms et à l'interprétation des noms établis.» English title: Toponymy research in Canada...
- 76 **[Anon.]**
Sauvages dans la province de Québec.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 7.5 (mai 1901) : 135-141.
Décrit les réserves indiennes de la province de Québec et ceux qui y vivent.
- 77 **[Anon.]**
Seeing nature's wonders: the North's top ten.
Up here. 10.1 (March/April 1994): 12-17.
List of the ten best places to see in the Canadian North. Those with a name of Native origin have the meaning explained.
- 78 **[Anon.]**
Signe 8 dans les mots sauvages.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 29.2 (févr. 1923) : 58.
Le signe 8 employé dans les noms ou mots sauvages n'est pas le chiffre huit, mais un caractère résultant de la superposition de l'upsilon (u) sur l'omicron (o), dont la réunion forme le son ou.
- 79 **[Anon.]**
Sir Frobisher very unpopular, so community changes name.
Calgary Herald. (Jan. 2, 1987): A14.
Iqaluit is the traditional Inuit name of the southeast area of Baffin Island, where the town is located. The town was first named after Sir Martin Frobisher, the explorer.
- 80 **[Anon.]**
Site de Stadacona.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 32.7 (juillet 1926) : 433-434.
Dans la rubrique Questions et réponses.
- 81 **[Anon.]**
Toponymie autochtone.
Rencontre. 8.3 (mars 1987) : 18.
Liste de noms de lieux autochtones avec forme recommandée et ancienne forme.
- 82 **[Anon.]**
Toponymie des principaux reliefs du Québec.
Québec : Commission de géographie, 1971. Étude toponymique 4 n.s.
72 p. 259 toponymes topographiques, recueillis sur place, eurocanadiens, esquimaudes et indiens. Localisation et histoire des noms. Carte orographique.
- 83 **[Anon.]**
Toponymy research in Canada: priorities from the perspective of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.
Canoma. 6.2 (Dec. 1980): 16.
9. Indian and Inuit toponymy. "Some work is presently being undertaken in several aspects of Native toponymy, but it is not being coordinated among the provincial and federal authorities to assure consistent treatment of both names and terminology from Native sources. Involvement of Native groups is necessary in both the selection of new names and in the interpretation of established names." Bilingual publication. Titre français : Recherche toponymique au Canada...

- 84 **[Anon.]**
Walk through time: the historic sites of Eskimo Point, N.W.T.
Keewatin Chamber of Commerce. n.d.
Remains of formerly busy trading posts and summer camps. Legend of Kivioq. A few place names in Inuktitut, including syllabics.
- 85 **[Anon.]**
Waweig.
Acadiensis. 7 (1907): 274-275.
Notes on the origin of the place name, Waweig, New Brunswick, have been furnished by Professor W.F. Ganong and James Vroom. Derived from Wah-quah-eek in Passamaquoddy or from Micmac. Tells a Glooscap tale about the river.
- 86 **[Anon.]**
What's in a name?
The Pas, Manitoba: 1990. Opasquia Times. (Sept. 21, 1990): 15.
Some Native names are mentioned: Winnipeg, Niagara, Yukon, Quebec.
- 87 **[Anon.]**
What's in a name? A lot to Inuit holding to their identity.
Name Gleaner. 20.1 (Feb. 1995): 5.
This article, first published in the Vancouver Sun of June 23, 1994, refers to Valerie Alia's book "Names, Numbers and Northern Policy". The subject of the book is the control that Aboriginal people have on naming traditions, be they for places or people.
- 88 **[Anon.]**
What's in a name? Is Ile Dupas related to another Canadian community by history or hearsay?
Winnipeg: Ducks Unlimited Canada, 1988. Conservator. 19.1 (1988): 11-12.
Discusses the origin of the name The Pas.
- 89 **[Anon.]**
Workshop on the Writing of Amerindian Place Names.
Canoma. 7.1 (July 1981): 10-17.
March 7-9, 1979 the Commission de toponymie du Québec hosted the workshop of 40 participants, including Native people, specialists and users. Words of welcome by Henri Dorion and 19 resolutions passed are reproduced. Bilingual publication: Titre français : Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens.
- 90 **Archipelago Management Board.**
Gwaii Haanas Haida Heritage Site and National Park Reserve.
Gwaii Haanas Newsletter. 1 (Sept. 1993): back cover.
Map of the South Moresby Wilderness Area in the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. with 24 Indian place names.
- 91 **Archipelago Management Board.**
Place names.
Gwaii Haanas Newsletter. 2 (April 1994): 3.
The issue: use of Haida place names. The response: the use of Haida place names is favoured, but the changes must be well publicized to ensure safety and communications.
- 92 **Armitage, Peter.**
The Innu (the Montagnais-Naskapi).
New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1991.
Maps with Innu Band locations and names in Labrador and Quebec in early 1800s. Publication designed for schools.
- 93 **Armstrong, George Henry.**
Origin and meaning of place names in Canada.
Toronto: Macmillan, 1972.
311 p. First published 1930. Includes Native names, origins.
- 94 **Armstrong, Martha.**
Contribution de la Commission géologique du Canada à la toponymie canadienne.
Canoma. 23.1 (juillet 1997) : 1-4.
La Commission géologique du Canada a joué un rôle d'importance dans la création de la Commission de géographie du Canada. Sa participation continue de nos jours et les noms d'origine autochtone reçoivent une attention croissante.

- 95 **Armstrong, Martha.**
The Geological Survey of Canada and the naming of Canada.
Canoma. 23.1 (July 1997): 1-4.
The Geological Survey of Canada had a prominent part in the establishment of the Geographic Board of Canada. Its involvement continues to this day and there is an ever increasing recognition of Native names.
- 96 **Arnaud, Charles.**
List of names of places in the Montagnais language.
Annual report. Canada. Department of Indian Affairs. 1 (1884): 29-31.
Originally appeared in *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*, June 1880.
- 97 **Asch, Michael I.**
Dene Land Use and Occupancy Database: technical abstract.
Edmonton: Dene Mapping Project, 1982.
Machine readable study of adaptation to conditions and the manner in which the Dene occupy and use their land. Analysis made by geographic regions at different time periods. Variables include month and season, community, land use activity, species harvested and travel medium.
- 98 **Assiniwi, Bernard.**
Lexique des noms indiens du Canada. Les noms géographiques.
Montréal : Leméac Éditeur, 1996.
185 p. Cet ouvrage a été produit par un Autochtone qui connaît la base des langues algonquiennes. Il donne ainsi une liste de quelque 600 toponymes indiens et inuit avec leur signification et emplacement.
- 99 **Assiniwi, Bernard.**
Lexique des noms indiens en Amérique. Volume 1. Noms géographiques.
Montréal : Leméac, 1973. Collection Ni-t'chawama : mon ami, mon frère.
143 p. Édition complète en 2 vols. Vol. 1. Liste des noms avec leur signification et langue indienne d'origine. Vol. 2. Personnages historiques.
- 100 **Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies.**
Ethical principles for the conduct of research in the North.
Ottawa: 1982. Occasional Publication 7.
16 p. Contains: preface; introduction; principles; definitions; applying the principles; background. Trilingual publication. Also in French and Inuktitut. Titre français : Principes d'éthique pour la conduite de la recherche dans le Nord.
- 101 **Association universitaire canadienne d'études nordiques.**
Principes d'éthique pour la conduite de la recherche dans le Nord.
Ottawa : 1982. Publication occasionnelle 7.
16 p. Principes; définitions; application des principes; documentation générale. Publication trilingue. Également disponible en anglais et en inuktitut. English title: Ethical principles for the conduct of research in the North.
- 102 **Aubrey, Merrily K.**
Ninety-two years of accomplishments and counting - Alberta's toponymic legacy.
Canoma. 23.1 (July 1997): 41.
Alberta looks at its naming activity over the last 92 years. The fur traders and explorers were active in recording some of the names used by their chief suppliers, the Aboriginal people.
- 103 **Aubrey, Merrily K.**
Origin summaries for 10 Alberta communities.
One World. 32.2 (1994): 30-32.
Short background on place names such as Dog Pound, Metiskow, Stony Plain and Carcajou. (Publication of the Social Studies Council of the Alberta Teachers' Association, Edmonton).
- 104 **Aubrey, Merrily K.**
Place names of Alberta: Vol. IV: Northern Alberta.
Calgary: Alberta Community Development and Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society and University of Calgary Press, 1996.
260 p. Listing of official place names in the northern portion of Alberta, with position, history and meaning. Some names are of Indian origin.

- 105 **Back, George, Captain.**
Narrative of the Arctic land expedition to the mouth of the Great Fish River.
Edmonton: Hurtig, 1970.
663 p. First published Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 1836. And along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835. Appendix 4, Geological Note, contains some Native names.
- 106 **Bacqueville de la Potherie, Claude.**
Histoire de l'Amérique septentrionale.
Paris : Nion et Didot, 1721.
4 vols. Histoire des Abénaquis sous le gouvernement de Frontenac et Callières. Nomenclature et noms de places autochtones.
- 107 **Bagrow, Leo.**
Eskimo maps.
Imago Mundi. 5 (1948): 92-94.
About the cartographical representations of "primitive peoples". Plates: Eskimo wood-maps of the Greenland coast; islands pasted on a tanned skin.
- 108 **[Bailey, J.C.]**
Our Indian names: what they mean and how they have been corrupted.
Toronto World. (Dec. 19, 1890): 2.
Natural features used to indicate the place. Gives origin and meaning of many Canadian names.
- 109 **Baird, Patrick D.**
Baffin Island.
Beaver. Outfit 297 (Spring 1967): 20-33.
Describes the people, settlements and five principal regions of Baffin Island. Very few Native names.
- 110 **Baker, Emerson W. et al., eds.**
American beginnings. Exploration, culture, and cartography in the land of Norumbega.
Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994.
388 p. Etymology of Native place names, with examples on p. 109-111. Native cartography, with maps. Eradication of Native place names, collected at first, but later ignored.
- 111 **Baker, Melvin.**
Bibliography.
St. John's: Breakwater, 1994. Twentieth-century Newfoundland explorations. Hiller, James and Neary, Peter. 326-329.
III. Aboriginal people - List of works on Newfoundland Natives.
- 112 **Balcom, B.A.**
The Règlement of 1739: a note on Micmac law and literacy.
see: Schmidt, David L. and Balcom, B.A.
- 113 **Balf, Mary.**
Why that name? Place names of Kamloops District.
Kamloops: Kamloops Museum, 1978.
48 p. List of names and their history. Those of Indian origin have their meaning.
- 114 **Ball, Jeffrey R.**
Naming in Ontario.
Canoma. 23.1 (July 1997): 42-43.
Geographical naming activities in Ontario over the last one hundred years are examined in this article. A Cree chief is a member of the Geographic Board.
- 115 **Balt, Peter.**
Quaniujaaqpait = Qaliujaaqpait: the computer process workbook.
Rankin Inlet, Northwest Territories: Dept. of Education, [1977].
51 p.

- 116 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 8.
23 p. Informations toponymiques sur la région, avec mention de l'origine et de la signification des noms amérindiens.
- 117 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique de l'Estrie (Cantons-de-l'Est).
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 5.
23 p. Caractéristiques toponymiques de l'Estrie, où plusieurs noms sont d'origine autochtone. Signification des noms et indication de leur racine.
- 118 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique de l'Outaouais.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 7.
24 p. Liste des noms de la région, dont certains d'origine algonquine.
- 119 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique de la Côte-Nord.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 9.
25 p. Liste des noms de lieux sur la Côte-Nord, dont plusieurs sont d'origine amérindienne. Ceux-ci ne sont parfois plus employés, voir liste à la p. 12.
- 120 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique de la région de Trois-Rivières.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 4.
28 p. Les noms de lieux listés sont accompagnés d'une brève histoire de leur origine, souvent amérindienne, et de leur signification.
- 121 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique du Bas-Saint-Laurent - Gaspésie.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 1.
27 p. Caractéristiques toponymiques de la région, où quelques noms sont d'origine amérindienne. Leur signification et racines sont mentionnées.
- 122 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique du Nouveau-Québec.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1982. Dossiers toponymiques, 10.
38 p. Carte. Bibliographie p. 34-35. Ouvrage également disponible en inuktitut et en anglais. Donne l'origine et la signification de plusieurs noms de lieux du Nord-du-Québec, indique l'état des inventaires toponymiques dans les villages cri et inuit et explique les problèmes toponymiques de cette région. English title: Place names in Nouveau-Québec.
- 123 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Dossier toponymique du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 2.
27 p. Caractéristiques toponymiques de la région avec liste des noms, souvent amérindiens, leur signification et variantes orthographiques.
- 124 **Barabé, Pierre et al.**
Place names in Nouveau-Québec.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1982. Dossiers toponymiques, 10.
38 p. Map. Place names and their history; designating the inhabitants of Nouveau-Québec localities. Survey of place names in Cree and Inuit villages. Some problems related to Nouveau-Québec place names. Bibliography. Titre français : Dossier toponymique du Nouveau-Québec.
- 125 **Baraga, Frederic, Bishop.**
Dictionary of the Otchipwe language explained in English.
see his:
Theoretical and practical grammar.

- 126 **Baraga, Frederic, Bishop.**
Dictionary of the Otchipwe language explained in English. Part 2. Otchipwe-English.
Montréal: Beauchemin and Valois, 1880.
422 p. Thousands of Ojibway words and phrases are listed alphabetically with English meanings. With an understanding of Ojibway grammar, it would not be difficult to use this dictionary in conjunction with the English-Ojibway dictionary to determine the origin of names of supposed Ojibway origin.
- 127 **Baraga, Frederic, Bishop.**
Theoretical and practical grammar of the Otchipwe language for the use of missionaries and other persons living among the Indians.
Montréal: Beauchemin and Valois, 1878. 2nd ed.
723 p. First published in Cincinnati 1853. First 422 pages are grammar: orthography, etymology and syntax. Remaining 301 pages are a Dictionary of the Otchipwe language explained in English. A comprehensive list of English words and phrases with Ojibway meanings. At the end is a list of 85 words and place names common in English usage that were derived from various Indian languages.
- 128 **Barbeau, Marius.**
Legend and history in the oldest geographical names of the St. Lawrence.
Canadian Geographical Journal. 61 (1960): 2-9.
Some names derived from legends and early Canadian history, with a list of Indian names with translations.
- 129 **Barbeau, Marius.**
Plus anciens noms du Saint-Laurent.
Revue de l'Université Laval. 3.8 (avril 1949) : 649-657.
Sources étudiées : aspect légendaire, toponymique, aborigène et hagionymique.
- 130 **Barbeau, Victor.**
De la prononciation du mot Ungava.
Revue canadienne de géographie. 13.1-2 (1959) : 72-73.
Doit-on dire : Ounegava, Onegava ou Ongava?
- 131 **Barker, M.A.R.**
Klamath texts.
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963.
197. p. Appendix - Klamath Place Names with Map. p. 189-197. List of Klamath names with their English meaning and location.
- 132 **Barr, Elinor.**
Pic to Puckasaw: exploring coastal names associated with Pukaskwa National Park.
Canoma. 11.1 (1985): 11-15.
The toponym Pic has several possible Indian origins, discussed in detail. The Petits Ecrits was designated by the Indian word, Massinaigan. Otter Head may have had an Ojibway origin. Pukaskwa is derived from Ojibway.
- 133 **Barr, Elinor.**
Role of the fur trade in the Europeanization of the naming of the geographical features of the north shore of Lake Superior, Canada.
Helsinki: 1990. Proceedings of the XVIIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences. Helsinki, 1990.
The University of Helsinki and the Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages. (1990): 181-185.
Impact of the fur trade on geographical names along the north shore of Lake Superior. Geomorphic Indian names are still in use, some preserved by pictographs and lichenglyphs.
- 134 **Barry, Bill.**
People places. Saskatchewan and its names.
Regina: Canadian Plains Research Center, 1997.
203 p. Saskatchewan's toponymy has been dramatically affected by its seventy First Nations people. The place names are given with their meaning, history and spelling currently acceptable to the First Nations themselves. Appendix: Cree Pronunciation Guide.
- 135 **Basile, Marie-Jeanne.**
Lexique montagnais-français du parler de Mingan.
voir :
McNulty, Gerard E. and Basile, Marie-Jeanne.

- 136 **Bates, George T.**
Megumaage: the home of the Micmacs or the True Men. A map of Nova Scotia.
[c1961].
Scale: one inch represents ten miles. The map shows the Micmac Indian names of various places, and other items of interest in Nova Scotia. Etymology, nomenclature, and reference to the Treaty of 1727.
- 137 **Beardsall, Ken.**
Appropriate education for the Inuk geography student.
Ottawa: ACUNS, 1988. Student research in Canada's north. Proceedings of the National Student Conference on Northern Studies, Nov. 1986. Adams, W. Peter and Johnson, Peter G., eds. (Nov. 1986): 433-436.
Development of an experimental geography curriculum with an information base of Inuit origin. Map showing Inuit place names and glossary of Inuit geography. Résumé en français.
- 138 **Bearskin, Jimmy.**
Land around Fort George.
Rupert House, Quebec: Cree Way Project, 1975.
20 p. Cree place names and the oral traditions behind them. Syllabics with maps. Also published in Cree.
- 139 **Beattie, Judith.**
Indian maps in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives.
Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries. 55 (June 1985): 19-31.
Mentions Native names. Contains a number of sketch maps with Native names.
- 140 **Beaubier, P.H. and Bradley, Michael J. and Vestey, Jennifer G.**
Human ecological studies - Igloolik, N.W.T.
Montréal: Department of Geography, McGill University, 1970.
Final report submitted to International Biological Programme, Human Adaptability Project. Pocket contains maps titled "Eskimo Place Names - Northern Foxe Basin (names collected in Igloolik and Hall Beach 1968-1969)".
- 141 **Beauchamp, William M.**
Aboriginal place names of New York.
[Albany]: New York State Museum, 1907. New York State Museum Bulletin 108, Archaeology 12.
333 p. Canada: a few Canadian names bordering on New York or connected with its history p. 264-266.
- 142 **Beauchamp, William M.**
Indian names in New York: with a selection from other states.
Fayetteville, N.Y.: Recorder Office, 1893.
148 p. Arranged by county. General Indian names p. 94-111 include some Canadian names. Index to local names.
- 143 **Beaudin, François.**
Dossier toponymique : la toponymie du Québec, partie intégrante et miroir de son folklore.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1982. Dossiers toponymiques, 15.
18 p. Certains toponymes québécois se réfèrent aux esprits bienfaisants du monde sumaturel des amérindiens.
- 144 **Beaudin, François.**
Mandat de la Commission de toponymie du Québec.
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Parmi les juridictions toponymiques extérieures à la Commission de toponymie il y a les villages cris et les villages nordiques. Publication bilingue. English title: Mandate of the Commission... [Document des Nations Unies E/CONF.74/3/Add. 1].
- 145 **Beaudin, François.**
Mandate of the Commission de toponymie du Québec.
Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1984. Geographical names and the United Nations: papers presented by Canada. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 4, Geneva, 1982. 37-40.
Among the toponymic jurisdictions outside the Commission de toponymie are Cree Villages and Northern Villages. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Mandat de la Commission... [United Nations document E/CONF.74/3/Add. 1].

- 146 **Beaulieu, Jacqueline.**
Localisation des Nations autochtones au Québec. Historique foncier.
Québec : Publications du Québec, 1986.
Compilation des données foncières officielles relatives aux terres réservées, occupées ou possédées par les autochtones au Québec. Cartes de localisation. Available in English: Localization of the Aboriginal nations in Québec. Land transactions.
- 147 **Bélanger, René.**
De la pointe de tous les diables au cap Grincedents : toponymie historique et actuelle de la Côte-Nord.
Québec : Bélisle, 1973.
165 p. Répertoire des toponymes, par canton. Comprend les noms autochtones. Index toponymique.
- 148 **Bélanger, René.**
Nomenclature des noms géographiques indiens de la Côte-Nord.
Saguenayensia. 1.1 (janv./févr. 1959) : 8-9.
Noms amérindiens : signification et correspondance dans la nomenclature officielle.
- 149 **Bell, Charles N.**
Some historical names and places of the Canadian North-West.
Transactions. Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society. 17 (1884-5).
8 p. Interesting scraps of information relating to the early settlements in the Canadian Northwest regarding the derivation of well-known names. Many references to Indian names.
- 150 **Bell, Robert.**
Meanings of Indian geographical names in the country around Sudbury.
Report on the Sudbury mining district, 1888-90. Geological Survey Dept. (1891): 91-95.
Appendix 4. Indian names from Cree and Ojibwe in alphabetical order with meaning and location. Spelling in common use with the addition, in some cases, of what is believed to be the correct form.
- 151 **Bell, Robert.**
Recent explorations to the south of Hudson's Bay.
Geographical Journal. 10.7 (July 1897): 1-19.
Paper read at the Geographical Society, March 8, 1897. About the Hudson Bay Lowlands. The few Indians who live in this part of the Canadian wilderness are quite indifferent to geographical terms. Rivers and lakes may be called by different names after various Indians who hunt upon them from time to time ... names are changed from time to time ... small features near their favourite camping places are more apt to receive names than the large ones, the latter being known as the big lake, the long lake, etc. p. 2-3.
- 152 **Belyea, Barbara.**
Amerindian maps: the explorer as translator.
Journal of Historical Geography. 18.3 (1992): 267-277.
Amerindian maps lack scale, they do not portray "the actual lay of the land", their topography is a "caricaturization" of land features. Parallel with European maps.
- 153 **Belyea, Barbara.**
Inland journeys, native maps.
Cartographica. 33.2 (Summer 1996): 1-16.
Although no Native toponyms are mentioned in this article, the importance of Native information, Amerindian reports and verbal maps is evident in the subsequent compilation of maps.
- 154 **Benyk, Pearl.**
Getting the names straight.
Up Here: life in Canada's North. 4.4 (July/Aug. 1988): 44-46.
Of the 15,000 official names of geographic features on the Northwest Territories map, five percent are of traditional Native origin. Most geographical features have no recorded name. Randy Freeman, the N.W.T.'s toponymist, explains that the toponymy program is to recognize the history and culture of Native people in the North in place names. In 10 years Freeman hopes to change 12,000 names and add 100,000 new official names.
- 155 **Benyk, Pearl.**
Our emotional landscape.
Up Here: life in Canada's North. 4.4 (July/Aug. 1988): 47-50.
Looks at some of the 15,000 official place names of the Northwest Territories, many given by explorers. Now that the indigenous people are taking control of their own map, they wish to add cultural input too. More Native place names will appear in the future.

- 156 **Bereskin, A.I.**
Cree Indian place names.
Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter. 4 (1966): 15-17.
- 157 **Berman, Judith.**
George Hunt and the Kwak'wala texts.
Anthropological Linguistics. 36.4 (Winter 1994): 483-514.
The article expounds on the Kwak'wala language and on p. 508 it refers to a place name on the Nimkish River. Extensive bibliography.
- 158 **Bernard, Angel B.**
Indian place names of Cape Breton.
Tawow. 1.1 (Spring 1970): 16-17.
Gives Micmac origin of names. Includes some on the mainland of Nova Scotia.
- 159 **Berneshawi, Suzanne.**
Resource management and the Mi'kmaq Nation.
Canadian Journal of Native Studies. 71.1 (1997): 115-148.
Involvement of the Mi'kmaq Nation in the resource management process within Nova Scotia. On p. 117 map of the Mi'kmaq territory, partitioned into seven distinct political districts, with their Native names.
- 160 **Betke, Carl.**
Geographical naming in Alberta, Canada: the mapping of cultural heritage and an emerging civilization.
Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1989. Geographical names and the United Nations: papers presented by Canada. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 5, Montreal, 1987. 48-51.
From the example of Alberta's naming traditions, this paper argues against naming policies so systematic as to curtail the dynamic cultural process and evolving social reality. Many names have Native origins - Cree, Slave, Beaver, Blackfoot, Stoney. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Noms géographiques... [United Nations document E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].
- 161 **Betke, Carl.**
Noms géographiques en Alberta, Canada : comment concilier tradition et modernité sur les cartes.
Ottawa : Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, 1989. Noms géographiques et les Nations Unies : communications présentées par le Canada. Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 5, Montréal, 1987. 113-116.
Prenant comme exemple les coutumes toponymiques de l'Alberta, ce document conteste la politique voulant qu'on nomme systématiquement les lieux. Selon l'auteur, pareille attitude nuit au processus culturel et à l'évolution de la réalité sociale. De nombreux noms ont une origine autochtone (Cri, Esclave, Tsattine, Pied-Noir, Assiniboine). Publication bilingue. English title: Geographical naming... [Document des Nations Unies E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].
- 162 **Biggar, Henry Percival.**
Works of Samuel de Champlain in six volumes.
Toronto: Champlain Society, 1922. Publications.
Translated and edited by H.H. Langton and W.F. Ganong. Accounts of his explorations and mapping voyages. Wrote of Souriquois and Etchemins. Mentions place names, for example, Ouygoudy, the mouth of the River St. Jean.
- 163 **Bigsby, John J.**
Shoe and canoe, or pictures of travel in the Canadas.
London: Chapman and Hall, 1850.
Vol.2, 346 p. Travel narrative with social and geographical viewpoints. Several references to Indian place names, particularly in parts of Ontario.
- 164 **Bird, John Brian.**
Southampton Island.
Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953. Geographical Branch Memoir 1. Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys.
84 p. Chp. 4. Human geography. Some Native names used.

- 165 **Bird, John Brian and Bird, M.B.**
Bathurst Inlet, Northwest Territories.
Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1961. Memoir 7. Canada Geographical Branch. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys.
66 p. Chp. 6. Human geography. A few Native names. Map folded at back.
- 166 **Bird, M.B.**
Bathurst Inlet.
see:
Bird, John Brian and Bird, M.B.
- 167 **Bird, Will R.**
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick names.
Maclean's Magazine. 41 (June 1, 1928): 54, 56, 58, 60, 63.
Old Acadia was the home of the Micmac. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick derive many of their place names from the languages of the Indian tribes. Gives history and meaning of many names.
- 168 **Birket-Smith, Kaj.**
Caribou Eskimos: material and social life and their cultural position. 1. Descriptive part.
Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1929. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-1924. v. 5.
306 p. Chp. 1. Geographical surroundings and natural resources. Chp. 2. Habitation and dwellings. Settlements p. 58-74. Folded map at back showing region of the Caribou Eskimos. Bound with: 2. Analytical part.
- 169 **Birket-Smith, Kaj.**
Caribou Eskimos: material and social life and their cultural position. 2. Analytical part.
Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1929. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-1924. v.5.
419 p. Distribution of culture elements within the Eskimo culture (including Chukchi and Koryak). By tribe or locality. Bibliography p. 383-416. Bound with: 1. Descriptive part. Pt. 2 issued also as thesis, Copenhagen, under title: Caribou Eskimos, their cultural position.
- 170 **Birket-Smith, Kaj.**
Eskimos.
New York: Crown, 1971.
278 p. Original title: Eskimoerne. Illustrated. Some Native names. Extensive bibliography p. 262-278.
- 171 **Birket-Smith, Kaj.**
Five hundred Eskimo words, a comparative vocabulary from Greenland and Central Eskimo dialects.
Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1928. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-1924. v. 3, no. 3.
64 p. Collates the most common words of natural conditions and cultural elements. Chps. on pronunciation, Eskimo dialects. Vocabulary divided into groups, followed by explanatory notes. Provides variations in Eskimo dialects throughout the Arctic.
- 172 **Birket-Smith, Kaj.**
Geographical notes on the Barren Grounds.
Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1933. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-1924. v. 1, no. 4.
128 p. Chp. 5. Topographical description. The coast from Repulse Bay to Chesterfield Inlet to Churchill, Baker Lake, Lower Kazan River. Hikoligjuaq. Folded map of southeastern Barren Grounds. Contains bibliography.
- 173 **Blackned, Mark.**
Land around Rupert House.
Rupert House, Québec : Cree Way Project, 1975.
Maps of Rupert House area complete with Cree names. Rupert House Cree syllabics.
- 174 **Blanchet, Guy.**
Exploring with Souci and Black Basile.
Beaver. (Autumn 1964): 34.
Dominion Land Surveyor Guy Blanchet travels onto the Barrens with a Metis and Yellowknife Dene and learns the traditional Native names for some geographical features north-east of Great Slave Lake, NWT.
- 175 **Blanchet, Guy.**
Thelewey-aza-Yeth.
Beaver. 280 (Sept. 1949): 8-11.
The author gives evidence, from surveys he conducted in 1925, that Heame's "Thelewey-aza-Yeth" lake is the lake now called Labyrinth Lake, NWT. Map.

- 176 **Blondin-Townsend, Ethel.**
Nahechno Keh: our elders.
see:
Thom, Margaret M. and Blondin-Townsend, Ethel.
- 177 **Bloomfield, Leonard.**
Algonquian.
Linguistic structures of Native America. Hoijer, Harry. New York: 1946. 85-129.
Viking fund publication in Anthropology 6. Internal combinations in Fox, Cree, Manomini and Ojibwa p. 90-93. Bibliography of Algonquian according to language groups p. 123-129, includes Cree, Ojibwa, Micmac and Blackfoot.
- 178 **Boas, Franz.**
Baffin Land.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. 80 (1885).
Published after field work in 1883-1884, recorded over a thousand Inuktitut toponyms. Published with his Karte des Cumberland-Sundes und Der Cumberland-Halbinsel (folded at back). A table of Synonyma, p. 94-95, provides an important concordance linking names used by whalers to the toponyms on his exceptionally detailed map. About Cumberland Peninsula, including coastal regions in the north of the present-day national park. On spine: Geograph. Mitteil. 1883-1885.
- 179 **Boas, Franz.**
Bemerkungen zur topographie der Hudsonbai und Hudsonstrasse.
Petermann's Mitteilungen aus justus Perthes' geographischer anstalt. 31 (1885): 424-426.
In German. On spine: Petermann. Geograph. Mitteil.
- 180 **Boas, Franz.**
Central Eskimo.
Toronto: Coles, 1974.
p. 401-675. Originally published 1888 as part of the Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Includes Eskimo geographical names with English significations p. 662-666. Five maps drawn by Inuit of Cumberland Peninsula and Sound, Frobisher Bay, Qiviting Peninsula. Two folded maps of Eskimo tribes and Native names.
- 181 **Boas, Franz.**
Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay. 1.
New York: AMS, 1975.
370 p. Reprinted from the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History vol. 15, no. 1 (1901). From notes collected by George Comer [et al.]. Chp.1. Tribal divisions and numbers p. 6-8. Chp. 5. Tales from Cumberland Sound, include Eskimo names. Bound with: Second report on the Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay.
- 182 **Boas, Franz.**
Geographical names of the Kwakiutl Indians.
New York: Columbia University Press, 1934. Columbia University Contribution to Anthropology 20.
83 p. Twenty-two maps on four sheets in pocket. Republished in 1969 by AMS. Meanings of names of places. Linguistic forms. References to names in mythology. Alphabetical list.
- 183 **Boas, Franz.**
Journey in Cumberland Sound and on the west shore of Davis Strait in 1883 and 1884.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. 3(1884): 242-272.
Map (p. 242) contains numerous traditional Inuktitut names for geographical features and "cultural areas". Some features also have their official English name in brackets. Text contains some explanations of the origins of these traditional names.
- 184 **Boas, Franz.**
On geographical names of the Kwakiutl Indians.
Language in culture and society: a reader in linguistics and anthropology. Hymes, Dell. New York: Harper and Row, 1964. 171-181.
The meanings of names of places. The linguistic form of names of places.
- 185 **Boas, Franz.**
Second report on the Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay.
New York: AMS, 1975.
Reprinted from the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History vol. 15, no. 2 (1907), p. 371-570. Material culture. Tales from Cumberland Sound, the west coast of Hudson Bay, including Eskimo names. Bound with: Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay.

- 186 **Bogue, Margaret Beattie and Palmer, Virginia A.**
Around the shores of Lake Superior: a guide to historic sites.
[Madison]: University of Wisconsin Sea Grant College Program, 1979.
179 p. The historical significance and location of each entry in this guide is briefly described. Many place names are of Indian origin.
- 187 **Boles, Glen W.**
Place names of the Canadian Alps.
see:
Putnam, William L. and Boles, Glen W. and Laurilla, Roger W.
- 188 **Bonin, René.**
Réflexions sur la toponymie chez nous.
Action nationale. 58 (janv. 1969) : 444-455.
Propose, quant aux noms utilisés au Québec, un retour aux sources française et amérindienne plutôt qu'anglaise.
- 189 **Bonnelly, Christian.**
Akwesasne.
Origine de : Commission de toponymie du Québec. 10.2 (mars 1993) : s.p.
En 1988, le nom de Akwasasne a été intégré à la toponymie officielle du Québec.
- 190 **Bonnelly, Christian.**
Kahnawake.
Origine de : Commission de toponymie du Québec. 10.2 (mars 1993) : s.p.
Le nom Kahnawake (le plus gros village autochtone du Québec) s'implanta définitivement en 1980.
- 191 **Bonnelly, Christian.**
Kanesatake.
Origine de : Commission de toponymie du Québec. 10.2 (mars 1993) : s.p.
Changement officiel du nom Oka à celui de Kanesatake. Brève histoire de l'établissement.
- 192 **Bonnelly, Christian.**
La toponymie autochtone au Québec. Bilan et prospective.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1996. Dossiers toponymiques, 24.
33 p. Témoignage de l'excellent état de santé de la toponymie autochtone au Québec. Contribution de la Commission à la revitalisation et conservation du patrimoine toponymique autochtone. Bibliographie. English title: Native toponymy in Quebec... past, present and future...
- 193 **Bonnelly, Christian.**
Native toponymy in Québec...past, present and future...
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1996. Dossiers toponymiques, 24.
English translation arranged by the CPCGN. 26 p. Overview of the work of the Commission de toponymie on Native geographical names. The collaboration between Native and non-Native people has produced extremely positive results. Titre français : La toponymie autochtone au Québec. Bilan et prospective.
- 194 **Bouchard, Gérard.**
Le Saguenay : une population? Deux régions? Trois noms?
Saguenayensia. 36.4 (1994) : 48-53.
Analyse circonstanciée des régionymes Saguenay, Lac-Saint-Jean, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean et Sagamie, formé de Saguenay et Piekouagami.
- 195 **Bouchard, Randy.**
Sliammon life, Sliammon lands.
see:
Kennedy, Dorothy and Bouchard, Randy.
- 196 **Bouchard, Randy and Kennedy, Dorothy.**
Chase Shuswap place names.
Victoria: B.C. Indian Language Project, 1974.
11 p. With maps, including a pronunciation guide and explanation for the BCILP writing system.

- 197 **Bouchard, Randy and Kennedy, Dorothy.**
Utilization of fishes, beach foods, and marine animals by the Tl'uhus Indian people of British Columbia.
Victoria: British Columbia Indian Language Project, 1997.
The flora and fauna of the region are reflected in the coastal British Columbia place names used by the resident Indians. The meaning of the words are explained.
- 198 **Bouchard, René.**
Itinéraire toponymique du Chemin du Roy Québec-Montréal.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. *Études et recherches toponymiques, 2.*
89 p. Diffusion des toponymes officiels du Québec. Cartes illustrant cette ancienne voie carrossable du Québec, avec origine des noms de places, parfois de provenance amérindienne.
- 199 **Bourinot, John George.**
Canadian historic names.
Canadian Monthly and National Review. 7.4 (April 1, 1875): 289-300.
Gives Native origins of names throughout. Quotes a poem of the "softest Indian names of Acadia".
- 200 **Bradley, Michael J.**
Human ecological studies - Igloodik, N.W.T.
see:
Beaubier, P.H. and Bradley, Michael J. and Vestey, Jennifer G.
- 201 **Brant-Sero, J. Ojjiateckha.**
Indian place names in Mohawk.
Annual archaeological report. Ontario Provincial Museum. 13 (1898): 171-172.
A list of Canadian and American names with their Indian equivalents. Collected by J. Ojjiateckha Brant-Sero and Chief Alex Hill.
- 202 **Brealy, Ken G.**
Mapping them 'out': Euro-Canadian cartography and the appropriation of the Nuxalk and Ts'ilhqot'in First Nations' Territories, 1793-1916.
Canadian Geographer. 39.2 (1995): 140-156.
Maps "work" at a discursive, symbolic level as social construction of reality and embody the values of the cultures that make them. Investigation in the way maps helped the dispossession of British Columbia's original inhabitants.
- 203 **Brent, Maria.**
Indian place names.
Report. Okanagan Historical Society. 13 (1949): 20-21.
About Vernon District.
- 204 **Brice-Bennett, Carol.**
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- 292 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names**
Déline, N.W.T.
Canoma. 19.1 (July 1993): 25.
On June 1, 1993 the Northwest Territories community of Fort Franklin became known officially as Déline, a Sahtu Dene name.
- 293 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Déline, Northwest Territories.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1993. Name change announcement, [5].
Official change, on June 1, 1993, of the name of the community of Fort Franklin, N.W.T. to Déline, N.W.T.
- 294 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Exploring toponymy in Newfoundland and Labrador [Online].
Ottawa: 1997. Available telnet: <http://geonames.NRCan.gc.ca/english/schoolnet/Newfoundland/index.html>
Student's work (Kerry Lake). There is a section "Indigenous Peoples" in the theme "Early Settlers and Explorers" referring to Aboriginal people's presence in the area. Designed for use in schools.
- 295 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Gathering indigenous place names in Northern Alberta [Online].
Ottawa: 1997. Available telnet: <http://geonames.NRCan.gc.ca/english/schoolnet/Alberta/Home.html>
Student's work (Chris O'Neil) on examining place names of Northern Alberta, to explore the history, geography and indigenous knowledge of the region. Designed for use in schools.
- 296 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
GeoNames on Internet.
Ottawa: 1995.
This geographical names pilot project enables Internet users to search all the current official name records in the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base. (World Wide Web site - <http://www.nais.ccm.emr.ca/cgndb/geonames.html>) In both official languages and at no charge.
- 297 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Glossary of generic terms in Canada's geographical names.
Ottawa: Secretary of State and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1987. Terminology bulletin 176.
311 p. Includes Kwun - Haida Indian term. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada...

- 298 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Guide to the field collection of Native geographical names.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1992. Provisional edition.
40 p. Need to pursue systematically the field collection of Native geographical names. Methodology stressing the importance of interviewing Native people who can decide which names to preserve. Publié aussi en français : Guide pratique de la collecte sur le terrain de toponymes autochtones.
- 299 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Iqaluit, Northwest Territories.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1986. Name change announcement, [1].
Official change, on Jan. 1, 1987, of the name of the municipality of Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., to Iqaluit, N.W.T.
- 300 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Naming Canada's geographical features.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources, 1993.
Pamphlet. Answers to questions on geographical names in Canada. The decision-making process for adoption of official geographical names (including those on Indian reserves) is outlined. Addresses where to propose names. Titre français : Dénomination des entités géographiques du Canada. First published in 1990.
- 301 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Native Geographical Names Symposium.
see:
Native Geographical Names Symposium, Ottawa, May 7-9, 1986.
- 302 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Native names for Native places [Online].
Available telnet: http://geonames.NRCan.gc.ca/english/schoolnet/native_names.html Ottawa: 1997.
Recognition of Native community names in preference to non-Native names. Examples from Western Arctic, Quebec, Northwest Territories, British Columbia.
- 303 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Łutselk'e, Northwest Territories.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1992. Name change announcement, [4].
Official change, on July 1, 1992, of the name of the unorganized settlement of Snowdrift, N.W.T., to Łutselk'e, N.W.T.
- 304 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Principles and procedures for geographical naming 1990.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1990.
24 p. Rules and guidelines for geographical naming in Canada. On p. 8 mention that names of Inuit and Amerindian origin are normally approved in Roman orthography. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Principes et directives pour la dénomination des lieux 1990.
- 305 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Recent municipal name changes.
Canoma. 21.2 (Dec. 1995): 7-9.
Official changes to come in 1996. Northwest Territories: Kimmirut, Kugluktuk, Tulita and Wha Ti.
- 306 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Recent municipal name changes in Canada.
Canoma. 21.1 (July 1995): 14-15.
Official change of the name of the village municipality of Puvimituq, Quebec.
- 307 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Resolutions adopted at the six United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992.
Ottawa: CPCGN, 1994.
89 p. On p. 81 there are three recommendations by the Conferences regarding Aboriginal/Native geographical names.

- 308 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Taloyoak, Northwest Territories.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1992. Name change announcement, [3].
Official change, on July 1, 1992, of the name of the hamlet of Spence Bay, N.W.T., to Taloyoak, N.W.T.
- 309 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
The Northern Ontario toponymy site [Online].
Ottawa: 1997. Available telnet: <http://geonames.NRCan.gc.ca/english/schoolnet/notes/home.html>
Student's work (Michael Pacey) producing a list of place names of the area. Those of Native origin have their meaning reported. Designed for use in schools.
- 310 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Toponymy, let's read about it!
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1991.
Pamphlet. 24 p. Information on the publications available from the CPCGN Secretariat or individual CPCGN members. Many publications cite the Aboriginal origin of place names. Bilingual publication. Titre français : La toponymie, ça se lit!
- 311 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Tsiigehtchic, N.W.T.
Canoma. 20.1 (July 1994): 16.
As of April 1, 1994, the Charter community of Arctic Red River has officially changed its name to Tsiigehtchic, a Gwichya Gwich'in name.
- 312 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
Tsiigehtchic, Northwest Territories.
Ottawa: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1994. Name change announcement, [6].
Official change, on April 1, 1994, of the Charter Community of Arctic Red River, N.W.T., to Tsiigehtchic, N.W.T.
- 313 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.**
What's in a toponym? The story of Canada's geographical names.
Ottawa: Carleton Productions, 1997.
First released in 1992. Video. 11 minutes. Geographical names, naming procedures, and the methodology employed in the naming process facilitated by CPCGN members are highlighted. Reference is made to Native place names. Titre français : La toponymie : mémoire des lieux.
- 314 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.**
see:
Wonders, William C. Report;
Lapierre, André. Report.
- 315 **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature.**
see:
Ommanney, C.S.L. Report.
- 316 **Canniff, William.**
Settlement of Upper Canada.
Belleville: Mika, 1971.
671 p. Originally published 1869. Gives Native names on routes from the Atlantic to Ontario p. 130-134, original Native names in Ontario particularly around Bay of Quinte p. 368-371, 374.
- 317 **Carlson, Keith Thor, ed.**
You are asked to witness: The Stó:l:ó in Canada's Pacific Coast history.
Chilliwack: Stó:l:ó Heritage Trust, 1996.
196 p. and indices. Halq'em Aytem land use and occupancy, legends, art and culture, including place names cross-referenced to current IR names and an explanation of the Halq'em Aytem alphabet and Stó:l:ó writing system.
- 318 **Caron, Fabien.**
Baie James des Amérindiens.
Cahiers de géographie de Québec. 16.38 (sept. 1972) : 364-365.
Cette région porte un nom : la Radissonnie.

- 319 **Caron, N., abbé.**
Origine du mot Chawinigane.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 4 (1898) : 367-368.
Dans la rubrique : Questions (507). Chawinigane est un mot algonquin et ce mot veut dire crête. Les sauvages étaient obligés de monter sur une crête de rocher quand ils faisaient le portage de la chute.
- 320 **Carpenter, Edmund Snow.**
Space concepts of the Avilik Eskimos.
Explorations. 5 (1955): 131-145.
About Southampton Island. Ecological space; cosmography; orientation. Includes three sketch maps.
- 321 **Carpenter, Edmund Snow and Varley, Frederick and Flaherty, Robert J.**
Eskimo.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1959.
Unpaged. illus. Contains outline maps of Southampton Island, the known world, and northern Canada by four Avilikmiut.
- 322 **Carson, P.A.**
Alberta place names are full of romance and colour, and breathe Indian legendary lore.
Calgary Daily Herald. (March 29, 1924): 6-7.
Paper delivered to the Historical Society of Calgary. Traces many names to their origin. Indian names not very numerous. Often there is conflict over the origin of names; the creation of the Geographic Board of Canada and its work; names of cities and important bodies of water.
- 323 **Carter, Floreen.**
Ghost and Post Offices of Ontario.
Oakville: Personal Impressions Publishing, 1988.
1044 p. List of Post Offices presently or previously in operation in Ontario. The names of Indian origin have their meaning in English.
- 324 **Carter, Floreen.**
Place Names of Ontario.
London, Ontario: Phelps Publishing Co., 1984.
2 vols. 1531 p. List of names, many of which of Indian origin, with original name, location, official name. Sometimes the meaning and language of origin are reported.
- 325 **Casselman, Bill.**
Names spawned from salmon sources.
Canadian Geographic. 117.3 (May/June 1997): 27.
Speculations on how the name Salmon, whether in English or in a Native tongue, appears in place names on Canada's map.
- 326 **Casselman, Bill.**
Nincompoop bureaucrats bungle a bridge name.
Canadian Geographic. 117.2 (March/April 1997): 27.
Abegweit, from the Mi'kmaq language, should have been the name of Confederation Bridge from/to P.E.I.
- 327 **Castonguay, Rachelle.**
Amerindian territorial occupation of the Canadian Northwest in the 19th century, as reported by Émile Petitot.
Volume 1: Toponymic inventory.
Ottawa: Northern Social Research Division. Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1979.
Unpaged. A toponymic inventory of all the place names in Émile Petitot's writings and maps covering the Athabasca-Mackenzie and northern Yukon area, together with information relating to these locations and to the Amerindians who inhabited them toward the end of the 19th century. 1,534 names recorded by Petitot have been numbered and positioned on current maps. Also called: Land occupancy by the Amerindians of the Canadian Northwest in the 19th century, according to Émile Petitot. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Occupation territoriale chez les Amérindiens...
- 328 **Castonguay, Rachelle.**
Land occupancy by the Amerindians of the Canadian Northwest in the 19th century.
see her:
Amerindian territorial occupation of the Canadian Northwest in the 19th century.

- 329 **Castonguay, Rachelle.**
Occupation territoriale chez les Amérindiens du Nord-Ouest canadien au XIXe siècle selon Émile Petitot. Volume 1. Inventaire toponymique.
Ottawa : ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Division de la recherche sociale nordique, 1979.
Non paginé. Présente sous la forme d'un inventaire toponymique tous les noms de lieux contenus dans les écrits et cartes d'Émile Petitot, pour la région de l'Athabasca-Mackenzie et du nord du Yukon, ainsi que l'information relative à ces lieux et aux groupes autochtones qui y habitaient vers la fin du 19e siècle. 1,534 toponymes relevés par Petitot ont été localisés sur des cartes actuelles que l'on peut retrouver à la fin de ce rapport. Publication bilingue. English title: Amerindian territorial occupation of the Canadian Northwest...
- 330 **Castonguay, Rachelle.**
Relevance of native toponymy in illustrating land occupancy in the Canadian North.
Onomastica. 56 (Dec. 1979): 1-12.
The study of place names provides valuable information on the extent and nature of land occupancy and probable identity of its occupants. Place names recorded by Émile Petitot, 1862-1883, can provide valuable information as to the extent of the territory of each major linguistic group during the early days of historic contact in the Mackenzie area.
- 331 **Castonguay, Rachelle.**
Structuration de l'espace tel que révélée par l'analyse du système toponymique des Indiens Peaux-de-Lièvre de Fort Good Hope.
Ottawa : Université d'Ottawa, 1981.
159 p. Thèse de maîtrise. Démonstration de l'utilité des renseignements fournis par la toponymie pour l'étude et la perception de l'espace. Les toponymes des Indiens de Fort Good Hope opèrent une structuration du territoire qu'ils utilisent. Liste des toponymes et cartes.
- 332 **Castonguay, Rachelle.**
Toponymie amérindienne sur les anciennes cartes du Québec conservées aux Archives publiques du gouvernement canadien à Ottawa : 1536 - 1780.
Commission de toponymie du Québec, travail de recherche non publié, 1980.
Inventaire fait sur 344 cartes conservées aux Archives nationales du Canada. Ne présente que les toponymes de langues amérindiennes et les noms des groupes autochtones. Bon témoignage de la toponymie amérindienne historique.
- 333 **Castonguay, Rachelle and Lester, Geoffrey S.**
Land occupancy by the Amerindians of the Canadian Northwest in the 19th century, according to Émile Petitot. Volume 2: Analysis of toponymic data and legal implications.
Ottawa: Northern Social Research Division. Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1980.
202, 190 p. Cadre juridique: What's in a name? by Geoffrey S. Lester p. 1-137. Amerindian land occupancy and use in the Athabasca-Mackenzie as reported by Émile Petitot (English translation) p. II. 134-190. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Occupation territoriale chez les Amérindiens...
- 334 **Castonguay, Rachelle and Lester, Geoffrey S.**
Occupation territoriale chez les Amérindiens du Nord-Ouest canadien au XIXe siècle selon Émile Petitot. Volume 2. Analyse de données toponymiques et implications juridiques.
Ottawa : ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Division de la recherche sociale nordique, 1980.
202, 190 p. Cadre juridique : les noms de lieux par Geoffrey S. Lester (traduction française) p. II, 1-133. Occupation et utilisation du territoire par les autochtones de l'Athabasca-Mackenzie selon Émile Petitot, par Rachelle Castonguay, p. 138-202. Publication bilingue. English title: Land occupancy by the Amerindians of the Canadian Northwest...
- 335 **Chamberlain, Alexander Francis.**
Language of the Mississaugas of Scugog: a contribution to the linguistics of the Algonkian tribes of Canada.
Philadelphia: MacCalla, 1892.
84 p. Ph.D. thesis in Anthropology at Clark University. Place names p. 60-62. The names of the various lakes, rivers in the region of Lake Scugog, Ontario. Bibliography of the Mississauga language p. 80-84.
- 336 **Chamberlain, Alexander Francis.**
Mississauga place names.
Journal of American Folk-lore. 3 (1890): 74.
Discusses the etymology of a number of Mississauga geographical names in the midland region of Ontario: Lake Scugog, Stony Lake, Mud Lake, Otonabee, Sturgeon Lake, Lake Superior, Lake Simcoe, etc.

- 337 **Chamberlain, Alexander Francis.**
Notes on the history, customs, and beliefs of the Mississauga Indians.
Journal of American Folk-lore. 1 (1888): 150-160.
Gives origin of the name Mississauga, also of Ontario rivers and lakes: Credit, Thames, Otonabee, Moira, Muskoka, Erie, Niagara, etc.
- 338 **Chamberlain, Alexander Francis.**
The Algonkian Indians of Baptiste Lake.
Toronto: 1891. Fourth annual report of the Canadian Institute, Session 1890-91.
The Algonkian Indians of Baptiste Lake call the Ottawa River: Tchi Si'bi, "the great river".
- 339 **Chamberlain, Montague.**
Maliseet vocabulary.
Cambridge, Mass.: 1899.
94 p. Distinguishes 29 sounds in the "Maliseet" language. Basic word list, but little grammatical analysis. Introduction by William F. Ganong commenting on geographical locations, etc.
- 340 **Champlain, Samuel de.**
Works.
see:
Biggar, Henry Percival. Works of Samuel de Champlain.
- 341 **Chaput, Donald E.**
Pronunciation of Algonquian place names.
Inland Seas. 21.4 (1965): 322-324.
Demonstrates the elusive character of Indian place names in the Great Lakes region, particularly the "ac" ending. Published in Vermillion, Ohio.
- 342 **Charlie, Dawn and Clark, D.W.**
Frenchman and Tatchun Lakes: long ago people.
[Ottawa: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1994].
26 p. Archeological findings at the lakes. Traditional way of life of Frenchman and Tatchun peoples. Of great interest is the map on p. 1 with Native names, also referred to on p. 16-18.
- 343 **Chehak, Gail.**
Native peoples of the Northwest. A traveler's guide to land, art, and culture.
see:
Halliday, Jan and Chehak, Gail.
- 344 **Chiniki Research Team.**
Ozade-Mnotha Wapta Mâkockî: Stoney place names.
Morley, Alberta: Chiniki Band Council, 1987.
109 p. Comprehensive material on place names and legends of the Stoney, south of the Bow River, east of the continental divide, north of the Highwood River.
- 345 **Chipman, Kenneth G. and Cox, John R.**
Geographical notes on the Arctic Coast of Canada.
Report of the Canadian Arctic expedition, 1913-18. Southern Party 1913-16. V.11. Geology and geography.
Canada. Dept. of Naval Service. B (1924): 1-57.
Inuit place names arranged geographically: Coronation Gulf, Dolphin and Union Straits, Victoria Island, Bathurst Inlet p. 37-42.
Translation and etymology verified by D. Jenness. Sketch map showing distribution of the Copper Eskimos, Coronation Gulf region.
- 346 **Clapin, Sylva.**
Mots d'origine sauvage.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 6.10 (oct. 1900) : 294-305.
Signification de 72 mots autochtones, y compris certains noms comme Algonquin et Micmac.
- 347 **Clark, D.W.**
Frenchman and Tatchun Lakes: long ago people.
see: Charlie, Dawn and Clark, D.W.

- 348 **Clark, John S.**
Study of the word "Toronto".
Annual Archaeological report. Ontario Provincial Museum. 14 (1899): 190-198.
- 349 **Clayton, Daniel.**
Geographics of the Lower Skeena.
B.C. Studies. 94 (Summer 1992): 29-58.
The article focuses on the ways Coast Tsimshian became ordered as objects of discourse in these places. On p. 33 map of Fort Simpson house names in Tsimshian.
- 350 **Clément, Daniel et Frenette, Jacques.**
Bibliographie thématique sur les Algonquins.
Recherches amérindiennes au Québec. 23.2-3 (1993) : 131-140.
À la p. 137, il y a une liste de huit ouvrages concernant la toponymie algonquaine.
- 351 **Coats, William, Captain.**
Geography of Hudson's Bay, being the remarks of Captain W. Coats in many voyages to that locality between 1727 and 1751.
London: Hakluyt Society, 1852.
147 p. Edited by John Barrow. Includes extracts from the log of Captain Middleton on his voyage for the discovery of the North West passage in 1741. Index includes Native names.
- 352 **Cole, Douglas and Lockner, Bradley, eds.**
Journals of George M. Dawson: British Columbia, 1875-1878.
Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1989. Recollections of the Pioneers of British Columbia.
In Vol. 2, p. 370 list of 17 Indian names, some with meanings, some with English translation.
- 353 **Cole, Douglas and Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Franz Boas' expedition to Baffin Island, 1883-1884.
Études Inuit Studies. 8.1 (1984): 37-63.
Boas' career as forerunner of 20th century anthropological field methods. He collected several Inuit drawn maps. Many German references. Résumé en français.
- 354 **Collignon, Béatrice.**
Le savoir géographique des Inuinnait - Hilaqaquq : comprendre l'univers.
Paris : Université de Paris I, 1994.
Essai d'ethnogéographie où le savoir géographique des Inuinnait est appréhendé par l'étude des différents éléments qui le constituent. Caractérisation de la toponymie inuinnait et de la géosophie inuinnait.
- 355 **Collinson, R.**
Journal of HMS Enterprise... 1850-1855.
London: Low, Marston, Searle, Rivington, 1889.
531 p. Contains a brief list of Inuit place names from Point Barrow to the Mackenzie River p. 317-318.
- 356 **Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones, à Ottawa du 7 au 9 mai 1986.**
Réponse du Québec aux résolutions du colloque.
Canoma. 12.2 (déc. 1986) : 6-8.
Les réalisations de la Commission de toponymie du Québec se rapportent à chacune des 27 résolutions du colloque. Inscrites dans : Le toponyme 4.4 (nov. 1986) : 1-3. English title: Response by Quebec to the Symposium resolutions.
- 357 **Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones, à Ottawa du 7 au 9 mai 1986.**
Résolutions adoptées.
Canoma. 12.2 (déc. 1986) : 1-5.
Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques a organisé ce colloque auquel des représentants de l'Australie, du Groënland et des États-Unis ont eu l'occasion de participer. Un grand nombre de résolutions ont été proposées; les participants en ont retenues 27; trois autres résolutions n'ont pas été approuvées. English title: Resolutions.

- 358 **Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones, à Ottawa du 7 au 9 mai 1986.**
Résolutions adoptées.
Ottawa : Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, 1989. Noms géographiques et les Nations Unies : communications présentées par le Canada. Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 5, Montréal, 1987. 77-80.
Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques a organisé le colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones, qui s'est tenu à Ottawa, du 7 au 9 mai 1986. 27 résolutions ont été approuvées. Publication bilingue. English title: Resolutions adopted. [Document des Nations Unies E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].
- 359 **Colombo, John Robert.**
Colombo's 101 Canadian places.
Willowdale, Ontario: Hounslow Press, 1983.
104. p. A cavalcade of Canadian places of specific interest. The tone is light-hearted bordering on the ironic. Some names are of Native origin and their history is given.
- 360 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Additions au "Glossaire des génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada", 1987.
Canoma. 19.2 (déc. 1993) : 6-10.
Liste des termes génériques, quelques-uns d'origine autochtone, qui ont été étudiés et autorisés par le Comité consultatif de la nomenclature et de la délimitation. English title: Additions to the "Glossary of generic terms in Canada's geographical names", 1987.
- 361 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Additions au glossaire des génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada, 1987 (TB 176).
Ottawa: Géomatique Canada, 1996.
11 p. Termes génériques additionnels, approuvés par les autorités toponymiques du Canada. Quelques uns sont d'origine autochtone.
- 362 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Arviat, Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
Ottawa : Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1989. Annonce de changement de nom, [2].
Changement officiel, le 1er juin 1989, du nom du hameau de Eskimo Point, T.N.-O., à celui de Arviat, T.N.-O.
- 363 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Canada. Les noms géographiques et le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.
Ottawa: 1990.
Dépliant. Rôle du CPCNG. Principes directeurs et directives sur la façon de proposer des noms géographiques.
- 364 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Changements des noms des communautés [En ligne].
Ottawa : 1997. Disponible sur le réseau telnet :
http://toponymes.RNCan.gc.ca/francais/rescol/native_names.html
Liste de 12 changements officiels de noms. Lorsqu'ils sont d'origine autochtone, leur signification est donnée.
- 365 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Changements municipaux récents.
Canoma. 21.2 (déc. 1995) : 7-9.
Changements officiels prévus pour le 1996. Territoires du Nord-Ouest : Kimmirut, Kugluktuk, Tulita, Wha Ti.
- 366 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Changements municipaux récents au Canada.
Canoma. 21.1 (juillet 1995) : 14-15.
Changement officiel du nom de la municipalité du village de Puvimituq, Québec.
- 367 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones.
voir :
Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones, à Ottawa du 7 au 9 mars 1986.
- 368 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Déline, T. N.-O.
Canoma. 19.1 (juillet 1993) : 25.
Le 1er juin 1993, Fort Franklin, aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest, devient officiellement Déline, un nom des Dénés Sahtu.

- 369 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Déline, Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
Ottawa : Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1993. Annonce de changement de nom, [5].
Changement officiel, le 1er juin 1993, du nom de la communauté appelée Fort Franklin, aux T.N.-O., à celui de Déline, T.N.-O.
- 370 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Dénomination des entités géographiques du Canada.
Ottawa : Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1993.
Dépliant. Réponses aux questions sur les noms géographiques du Canada. La procédure d'officialisation des toponymes est expliquée en mentionnant qu'elle diffère pour les réserves indiennes. English title: Naming Canada's geographical features. Première édition en 1990.
- 371 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Des noms et des lieux autochtones [En ligne].
Ottawa : 1997 Disponible sur le réseau telnet :
http://toponymes.RNCan.gc.ca/francais/schoolnet/native_names.html
Rétablissement de noms autochtones préférés aux noms eurogènes. Exemples de l'Arctique de l'Ouest, du Québec, des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et de la Colombie-Britannique.
- 372 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Exposition du centenaire du CPCNG [En ligne].
Ottawa : 1997. Disponible sur le réseau telnet: <http://toponymes.RNCan.gc.ca>
La section sur les noms autochtones explique l'influence des peuples autochtones sur les noms géographiques du Canada. Des exemples sont donnés.
- 373 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Génériques en usage dans les noms géographiques du Canada.
Ottawa : Secrétariat d'État et Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1987. Bulletin de terminologie 176.
311 p. Inclut : Kwun - terme indien Haida. English title: Glossary of generic terms in Canada's geographical names.
- 374 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Guide pratique de la collecte sur le terrain de toponymes autochtones.
Ottawa : Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1992. Édition provisoire.
41 p. Ce guide propose une procédure pratique pour la réalisation des enquêtes toponymiques visant à recueillir et à consigner par écrit les noms transmis oralement. Also published in English: Guide to the field collection of Native geographical names.
- 375 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Iqaluit, Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
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Changement officiel, le 1er janv. 1987, du nom de la municipalité de Frobisher Bay, T.N.-O., à celui de Iqaluit, T.N.-O.
- 376 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
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Ottawa : Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1991.
Brochure. 24 p. Renseignements sur les publications disponibles du Secrétariat du CPCNG ou de ses membres individuels. Plusieurs de ces publications réfèrent à l'origine autochtone des noms géographiques. Publication bilingue. English title: Toponymy, let's read about it!
- 377 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
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Ottawa : Carleton Productions, 1997.
Produit d'abord en 1992. Vidéo de 11 minutes. Les noms géographiques, les processus d'appellation et les méthodologies employées en nomment les lieux, qui sont aidés par le CPCNG, sont expliqués dans ce vidéo. Il y a des références aux toponymes autochtones. English title: What's in a toponym? The story of Canada's geographical names.
- 378 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
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Ottawa : Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1992. Annonce de changement de nom, [4].
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- 379 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
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24 p. Règles toponymiques du Canada. À la p. 8 on mentionne que les noms d'origine inuit et amérindienne doivent normalement être approuvés dans une orthographe romaine. Publication bilingue. English title: Principles and procedures for geographical naming 1990.
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- 382 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
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- 383 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Toponymie sur Internet.
Ottawa : 1995.
Ce projet pilote permet au client d'avoir accès aux fiches toponymiques contenues actuellement dans la base de données toponymiques du Canada. (Site World Wide Web - <http://www-nais.ccm.emr.ca/cgndb/geonames.html>) Dans les deux langues officielles et sans frais.
- 384 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
Tsiigehtchic, T. N.-O.
Canoma. 20.1 (juillet 1994) : 16.
À partir du 1er avril 1994, la communauté constituée d'Arctic Red River a officiellement changé son nom pour celui de Tsiigehtchic, un nom des Gwichya Gwich'in.
- 385 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques.**
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Ottawa : Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, 1994. Annonce de changement de nom, [6].
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- 386 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques. Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.**
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Lapierre, André. Rapport.
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- 387 **Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques. Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine.**
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- 388 **Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 1, Genève, 1967.**
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Drolet, J.-P. Progress report on the standardization of geographical names in Canada.
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- 389 **Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 2, Londres, 1972.**
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Poirier, Jean. Politique canadienne sur la normalisation...
- 390 **Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 3, Athènes, 1977.**
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Roulston, P.J. Recensement des noms de lieux sur le terrain dans la province d'Ontario, Canada.
Smart, Michael B. Normalisation nationale des exonymes.
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- 391 **Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 4, Genève, 1982.**
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Beaudin, François. Mandat de la Commission de toponymie du Québec.
Michaud-Samson, Martyne. Toponymie amérindienne et inuit au Québec.
- 392 **Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 5, Montréal, 1987.**
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Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones. Résolutions adoptées.
Dugas, Jean-Yves et Fortin, Jacques. Recherche toponymique au Québec.
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Vallières, Alain. Avantages économiques et sociaux...
- 393 **Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 6, New York, 1992.**
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Canada. Politique relative aux noms autochtones au Québec et sa révision en 1991.
- 394 **Cormier, P. Clément.**
Origine et l'histoire du nom Acadie, avec un discours sur d'autres noms de lieux acadiens.
Onomastica. 31 (1966) : 1-15.
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- 395 **Correll, Thomas C.**
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Includes Nunaqatigiit: dwelling in the world through language; on being and belonging. Maps of Southern Keewatin Inuit groups; the Paadlimiut focus.
- 396 **Coull, Cheryl.**
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- 397 **Courtois, Pierre.**
Indiens de la région de Québec cèdent leur terre aux Français.
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Récit du premier contact des français avec les Indiens de la région de Québec. Le village s'appellait Uepastûkûiaiu, le mot Québec peut avoir son origine dans la réponse des Indiens.
- 398 **Coutts, R.C.**
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294 p. List of place names with their location, history and origin. Some names are of Indian origin, although the author does not mention their source in the introduction.

- 399 **Couture, Yvon H.**
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Éditions Hyperborée, 1983. Racines amérindiennes.
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- 400 **Cowan, Susan.**
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Ottawa: Canadian Arctic Producers Ltd., 1976.
Contains listing, in Roman orthography and syllabics, of traditional names for northern communities, camps, geographical features and other points mentioned in the text. Map.
- 401 **Cox, John R.**
Geographical notes on the Arctic Coast of Canada.
see:
Chipman, Kenneth G. and Cox, John R.
- 402 **Crowe, Keith J.**
History of the original peoples of Northern Canada.
Montréal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1974, rev. ed., 1991.
248 p. History of the Native peoples of Canada. On p. 159 reference to the way Native names for places are often used or spelled incorrectly.
- 403 **Cruikshank, Julie.**
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Summarizes the debate about the value of oral history for ethnohistorical reconstruction, with emphasis on place name research. Shows how six individuals use named locations in space to discuss events in time. Place names become symbolic resources that can be used to encode, enrich, and even structure accounts of the past.
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- 406 **Cruikshank, Julie.**
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[Whitehorse]: 1974.
The 4 maps are extremely valuable for their Native place names; they complete this summary of what has been written about Yukon Indian history and land use.
- 407 **Cuoq, J.A.**
Lexique de la langue algonquine.
Montréal : J. Chapleau et fils, 1886.
Plusieurs entrées du lexique portent sur des toponymes de langue algonquine. En français et algonquin.
- 408 **Curran, James Watson.**
Chasing the word 'Algonquin' to its lair.
Sault Daily Star. (Dec. 13, 1935).

- 409 **Curran, James Watson.**
Here was Vinland: the Great Lakes region of America.
Sault Ste. Marie: Sault Daily Star, 1939.
379 p. Contains history of Cree words: Mississippi, Mistassini, Missinabi p. 284-6; and Ojibway words: Batchawana, Keweenaw, and Nipigon p. 345-6.
- 410 **Dahl, Edward H.**
Earliest printed maps bearing the name "Canada" now at the Archives.
Archivist. 15.5 (Sept./Oct. 1988): 13.
Early maps are the base for understanding early history of Canadian culture. Acquisition of 16th century map by the National Archives of Canada. Derivation of Canada's name from Huron-Iroquois.
- 411 **Dalzell, Kathleen E.**
Queen Charlotte Islands 1774-1966.
Terrace, B.C.: C.M. Adam, 1968.
340 p. Some Haida names throughout. Map 2 at back, some of the ancient Haida village and camping sites.
- 412 **Dalzell, Kathleen E.**
The Queen Charlotte Islands. Book 2. Of places and names.
Prince Rupert, British Columbia: Dalzell Books, 1973.
472 p. There are approximately 1134 official gazetted Queen Charlotte Island place names, used on government maps and charts. Many are of Haida origin, several spellings and meanings are listed, together with their history. Maps.
- 413 **Darragh, Ian.**
From Antarctica to northern Quebec.
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The second part of the article deals with the evolution of Canadian place names. Young Natives want to see traditional names on the maps when they go out on the land. Examples given of official and proposed new names.
- 414 **Daviault, Pierre.**
Noms de lieux au Canada.
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Certaines étymologies se trouvent dans les langues des aborigènes, Quinchien, par exemple. Pour une large part, les noms de lieux nous viennent des Indiens. Des explications. Origines iroquoise, algonquienne, montagnaise et abénaquise de plusieurs noms de lieux du Québec.
- 415 **Davidson, George.**
Explanation of an Indian map of the rivers, lakes, trails and mountains from the Chilkah to the Yukon drawn by the Chilkah chief, Kohklux, in 1869.
Mazama. 2.2 (April 1901): 75-82.
Kohklux, the Chilkah chief, drew a map of his route from Point Seduction in Lynn Canal to Fort Selkirk. A party followed Kohklux on a journey from Klukwan to the Tat-sae-heen'-a below Fort Selkirk. The route is described with Kohklux's place names all the way.
- 416 **Davies, B. Rev.**
On the origin of the name 'Canada'.
Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Montreal. 6 (1861): 430-432.
Three conjectures on the origin of the name Canada. First Aboriginal, second Spanish or Portuguese, third oriental.
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Burnstown: General Store Publishing House, 1995.
145 p. Origin of strange or unusual names of tiny hamlets, often not on maps. Some names are of Indian origin, with explanation of their meaning.
- 418 **Dawson, George M.**
Comparative vocabularies of the Indian tribes of British Columbia.
see:
Tolmie, W. Fraser and Dawson, George M.

- 419 **Dawson, George M.**
Notes on the Shuswap people of British Columbia.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 9.2 (1891): 3-44.
List of 220 place names in the region around Kamloops. Indian name, name adopted or description of place on the map, meaning given for Indian name. Also published as Geological Survey of Canada. Annual Report New Series 7 (1894): Appendix 2.
- 420 **Dawson, George M.**
Report on the Queen Charlotte Islands, 1878.
Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1880.
239 p. On p. 161-171 are the names of various villages now inhabited by the Haida. These names have undergone multiple changes; the history and description are reported.
- 421 **Dawson, Samuel Edward.**
Saint Lawrence, its basin and its borderlands.
London: Lawrence, 1905.
Being the story of their discovery, exploration and occupation. Micmac origin of the word Acadia, p.249-250.
- 422 **Day, Gordon M.**
Abenaki place-names in the Champlain Valley.
International Journal of American Linguistics. 47.2 (April 1981): 143-171.
Western Abenaki place names of 33 places in the Lake Champlain Valley in Quebec, New York, Vermont are analyzed and translated with variant forms. Orthography and grammatical construction are explained. The larger number of Abenaki over Iroquoian place names in the valley is explained.
- 423 **Day, Gordon M.**
Ethnology in the works of Rowland E. Robinson.
Papers of the Ninth Algonquin Conference, Worcester, Mass. Cowan, William, ed. (1977): 36-39.
Robinson, a Vermont farmer of Quebec stock, wrote about life in the Champlain Valley 1860-1900. He has left a limited but valuable account of the Abenakis who visited there in the middle and late 19th century. Twentyfive Indian place names are scattered throughout his writings, represented in an English orthography. He wrote "There is no end of significant Indian names...".
- 424 **Day, Gordon M.**
Indian place-names as ethnohistoric data.
Papers of the Eighth Algonquin Conference, Montréal. Cowan, William, ed. (1976): 26-31.
Indian place names, although potentially valuable, are difficult to use. Before one can place reliance on a name, it must be validated.
- 425 **Day, Gordon M.**
Mississquoi: a new look at an old village.
Man in the Northeast. 6 (Fall 1973): 51-57.
Abenaki village in Vermont, regarded as having been in New France. Not speculation about the meaning of the name, but information about the place from French contemporary records and Indian traditions.
- 426 **Day, Gordon M.**
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International Journal of American Linguistics. 38 (1972): 226-228.
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- 427 **De Vorsey, Louis.**
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- 428 **DeBlois, Albert D. and Metallic, Alphonse.**
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- 429 **DeGrâce, Éloi.**
Noms géographiques de l'Acadie.
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- 430 **Delaney, G.F.**
Field collection of names.
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Collection of geographical names in Canada as a function of map-making. Reference to publications listing Amerindian names of the Mingan area and others. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Recherche des noms... [United Nations document E/CONF.61/4/Add. 1].
- 431 **Delaney, G.F.**
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Ottawa : Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, 1972. Rapport de la participation du Canada.
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- 432 **Delaney, Gordon F.**
Language problems in Canadian toponymy.
Noms de lieux et le contact des langues. Dorion, Henri, ed. Québec : Université Laval, 1972. 302-333.
Derivation of toponyms from Indian languages p. 326-328; derivation of toponyms from names of Inuit origin, p. 329-331. Bibliography p. 332-333.
- 433 **Dempsey, Hugh A.**
Blackfeet place-names.
Alberta Historical Review. 4.3 (Summer 1956): 29-30.
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- 434 **Dempsey, Hugh A.**
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19 p. illus. Names used by Indians for established communities in Alberta. Indian informants from almost every tribe in Alberta volunteered the information.
- 435 **Dene Cultural Institute.**
Dehcho: "Mom, we've been discovered".
Yellowknife: 1989.
48 p. Illustrated with cartoons by Gloria Miller, large coloured photographs by René Fumoleau. Portrays the significance of the great river Dehcho to the Dene, putting Alexander Mackenzie's role in history into perspective. Through legends, poems, photographs, explorers' journals and illustrations, gives a new view of the river and history from a Dene perspective. Dene names throughout. Contains map of Denedeh. In justice to the memory of thousands of Dene, we hope the custom of calling this the Mackenzie, will be discontinued, and that the original name Dehcho may be adopted.
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- 437 **Denton, David.**
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- 439 **Desbois, Paul.**
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- 440 **Deschênes, E.B.**
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Origine micmac du mot Gaspé, p.424.
- 441 **Désy, Claude.**
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- 442 **Detlor, Tom.**
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In 1988 there were 56 streets and roads in Inuvik. Two roads are named for Native groups, Loucheux Road and Kugmallit Road. One street is named for a well-known Inuk. Four street names recalling flora and fauna are derived from Inuvialuktun words, or the Uumarmiut dialect. Some other streets have names from Native languages.
- 443 **Deur, Douglas.**
Chinook jargon placenames as points of mutual reference: discourse, intersubjectivity and environment within an intercultural toponymic complex.
Names. 44.4 (Dec. 1996): 291-321.
Many descriptive names taken from Chinook Jargon were assigned to landscape features during European exploration and settlement in North America. Some persist to this day. Bibliography.
- 444 **Deyarmond, E.M.**
Many Nova Scotia place names come from Micmac words.
Chronicle Herald. (Nov. 24, 1961): 20.
Gives history and meaning of several local names: the Stewiakes, the Musquodoboits, Tatamogouche and others.
- 445 **Dickason, Olive Patricia.**
Le mythe du Sauvage.
Montréal : Septentrion, 1993.
456 p. Une section (p. 297-298) est consacrée à l'origine du toponyme Canada, qui pourrait provenir du cri han-na-dun, Kunatun, «pays propre».
- 446 **Dirk, Marcel M.C.**
But names will never hurt me.
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42 p. A collection of possible explanations of the naming of Medicine Hat. Most of these are related to Indian legends, here reported through excerpts of their writers.
- 447 **Dobrowolski, Helene.**
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- 448 **Dogrib Divisional Board of Education.**
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Alphabetized word lists contain traditional names for major geographical features and populated places in the area north of Great Slave Lake.

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214 p. Intérêt de la toponymie amérindienne. Difficultés et problèmes. Inventaire p. 27-208. Index des choronymes relevés. Deux cartes des choronymes montagnais de la région de Mingan.
- 451 **Dorion, Henri.**
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- 452 **Dorion, Henri.**
Les nouveaux défis de la toponymie amérindienne au Québec.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1995. Études et recherches toponymiques, 14. La toponymie au Québec : recherche et pratique. p. 21-27.
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- 453 **Dorion, Henri.**
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- 454 **Dorion, Henri.**
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- 455 **Dorion, Henri et Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
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Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1997. Dossiers toponymiques, 25.
50 p. Présentation de projets de recherche susceptibles d'apporter des contributions tant à la théorie qu'à la pratique de l'onomastique. À la page 22, étude différentielle des corpus toponymiques inuit, amérindien, anglais et français au Québec.
- 456 **Dorion, Henri et Poirier, Jean.**
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- 457 **Douglas, James**
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- 459 **[Douglas, Robert].**
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Natural Resources Canada. 5.2 (Feb. 1926): 3.
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- 460 **[Douglas, Robert].**
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- 461 **[Douglas, Robert].**
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- 465 **[Douglas, Robert].**
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- 474 **Dudley, K.F.**
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- 475 **Duff, Louis Blake.**
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- 476 **Duff, Wilson.**
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- 477 **Duff, Wilson.**
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- 478 **Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
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- 479 **Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
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- 480 **Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
Nom de lieu au Québec, carrefour de la rigueur et de l'authenticité.
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Politique linguistique de la Commission de toponymie. Les toponymes amérindiens et inuit font l'objet d'une politique particulière inspirée par la spécificité des langues et de la toponymie autochtone.
- 481 **Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
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Onomastica Canadiana. 71.1 (juin 1989) : 24-36.
Dissertation sur la fonction et l'importance de l'onomastique. Plusieurs références aux noms de lieux d'origine autochtone dans la province de Québec. English abstract.
- 482 **Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
Noms de groupes amérindiens et esquimaux : document de travail. Musée national de l'Homme.
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- 483 **Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
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Dorion, Henri et Dugas, Jean-Yves.
- 484 **Dugas, Jean-Yves.**
Pour une codification sémantique pratique des toponymes officiels du Québec.
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- 485 **Dugas, Jean-Yves and Fortin, Jacques.**
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- 486 **Dugas, Jean-Yves et Fortin, Jacques.**
Recherche toponymique au Québec : une activité au service de la sanction officielle des noms de lieux.
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- 488 **Duval, Monique.**
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- 489 **Dyke, A. Prince.**
Community inventory of Labrador.
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- 490 **Eames, Frank.**
Gananoque, the name and its origin.
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- 491 **Edmonton Regional Planning.**
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6 p. Names of Indian origin, their meaning and provenance.
- 492 **Elders Conference.**
Inuit Cultural Institute.
Kangiqtiniq, Rankin Inlet, 1983.
32 p. In English and Inuktitut. On p. 20-22 discussion on the retention of traditional place names, with some examples and their meanings.
- 493 **Erdmann, Friedrich.**
Eskimoisches wörterbuch gesammelt von den missionaren in Labrador.
[n.p.] Budissin, 1864.
360 p. Dictionary of Eskimo words including names with equivalents in old German.
- 494 **Ernerk, Peter.**
Inuksuit. Telling where the Inuit have been.
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Inuksuit are a symbol of the Arctic within Inuit homelands. Inuit names places using Inuksuk names as well. A few Inuit place names reported, with their English counterpart.
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- 497 **Fergusson, C.B.**
Place-names and places of Nova Scotia.
Halifax: Public archives, 1967. Nova Scotia Series III.
Account of 2,300 place names of Nova Scotia with explanation of the derivations and brief history. Some names of Indian origin. Maps.
- 498 **Fisher, Matthew.**
Farewell Frobisher; hello Iqaluit.
Globe and Mail. (Jan. 1, 1987): A1, A3.
January 1, 1987 Frobisher now called Iqaluit - the place where the fish are. List of names of places in English and Inuktitut.

- 499 **Fisher, Matthew.**
NWT natives seek to put own stamp on map of the North.
Globe and Mail. (Oct. 12, 1987).
Article gives rationale behind the move of the Government of the Northwest Territories to adopt traditional names for geographical features and populated places.
- 500 **Flaherty, Robert J.**
Belcher Islands of Hudson Bay: their discovery and exploration.
Geographical Review. 5.6 (June 1918): 433-458.
Facsimile of a map of the Belcher Islands by Wetalltok, an Eskimo, p. 440. Compared with Flaherty's 1918 map. Native names on map.
- 501 **Flaherty, Robert J.**
Eskimo.
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Carpenter, Edmund Snow and Varley, Frederick and Flaherty, Robert J.
- 502 **Fletcher, Roy Jackson.**
Settlements of Northern Canada: a gazetteer and index.
Edmonton: Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1975. Occasional Publication 11.
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- 503 **Fortescue, Michael.**
Eskimo orientation systems.
Copenhagen: Kommissionen for Videnskabelige Undersogelser i Grønland, 1988. Meddelelser om Grønland 11, Man and Society.
30 p. Published by the Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland. Data concerning local terms for cardinal and wind directions from wide geographical areas of all Eskimo-speaking Arctic, selectively mapped and analyzed.
- 504 **Fortin, Jacques.**
Recherche toponymique au Québec.
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Dugas, Jean-Yves et Fortin, Jacques.
- 505 **Fortin, Jacques.**
Toponymic research in Quebec.
see:
Dugas, Jean-Yves and Fortin, Jacques.
- 506 **Frame, Elizabeth.**
List of Micmac names of places, rivers, etc., in Nova Scotia.
Cambridge: J. Wilson, 1892.
12 p. Reprinted Toronto: Canadiana House, 1968. Compiled for the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and presented at the meeting on June 9, 1892. Elizabeth Frame was a resident of Shubenacadie, N.S. Approximately 300 Micmac names. The origins for about half the names are given and many of the words are not geographical names.
- 507 **Franklin, John, Captain.**
Narrative of a second expedition in the years 1825, 1826 and 1827.
Rutland, Vermont: Tuttle, 1971.
"In justice to the memory of Mackenzie, I hope the custom of calling this the Great River which is in general use among the traders and voyageurs, will be discontinued, and that the name of its eminent discoverer may be universally adopted." p. 39-40.
- 508 **Fraser, J. Keith.**
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Canadian Alpine Journal. (1964): 125-129.
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- 509 **Fraser, J. Keith.**
Place names.
Science, history and Hudson Bay. Beals, C.S. Ottawa: Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1968.
236-262.
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- 510 **Fraser, J. Keith.**
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- 511 **Fraser, J. Keith.**
Tracing Ross across Boothia.
Canadian Geographer. 10 (1957): 40-60.
Features on Boothia Peninsula for which the Ross expedition of 1829-33 obtained Eskimo names are identified according to modern Native usage.
- 512 **Freeman, Milton.**
Report: Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project.
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Milton Freeman Research Limited.
- 513 **Freeman, Randolph.**
Development of a toponymy program for Canada's Northwest Territories.
Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1989. Geographical names and the United Nations: papers presented by Canada. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 5, Montreal, 1987. 55-56.
The object of establishing a new toponymy program in 1984 was to ensure that the geographical names appearing on maps and in publications were a reflection of the diverse Native cultures and languages of Canada's north. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Programme toponymique... [United Nations document E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].
- 514 **Freeman, Randolph.**
Development of geographical naming policy for Canada's Northwest Territories.
Québec : Presses de l'Université Laval, 1990. Proceedings of the XVIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences: Québec, 1987. (1990): 267-271.
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- 515 **Freeman, Randolph.**
Geographical naming in western British North America: 1780-1820.
Edmonton: University of Alberta, 1985.
96 p. M.A. thesis. The names of geographical features given by fur traders between 1780 and 1820 were derived from the Native languages of those areas. The ways these Native names were obtained from the Native people remain unclear.
- 516 **Freeman, Randolph.**
Northern Aboriginal toponymy.
Canoma. 23.1 (July 1997): 53-54.
The NWT Geographic Names Program was created to record, preserve and disseminate traditional Aboriginal names for geographical features, populated places and formerly populated places to help younger generations of Aboriginal northerners retain their culture.
- 517 **Freeman, Randolph.**
Programme toponymique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Canada.
Ottawa : Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, 1989. Noms géographiques et les Nations Unies : communications présentées par le Canada. Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 5, Montréal, 1987. 120-121.
Le but du programme toponymique mis sur pied en 1984 était de veiller à ce que les noms géographiques qui apparaissent sur les cartes et dans les publications reflètent les diverses cultures autochtones et les langues du Nord canadien. Publication bilingue. English title: Development of a toponymy... [Document des Nations Unies E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].

- 518 **Freeman, Randolph.**
Robert Bell: the father of place names?
see:
Burles, Gillian and Freeman, Randolph.
- 519 **Frenette, Jacques.**
Bibliographie thématique sur les Algonquins.
voir : Clément, Daniel et Frenette, Jacques.
- 520 **Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society.**
Native mapping project: Native place names in Alberta, an introduction.
Edmonton: [1994].
52 p. The goal of this report is to obtain relevant background information to situate both the names and their space in the cultural, socio-economic and political context. Attempt to provide some idea why certain Native names exist. Maps.
- 521 **Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society.**
Native mapping project: Treaty Seven maps and names.
Edmonton: [1994].
30 p. Covers the area of Alberta within Treaties 4 and 7; names of Aboriginal origin were extracted from the Alberta Geographical Names Inventory and collated by NTS map sheet. 300 names in all. Maps.
- 522 **Fumoleau, René.**
Denendeh. A Dene celebration.
Yellowknife: Dene Nation, 1984.
144 p. Coloured photographs by René Fumoleau. Dene explain their history and culture. Map, in covers, gives Native names. All places in the text are given Native and modern names.
- 523 **Gabrielse, H.**
Contributions by the Geological Survey of Canada to geographical names in north-central British Columbia.
Canoma. 18.1 (July 1992): 15-16.
The Geological Survey of Canada incorporated geographical names from previous maps produced by provincial and other agencies. Many of these terms are of Indian origin.
- 524 **Gagné, Raymond C.**
In defence of a standard phonemic spelling in Roman letters for the Canadian Eskimo language.
Arctic. 12.4 (Dec. 1959): 203-212.
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- 525 **Gagné, Raymond C.**
On the importance of the phonemic principle in the design of an orthography.
Arctic. 13.1 (March 1960): 20-31.
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- 526 **Gagné, Raymond C.**
Project to unify the orthography of the Eskimo language.
Arctic. 12.3 (1959): 119-121.
First of a series of three articles. Whatever the cost, the design of a standard orthography should not be introduced prematurely for reasons of expediency. The design is a difficult and intricate matter.
- 527 **Gagné, Raymond C.**
Projet d'orthographe uniforme à l'intention des esquimaux du Canada.
Ottawa : ministère du Nord Canadien et des Ressources Nationales, 1962.
81 p. pagination multiple. Dix appendices : l'orthographe phonologique uniforme, le principe phonologique, tableau des phonèmes, les groupes de consonnes, un glossaire des mots souches, etc.
- 528 **Gagné, Raymond C.**
Tentative standard orthography for Canadian Eskimos.
Ottawa: Dept. of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, 1962.
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- 529 **Galois, Robert.**
History of the Upper Skeena region, 1850 to 1927.
Native Studies Review. 9.2 (1993-1994): 113-183.
Recognition sought for the ownership and jurisdiction over their traditional territories by the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en people. Indian place names can be found throughout the text. Map.
- 530 **Galois, Robert.**
Kwakwaka'wakw settlement sites, 1775-1920: a geographical survey and gazetteer.
Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1993. Northwest Native Studies series, v. 1.
465 p. On p. 430-439 index of Kwakwaka'wakw place names in U'mista Cultural Centre orthography. Maps.
- 531 **Galois, Robert.**
The Tsimshian, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the geopolitics of the Northwest Coast fur trade, 1787-1840.
see:
Marsden, Susan and Galois, Robert.
- 532 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Additions and corrections to monographs on the place-nomenclature, cartography, historic sites, boundaries, and settlement-origins of the province of New Brunswick.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 2nd series 12.2 (1906): 3-157.
Contains Micmac and Malecite names. Additions and corrections in the form of numbered notes from two or three lines to several pages long. Ganong travelled frequently in the province and had access to valuable informants.
- 533 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Crucial maps in the early cartography and place-nomenclature of the Atlantic coast of Canada.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series 23 (1929): 135-175; 24 (1930): 135-188; 25 (1931): 169-203; 26 (1932): 125-179; 27 (1933): 149-195; 28 (1934): 149-294; 29 (1935): 101-129; 30 (1936): 109-129; 31 (1937): 101-130.
Also published Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1964. Occasional relevant references to Maliseet words, place names and meanings.
- 534 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Crucial maps in the early cartography and place-nomenclature of the Atlantic coast of Canada.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1964. Royal Society of Canada Special Publication 7.
511 p. Theodore E. Layng, ed. First published in Royal Society of Canada Proceedings and Transactions, 1929-1937. Occasional relevant references to Maliseet words, place names, and meanings.
- 535 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Historical-geographical documents relating to New Brunswick.
Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society. 5.13 (1930): 76-128.
Although dealing mainly with historical sources, contains scattered notes and observations based on Ganong's collected notes and personal knowledge. Those referring to Maliseet concern, in particular, place names.
- 536 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Monograph of historic sites in the province of New Brunswick.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 2nd series 5.2 (1899): 213-357.
Etymologies of Indian place names passim. Malecite and Micmac.
- 537 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Monograph of the place-nomenclature of the province of New Brunswick.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 2nd series 2.2 (1896): 175-289.
Contains Micmac and Malecite names. Reprinted in Rayburn, Alan, Geographical names of New Brunswick. Ganong visited nearly all the Indian settlements in the province. Part 1: The principles of nomenclature, comparisons of present names and pronunciations of older forms. Part 2: A dictionary of the place names of New Brunswick.
- 538 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Notes on the natural history and physiography of New Brunswick.
Bulletin of the National History Society of New Brunswick. 6 (1910): 199-218.
In-depth discussion of a few place names from Micmac p. 202.

- 539 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Organization of the scientific investigation of the Indian place-nomenclature of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series 5.2 (1911): 179-193; 6 (1912): 179-199; 7 (1913): 81-106; 8 (1914): 259-293; 9 (1915): 375-448.
Systematic analysis of evolution and meaning of Indian names, including some no longer in use. In addition to material on specific words, includes a summary of methods of exact scientific analysis. The Indian groups are Micmac, Maliseet, Passamaquoddy, a division of the Maliseets, and the Penobscots. Reprinted: Toronto: Canadian House, 1968.
- 540 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Origin of the East Canadian place names Gaspé, Blomidon and Bras d'Or.
Proceeding and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series 22.2 (May 1928): 249-270.
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- 541 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Origin of the major Canadian place-names Fundy and Miramichi.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series 20.2 (May 1926): 15-35.
Concludes that Miramichi is a direct lineal from a name Maissimieu assi, meaning Micmac Land, applied by the Montagnais Indians to the country occupied by the Micmac Indians south of "Bay Chaleur".
- 542 **Ganong, William Francis.**
Origin of the place-names Acadia and Norumbega.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series 11.2 (1917): 105-111.
Definitive evidence on the origin of the name Acadia p. 105-107. Origin of the place name Norumbega p. 107-111. Suggests that neither name was originally Native.
- 543 **Gardiner, Herbert Fairbairn.**
Nothing but names: an inquiry into the origin of the names of the counties and townships of Ontario.
Toronto: Morang, 1899.
561 p. Gives derivation of names. Some Native names included, for example, Nipissing p. 482, Shawanaga p. 463.
- 544 **Garland, G.D.**
Names of the Algonquin: stories behind the lake and place names of Algonquin Provincial Park.
Whitney: Friends of Algonquin Park, 1991. Algonquin Park Technical Bulletin No. 10.
Origin and meaning of 420 place names, some Indian, with location and brief history. It was not clear if the Indian names are original or have been given by a map-maker. Également disponible en français.
- 545 **Garvin, Terry.**
Mapping how we use our land.
see:
Robinson, Mike, Garvin, Terry and Hodgson, Gordon.
- 546 **Gatschet, A.S.**
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- 637 **Hodge, Frederick Webb.**
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- 638 **Hodge, Frederick Webb.**
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- 639 **Hodgson, Gordon.**
Mapping how we use our land.
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- 640 **Hoffman, Bernard G.**
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- 641 **Holm, Gerald F.**
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- 642 **Holm, Gerald F.**
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Discusses the origin of Kalliecahoolie Lake from Kaelakekua, Hawaii. An Indian translation is given, as is a meaning for the Cree name, Aswapiswanan.
- 643 **Holm, Gerald F.**
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- 650 **Holt, Alfred H.**
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- 651 **Hooper, William Hulme.**
Ten months among the tents of the Tuski, with incidents of an Arctic boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin as far as the Mackenzie River and Cape Bathurst.
London: John Murray, 1853.
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- 652 **Horsefield, Raymond Bell.**
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12 leaves. Photocopy of typescript. Lists 331 words with Cree pronunciations for most of them, and the English meaning or translation. Words likely selected from Gazetteer of Canada: Saskatchewan 1957.
- 653 **How, Douglas.**
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The Indians gave us the name of Canada and buried its true origin with their bones. The Mohawks, the Ojibways, the Crees, the others - who gave us the haunting mystery, the liquid music of names like Mississauga, Tadoussac, Musquodoboit, Bella Coola and many more.
- 654 **Howley, James P.**
The Beothucks or Red Indians: the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland.
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347 p. A compilation of authentic documents on European contacts. Names locations of contact. Includes narrative of W.E. Cormack's journey across Newfoundland in 1822 with Micmac guide Sylvester Joe and names bestowed, e.g. Mount Sylvester.
- 655 **Huard, Victor Alphonse.**
Labrador et Anticosti.
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- 657 **Hudon, Hélène.**
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- 658 **Hudon, Hélène.**
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33 p. Contient des détails sur une enquête toponymique; sur des informateurs du milieu amérindien et inuit. Les principaux critères de recommandation des toponymes.
- 659 **Humber, Donna Mae.**
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Place-names, population density, and the magic number 500.
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- 661 **IDON Corporation.**
Treatment of modified extended Roman alphabets and syllabics in Canadian toponymic data bases.
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56 p. Development of a way of encoding Native Canadian geographical names containing modified extended Roman alphabet characters and syllabics. Identifies and explores different options for computer use in the current absence of national/international encoding standards.

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Inuktitut surviving in the Arctic's new age!
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Chapter (p. 20) titled "Traditional Place Names" contains comments by Elders about why traditional place names are important; also gives some traditional names for places in the Eastern Arctic.
- 665 **Inuit Land use and Occupancy Project.**
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- 666 **Inuvik (Town).**
Significance of the street names in the Town of Inuvik, Northwest Territories.
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- 667 **Isaac, Frank.**
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How Restigouche got its name, in Micmac. Recorded by Frank Isaac, Restigouche, Quebec, in May 1973. How they came to call this reservation Listogotj. The meaning is: Disobey your father.
- 668 **Jack, Clara.**
Okanagan communication and language.
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- 669 **Jackson, Doug.**
"On the country": the Micmac of Newfoundland.
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- 670 **Jackson, John N.**
Canadian and American names across the Niagara boundary.
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- 671 **Jackson, John N.**
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- 672 **Jackson, John N.**
Names along Ontario's Niagara River Parkway.
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- 673 **Jackson, Marion, et al.**
Qamanittuaq (Where the river widens), drawings by Baker Lake artists.
Guelph: Macdonald Stewart Art Centre, 1995.
136 p. Catalogue of an itinerant exhibition. A geographical map illustrates the region and its Inuit place names.
- 674 **James, C.C.**
Origin of "Napanee".
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Disputes the Mississauga word for "four" as the origin. Gives other spellings. Map of southern Ontario with Native names.
- 675 **Jarvenpa, R.**
Ethnoarchaeological approach to Chipewyan adaptations in the Late Fur Trade period.
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Brumback, H.J. and Jarvenpa, R. and Buell, C.
- 676 **Jenness, Diamond.**
Life of the Copper Eskimos: a report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1914. 12.A.
New York: Johnson Reprint, 1970.
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- 677 **Jenness, Diamond.**
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452 p. Although no specific chapter is dedicated to Native place names, this work is invaluable to study North American Indians and Inuit. Throughout the book, reference is made to the places and their Aboriginal names.
- 678 **Jenness, Stuart E.**
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- 679 **Jenness, Stuart E.**
Central Arctic names and their origins. Paulatuk to Cambridge Bay, Holman to Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada.
Gloucester: Stuart E. Jenness, 1995.
190 p. 701 geographical names complete with geographical and historical data, in the Coronation Gulf and surrounding regions. Most Aboriginal names are of Inuit origin, some of Indian origin; their meaning is explained.
- 680 **Jenness, Stuart E.**
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Canoma. 23.1 (July 1997): 29-32.
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- 681 **Jenness, Stuart E.**
Victoria Island and Stefansson Island names and their origins.
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- 682 **Jenness, Stuart E., ed.**
Arctic odyssey: the diary of Diamond Jenness, ethnologist with the Canadian Arctic Expedition in Northern Alaska and Canada, 1913-1916.
Hull: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1991.
859 p. Vital document for research in the earliest contact with northern Aboriginal people. Throughout the diary there are maps with Inuit place names. Appendix 2 is a list of Inuit words, including placenames.
- 683 **Jerome, Sarah.**
Draft inventory of Teetl'it Gwich'in place names of the Gwich'in settlement region.
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Andre, Alistine, Jerome, Sarah and Kritsch, Ingrid.

- 684 **Jesuit Order.**
Jesuit relations and allied documents.
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- 685 **Jimiken, Lawrence.**
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- 686 **Johnson, Linda.**
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- 687 **Johnston, Alex and Peat, Barry R.**
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80 p. Listing and discussion over the derivation of place names in the city of Lethbridge. Some names are of Indian origin.
- 688 **Johnston, Basil H.**
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Lakefield, Ont.: Waapoone, 1986.
45 p. illustrated by David Beyer. Juvenile literature book of legends. Story of the travels of Nanabush in pursuit of the enemies of his people. Provides the meaning of common Indian names, regardless of border considerations. There were no boundaries when the Great Lakes territory was occupied by the Anishinaubaeq.
- 689 **Johnston, Basil H.**
How should Ojibway or other tribal names be spelled?
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- 690 **Jones, Arthur Edward.**
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Native names and origins throughout. Derivation of Huron names not already given in the preceding pages p. 169-213. Some Huron equivalents of modern names or places p. 265-266.
- 691 **Jones, Augustus.**
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- 692 **Jones, Cyril Meredith.**
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Discusses mostly the older Indian names of Cree, Sioux and Blackfoot origin; few names exist from the Stoney, although many Stoney words have been used for names given later by the white man. The charm of Indian nomenclature is still being preserved.
- 693 **Jones, Peter [Kahkewaquonaby].**
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London: A.W. Bennett, 1861.
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- 694 **Jost, T.P.**
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- 695 **Jull, Peter.**
Inuktitut surviving in the Arctic's new age!
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- 696 **Kain, S.W.**
Indian names in New Brunswick.
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- 697 **Kamen-Kaye, Dorothy.**
Classification of Saskatchewan place-names: a partial study with suggestions for further research.
Regina: 1952.
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- 698 **Kapesh, An Antane.**
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Recherches amérindiennes au Québec. 5.2 (1975) : 2-3.
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- 699 **Karamitsanis, Aphrodite, comp.**
Geographical names manual.
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- 704 **Kaska Tribal Council.**
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- 705 **Kayahna Tribal Area Council.**
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- 706 **Kaye, Barry.**
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- 707 **Kaye, Jonathan.**
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- 708 **Keith, Darren, Suluk, Luke and Utoq, Tony.**
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[Yellowknife]: Parks Canada, 1994.
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- 709 **Kelly, John W.**
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- 710 **Kelton, Dwight H.**
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- 711 **Kelton, Dwight H.**
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- 712 **Kennard, H.B.**
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- 713 **Kennedy, Dorothy.**
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see:
Bouchard, Randy and Kennedy, Dorothy.
- 714 **Kennedy, Dorothy.**
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- 715 **Kennedy, Dorothy and Bouchard, Randy.**
Sliammon life, Sliammon lands.
Vancouver: Talonbooks, 1983.
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- 716 **Kenny, Hamill.**
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Place-names and dialects: Algonquian.
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- 718 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
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- 721 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
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- 722 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
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- 726 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
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- 727 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
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Traitement de l'alphabet romain étendu modifié et des caractères syllabiques dans les bases de données toponymiques canadiennes.
Canoma. 19.1(juillet 1993) : 1-5.
Les noms géographiques employés dans diverses familles linguistiques autochtones devraient être consignés avec les autres noms géographiques canadiens de façon automatisée. A ce fin, le CPCNG souhaite établir une manière systématique de les coder.
- 731 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
Treatment of modified extended Roman alphabets and syllabics in Canadian toponymic data bases.
Canoma. 19.1 (July 1993): 1-5.
Geographical names used by various language groups of Native peoples should be stored along with other Canadian geographical names automatically. For this purpose, the CPCNG wishes to develop a systematic way of encoding them.
- 732 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
United Nations - Working meeting concerned with world standardization of geographical names. United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names - UNGEGN: Geneva, 1989.
Canoma. 15.1 (July 1989): 1-7.
On p. 6 - Standardization in multilingual areas. Some caution was expressed by participants concerning approval of Amerindian names in modified Roman alphabets. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Nations Unies-Réunion de travail portant sur la normalisation internationale des noms géographiques.

- 733 **Kerfoot, Helen.**
United Nations - Working meeting concerned with world standardization of geographical names. United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical names - UNGEGN: Geneva, 1991.
Canoma. 17.2 (Dec. 1991): 1-13.
On p. 3 - Reports: several topics on native geographical names have been submitted by the CPCGN Secretariat. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Nations Unies - Réunion de travail portant sur la normalisation internationale des noms géographiques.
- 734 **Kerfoot, Helen and Rayburn, Alan.**
Roots and development of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.
Names. 38.3 (Sept. 1990): 183-192.
Formation and mandate of the Committee, its activities and standardization roles. On p. 189 mention of the recognition given to place names used by local Inuit or Indian population.
- 735 **King, D.R.**
Big rock.
Canadian Geographical Journal. 53.2 (Aug. 1956): 80-83.
Etymology of Okotoks; a town in Alberta, a Blackfoot word.
- 736 **King, William Cornwallis.**
Lore of the Mackenzie Basin.
Beaver. 3.11 (Aug. 1923): 419-422.
Native origin of the name Peace River.
- 737 **Kirwin, W.J. and Story, G.M.**
Place naming and the Geological Survey of Newfoundland.
Canoma. 18.1 (July 1992): 38-41.
Contribution of several surveyors to the mapping of Newfoundland. Importance of Indian guides. Some Indian names have been translated into English, others have been phonetically transcribed.
- 738 **Kitto, Dora.**
Indian place names in British Columbia.
United Empire: journal of the United Empire Society. 31.1 (Jan. 1940): 25-27.
Many names given to British Columbia towns or localities are adaptations of Indian words. Gives origin, meaning and interesting features associated with many names: Victoria, Esquimalt, Metchosin, Somenos, Skidegate, Oweekayno, Okanagan, Klondyke and others. There is still much that may be learned of the Native words used in British Columbia.
- 739 **Klutschak, Heinrich.**
Overland to Starvation Cove: with the Inuit in search of Franklin 1878-1880.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.
Translated by William Barr. 261 p. Throughout the pages of Franklin's journal (found in a cairn by Klutschak) Inuit place names can be found.
- 740 **Krause, Aurel.**
Tlingit Indians: results of a trip to the Northwest Coast of America and the Bering Straits.
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1956. American Ethnological Society Monograph 26.
Translated by Ema Gunther. Includes names of Haida, Tsimshian, Bella Bella tribes etc. Chp. 14. The language of the Tlingit, contains lists of villages and physical features. Detailed notes at back on names.
- 741 **Krech, Shepard III.**
Nakótcho Kutchin: a tenth aboriginal Kutchin band?
Journal of Anthropological Research. 35.1 (1979): 109-121.
Ethnohistoric data on the disappearance of one Northern Athapaskan Kutchin regional band whose exploitative activities of hunting and fishing were sometimes reflected in local names.
- 742 **Kritsch, Ingrid.**
A study of Gwichya Gwich'in place names in the Gwich'in settlement area.
see:
Andre, Alistine and Kritsch, Ingrid.

- 743 **Kritsch, Ingrid.**
Draft Inventory of Teetl'it Gwich'in place names of the Gwich'in settlement region.
see:
Andre, Alistine, Jerome, Sarah and Kritsch, Ingrid.
- 744 **Kritsch, Ingrid.**
Gwichya Gwich'in place names in the Gwich'in settlement area - Phase III.
see:
Andre, Alistine and Kritsch, Ingrid.
- 745 **Kudluk, Tuumasi.**
Collection : Avataq.
Tumivut. 9 (automne 1997) : couverture arrière.
Carte de la région de Kangirsuk montrant la localisation des postes de traite de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson et des frères Revillon. Les toponymes sont en inuktitut seulement.
- 746 **Kudluk, Tuumasi.**
Collection: Avataq.
Tumivut. 9 (Fall 1997): back cover.
Map of the Kangirsuk area showing the location of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Revillon Frères trading posts. Place names in Inuktitut only.
- 747 **Kupsch, W.O.**
Churchill River: six or more names.
Canoma. 7.2 (Dec. 1981): 10-14.
Three former names have Amerindian origins: Missinipe: Cree; Manoteau-Sibi, Tzan-Dézé. Article originally appeared as Six or more for one, in the Musk-ox, 15 (1975): 65-67.
- 748 **Laberge, Joanne.**
Itinéraire toponymique du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1983. Études et recherches toponymiques, 5.
101 p. Aperçu des traits spécifiques de la toponymie tant saguénienne que jeannoise. L'origine, parfois indienne, des noms de lieux est présentée, avec leur emplacement.
- 749 **Labrecque, Paul.**
Eugène Rouillard : colonisation et toponymie.
Géographes. 2 (nov. 1992) : 68-72.
Bref exposé de la philosophie de ce fonctionnaire québécois quant aux noms autochtones ou «sauvages» considérés comme bizarres, compliqués, rébarbatifs. Il faut remplacer nombre d'entre eux.
- 750 **Lacasse, Jean-Paul.**
Le territoire dans l'univers innu d'aujourd'hui.
Cahiers de géographie du Québec. 40.110 (sept. 1996) : 185-204.
Ce texte porte sur le sens du territoire qu'ont les Innus selon leur vision traditionnelle du monde. À la page 187, carte des communautés innues et le Nitassinan. Nom des lieux en inuktitut.
- 751 **Lacombe, Albert, père.**
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Montréal : Beauchemin et Valois, 1874.
713 p, Étymologie p. 705-711. Quelques noms sauvages par lesquels sont désignées certaines tribus et localités, mais dont la vraie prononciation et l'orthographe ont été défigurées par les Blancs.
- 752 **Lamontagne, Roland.**
Baie James dans l'histoire du Canada.
Montréal : Beauchemin, 1974.
115 p. Établissements côtiers. Toponymie p. 101-105.

- 753 **Lange, Lynda.**
Report from the Native groups of the Northwest Territories on their situation with research.
Yellowknife: Science Institute of the Northwest Territories, 1987.
72 p. A series of individual reports based on direct consultation with Native groups of the Northwest Territories. Funding jointly provided by the Science Institute of the N.W.T. and the Association of Canadian Universities in Northern Studies. Reports from 20 Native groups and summary of findings.
- 754 **Lapierre, André.**
Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
Canoma. 14.2 (déc. 1988) : 12-15.
5. Noms géographiques autochtones. Les interprètes du Bureau des langues des T.N.-O. en inuktitut et en déné ont parlé des difficultés soulevées par l'enregistrement des noms géographiques, les systèmes d'écriture et, d'une façon plus générale, le concept du nom chez les autochtones. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.
- 755 **Lapierre, André.**
Rapport du comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
Canoma. 15.2 (déc. 1989) : 26-28.
5. Noms autochtones. Table ronde sur les systèmes d'écriture des noms autochtones. Système d'écriture double, avec les noms portant l'orthographe autochtone sous une forme phonétique française ou anglaise. Projet pilote de toponymie dénée. Publication bilingue. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.
- 756 **Lapierre, André.**
Rapport du comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
Canoma. 16.2 (déc. 1990) : 19-24
P. 21-22 Forme orthographique pour les toponymes autochtones. P. 23 Manuel concernant la collecte... Annonce de la préparation de la part du Secrétariat du CPCNG de "Practical guide to the field collection of indigenous geographical names". Publication bilingue. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.
- 757 **Lapierre, André.**
Recherche toponymique.
Canoma. 21.2 (déc. 1995) : 19-21.
Rapport du Comité consultatif du CPCGN sur la recherche toponymique autochtone.
- 758 **Lapierre, André.**
Recherche toponymique.
Canoma. 22.2 (déc. 1996) : 10-13.
Rapport du Comité consultatif du CPCGN sur la recherche toponymique autochtone.
- 759 **Lapierre, André.**
Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymic Research.
Canoma. 19.2 (Dec. 1993): 23-28.
Efforts made by the CPCGN to have a representative of the Native groups appointed to the CPCGN and the ACTR. Methodology for Native place names was discussed, with reference also to maps, pronunciation, meanings, etc. Titre français : Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
- 760 **Lapierre, André.**
Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.
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5. Native Geographical Names. N.W.T. Language Bureau interpreters in Inuktitut and Dene spoke on problems in recording geographical names, writing systems and, more generally, the concept of naming in an indigenous society. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
- 761 **Lapierre, André.**
Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.
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5. Native names. Round-table discussion on writing systems for Native names. Dual system considered: Native orthography with English/French rendition of sounds. Pilot project of Dene toponymy. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.

- 762 **Lapierre, André.**
Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.
Canoma. 16.2 (Dec. 1990): 19-24.
On p. 21-22 Orthographic form for Aboriginal toponyms. P. 23 Manual on field collection of Native names. Announcement of the preparation of a "Practical guide to the field collection of indigenous geographical names" by the CPCGN Secretariat. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
- 763 **Lapierre, André.**
Toponymy research.
Canoma. 21.2 (Dec. 1995): 19-21.
Report of the CPCGN Advisory Committee on Native toponymy research.
- 764 **Lapierre, André.**
Toponymy research.
Canoma. 22.2 (Dec. 1996): 10-13.
Report of the CPCGN Advisory Committees on Native toponymy research.
- 765 **Lapierre, Anré.**
Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
Canoma. 19.2 (déc. 1993) : 23-28.
Le Secrétariat s'est efforcé de trouver un représentant des groupes autochtones pour siéger au CCRT et au CPCNG. La méthodologie relative aux noms de lieu autochtones a été discutée, respectivement aux cartes, à la prononciation, à la signification, etc. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymic Research.
- 766 **Laprise, Jean.**
Langue des Bois.
voir :
Rousseau, Guido et Laprise, Jean.
- 767 **Laurent, Joseph.**
New familiar Abenakis and English dialogues: the first ever published on the grammatical system.
Quebec: L. Brousseau, 1884.
Etymology of Indian names by which are designated certain tribes, towns, rivers, lakes etc. p. 202-222.
- 768 **Laurent, Stephen.**
Abenakis: aborigines of Vermont. Pts. 1 and 2.
Vermont History. 23.4 (Oct. 1955): 286-295; 24.1 (Jan. 1956): 3-11.
The etymology of Indian place names is of great importance, but it is a difficult branch of philology... Indian words have been so corrupted. Gives examples including some in Quebec.
- 769 **Laurilla, Roger W.**
Place names of the Canadian Alps.
see:
Putnam, William L. and Boles, Glen W. and Laurilla, Roger W.
- 770 **Laverdière, Camille.**
Pour une politique d'économie des noms de lieux dans l'acte nominatif.
Cahiers de géographie du Québec. 40.110 (sept. 1996) : 267-276.
Essai sur la toponymie. En particulier, on analyse la façon de nommer les lieux employés par les Inuit et les Amérindiens. Bibliographie.
- 771 **Leacock, Eleanor B. and Rothschild, Nan A., eds.**
Labrador winter: the ethnographic journals of William Duncan Strong, 1927-1928.
Washington: Smithsonian, Institution Press, 1994.
Includes three maps incorporating sketches and geographical information by Naskapi Indians of Northeastern Labrador showing territory of Northwest River, Davis Inlet and Barren Ground Bands of Naskapi. Maps give names of principal features along travel routes and around camping areas. Contains an extensive updated bibliography on Native groups in Labrador (1994).
- 772 **Leah, Vince.**
Manitoba place names come from Natives.
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Several Native names and their origins are provided, including Winnipeg, Assiniboine River, Manitou and Minnedosa.

- 773 **Leah, Vince.**
Name that town: Native, Mennonite names dot map.
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Native names Minitonas, Miniota and Hamiota are mentioned.
- 774 **Leech, G.B.**
Geological Survey of Canada on lake Nipigon.
Canoma. 18.1 (July 1992): 32-37.
History of the mapping of Lake Nipigon. The first two maps were drawn by Neepigon Indians, hence the name. Map.
- 775 **Lefebvre, Gilles R.**
Draft orthography for the Canadian Eskimo toward a future unification with Greenlandic.
Ottawa: Northern Coordination and Research Centre, Dept. of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, 1957.
13 p. Discussion on the possibilities of a unified orthography for the Canadian Eskimo language along the lines of the Greenlandic system.
- 776 **Lefebvre, Gilles R.**
Essai de toponymie comparée du Nouveau-Québec et du Groënland.
Rapport non publié, 1964.
Rapport remis à la Commission de géographie. 30 p. Bibliographie p. 28-29. Étude du système actuel de transcription des toponymes groënlandais; les réformes proposées par la Commission scientifique de l'orthographe groënlandaise, sous la direction de l'Université de København, les rapprochements entre le nouveau système orthographique de transcription des toponymes du Nouveau-Québec et la réforme proposée par la Commission danoise.
- 777 **Lefebvre, Gilles R.**
Rapport sur la toponymie du Nouveau-Québec: section traitant des toponymes esquimaux.
Rapport non publié, 1964.
20 p. Rapport transmis à la Commission de Géographie.
- 778 **Leitch, Barbara A.**
Concise dictionary of Indian tribes of North America.
Algonac, Mich.: Reference Publications, 1979.
646 p. Derivation of tribal names, band names, divisions. Includes a little about Inuit. Few geographical names. Maps of Indian lands and communities in the U.S.; regional maps.
- 779 **Lemoine, Georges.**
Dictionnaire français-montagnais avec un vocabulaire montagnais-anglais, un courte liste de noms géographiques et une grammaire montagnaise.
Boston : Cabot, 1901.
281, 68 p. La première partie du dictionnaire est une liste exhaustive de mots français avec leur signification anglaise. On indique en anglais les origines d'environ 120 noms géographiques.
- 780 **Lendrum, Frank.**
Moosonee place-names and their origin.
Ontario Northland Quarterly. 62 (Sept. 1961): 7-11.
Published by the Ontario Northland Railway.
- 781 **Leney, Peter.**
Oskelaneo: perilous adventures of a Northern Quebec Name.
Onomastica Canadiana. 79.2 (Dec. 1997): 97-112.
The name Oskelaneo, on a railway line across northern Quebec, resists efforts to establish its meaning. It could be derived from an Algonquin word or an Attikamek word.
- 782 **Leney, Peter.**
Pourquoi les Attikameks ont abandonné Kikendatch pour Obedjiwan.
Recherches amérindiennes au Québec. 26.1 (printemps 1996) : 69-72.
Déménagement de la bande des Têtes-de-boule ou Attikameks qui résidaient à Obijwan; plusieurs orthographes présentées. Carte.

- 783 **Leong, Leslie.**
Where the grandparents dwell.
Up here. 13.2 (March/April 1997): 36.
Picture and description of Alexandra Falls, called by the Dene: Katlo deh Nail'i.
- 784 **Lester, Geoffrey S.**
Aboriginal land rights: the significance of Inuit place-naming.
Études Inuit Studies. 3.1 (1979): 53-75.
Revendications autochtones - Native claims series. Place naming can be used as the starting point for explicating the systematic nature of Inuit land use and occupancy. By analogy with English practices it can be used in its own rights as the foundation for an argument that once the importance of place naming is proved, then the courts can be invited to hold that Inuit *lex loci* is cognizable by the common law. Place naming can be used to establish "title to sue", by enabling the Inuit to relate a group of people to a geographical area.
- 785 **Lester, Geoffrey S.**
Extracts from: Land occupancy by the Amerindians of the Canadian northwest in the 19th century according to Émile Petitot. Volume 2. Analysis of toponymic data and legal implications. Chp. 1. Cadre juridique: what's in a name?
Since place naming is supposed under Canadian law to be evidence of juridicial possession, the question arises as to whether, seeing that the Indians and Inuit name places, this might be urged as an argument that they are in juridicial possession of those territories which they have named. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Extraits de : L'occupation territoriale chez les amérindiens...
- 786 **Lester, Geoffrey S.**
Extraits de: L'occupation territoriale chez les amérindiens du nord-ouest canadien au 19ième siècle selon Émile Petitot. Volume 2. Analyse des données toponymiques et implications juridiques. Chap. 1. Cadre juridique : les noms de lieux.
Canoma. 6.2 (déc. 1980) : 20-28.
Vu que la toponymie constitue en droit canadien une preuve de possession, on doit se demander si la toponymie indigène permet d'affirmer que les autochtones ont la possession juridique des territoires qu'ils ont nommés. English title: Extracts from: Land occupancy by the Amerindians of the Canadian Northwest in the 19th century according to Émile Petitot.
- 787 **Lester, Geoffrey S.**
Land occupancy by the Amerindians of the Canadian Northwest in the 19th century, according to Émile Petitot.
see:
Castonguay, Rachelle and Lester, Geoffrey S.
- 788 **Lester, Geoffrey S.**
Occupation territoriale chez les Amérindiens du Nord-Ouest canadien au XIXe siècle selon Émile Petitot.
voir :
Castonguay, Rachelle and Lester, Geoffrey S.
- 789 **Lewis, G. Malcolm.**
Indicators of unacknowledged assimilations from Amerindian Maps on Euro-American maps of North America: some general principles arising from a study of La Vérendrye's composite map, 1728-29.
Imago Mundi. 38 (1986): 9-34.
Contribution of Amerindian maps, spatially formed about the places of North America. Pictographs were more permanent than sign and gesture information. Maps.
- 790 **Lewis, G. Malcolm.**
Indigenous maps and mapping of North American Indians.
Map Collector. 9 (Dec. 1979): 25-32.
Discusses five maps of north-central Newfoundland made in 1829 by the last Beothuck Indians. The maps show journeys and events, rivers, lakes, islands and coasts between Notre Dame Bay and Red Indian Lake. Discusses birch bark maps.
- 791 **Lewis, G. Malcolm.**
La Grande Rivière et Fleuve de l'Ouest / The realities and reasons behind a major mistake in the 18th century geography of North America.
Cartographica. 28.1 (Spring 1991): 54-87.
Evaluation of features represented on maps or information received from Cree Indians. Place names of Indian origin are discussed and explained.

- 792 **Lewis, G. Malcolm.**
Metrics, geometrics, signs and language: sources of cartographic miscommunication between Native and Euro-American cultures in North America.
Cartographica. 30.1 (Spring 1993): 98-106.
Contribution to multicultural cartography. The differences of structuring of space, signs and language between European and Native North American maps have to be explored.
- 793 **Lewis, G. Malcolm.**
Misinterpretation of Amerindian information as a source of error on Euro-American maps.
Annals of the Association of American Geographers. 77.4 (1987): 542-563.
The communicating of geographical information from Indians to Euro-Americans often led to errors. This case study traces elements characterizing printed maps of western North America in the late 18th century, all associated with a great river. Their origin is traced. Causes of error: the soliciting of the information and its initial interpretation and later reinterpreting, mosaicing, transforming. Includes Native names.
- 794 **Lindsay, mgr.**
Vrai nom des Hurons.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 29.1 (janv. 1923) : 29.
Dans la rubrique, Questions et réponses.
- 795 **Little, C.H.**
18th century maritime influences on the history and place names of British Columbia.
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133 p. Appendix I - Table of British Columbia place names. Derivation of the names, many of which from local Indian Tribes or Chiefs, including the year and authority.
- 796 **Lockner, Bradley.**
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- 797 **Lockyer, Debora.**
Tsilhgot'in file huge land claim.
Windspeaker. 12.7 (1994): 1.
About the land claim filed by the Tsilhgot'in Tribal Council for the territory of Chilcotin Valley.
- 798 **Long, John S.**
Who got what at Winisk?
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Winisk is a Cree place name which appears in historical accounts as early as 1715. Treaty making, 1930. Map.
- 799 **Loring, Stephen.**
Afterword, a bibliographic essay.
Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994. Labrador Winter: the ethnographic journals of William Duncan Strong, 1927-1928. Leacock, E.B. and Rothschild, N.A., eds. 215-229.
235 p. Bibliography on Labrador Indian - Inuit - European relations.
- 800 **Losique, Serge.**
Dictionnaire étimologique des noms de pays et de peuples.
Paris : Éditions Klincksieck, 1971.
235 p. Liste alphabétique de toponymes dans le monde. Le pays, l'endroit, la langue d'origine et la source sont donnés. Plusieurs noms sont d'origine autochtone et sont situés au Canada.
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Étymologies de quelques oronymes du Québec.
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- 802 **Lounsbury, Floyd G.**
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Albany: 1960.
p. 21-66. Indian geographical names.
- 803 **Loveless, E.**
Geographical names.
Canadian Surveyor. 8 (1946): 21-23.
Origin of names of Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Naosap, Shubenacadie, Nipisiquit-Chedabucto.
- 804 **Low, Albert Peter.**
Report of an exploration in the Labrador Peninsula along the East Main, Koksoak, Hamilton, Manicouagan and portions of other rivers in 1892, 93, 94, 95.
Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1896.
385 p. and maps. Report submitted to Geological Survey of Canada.
- 805 **Lowes, Warren.**
Indian giver: a legacy of North American Native people.
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- 806 **Lynch, Wayne.**
Aulavik, our new arctic park is a vast sanctuary for muskox, caribou and waterfowl.
Canadian Geographic. 115.2 (March/ April 1995): 24-33.
Description and pictures of Aulavik National Park. The name is Inuvialuktun for "a place where people travel".
- 807 **Macdonald, Craig K.**
Historical map of Temagami.
Toronto: Queen's Printer, 1993.
Scale 1:126 720. 661 Indian names, in Roman orthography, for Northeastern Ontario and part of Western Quebec. Meaning of generics in English. Key to rules of pronunciation.
- 808 **MacDonald, George F.**
Haida monumental art.
Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1983.
218 p. The names of the villages mentioned have their origin and meaning explained in detail. Alternative names are also mentioned. Maps.
- 809 **MacFarlane, Roderick Ross.**
On an expedition down the Begh-ula or Anderson River.
Canadian Record of Science. 4 (1890): 28-53.
Report of an exploratory expedition from Fort Good Hope to the Anderson River and down that river in 1857. A few Native names of lakes and rivers.
- 810 **MacGregor, James G.**
Who was Yellowhead?
'Alberta Historical Review. 17.4 (1969): 12-13.
Considers the identity of Tête Jaune of Tête Jaune Cache and Yellowhead Pass. The author indicates that this person was Pierre Haisination, an Iroquois Indian guide employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in Alberta.
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Voyages from Montreal through the continent of North America to the frozen and Pacific oceans in 1789-1793.
Toronto: Morang, 1902.
2 vols. Vocabularies of Indian languages included. Map of his track p. 192.
- 812 **Mackenzie Institute.**
Original northern names for petroleum grid areas around Mackenzie Delta.
[c1975].
List of names, English equivalents and grid area.

- 813 **Mackenzie, Marguerite.**
Cree toponyms: a report on the geographic names used in four Cree communities in the James Bay region.
Québec : ministère des Terres et Forêts, Commission de géographie, 1977.
164 p. Mimeo.
- 814 **Maclean, John.**
Bungay and others.
Beaver. 4.11 (Aug. 1924): 397-399.
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- 815 **Maclean, Laurie.**
Beothuk Iron - Evidence for European Trade?
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Map identifies seven sites of iron Beothuk assemblages in northeastern Newfoundland.
- 816 **MacMillan, Donald Baxter.**
Eskimo place names and aid to conversation.
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154 p. Compiled by Commander D. B. MacMillan, U.S.N.R., of the Hydrographic Office for use of the U.S. army and navy in the sub-Arctic and Arctic. A list of 1,500 Eskimo names, with meaning, found on northern maps and charts, for Labrador, Hudson Bay, Baffin Land, Ellesmere Land p. 7-77.
- 817 **Magnan, Hormisdas.**
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- 825 **Maracle, Lee et al., eds.**
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- 836 **Mary-Rousselière, Guy, Father.**
Factors affecting human occupation of the land in the Pond Inlet region from prehistoric to contemporary times.
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631 p. Liste de noms de lieux au Maine et au Canada, avec leur signification dans l'introduction.
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- 859 **McAleer, George.**
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- 862 **McClellan, Catharine.**
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- 867 **McKay, Henry.**
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- 868 **McNulty, Gerard E.**
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- 871 **Mensah, Joseph.**
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- 873 **Meyer, David and Thistle, Paul C.**
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- 878 **Michaud, Martyne.**
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- 887 **Mika, Helma.**
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- 888 **Mika, Nick and Mika, Helma.**
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- 891 **Millward, Celia M.**
Generic terms for water and waterways in Algonquian place names.
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- 892 **Milne, Courtney.**
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- 894 **Minchuk, Gerald and Moir, Don, eds.**
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- 896 **Mithun, Marianne.**
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- 897 **Moir, Don, ed.**
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- 898 **Moodie, D. Wayne.**
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- 903 **Moore, William Francis.**
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Papers and records of the Wentworth Historical Society. 6 (1915): 17-24.
25 names mainly in Brant and Wentworth counties.
- 904 **Moore, William Francis.**
Indian place names in Ontario.
Toronto: Macmillan, 1930.
48 p. Cover title: Indian place names in the province of Ontario. Collection of Indian names with etymology.
- 905 **Morisset, Jean.**
Revendications territoriales et symboliques politique de l'espace nordique dans la construction pan-canadienne.
Études Inuit Studies. 3.1 (1979) : 41-51.
Le processus de revendications territoriales correspond à la découverte par les «Canadiens du Sud» de la fonction et du rôle fondateur
que les territoires revendiqués doivent jouer. Carte avec noms en inuktitut. Abstract in English.

- 906 **Morissonneau, Christian.**
Noms de lieux et contact des langues : une approche de la choronymie du Québec.
Noms de lieux et le contact des langues. Dorion, Henri, éd. Québec : Université Laval, 1972. 246-292.
Transformations d'une langue à l'autre p. 257-283 : indien-français; indien-anglais; français et anglais-indien; esquimau-français et anglais. Bibliographie p. 289-292.
- 907 **Morissonneau, Christian.**
Toponymie et francisation : et les noms amérindiens?
Le toponyme. 2.5 (févr. 1985) : 2-3.
En 1912 et 1917 la Commission de géographie précise qu'il faut «n'accepter qu'avec la plus grande circonspection les noms sauvages». Alors que la Charte de la langue française fonde la politique de francisation (1977), elle reconnaît en même temps aux Indiens et aux Inuit «le droit de maintenir et de développer leur langue et culture d'origine». La Commission de toponymie cherche à en augmenter le nombre de noms indigènes officiels. Les génériques seront français et les spécifiques seront dans la langue et la forme approuvées par les intéressés.
- 908 **Morris, J.L.**
Indians of Ontario.
Toronto: Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, 1964.
75 p. Published 1943, reprinted 1964. Lists of French posts, paths and trade routes; land purchases from Indians; agreements and treaties; schedule of Indian Reserves in Ontario. The author has retained spelling of names as they appeared in original documents.
- 909 **Morrison, James.**
Aboriginal peoples in the archives: a guide to sources in the Archives of Ontario.
Toronto: Archives of Ontario, 1993.
On p. 89 there is reference to a map collection of the Archives of Ontario, some of the maps are related to Native Peoples and may be useful for in-depth research.
- 910 **Morton, William Lewis.**
Place-names of Manitoba.
1941. Manitoba sketches.
4 p. University on the Air, Radio talk given over CKX-CKY, March 20, 1941 by W. L. Morton, Professor of History, Brandon College. Mentions Indian names. All Indian names "are, of course, descriptive". The place names reveal that Manitoba was once the hunting grounds of Sioux and Cree, and sometimes their battle ground also.
- 911 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Conflict in development in Nouveau-Québec.
Montréal: Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University, 1983. McGill Subarctic Research Paper 37.
Also published as Beitrage zum Entwicklungskonflikt in Nouveau-Québec and Marburger Geographische schriften, 89. Contains several articles illustrating the range of attitudes and perspectives current in Nouveau-Québec.
- 912 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Défi des noms géographiques indigènes : vers un répertoire des toponymes inuit de la région de Kativik (Québec).
Onomastica Canadiana. 65 (juin 1984) : 2-19.
Carte incluse. Traduction de : Legacy of Native toponyms. La préservation des toponymes autochtones; NUNA-TOP : répertoire des toponymes inuit de la région de Kativik; application des toponymes dans les régions inuit. English title: Legacy of native toponyms.
- 913 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Franz Boas' Expedition to Baffin Island, 1883-1884.
see:
Cole, Douglas and Müller-Wille, Ludger.
- 914 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Gazetteer of Inuit place names in Nunavik, Quebec, Canada.
Inukjuak, Quebec: Avataq Cultural Institute, 1987.
368 p., One folded leaf of plates. Published in conjunction with the Inuit Elders of Nunavik. Contains: Inuit place names in Nunavik: the making of the gazetteer; bibliography; how to submit resolutions; names of regions and northern villages in Nunavik; Inuit place names in Nunavik by regions; Inuit place names in Nunavik by Roman alphabet; non-Inuit names in use for places named by Inuit. In English, French, and Inuktitut.

- 915 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Generic and specific as elements of Inuit place names. The case of Kuuk (= River).
Québec : Presses de l'Université Laval, 1990. Proceedings of the XVIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences: Quebec, 1987. (1990): 417-423.
Analysis of the generic Inuit term kuuk = river in its variations and use as a proper name for fluvial features in North America.
- 916 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Heritage of Inuit place names.
Northern Raven. 4.2 new series (Fall 1984): 1.
The Canadian Arctic Indigenous Names Survey (INS) at McGill University, in cooperation with Avataq Cultural Institute (ACI) aims to establish complete gazetteers for all Inuit areas for submission to geographical names authorities for official approval.
- 917 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Inuit place name map series.
Inukjuak: Avataq Cultural Institute, 1994.
11 maps. Inuit place names in the area of Kuujuaq and Kangiqsualujuaq. Topographic and hydrographic features linked to human activity and having names in Inuktitut are precisely located. Syllabics and Roman orthography. Maps at 1:50 000 scale. Titre français : Série de cartes toponymiques inuit.
- 918 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Inuit toponymy and cultural sovereignty.
Conflict in development in Nouveau-Québec: McGill Subarctic Research Paper 37. Müller-Wille, Ludger.
Montréal: 1983. 131-150.
Discusses recent toponymic research conducted in the Inuit areas of Nouveau-Québec. The implications and constraints connected with the transformation of oral tradition, including the toponyms, into written and material form are analyzed in the light of conflicts arising. Place names as an expression of cultural and territorial sovereignty are examined against the background of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.
- 919 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Inuit toponymy of the Central Canadian Arctic.
Bonn: 1975.
Collected in Repulse Bay, 1973. List of Inuit geographical names submitted for approval to the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Includes: location, name in Inuktitut, English translation or explanation or information, landscape feature, approved name on map.
- 920 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Inuttitut Nunait Atingitta Katirsutauningit Nunavimi (Kupaimmi, Kanatami).
Inukjuak, Quebec: Avataq Cultural Institute, 1987.
368 p. One folded leaf of plates. Published in conjunction with the Inuit Elders of Nunavik. In Inuktitut, English and French.
- 921 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Legacy of native toponyms: towards establishing the Inuit place name inventory of the Kativik region (Quebec).
Onomastica Canadiana. 65 (June 1984): 2-19.
Includes map. About preserving Native place names; NUNA-TOP: Inuit place name inventory; application of toponyms in Inuit areas. Titre française : Défi des noms géographiques indigènes...
- 922 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Lieux et noms au Nunavik.
Tumivut. 5 (hiver/print. 1994) : 23-26.
Détails de 40 noms d'entités, la plupart près de Kuujuaq, avec leur signification. Carte. Texte aussi en syllabique. English title: Place names in Nunavik.
- 923 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Lieux et noms au Nunavik : obstacles et conditions environnementales dans le Nord-Est.
Tumivut. 4 (hiver 1993) : 51-54.
Détails de six noms d'entités, la plupart près de Kuujuaq, avec leur signification. Carte. Texte aussi en syllabiques. English title: Places and names in Nunavik: environmental conditions and hazards in the Northeast.

- 924 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Méthodologie pour les enquêtes toponymiques autochtones : le répertoire inuit de la région de Kativik et de sa zone côtière.
Études Inuit Studies. 9.1 (1985) : 51-66.
Il est plus qu'urgent d'agir pour préserver les toponymes autochtones. Cet article traite de recherches toponymiques chez les inuit et présente les éléments méthodologiques qui furent utilisés pour étudier leur utilisation du territoire. Ces études poursuivent le double objectif d'officialiser les toponymes autochtones et de démontrer la richesse de la culture inuit au Canada.
- 925 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Nunavik: Inuit place name map series. (Atlas).
Inukjuak: Avataq Cultural Institute, 1991.
Nunavik map series: Inukjuak area; using Inuit place names, in syllabics and Roman orthography. Trilingual publication. Titre français : Nunavik : Série de cartes toponymiques inuit.
- 926 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Nunavik : série de cartes toponymiques inuit. (Atlas).
Inukjuak : Institut culturel Avataq, 1991.
Collection de cartes de la région de Nunavik (aux environs d'Inukjuak) avec des toponymes inuit, en syllabiques et orthographe romane. Publication trilingue. English title: Nunavik: Inuit place name map series.
- 927 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Places and names in Nunavik.
Tumivut. 1 (Fall 1990): 40-44.
First in a series focused on Nunavik presenting toponymic lists, maps and background information. 102 names with meaning. Text in Inuktitut, English and French. Titre français : Lieux et noms au Nunavik.
- 928 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Places and names in Nunavik.
Tumivut. 5 (1994): 23-26.
Names recorded from Inuit Elders of Kuujuaq during two major surveys. Most of these names have been included on official maps. Map.
- 929 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Places and names in Nunavik: environmental conditions and hazards in the Northeast.
Tumivut. 4 (Winter 1993): 51-54.
Details on the meaning and significance of six Inuit place names, mainly near Kuujuaq, indicating travel hazards. Map. Text in syllabics also. Titre français : Lieux et noms au Nunavik : obstacles et conditions environnementales dans le Nord-Est.
- 930 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Répertoire toponymique inuit du Nunavik (Québec, Canada).
Inukjuak, Québec : l'Institut culturel Avataq, 1987.
368 p. Une carte pliante. Publié en collaboration avec les Anciens Inuits du Nunavik. En français, anglais et inuktitut. La toponymie inuit du Nunavik : l'établissement du répertoire; bibliographie; procédure pour l'enregistrement des toponymes; résolutions, noms de régions et des villages nordiques du Nunavik; la toponymie inuit du Nunavik par régions; la toponymie inuit du Nunavik par ordre alphabétique; les toponymes non inuit en usage pour des lieux nommés par les Inuit.
- 931 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Série de cartes toponymiques inuit.
Inukjuak : Institut culturel Avataq, 1994.
11 cartes. Noms de lieux inuit des environs de Kuujuaq et de Kangiqsualujuaq. Les accidents topographiques et hydrographiques liés à l'activité humaine et qui possèdent un nom inuit sont situés de façon très précise. Caractères syllabiques et romains. Cartes au 1/50,000. English title: Inuit place name map series.
- 932 **Müller-Wille, Ludger.**
Snow and ice in Inuit place names in the Eastern Canadian Arctic.
Proceedings. Eastern Snow Conference Annual Meeting, Montréal 1985. 42 (1985): 555.
Inuit place names carry much data on environmental conditions. The paper discusses the range and type of information yielded by a preliminary analysis of place names containing references to snow and ice conditions. Contains list of Inuit place names.

- 933 **Müller-Wille, Ludger and Gordon, Mike.**
Inuit territorial perceptions and Aboriginal government jurisdiction in Nunavik.
Saint-Foy : GETIC, Université Laval, 1992. Social Sciences in the North 1992. Müller-Wille, Ludger, ed.
Abstract of paper presented at the 1st International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. Place names create and maintain a system of spatial organization which is the essence of territoriality and sovereignty. Inuit toponymy.
- 934 **Müller-Wille, Ludger and Weber, Linna.**
Inuit place name inventory of Northeastern Québec-Labrador.
Conflict in development in Nouveau-Québec: McGill subarctic research paper 37. Müller-Wille, Ludger.
Montréal: 1983. 151-222.
Presents an inventory of Inuit place names in the land use areas of the settlements: Kangiqsualujuaq, Killiniq, Kuujuaq, and partially Tasiujaq. Describes the methodology of the 1982 survey and sources for processing the toponyms. Contains three inventory lists: 1. all toponyms in Roman transcription and Inuktitut syllabics. 2. a glossary giving radicals and roots, English translations and information 3. summary alphabetical list. Complete information provided by Inuit informants.
- 935 **Müller-Wille, Ludger, ed.**
Lieux et noms au Nunavik : noms de lieux dans les environs de Kangirsujuaq.
Tumivut. 3 (hiver 1991) : 49-52.
Noms de lieux inuit, tirés du <Répertoire toponymique inuit du Nunavik (Québec, Canada)>, recouvrant quatre secteurs adjacents. Liste de noms avec leur signification à la p. 51. Cartes. Texte aussi en syllabiques. English title: Place and names in Nunavik: place names in the environs of Kangirsujuaq.
- 936 **Müller-Wille, Ludger, ed.**
Places and names in Nunavik: place names in the environs of Kangirsujuaq.
Tumivut. 3 (Winter 1992): 49-52.
Inuit place names, taken from the "Gazetteer of Inuit place names in Nunavik, Quebec, Canada", straddling the area of four adjacent topographical sheets. List of names and their meaning on p. 51. Maps. Text in syllabics also. Titre français : Lieux et noms au Nunavik : noms de lieux dans les environs de Kangirsujuaq.
- 937 **Mulligan, Helen M. and Ryder, Wanda.**
Ghost towns of Manitoba.
Surrey, B.C.: Heritage House, 1985.
160 p. Ghost towns with Native names: Wakopa, Asessippi, Makinak, Odanah and Totogan.
- 938 **Mulvany, C.P.**
The upper Ottawa.
Toronto. Picturesque Canada. n.d: 194-210.
One of the many names of the Ottawa River: Kit-chi-Sippe (or Sippi).
- 939 **Munro, Michael R.**
Depuis The Pas jusqu'à Churchill sur le chemin de fer de la Baie d'Hudson.
Canoma. 4.2 (déc. 1978) : 1-10.
Liste d'endroits et de gares le long des voies ferroviaires et origine des noms. Beaucoup viennent de la langue crie. English title: The Pas to Churchill...
- 940 **Munro, Michael R.**
Native toponyms of excessive length.
Canoma. 4.2 (Dec. 1978): 25-29.
Identifies the problems faced by toponymists in the treatment of Native names, especially those excessive in length. It outlines various options, obligations and responsibilities of toponymists and difficulties for cartographers and other users. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Toponymes autochtones de longueur excessive.
- 941 **Munro, Michael R.**
The Pas to Churchill on the Hudson Bay Railway.
Canoma. 4.2 (Dec. 1978): 1-10.
List of points and stations along the railway and origins of the names. Many from Cree words. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Depuis The Pas jusqu'à Churchill...

- 942 **Munro, Michael R.**
Toponymes autochtones de longueur excessive.
Canoma. 4.2 (déc. 1978) : 25-29.
Relève les problèmes posés aux toponymistes par les noms amérindiens et surtout par ceux qu'on considère beaucoup trop longs. L'article donne un aperçu des différentes options, obligations et responsabilités du toponymiste et des difficultés que posent au cartographe et utilisateurs des cartes les noms démesurés. Publication bilingue. English title: Native toponyms of excessive length.
- 943 **Munro, Michael R.**
Traitement des toponymes créés à partir de langues orales au Manitoba.
Ottawa : Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, 1978. Rapport de la participation du Canada.
Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 3, Athènes, 1977. 313-320.
L'étude toponymique du Manitoba a recueilli 3,000 nouveaux noms d'origine amérindienne qui pourront être utilisés sur des cartes topographiques. Des règles et des normes ont été formulées pour créer des phonèmes et former ces noms. Ces règles permettront aux utilisateurs de cartes qui connaissent l'alphabet latin de prononcer les noms amérindiens de sorte que les autochtones puissent les reconnaître. Publication bilingue. English title: Treatment of toponyms... [Document des Nations Unies E/CONF.69/4].
- 944 **Munro, Michael R.**
Treatment of toponyms in Manitoba from languages without an alphabet.
Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1978. Report on Canadian participation.
United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 3, Athens, 1977. 151-157.
The Manitoba toponymy study gathered 3,000 new names of Amerindian origin to be made available for topographical maps. Guidelines and standards were devised for the creation of phonemes to be used in forming these names. Map users familiar with the Roman alphabet will be able to pronounce the Amerindian names in a way recognizable to local Native people. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Traitement... [United Nations document E/CONF.69/4].
- 945 **Murdoch, John.**
Bibliography of Algonquian toponymy.
James Bay, Quebec: Cree Way Project, Rupert House, [c1976].
7 p. Book 2. Many citations for Native names.
- 946 **Murdock, George Peter.**
Ethnographic bibliography of North America.
New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, 1975.
5 vols. Contains ethnic maps. Vol.1 General North America, Vol.2 Arctic and Subarctic, Eastern Canada. Arranged by geographic area, tribal group. No index except by tribe.
- 947 **Myers, Frank A.**
How Little Current got its name.
Inland seas, Vermillion, Ohio. 16 (1960): 119-122.
Manitoulin Island place name, Ojibwa.
- 948 **Nagy, Murielle Ida.**
Yukon North Slope Inuvialuit Oral History.
Whitehorse: Yukon Tourism Heritage Branch, 1994. Occasional Papers in Yukon History No. 1.
119 p. Results of the interviews with Inuvialuit Elders along the Yukon north slope and parts of the Northwest Territories. On p. 4 map with place names in Inuvialuktun and English.
- 949 **Nahanni, Phoebe.**
The mapping project.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977. Dene Nation - the colony within. Watkins, Mel, ed.
189 p. The Dene way of mapping is mostly by word of mouth, legends and personal experiences. However they have place names for all their camps, the lakes, the rivers, etc., like the Deh-cho (Mackenzie River). Map.
- 950 **Nathan, Holly.**
New names restoring 'Indian' heritage.
Times Colonist. (May 17, 1992).
The names of Native peoples and places in British Columbia have to be changed back to their original spelling, which will indicate more appropriately their derivation and meaning.

- 951 **Native American Languages Issues Institute (NALI), 7th annual.**
Our language: our survival.
Canoma. 13.1 (July 1987): 26.
In May 1987, NALI 87 was convened in Saskatoon with over 500 participants. Resolutions of the Native Geographical Names Symposium 1986 were distributed to all NALI participants. A workshop was held to discuss concepts of Native geographical names.
- 952 **Native Geographical Names Symposium, Ottawa, May 7-9, 1986.**
Resolutions.
Canoma. 12.2 (Dec. 1986): 1-5.
The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names sponsored this symposium for over 80 participants including representatives from Australia, Greenland and the U.S. From the workshops recommendations led to the endorsement of 27 resolutions; three additional resolutions did not receive approval. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Résolutions adoptées.
- 953 **Native Geographical Names Symposium, Ottawa, May 7-9, 1986.**
Resolutions adopted.
Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1989. Geographical names and the United Nations: papers presented by Canada. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 5, Montreal, 1987. 15-17.
The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names sponsored a symposium on Native geographical names in Ottawa, May 7-9, 1986. 27 resolutions were endorsed. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Résolutions adoptées. [United Nations document E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].
- 954 **Native Geographical Names Symposium, Ottawa, May 7-9, 1986.**
Response by Quebec to the Symposium resolutions.
Canoma. 12.2 (Dec. 1986): 6-8.
Comments by the Commission de toponymie du Québec on the application of each of the 27 symposium resolutions. Also published in Le toponyme 4.4 (nov. 1986): 1-3. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Réponse du Québec aux résolutions du Colloque.
- 955 **Nelson, J.C.**
Blackfoot names of a number of places in the North-West Territory, for the most part in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains.
Report of progress for 1882-83-84. Appendix 2. Geological Survey of Canada. Montréal: 1885. 158c-167c.
Names in the list were received from J.C. Nelson, who with A.P. Patrick was engaged in the surveys. Names in the vicinity of the Bow and the Belly Rivers, now in Alberta. Locality or English equivalent. Blackfoot. Literal meaning. Also names of places obtained from the Blood Indians by George Dawson.
- 956 **Neufeld, David and Norris, Frank.**
Chilkoot Trail: heritage route to the Klondike.
Whitehorse: Lost Moose, 1996.
Contains Native geographical names.
- 957 **Noël, Michel.**
Carnet de voyage Le Vieux-Comptoir de la baie James.
Ottawa : Éditions Leméac, 1982.
195 p. Chap. III La Toponymie. Renversment de la toponymie locale vers la réinstallation des noms de lieux autochtones. Exemple de Wemindji et autres.
- 958 **Noël, Michel.**
Le Québec amérindien et inuit.
Québec : S. Harvey, 1997. Collection histoire de voir.
58 p. Origine et histoire du peuplement. Toponymie d'origine autochtone.
- 959 **Norris, Frank.**
Chilkoot Trail: heritage route to the Klondike.
see:
Neufeld, David and Norris, Frank.
- 960 **Northern Frontier Visitors' Association; Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT.**
Heritage of the Dogrib.
Yellowknife: [c1987].
A brief account of the history and lives of the Aboriginal people living between Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake. Map (p. 6) titled "The Dogrib Homeland" shows traditional Dogrib names for communities, rivers, lakes, caribou hunting areas and historic sites in the area.

- 961 **Northwest Territories.**
Canada's Northwest Territories: explorers' guide.
Yellowknife: Travel Arctic, Government of the Northwest Territories.
Index of N.W.T. communities. Gives origin of names. Annual publication.
- 962 **Northwest Territories.**
Official and traditional names for Northwest Territories communities.
Yellowknife: Geographic Names Program, 1996.
Five page listing of official and traditional names for Northwest Territories communities along with the meaning of each traditional name. Includes map.
- 963 **Northwest Territories. Department of Education.**
Sahtuotine long ago; Yahnii ts'e dani sahtuot'ine edegogeradi.
Yellowknife: 1991.
Map on p. 75 of Great Bear Lake shows traditional Sahtu Dene names for camps and geographical features.
- 964 **Northwest Territories Task Force on Aboriginal Languages.**
Report.
Yellowknife: 1986.
54 p. Fbbie Tatti and Edna Elias, co-chairs. Place names and maps p. 48-49. "The Task Force supports the Government of the Northwest Territories' policy on geographic and place names and recommends that maps of the N.W.T. be revised regularly to reflect the adoption of Aboriginal names. Maps of the N.W.T. used in territorial government activities should include place names in the Aboriginal languages as well as in English."
- 965 **Noyes, John Powell.**
Etymology of Mississquoi, letter of Mr. Noyes to Hon. Judge Girouard.
Report. Mississquoi County Historical Society. 2 (1907): 26-28.
Accepts Abenaki origin given by Chief Laurent: "the place where flint is to be found".
- 966 **Noyes, John Powell.**
Mississquoi, its origin and meaning.
Report. Mississquoi County Historical Society. 1 (1906): 37-61.
Favours Indian derivation meaning "much waterfowl".
- 967 **Nunavut Research Institute.**
The South Baffin place names project [Online].
Available telnet: <http://npc.nunavut.ca/eng/intermap/plnames/> Nov. 1997.
Examples of how the Inuit describe places of note "on the land". Learning the names of places used to be part of a rich oral tradition to communicate people's experiences. Map.
- 968 **Nunavut Research Institute.**
Welcome to Nunavut [Online].
Available telnet: <http://npc.nunavut.ca/eng/nunavut/> Nov. 1997.
In the Inuit language of Inuktitut, Nunavut means "Our Land". Map.
- 969 **O'Brien, Kathleen.**
Grey-Owl: glorious hoax or conservationist ahead of his time?
Canoma. 14.2 (Dec. 1988): 30.
Explains about the life of Grey Owl, Archibald Belaney. Grey Owl Lake is named after him and Anahareo Creek and Anahareo Lake, after his Iroquois wife.
- 970 **Oblate Services Inc.**
Gazetteer of Indian and Eskimo stations of the Oblate fathers in Canada.
Ottawa: 1960.
119 p. Provinces p. 1-46. Vicariates Apostolic p. 47-102. Index of geographical names p. 103-119. Map folded at back. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Répertoire géographique des missions indiennes et esquimaudes des pères Oblats du Canada.
- 971 **Olesky, Ronald L.**
Lake Winnipeg: Sea of Many Waters - by canoe to Lac Quinipigon.
Selkirk: 1990. Selkirk Journal. (June 5, 1990): 20-21.
Origin of Lake Winnipeg and its evolution to the present-day form are discussed.

- 972 **Ommanney, C.S.L.**
Rapport du comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine.
Canoma. 16.2 (déc. 1990) : 25-27.
Activités du Comité. Le comité est prêt à aider le CPCNG dans la question des noms autochtones. Publication bilingue. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature.
- 973 **Ommanney, C.S.L.**
Rapport du Comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine.
Canoma. 17.2 (déc. 1991) : 37-40.
23e réunion du Comité. Ce dernier voudrait étudier un répertoire probablement vaste de génériques autochtones dans la région la plus au nord du Canada. Publication bilingue. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature.
- 974 **Ommanney, C.S.L.**
Report of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature.
Canoma. 16.2 (Dec. 1990): 25-27.
Activities of the Committee. Recognition of the need to include Native names and offer of assistance to the CPCGN. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine.
- 975 **Ommanney, C.S.L.**
Report of the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature.
Canoma. 17.2 (Dec. 1991): 37-40.
23rd meeting. Identified a potentially large body of Native generics in the most northerly part of Canada, which the committee would like to consider. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du comité consultatif de la nomenclature glaciologique et alpine.
- 976 **Ontario Geographic Names Board.**
Transcript of interview tapes.
Manuscript, 1976.
Multiple paging. Native fieldwork 1975/76. Transcript of interviews with Sam Osawamik and Flora Tabobondung re. the meaning of place names on Manitoulin Island and Parry Island.
- 977 **Ontario. Ministry of Citizenship.**
Akwesasne to Wunnumin Lake. Profiles of Aboriginal communities in Ontario.
see:
Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat and Ontario. Ministry of Citizenship.
- 978 **Ontario. Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.**
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- 979 **Ontario. Ministry of Natural Resources. Surveys and Mapping Branch.**
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- 988 **Pageau, Pierrette.**
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451 p. Toponymie qui intéresse l'ensemble des rives et des îles du Saint-Laurent. Liste des noms avec leur histoire, plusieurs d'origine autochtone.
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- 1013 **Pépin, Pierre-Yves.**
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- 1017 **Petitot, Émile, père.**
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371 p. Récit des voyages faits autour et à travers du lac, mentionnant les rencontres avec les indiens Dané-Dindjié. Carte de la région avec plusieurs noms de places indiens.
- 1018 **Petitot, Émile, père.**
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307 p. Carte. Carte des expéditions chez les Esquimaux d'Émile Petitot, prêtre, missionnaire, dressée par lui-même de 1862 à 1873.
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- 1021 **Pilling, James Constantine.**
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- 1023 **Pilon, Jean-Luc.**
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- 1024 **Pitseolak, Peter.**
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- 1025 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1026 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1028 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1029 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1030 **Poirier, Jean.**
Êtres sumaturels dans la toponymie amérindienne du Québec.
Revue internationale d'Onomastique. 21.4 (déc. 1969) : 287-300.
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- 1031 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1032 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1033 **Poirier, Jean.**
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voir :
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- 1034 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1035 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1036 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1038 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1041 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1043 **Poirier, Jean.**
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4 p. Origine amérindienne du mot Québec. Mention des différentes épellations du mot au 17^e siècle.
- 1044 **Poirier, Jean.**
Regards sur les noms de lieux.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1982. Études et recherches toponymiques, 3.
174 p. Collection de 23 études toponymiques publiées de 1962 à 1981 présentées par sujet. Troisième partie : études sur les noms de lieux aborigènes au Québec, Anticosti, Nouveau Québec.
- 1045 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1046 **Poirier, Jean.**
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- 1047 **Poirier, Jean.**
Spelling of New Québec Eskimo place-names.
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- 1048 **Poirier, Jean.**
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With summaries in English and German. Les noms amérindiens sont notamment recueillis dans les territoires d'Abitibi, de Mistassini, du Nouveau-Québec, et sur la Côte-Nord du golfe du Saint-Laurent. Ces toponymes nouveaux devraient être conservés pour des raisons d'utilité, d'honnêteté et pour leur valeur scientifique. Les difficultés de forme et de transcription ne sont pas insurmontables. Publié aussi dans Québec (province) Commission de toponymie. Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens. Documents p. 39-44.
- 1049 **Poirier, Jean.**
Toponymie au Gouvernement du Québec depuis 1977.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1982. Dossiers toponymiques, 13.
87 p. Les travaux concernant la normalisation des noms géographiques se poursuivent conformément aux règles officiellement adoptées pour l'écriture des noms, avec attention particulière aux noms amérindiens et inuit, p. 32-38.
- 1050 **Poirier, Pascal.**
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- 1051 **Poirier, Pascal.**
Parler franco-acadien et ses origines.
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339 p. Des mots indiens qui sont entrés dans le vocabulaire acadien p. 283-291. Inclut quelques noms. Au Canada : Batiscan. En Acadie : Le mot Acadie lui-même.
- 1052 **Poirier, Pascal.**
Recherches sur l'origine du mot de Québec.
Mémoires et comptes rendus de la Société Royale du Canada. 3e série 20.1 (1926) : 93-98.
Il y a deux opinions sur l'origine du nom de Québec : l'une veut que le mot soit sauvage, l'autre qu'il ait été pris chez les Normands. Explication des deux. Décide que les sauvages, ayant entendu le mot de Québec de la bouche des Français, l'auraient répété à Champlain.
- 1053 **Pokotylo, David L.**
Final report of the Drum Lake archaeological project.
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Hanks, Christopher C. and Pokotylo, David L.
- 1054 **Pokotylo, David L.**
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- 1055 **Pokotylo, David L. and Hanks, Christopher C.**
Mountain Dene ethnoarchaeology: preliminary perspectives.
Yellowknife: 1985.
78 p. Unpublished manuscript on file at Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife. Refines and tests hypotheses about Dene place naming.
- 1056 **Pool, Annelies.**
Cambridge Bay. "The fair fishing place".
Above & Beyond. 6.4 (Fall 1994): 45-50.
Cambridge Bay, a traditional Inuit fishing ground, is called by the Inuit: Ikaluktutiak, which means "the fair fishing place".
- 1057 **Potter, Mike.**
Central Rockies placenames.
Banff: Luminous Compositions, 1997.
134 p. Knowing the origin of place names gives an increased appreciation of our natural landmarks. There are lamentably few Native names in use in the area, however, there is a list of them on p. 9 and those mentioned and still in use have their meaning and history.
- 1058 **Powell, Margaret S.**
Bibliography of place-name literature: United States and Canada.
see:
Sealock, Richard Burl and Sealock, Margaret M. and Powell, Margaret S.
- 1059 **Powell, Margaret S. and Powell, Stephen D.**
Bibliography of placename literature, United States and Canada, 1980-1988.
Names. 38.1-2 (March/June 1990): 49-141.
Annotated bibliography. Canada arranged by province p. 120-141. Includes and augments titles found in R.B. Sealock's Bibliography of place-names: United States and Canada, 3rd ed. 1982.
- 1060 **Powell, Stephen D.**
Bibliography of placename literature, United States and Canada, 1980-1988.
see:
Powell, Margaret S. and Powell, Stephen D.
- 1061 **Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.**
Toponymy program.
Yellowknife: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Department of Culture and Communications, 1987.
Pamphlet. Multilingual, in official languages of N.W.T. Purpose of the Centre. Request for help in recording and preserving local place names.

- 1062 **Prokopetz, Guy.**
Manitoba's place names a record of early history.
Winnipeg: 1987. Winnipeg Real Estate News. (Sept. 4, 1987): 7.
Discusses several Native names, including Manitoba, Assiniboine River and The Pas.
- 1063 **Provost, Honorius.**
Abénaquis sur la Chaudière.
Beauceville, Québec : 1948. Publication 1. Société historique de la Chaudière, Saint-Joseph de Beauce.
27 p.
- 1064 **Provost, Honorius.**
Chaudière Kennebec : grand chemin séculaire.
Québec : Gameau, 1974.
415 p. Explique l'origine abénakise du nom des rivières Kennebec et Penobscot, et de différents endroits sur la Chaudière.
- 1065 **Provost, Michelle.**
Nitakinan, notre terre : les Algonquins du Québec/textes.
Boucherville : Graficor, 1993. Les Premières Nations. Publié en collaboration avec : Gouvernement du Québec, ministère de l'Éducation et Musée de la civilisation.
40 p. Présente le territoire des Algonquins de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue et de l'Outaouais (environ 10 toponymes) ainsi que la culture traditionnelle et la vie contemporaine. Carte et lexique.
- 1066 **Provost, Michelle.**
Nitaskinan, notre territoire : les Attikameks du Québec/textes.
Boucherville : Graficor, 1994. Les Premières Nations. Publié en collaboration avec : Gouvernement du Québec, ministère de l'Éducation et Musée de la civilisation.
40 p. Présente le territoire des Attikameks de Lanaudière et de la Mauricie (environ 10 toponymes) de même que tous les aspects de la vie des gens et de la société. Carte et lexique.
- 1067 **Prud'homme, L.A.**
Nom de Manitoba.
Revue canadienne. n.s. 8 (juillet 1911) : 23-26.
Le toponyme ne provient pas de la langue des Salteaux, dont la population se trouve maintenant aux abords du lac Manitoba, mais plutôt du mot sioux Minnetoba qui signifie «eau-prairie».
- 1068 **Putnam, William L. and Boles, Glen W. and Laurilla, Roger W.**
Place names of the Canadian Alps.
Revelstoke: Footprint Publishing, 1990.
383 p. Celebration of the toponymy of the most prominent mountains, rivers, cities, etc. of the Rocky Mountains. Origin of 1,750 names, many of Indian origin, with their brief history and location.
- 1069 **Quebec (province). Commission d'étude sur l'intégrité du territoire du Québec.**
Rapport de la Commission d'étude sur l'intégrité du territoire du Québec.
Québec : ministère des Terres et Forêts, 1971. Dorion, Henri, président.
18 volumes. Soumission des rapports des commissaires sur les différentes régions du Québec. Plusieurs références de toponymie autochtone répertoriées à travers l'index du rapport, partie 4.
- 1070 **Québec (province). Commission de géographie.**
Noms géographiques de la province de Québec.
Québec : Département des terres et forêts, 1921. 2e éd.
158 p. Liste de noms, avec règles de nomenclature française, dénominations géographiques et origine, souvent autochtone, de ces noms.
- 1071 **Québec (province). Commission de géographie.**
Noms géographiques de la Province de Québec.
Québec : Département des terres et forêts, 1926. 3e éd.
158 p. Liste des noms géographiques du Québec avec indication succincte de leur origine. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont d'origine indienne.

- 1072 **Québec (province). Commission de géographie.**
Toponymie des principaux reliefs du Québec.
Québec : 1971. Étude toponymique 4, n.s.
72 p. Liste des noms, avec emplacement et origine. Plusieurs noms autochtones, avec signification.
- 1073 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Archipel d'Hochelaga.
Canoma. 11.2 (Dec. 1985): 27.
Discusses possible origins of the name Hochelaga. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Archipel d'Hochelaga.
- 1074 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Archipel d'Hochelaga.
Canoma. 11.2 (déc. 1985) : 27.
Parle de l'origine possible du nom Hochelaga. Extrait de : Le toponyme. 3.4 (janv. 1986), Bulletin d'information de la Commission de toponymie du Québec. Publication bilingue. English title: Archipel d'Hochelaga.
- 1075 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens, Québec, mars 1979.
voir aussi :
[Anon.] Liste de toponymes amérindiens.
Hewson, John. Noms de lieux micmaques de la région Atlantique.
Kaye, Jonathan. Amerindianization of the schools.
Mithun, Marianne. Problems of orthography in Mohawk place names of Quebec.
Pentland, David H. Standard orthography for Cree and Ojibwa place names.
Québec (province). Commission de toponymie. Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens.
Warne, Janet L. Evaluation of Abenaki orthographies.
- 1076 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens, Québec, mars 1979 : document de travail.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1979.
361 p. 24 documents de travail en français ou en anglais, quelques-uns publiés aussi d'ailleurs... Position du problème par Jean Poirier... Alphabets en usage. Vers la compatibilité des systèmes par Henri Dorion. «Syllabics vs Roman orthography» par Lucy Salt. Problèmes grammaticaux et terminologiques par Pierre Paré. La règle du nominatif en toponymie. Origine de quelques toponymes amérindiens... Résumé des discussions. Résolutions. (version anglaise).
- 1077 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Atelier sur les noms de lieux autochtones, Ottawa, 7-9 mai 1986.
Le toponyme. 4.4 (nov. 1986) : 1-3.
Texte des 27 résolutions adoptées accompagnées des réalisations du Québec pour chacune. Les noms de lieux autochtones du Québec : inventaire, traitement, officialisation et diffusion.
- 1078 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Bibliographie toponymique du Québec.
Québec : 1987. Dossiers toponymiques, 17.
160 p. Regroupement des nombreux écrits qui ont contribué à développer la connaissance du corpus toponymique du Québec. Mention d'ouvrages se référant à la toponymie autochtone.
- 1079 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Commission de toponymie du Québec souligne la Journée nationale des peuples autochtones.
Communiqué. (18 juin 1993) : 1-2.
Approbation de trois noms de lieux qui rendent hommage à la culture autochtone.
- 1080 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Eighty-five years serving Quebec's heritage.
Canoma. 23.1 (July 1997): 35-40.
Since 1912, the management of Quebec's place names has been the ongoing occupation of the provincial names board. One of its policies concerns Aboriginal names.
- 1081 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Fichier des toponymes populaires.
Québec : Les Publications du Québec, 1993.
284 p. Ce fichier regroupe quelque 13,000 noms géographiques répertoriés alphabétiquement. Les noms d'origine autochtone sont ainsi facilement repérables.

- 1082 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Guide toponymique du Québec.
Québec : Publications du Québec, 1990. 2e éd. rév.
178 p. Interprétation et application des principes de normalisation à la nomenclature géographique du Québec. Politique de la Commission relative aux noms autochtones. Critères de choix des noms dans le milieu autochtone. Règles de formation des gentils pour les noms d'origine amérindienne ou inuit.
- 1083 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Inventaires toponymiques par nation.
Le toponyme. 7.2 (oct. 1989) : 3-6.
Liste de nations, toponymes recueillis, toponymes recommandés. La toponymie du Nunavik. Lac-Simon. Akwesasne : origine du nom. Carte : établissements et villages autochtones. La toponymie amérindienne sur les anciennes cartes du Québec.
- 1084 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Liste des dénominations des communautés et des établissements amérindiens et inuit du Québec.
2 p. (1986; mise à jour régulièrement.)
- 1085 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Noms de lieux au Québec, énoncés de politiques linguistiques.
Québec : 1984.
2. Toponymie amérindienne et inuit. Noms officiels existants : désir de préserver les noms amérindiens et inuit officiels et d'en accroître le nombre. Usage : principe fondamental. Les études sur le terrain, l'enregistrement et la recherche devraient accroître la sensibilisation aux noms. Orthographe des noms officiels : il faut respecter le choix de la communauté autochtone. Published as an English translation in Canoma 10.2.
- 1086 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Noms et lieux du Québec : dictionnaire illustré.
Sainte-Foy, Québec : Publications du Québec, 1994.
925 p. Cet ouvrage est le fruit d'une patiente recherche sur les noms de lieux du Québec tout en fondant ses bases sur des oeuvres précédentes. Des spécialistes en divers domaines offrent ainsi des explications sur l'histoire et la significations des noms, plusieurs d'entre eux étant d'origine autochtone.
- 1087 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Noms et lieux du Québec. Si chaque lieu m'était conté.
Québec: Les Publications du Québec, Micro-Intel, 1997.
Cédérom hybride Windows/Mac OS. Accès aux toponymes québécois, soient-ils des noms empruntés à des lieux étrangers, les nations autochtones, la religion chrétienne ou autre. En choisissant le thème "nations autochtones" on rejoint les noms de lieux autochtones, leur histoire, langue d'origine et signification.
- 1088 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Nunavik : un nouveau régionyme.
Le toponyme. 6.1 (juin 1988) : 2-3.
La Commission de toponymie a officialisé à sa réunion du mois d'avril 1988 le régionyme Nunavik pour désigner l'ensemble formé par les territoires inuit du Québec et les îles adjacentes. Kativik désigne le territoire administratif défini dans la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois. Une carte illustre les deux territoires.
- 1089 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Officialisation de 24 toponymes algonquins.
Communiqué. (19 oct. 1989) : 1.
Les 24 toponymes officialisés désignent des entités de Lac-Simon dans le territoire non organisé de Matchi-Manitou en Abitibi-Témiscamingue.
- 1090 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Officialisation de 91 toponymes montagnais.
Québec : 1990. Communiqué. Telbec : Réseau 1. (14 mars 1990).
2 p. La Commission de toponymie a officialisé 91 toponymes de langue montagnaise, situés sur les territoires de chasse et de pêche de la bande de Betsiamites. Les nouveaux toponymes officialisés désignent une grande diversité de types d'entités géographiques. Ces noms de lieux doivent être obligatoirement utilisés.
- 1091 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Officialisation de plus de 300 noms inuit.
Communiqué. (19 oct. 1989) : 1.
Les 300 toponymes officialisés désignent des entités géographiques situées dans ou près des échancrures du littoral québécois septentrional.

- 1092 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Origine de :
Le toponyme. 1985-
Abitibi, Arthabaska, Anticosti, Appalaches, Outaouais, Québec, Saguenay, etc. Étymologie de chacun avec variations. Publié périodiquement.
- 1093 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Politique relative aux noms autochtones.
Le toponyme. 7.2 (oct. 1989) : 1-2.
La Commission de toponymie reconnaît l'importance de la toponymie autochtone comme partie intégrante de notre patrimoine toponymique commun... 1. Principes fondamentaux. 2. Cadre d'application. 3. Normes.
- 1094 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Quatre-vingt cinq ans au service du patrimoine du Québec.
Canoma. 23.1 (juillet 1997) : 35-40.
Depuis 1912, la gestion des noms de lieux au Québec a été la préoccupation de la Commission. Entre autre, la Commission a adopté une politique relative aux noms autochtones.
- 1095 **Quebec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Quebec place names: statements on language policy.
Canoma. 10.2 (Dec. 1984): 10-12.
2. Amerindian and Inuit toponymy. Existing official names: the wish to preserve official Amerindian and Inuit names and increase their number. Usage: fundamental principle. Awareness of names to be increased by field surveys, recording and research. Spelling geographical names: choices of the Native communities to be respected. Translated from Québec Commission de toponymie: Noms de lieux au Québec, énoncés de politiques linguistiques.
- 1096 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1980-1981.
Québec : 1982.
6.3 Le milieu autochtone. Implication directe des autochtones dans l'inventaire de leurs toponymes usuels. 210 toponymes ont été officialisés cette année. Les interventions individuelles sont soumises aux commissaires pour étude. p. 28-29.
- 1097 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1981-1982.
Québec : 1982.
4.3 Le milieu autochtone. Contrat entre la Commission et le Conseil de bande pour la cueillette des toponymes usuels auprès des anciens. 555 toponymes ont été officialisés cette année. p. 31-32.
- 1098 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1982-1983.
Québec : 1984.
4.3 Le milieu autochtone. Cueillette des toponymes auprès des anciens et leur transposition en français. 1,856 toponymes ont été officialisés cette année. p. 24-25.
- 1099 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1983-1984.
Québec : 1984.
4.3 Le milieu autochtone. 305 noms de lieux, surtout cris et inuit, ont été officialisés cette année. Adoption d'une politique relative aux toponymes de langue amérindienne et inuit dans la Charte de la langue française.
- 1100 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1984-1985.
Québec : 1985.
4.3 Le milieu autochtone. 397 noms de lieux inuit ont été officialisés cette année, aussi bien que 896 toponymes amérindiens. p. 34.
- 1101 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1985-1986.
Québec : 1987.
6.2 Le milieu autochtone. 572 noms de lieux autochtones ont été officialisés. Début de publication de dossiers toponymiques. p. 26.

- 1102 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1986-1987.
Québec : 1988.
6.2 Le milieu autochtone. Deux inventaires spécifiques de toponymes autochtones ont été réalisés, soit sur les territoires des Montagnais, au nord de Sept-Iles et celui des Algonquins de Lac Simon. Officialisation de Pakuashipi. p. 26.
- 1103 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1987-1988.
Québec : 1988.
6.2 Le milieu autochtone. Officialisation de 123 toponymes algonquins. Traitement de 300 toponymes cris. Officialisation à date de 1,888 toponymes inuit. p. 25.
- 1104 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1988-1989.
Québec : 1989.
6.2 Le milieu autochtone. Répertoire de 761 nouveaux toponymes, dont 501 au cours de la seule année de référence. Officialisation du régionyme Nunavik. p. 29.
- 1105 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1989-1990.
Québec : 1990.
6.2 Le milieu autochtone. Officialisation de 89 toponymes algonquins de la bande de Lac-Simon et 91 toponymes montagnais de la bande de Betsiamites. p. 29.
- 1106 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1990-1991.
Québec : 1991.
7.3 Le milieu amérindien. 173 toponymes algonquins ont été officialisés cette année. La Commission entend procéder bientôt à une réévaluation de sa politique en matière de traitement des noms de lieux autochtones. p. 33.
- 1107 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1991-1992.
Québec : 1992.
7.3 Le milieu amérindien. La politique sur le traitement des noms autochtones a été retouchée. Officialisation du nom Mistissini.
- 1108 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1992-1993.
Québec : 1993.
5.3 Le milieu amérindien. La Commission a poursuivi l'application de sa Politique relative aux noms de lieux autochtones. Les noms d'une réserve et d'un établissement amérindiens ont été traités. Des inventaires de terrain ont été planifiés pour les villages algonquins de Pikogan, Témiscamingue et Winneway. 60 toponymes amérindiens ont été officialisés.
- 1109 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport annuel 1993-1994.
Québec : 1994.
À la p. 26 un résumé des changements qui se sont produits ou se produiront dans des noms de lieu autochtones. La société MatciteBeia vérifiera des toponymes auprès des Algonquins.
- 1110 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport d'étape concernant l'atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens (1979-1984).
Québec : 1984. Dossiers toponymiques, 19.
66 p. English title: Workshop on the Writing of Amerindian Place Names (1979-1984).
- 1111 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Rapport d'activité 1977-1980.
Québec : 1980.
2.2.2 Politique à l'égard des autochtones. Un redressement s'est amorcé depuis 1960. Les noms autochtones sont maintenant acceptés et on en fait la recherche grâce à des inventaires systématiques. Politique de normalisation. p. 10-12.

- 1112 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Répertoire toponymique du Québec 1987, supplément cumulatif 1993.
Québec : Les publications du Québec, 1993.
324 p. Liste des noms, des types d'entités, emplacement topographique et coordonnées.
- 1113 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Stage de formation en gestion toponymique.
Québec : 1989. Études et recherches toponymiques 13.
Actes du stage tenu à Québec du 7 au 19 août 1988... sous les auspices des Nations Unies... avec la participation du Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques. Le dossier autochtone par Alain Vallières p. 219-232.
- 1114 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Toponymes de langues amérindienne et inuit.
Le toponyme. 2.6 (mars 1985) : 2-3.
Préambule. Cadre général. Usage. Connaissance des noms. Écriture des noms de lieux. Règles. Modalité d'application.
- 1115 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Toponymie autochtone.
Le toponyme. 3.2 (juillet 1985) : 1; 4.6 (mars 1987) : 5-6.
On dénombre 7,434 noms de lieux autochtones officiels au Québec. En 1969, il y en avait 1,627. De 1969 à déc. 1984, 5,807 noms de lieux autochtones furent officialisés et le nombre de noms de lieux autochtones officiels fut presque quadruplé. En 1987, les noms de lieux autochtones occupent une place prépondérante au sein du corpus des noms de lieux officiels du Québec.
- 1116 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Toponymie québécoise au rythme des régions.
Canoma. 8.1 (juillet 1982) : 12-23.
Pour dix régions de la province : les caractéristiques toponymiques, les problèmes toponymiques. La présence des amérindiens et, des Inuits, dans le nord, a marqué considérablement la nomenclature géographique.
- 1117 **Québec (province). Commission de toponymie.**
Workshop on the Writing of American Place Names, 1979-1984.
see:
Workshop on the Writing of American Place Names.
- 1118 **Québec (province). Ministère des terres et forêts. Bureau du coordinateur ministériel en milieu amérindien et inuit.**
Répartition des terres selon la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois et la Convention du Nord-Est québécois.
Québec : 1979.
Carte de la région avec noms de lieux indigènes et eurogènes. Certains toponymes désignant les localités ne sont pas officiels.
- 1119 **Québec (province). Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones.**
Autochtones au Québec : 10 nations, 53 communautés.
Québec : 1988.
Cartes du Québec avec signalisation des endroits, avec leur nom indien, où les nations autochtones sont situées.
- 1120 **Québec (province). Secrétariat des activités gouvernementales en milieu amérindien et inuit.**
Nations autochtones du Québec.
Québec : Ministère des Communications, 1984.
Signification, en particulier, de toponymes inuit p. 159-163. Illustrations. Bibliographie.
- 1121 **Quinn, David B. et Rousseau, Jacques.**
Toponymes amérindiens du Canada chez les anciens voyageurs anglais, 1591-1602.
Cahiers de géographie de Québec. 10.20 (sept. 1966) : 263-277.
Les auteurs analysent les noms indiens de lieux dans les Maritimes et le golfe du Saint-Laurent. On examine en détail des noms comme Arambec, Cibo, Menay, Menego, Menequit, Naticotec, Tadoac ou Tadouac, Tadascu. Pour le document, on a recours largement au volume 3 de Hakluyt «Principles of navigation» et aux documents des premiers explorateurs français.

- 1122 **Racine, Bernard.**
À Laval, une centaine d'experts se penchent sur les noms propres : pourquoi Povungnituk signifie-t'il «ca pue»?
La Presse. (Montréal). (19 août 1987) : A6.
Plus de cent spécialistes mondiaux des noms propres participent au 16e Congrès international des sciences onomastiques à l'Université Laval. Le professeur Müller-Wille présente un recueil de 12,000 noms géographiques inuit.
- 1123 **Racine, Bernard.**
Noms propres, une science surprenante.
Le Devoir. (Montréal). (19 août 1987) : A2.
Plus de cent spécialistes mondiaux participent au 16e Congrès international des sciences onomastiques à l'Université Laval. Le professeur Ludger Müller-Wille présente un recueil de 12,000 noms géographiques inuit.
- 1124 **Rand, Silas Tertius.**
Dictionary of the language of the Micmac Indians who reside in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.
Halifax: Nova Scotia Printing Company, 1888.
286 p. English-Micmac only. Under many words he gives various phrases. The Micmac for many place names is given throughout the text.
- 1125 **Rand, Silas Tertius.**
First reading book in the Micmac language: comprising the Micmac numerals, and the names of the different kinds of beasts, birds, fishes, trees, etc. of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.
Halifax: Nova Scotia Print Co., 1875.
108 p. Contains "some of the Indian names of places and many familiar words and phrases, translated literally into English". Micmac place-names: p. 81-104.
- 1126 **Rand, Silas Tertius.**
Micmac names of places.
Hantsport, Nova Scotia: 1872.
On microfiche CPCGN file 123A. S.T. Rand sent to Dr. Dawson a list of Indian names he found, featuring Indian names, English names, signification and remarks.
- 1127 **Rand, Silas Tertius.**
Micmac place-names in the Maritime Provinces and Gaspé Peninsula.
see:
Anderson, William and Rand, Silas Tertius.
- 1128 **Rand, Silas Tertius.**
Rand's Micmac dictionary from phonographic word list transcribed and alphabetically arranged with a grammar and list of place names.
Charlottetown: Patriot, 1902.
192 p. Edited by Jeremiah S. Clark. Micmac-English only. Frequently gives different origins for the same name. Includes: Micmac place names in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, copied from Rand's manuscripts, and supplemented by help from other sources p. 177-192.
- 1129 **Rasmussen, Knud Johan Victor.**
Iglulik and Caribou Eskimo texts.
Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1930. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-1924 v. 7 no. 3.
160 p. Translated by W. Worster and W. E. Calvert. Contains: List of names of Iglulingmiut, Aivilingmiut and immigrated Netsilingmiut p. 81-88 at Naujan, Itibleriang, Maktoq, Igluligartjuk, Pikiulik and villages on Melville Peninsula around Iglulik. Place names according to Eskimo sketch maps from Iglulingmiut p. 89-99; place names according to sketch maps from Caribou Eskimos p. 146-161. Eleven sketch maps drawn by Eskimos.
- 1130 **Rasmussen, Knud Johan Victor.**
Intellectual culture of the Copper Eskimo.
Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1932. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-1924. v. 9.
350 p. Chp. 1. Distribution of population: western groups of Copper Eskimos p. 69-71. Chp. 2. Distribution of population between Queen Maud Sea and Bathurst Inlet p. 76-85. Chp. 3. Topography p. 86-89. Two sketch maps drawn by Eskimos. List of words for Umingmaktórmuit and Kangerjuarmuit p. 289-345.

- 1131 **Rasmussen, Knud Johan Victor.**
Netsilik Eskimos: social life and spiritual culture.
Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1931. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-1924. v. 3 no. 1-2. 542 p. Contains: the Seal Eskimos and their country, by settlement. The Ukuhikjalingmiut and their country by settlement. Eskimo topography around territory of Boothia Isthmus, Netsilik Lake, Adelaide Peninsula. Sketch maps drawn by Eskimos p. 92-113, 478-480.
- 1132 **Ratelle, Maurice.**
Contexte historique de la localisation des Attikameks et des Montagnais de 1760 à nos jours.
Québec : 1987.
Recherche historique approfondie sur ces deux Nations. Notes sur l'histoire des postes de traites fréquentés par les autochtones.
- 1133 **Rayburn, Alan.**
'88 Olympics: Calgary, Kananaskis and Mount Allan.
Canadian Geographic. 107.6 (Dec. 1987/Jan. 1988): 96-97.
Derivation of some place names from Indian practices, like the Bow River and the Nakiska.
- 1134 **Rayburn, Alan.**
A capital name from a fur-trading people.
Canadian Geographic. 116.2 (March/April 1996): 93.
Speculations on the Indian origin of the name of Canada's capital: Ottawa.
- 1135 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Acadia: origin of the name and its geographical and historical utilization.
Canadian Cartographer. 10.1 (June 1973): 26-43.
The Micmac termination Acadie (occurrence place) appears to have no bearing on the origin of the choronym. Aussi en français : Acadie : l'origine du nom... Canoma 2.1 (juillet 1976) : 1-5.
- 1136 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Acadie : l'origine du nom et son usage géographique et historique.
Canoma. 2.1 (juillet 1976) : 1-5.
Possiblement d'origine micmaque. English title: Acadia: origin of the name... Canadian Cartographer 10.1 (June 1973): 26-43.
- 1137 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Canada: a native name from the land.
Canadian Geographic. 109.6 (Dec. 89/Jan. 90): 121.
Origin of the name Canada. Main theory accompanied by alternative speculations, some of tenuous credibility.
- 1138 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 10. Nova Scotia.
Canoma. 15.2 (Dec. 1989): 10-15.
Last of the series of articles on the Chief Geographer's survey. Poor return of the survey in Nova Scotia. Examples of Tatamagouche, a name of Micmac origin. Map.
- 1139 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 2. Alberta.
Canoma. 5.1 (July 1979): 1-12.
James White's place name survey to postmasters received some letters which provided interesting folktales relating to the naming of features by Indians. An example is Spirit River of Cree origin. Details are provided by H.E. Calkin. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Etude toponymique du géographe en chef 1905-1909. 2. Alberta.
- 1140 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 3. Saskatchewan.
Canoma. 6.2 (Dec. 1980): 1-8.
James White's place name survey to postmasters received some letters which told about names like Nipawin, Nokomis, Saskatoon and Assiniboia, which may be traced to roots in Indian languages. A letter from George Arthur explains the Cree meaning of the name Wakaw. Origin of Qu'Appelle is explained. Personal names of noted Indians provided a source of place names.

- 1141 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 4. Manitoba.
Canoma. 7.1 (July 1981): 1-9.
James White's place name survey to postmasters received letters about several names of Cree, Ojibway, Sioux and Chipewyan origin, such as Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, The Pas, Wasagaming - Cree; Minitonas, Neepawa - Ojibway; Minnedosa, Napinka - Sioux.
- 1142 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 5. Northern Ontario.
Canoma. 8.1 (July 1982): 24-32.
James White's place name survey to postmasters received letters about names given as a result of misunderstanding Native languages. The Ojibway and Cree origins of names are explained. An Ojibway name is given for the Pic River.
- 1143 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 6. Southwestern Ontario.
Canoma. 9.1 (July 1983): 1-9.
The most notable contrast between Western Canada and Southwestern Ontario post offices is the marked deficiency of Ontario place names derived from Native languages. There are a few examples, such as Toronto, Niagara Falls, Waubauskene, Washago, Nanticoke and Waubuno. There seems to be an unstated antipathy for Native names by the British authorities in the late 1700s to mid-1800s.
- 1144 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 7. Central and Eastern Ontario.
Canoma. 10.1 (July 1984): 10-16.
There is a higher proportion of names of Native origin in Central and Eastern Ontario than in Southwestern Ontario. Ottawa, Muskoka, Oshawa and Gananoque are most prominent, but there are also Cataract, Iroquois, Algonquin, Coboconk, Bobcaygeon, Ormeroe, Magnetawan and Powassan. Manotick's Ojibway origin is explained.
- 1145 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 8. Quebec.
Canoma. 10.2 (Dec. 1984): 1-9.
"Almost more than anywhere else in the country, Quebec portrays an excellent variety of Native toponyms, as attested by Gaspé and Natashquan in the east, Témiscaming and Maniwaki in the west, Coaticook and Magog in the south and Chibougamau and Inukjuak in the north." Discusses the name Quyon and the Native origin of Rimouski. Bilingual publication. Titre français: Étude toponymique du géographe en chef 1905-1909.
- 1146 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909. 9. Prince Edward Island.
Canoma. 14.1 (July 1988): 28-34.
Prince Edward Island has very few names of Native origin, with less than 40 of its 2,200 names being either adaptations or translations of Native names. Tignish is of Micmac origin.
- 1147 **Rayburn, Alan.**
De Terra Nova à Pacific Rim et vers le nord à Auyuittuq : les diverses origines des noms de nos parcs nationaux.
Canoma. 11.1 (juillet 1985) : 1-5.
Les langues autochtones du Canada ont servi à nommer un certain nombre de parcs. Auyuittuq a été spécialement forgé à cette fin. On parle des noms Yoho, Kootenay, Pukaskwa, Kouchibouguac, Kejimikujik, Kluane, et Nahanni. En inuktitut, Auyuittuq signifie l'endroit qui ne fond pas. English title: From Terra Nova to Pacific Rim and north to Auyuittuq.
- 1148 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Dictionaries and lexicons of Amerindian languages as references in determining the origins of Canadian geographical names.
Ottawa: Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1967.
Unpaged, typed. Prepared for the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Most of the dictionaries described are either of Algonkian or Inuit linguistic groups.
- 1149 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Dictionary of Canadian place names.
Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1997.
461 p. A listing of 6225 geographical names with identification, location, toponymic information and historical background complete with dates. Many of these names are of Aboriginal origin, their provenance and meaning are reported.

- 1150 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Étude toponymique du géographe en chef 1905-1909. 2. Alberta.
Canoma. 5.1 (juillet 1979) : 1-12.
L'enquête toponymique de James White auprès des maîtres de poste fut répondue par plusieurs lettres racontant des histoires intéressantes concernant la dénomination d'entités par des autochtones. Un exemple est Spirit River d'origine crie. Les détails sont fournis par H.E. Calkin. Publication bilingue.
- 1151 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Étude toponymique du géographe en chef 1905-1909. 8. Québec.
Canoma. 10.2 (déc. 1984) : 1-9.
«Plus que n'importe où ailleurs au Canada, c'est au Québec que se reflète la grande variété des toponymes amérindiens : Gaspé et Natashquan dans l'est, Témiscaming et Maniwaki à l'ouest, Coaticook et Magog au sud, ainsi que Chibougamau et Inukjuak dans le nord.» L'auteur parle du nom Quyon et de l'origine autochtone de Rimouski. English title: Chief geographer's place name survey 1905-1909.
- 1152 **Rayburn, Alan.**
From Terra Nova to Pacific Rim and north to Auyuittuq: the diverse origins of our national park names.
Canoma. 11.1 (July 1985): 1-5.
Canada's Aboriginal languages contributed a number of names for parks with Auyuittuq bearing a name specially devised. Yoho, Kootenay, Pukaskwa, Kouchibouguac, Kejimikujik, Kluane, Nahanni are discussed. Auyuittuq in Inuktitut means place that does not melt. Bilingual publication. Titre français : De Terra Nova à Pacific Rim et vers le nord à Auyuittuq.
- 1153 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Geographical names of Amerindian origin in Canada.
Names. 15.3 (Sept. 1967): 203-215; 17.2 (June 1969): 149-158.
Presents some of the more prominent populated places and physical features with names originating from Amerindian languages. The guest editor of the Sept. 1967 issue, Hamill Kenny, questions some of the meanings p. 214-215. The French were probably more receptive to Native nomenclature than the British. Most of the Amerindian names in Canada are derived from one of the languages of the Algonkian linguistic group. An appreciation of Amerindian nomenclature is an element in the understanding of Canadian history and geography.
- 1154 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Geographical names of New Brunswick.
Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1975. Toponymy study 2.
304 p. p. 1-31 are a reprint of Ganong, William Francis, Monograph of the place-nomenclature of the province of New Brunswick, 1896, with corrections and additions from Ganong's personal copy. Contains Micmac and Malecite names p.10-17.
- 1155 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Geographical names of Prince Edward Island.
Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1973. Toponymy study 1.
135 p. By the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names. In relation to the other Maritime provinces, Prince Edward Island has very few names of Amerindian origin. Toponyms definitely derived from Micmac designations; names possibly of Micmac origin; and names taken from association with Micmacs; origin and use of names.
- 1156 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Geographical names of Renfrew County.
Nepean: Alan Rayburn Research Associates, 1989.
58 p. Investigation on the place names of Renfrew County for accuracy, recording, and comparisons. History and meaning of several names of Indian origin, p. 26-28. Map. Previously published in 1967 as Geographical Paper 40, by the Geographical Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.f
- 1157 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Great Divide passes in the Rockies.
Canadian Geographic. 106.2 (April/May 1986): 88-89.
History of the names of several passes on the Great Divide in the Rocky Mountains. Meaning of the Indian name for Crowsnest Pass, Vermilion Pass, and others.
- 1158 **Rayburn, Alan.**
How our national parks got their names.
Canadian Geographic. 105.1 (Feb./March 1985): 84-85.
The names of Canada's national parks reflect a variety of origins. Canada's Aboriginal languages contributed a number: Kouchibouguac, Kluane, Auyuittuq, Yoho, Kootenay, Pukaskwa, Mingan Archipelago, Kejimikujik, and Nahanni.

- 1159 **Rayburn, Alan.**
In Canso, survival is a tradition.
Canadian Geographic. 112.6 (Nov./Dec. 1992): 112-113.
Struggle for survival of the city. Micmac origin of the name, with different meaning interpretations.
- 1160 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Lake Laberge (rhymes with marge) and other Yukon names.
Canadian Geographic. 104.4 (Aug./Sept. 1984): 88.
Origin of Lake Laberge's name and statement about the meaning of the Indian names: Klondike and Yukon rivers.
- 1161 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Mackenzie expedition left a trail of names.
Canadian Geographic. 109.3 (June/July 1989): 84-85.
Eleven features are named for Sir Alexander Mackenzie in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, including Canada's longest river.
- 1162 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Magaguadavic: Big Eel his place.
Atlantic Advocate. 63.1 (Sept. 1972): 20-21.
About the history of the river and its name; about name changes. Comments on W.F. Ganong's examination of the name in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 1911. Reprinted: Onomastica 59-60 (June 1981): 38-41.
- 1163 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Major water features of the British Columbia Coast: names and generic terms.
Onomastica Canadiana. 72.2 (Dec. 1990): 45-56.
Analysis of generic terms used along the British Columbia coast, with definitions. On p. 49 mention of the use of the term Nootka, of Indian origin. Résumé en français.
- 1164 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Medicine Hat: mystery, romance, and hints of magic below.
Canadian Geographic. 104.3 (June/July 1984): 88.
Speculation on the origin of the name. Several stories are reported.
- 1165 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Miramichi: Jacques Cartier in the "land of the Micmacs".
Canadian Geographic. 104.2 (April/May 1984): 84.
Analysis of the root of the name since the time of Jacques Cartier.
- 1166 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Naming Canada: stories about place names from Canadian Geographic.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994.
271 p. This volume brings together over sixty columns that the author has published in Canadian Geographic. Native place names are found across the entire country, reflecting the First Nations' involvement in Canada's history.
- 1167 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Nanaimo: a city and a sweet dessert.
Canadian Geographic. 115.2 (March/April 1995): 78, 80.
Nanaimo, the name of a city and river on Vancouver Island, is derived from Snenéymexw, describing the great people of the Coast Salish t̓ɬəbəs.
- 1168 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Native names for native places.
Canadian Geographic. 107.2 (April/May 1987): 88-89.
About the change of name from Frobisher Bay to Iqaluit. Recognition of Native community names in preference to non-Native began in the western Arctic, where Tuktoyaktuk replaced Port Brabant in 1950. Gives changes in Quebec names. Elsewhere in Canada, the trend of changing community names to those used by Native people, where they form the majority of residents, is slowly picking up.
- 1169 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Native place names: we all have our favourites.
Canadian Geographic. 104.6 (Dec. 1984/Jan. 1985): 88.
The varied Native languages in Canada have given our toponymy a certain distinctiveness and rustic beauty.

- 1170 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Place names of Ontario.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997.
404 p. A listing of 2,285 names, with their history and location. On p. XVI of the introduction there is specific mention of the category of Aboriginal Names and Legends which is largely represented in the text.
- 1171 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Potpourri of favourite names.
Canadian Geographic. 108.5 (Oct./Nov. 1988): 96-97.
Analysis of the origin of some attractive place names across Canada, some of which are of Indian origin.
- 1172 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Roots and development of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.
see:
Kerfoot, Helen and Rayburn, Alan.
- 1173 **Rayburn, Alan.**
The other Mississippi River.
Canadian Geographic. 114.2 (March/April 1994): 80-81.
Speculations on the origin of the river's name, which could be Cree, Ojibwa or Algonquin, among other hypotheses.
- 1174 **Rayburn, Alan.**
The real story of how Toronto got its name.
Canadian Geographic. 114.5 (Sept./Oct. 1994): 68, 70.
Linguistically, the name originated as the Mohawk phrase tkaronto, later modified by French explorers and mapmakers.
- 1175 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Toponymy in Canada: progress and prospects from the perspective of the national name authority.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1981. Dossiers toponymiques, 11. Actes du mini-colloque sur la recherche toponymique par les organismes gouvernementaux.
#10: Indian and Inuit toponymy. Considerations on the naming practices of Indian and Inuit peoples.
- 1176 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Unfortunate connotations acquired by some Canadian toponyms.
Names. 36.3-4 (Sept./Dec. 1988): 187-192.
Changes introduced in several Canadian place names due to diverse considerations, such as meaning, spelling, origin, etc. A few examples of Ojibwa names.
- 1177 **Rayburn, Alan.**
Who's to blame for mistaken names?
Canadian Geographic. 113.4 (July/Aug. 1993): 74-75.
Examples of mistakes occurring through time in the writing of place names. One is of Indian origin: Madawaska River and it could be derived from the Matouoiescarini or the Maliseet language.
- 1178 **Rayburn, Alan, reviewer.**
Where the heck is Balaheck? Unusual place names from Eastern Ontario.
Onomastica Canadiana. 78.1 (June 1996): 27-29.
Review of M. Dawber's work. Correction of the meaning of the Algonquin place name Kamanisseg.
- 1179 **Raymond, W.O.**
Men-ah-quesk.
Acadiensis. 4 (1904): 312-319.
Notes on Maliseet name for site of Saint John.
- 1180 **Remie, Cornelius Hendrikus Wilhelmus.**
Het dagboek van Awongaitsiik 1958-1964: Een persoonlijk dokument van een Netjilik Eskimo.
Nijmegen: Katholieke Universiteit te Nijmegen, 1978.
2 vols. Contains illustrations and maps.

1181 **Richard, Marc.**

Action taken or proposed to apply United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names: the situation in Quebec.

Ottawa: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1989. Geographical names and the United Nations: papers presented by Canada. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 5, Montreal, 1987. 35-38.

Multilingual areas: the treatment of Native place names is regulated by a special policy. Names from unwritten languages: all of the Native languages spoken in Quebec now have a standardized system of transcription. Minority languages: the Commission adopts the written form of geographical names which is used by Native communities. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Mesures prises ou proposées pour assurer l'application des résolutions... [United Nations document E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].

1182 **Richard, Marc.**

Mesures prises ou proposées pour assurer l'application des résolutions de l'Organisation des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques : état de la situation au Québec.

Ottawa : Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, 1989. Noms géographiques et les Nations Unies : communications présentées par le Canada. Conférence des Nations Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques, 5, Montréal, 1987. 98-102.

Régions multilingues : une politique relative aux noms autochtones balise le traitement de ces noms. Noms géographiques empruntés à des langues non écrites. Toutes les langues autochtones parlées au Québec disposent maintenant d'une transcription normalisée. Problèmes des langues minoritaires. La Commission reprend à son compte l'écriture des noms géographiques utilisés par une communauté autochtone. Publication bilingue. English title: Action taken or proposed to apply United Nations resolutions... [Document des Nations Unies E/CONF.79/5/Add. 1].

1183 **Richardson, R. Alan.**

Acculturation among the Seven Islands Montagnais.

Montréal: McGill University, 1961.

176 p. M.A. thesis. Appendix: Montagnais place names p. 151-160.

1184 **Riewe, Rick, ed.**

Nunavut atlas.

Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1992. Circumpolar Research Series no. 2.

270 p. Second compilation of land use and renewable resource information published for the Inuit-occupied portion of the Northwest Territories. Valuable for geographical references; on the folding maps attached the Native place names can be found.

1185 **Ritter, John, et al. comp.**

The Selkirk Indian language noun dictionary (Northern Tutchone Athapaskan).

Whitehorse: 1977.

124 p. On p. 107-118 there is a list of 81 Native names for natural features which have an officially recognized English name as well. Translations are not listed and original descriptive meanings become just names.

1186 **Ritter, John T.**

Kutchin place-names: evidence of aboriginal land-use.

Dene rights: supporting research and documents. 3.2. The Dene and their land. Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories. (1976): 111-135.

Examines the results of a place-name study conducted among the Kutchin people of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and discusses the implications for a reconstruction of traditional land use. Toponyms provide valuable evidence concerning the history of the Kutchin.

1187 **Robinson, Mike, Garvin, Terry and Hodgson, Gordon.**

Mapping how we use our land.

Calgary: Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary, 1994.

35 p. Methodology on collecting and mapping of Aboriginal information data on place names, cabins, birds, big game, fish and others in the northeastern Alberta region.

1188 **Robinson, Percy James.**

Huron place-names on Lake Erie.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series, 40.2 (1946): 191-207.

A study of Father Pierre Pothier's list of 70 Huron place names on and adjacent to Lake Erie, collected in 1744-1781, published as Huron manuscripts from Rev. Pierre Pothier's collection in 1920 by the Ontario Archives, p. 155. Also uses an unpublished fragment of another Pothier manuscript in the Montréal municipal library.

- 1189 **Robinson, Percy James.**
Meanings and derivation of Indian site names in Huronia.
Orillia: 1941.
2 p. Reprinted from: Orillia Packet and Times, April 10, 1941.
- 1190 **Robinson, Percy James.**
Origin of the name Hochelaga.
Canadian Historical Review. 23 (Sept. 1942): 295-296.
Traces the derivation of the Indian name for Montréal.
- 1191 **Robinson, Percy James.**
Pothier : places aux français.
Bulletin des recherches historiques. 48 (déc. 1942) : 365-368.
Noms indiens et équivalents français. D'un manuscrit à la Bibliothèque municipale, Montréal. Dérivation et origine sont données en anglais.
- 1192 **Robinson, Percy James.**
Toronto during the French regime.
Toronto: Ryerson, 1933.
274 p. Contains: Appendix 1. The etymology of Toronto p. 221-225; Appendix 4. Hewlett, John N. B. Iroquois place names on the north shore of Lake Ontario p. 243; the name Toronto p. 255; more about Toronto p. 257-262.
- 1193 **Rogers, Edward S. and Smith, Donald B., eds.**
Aboriginal Ontario. Historical perspectives on the First Nations.
Toronto: Ontario Historical Studies Series, 1994.
448 p. On p. 129 map and names of Indian Villages and Reserves, Manitoulin Island.
- 1194 **Ronaghan, Allen.**
A Blackfoot landmark in east-central Alberta.
Alberta History. 43.4 (Autumn 1995): 25-26.
History of the Cree sacred place Akasu Spatinow, as it used to be called Sick Mountain.
- 1195 **Room, Adrian.**
Placenames of the world. Origins and meanings of the names for over 5000 natural features, countries, capitals, territories, cities and historic sites.
Jefferson: McFarland & Co., 1997.
441 p. The Americas have many names of Native American origin. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have names in many indigenous languages. Several appendices, and a glossary of languages cited of great usefulness.
- 1196 **Room, Adrian, comp.**
Place-names changes 1900-1991.
Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1993.
295 p. A listing of the officially decided or decreed place name changes some of which in Canada. It can be useful to trace Native places renaming, all over the world.
- 1197 **Ross, John, Sir.**
Narrative of a second voyage in search of a North-West Passage.
London: A.W. Webster, 1835.
And of a residence in the Arctic regions, during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. Some Native names in text.
- 1198 **Ross, W. Gilles.**
Whaling and Eskimos: Hudson Bay 1860-1915.
Ottawa: National Museum of Man, 1975.
164 p. Tribal names but no Native geographical names found. Whaling grounds were around Southampton Island. Extensive bibliography p. 153-164.
- 1199 **Rothschild, Ron A.**
Labrador winter. The ethnographic journals of William Duncan Strong, 1927-1928.
see: Leacock, Eleanor B. and Rothschild, Nan A.

- 1200 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
À propos de noms sauvages.
Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Québec. 11.5 (sept./oct. 1917) : 283-285.
Extrait de l'Action française, livraison de juin 1917. Une explication pour la multiplicité de vocables indiens ou bizarres dans la province de Québec. Tous les noms sauvages n'auraient dû être éliminés. Des vocables comme Manicouagan, Péribonca, etc. «plaisent par leur originalité... et ont le mérite de pouvoir être articulés et prononcés». Nous devrions retenir des dénominations sauvages consacrées par un long usage. Il faut les orthographier à la française, pas à la mode anglaise ou allemande.
- 1201 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Altération des noms de lieux.
Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Québec. 10.5 (sept./oct. 1916) : 282-284.
Remarques sur l'écriture des noms amérindiens.
- 1202 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Dictionnaire des rivières et lacs de la province de Québec.
Québec : dépt. des Terres et Forêts, 1914.
432 p. Renferme de nombreux noms autochtones.
- 1203 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Invasion des noms sauvages.
Bulletin du parler français au Canada. 7.5 (janv. 1908) : 162-170.
Insiste que les noms indigènes n'ont aucun sens pour l'auteur.
- 1204 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Lac Piakouakamy ou Lac Saint-Jean.
Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Québec. 13 (1919) : 82-83.
Réimpression commentée de l'histoire des noms autochtones selon les notes de l'explorateur Normandin.
- 1205 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Missisquoi, origine et signification de ce nom.
Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Québec. 4 (oct. 1910) : 248-251.
Se rapportant au nom d'une baie du lac Champlain et d'une rivière du nord du Vermont.
- 1206 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Nom de Manitoba.
Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Québec. 9 (1915) : 310-311.
Retrace l'origine autochtone du nom.
- 1207 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Noms géographiques de la province de Québec et des provinces maritimes empruntés aux langues sauvages.
Québec : Marcotte, 1906. Publication de la Société du parler français au Canada.
110 p. «Avec carte indiquant les territoires occupés autrefois par les autochtones; étymologie, traduction et orthographe.» Noms classés par ordre alphabétique, en montagnais, micmac, cri, algonquin, malécite, abénakis. Indique la localisation, la prononciation, l'histoire et la signification; cite les autorités.
- 1208 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Noms géographiques de Québec, conférence de M. l'abbé H. Simard.
Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Québec. 10 (1916) : 74-75.
Simard déplore la prévalence des noms autochtones sur la carte du Canada. Rouillard se porte à la défense de leur utilisation en se servant de l'histoire.
- 1209 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Noms sauvages.
Bulletin du parler français au Canada. 8.3 (nov. 1909) : 97-100.
Lettre à A. Rivard, Secrétaire de la Société du parler français au Canada. «Il faudrait s'arrêter à l'établissement d'une Commission composée d'experts qui aurait le pouvoir de faire le triage des noms sauvages... de n'accepter que ceux qui présentent quelque intérêt...» Une liste de noms géographiques sauvages : Outaouais, Abitibi, etc.

- 1210 **Rouillard, Eugène.**
Noms sauvages : étymologie.
Québec : Marcotte, 1905.
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- 1252 **Scadding, Henry.**
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372 p. About the Mississauga Indians. Map at p.18 gives Mississauga place names at the western end of Lake Ontario. Appendix 3 p. 255-257. Mississauga place names: as currently known in English; as pronounced by the Mississaugas; significance; source. Comments by Basil Johnston. Bibliography p. 339-360.
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Rogers, Edward S. and Smith, Donald B., eds.
- 1289 **Smith, Dwight L.**
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- 1296 **Smyth, David.**
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- 1337 **Thistle, Paul C.**
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- 1338 **Thom, Margaret M. and Blondin-Townsend, Ethel.**
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Chapter IV. Naming of places after Indian women. Lake Marinuka for a Winnebago woman. Lake Tekakwitha for Kateri Tehakwitha, the first North American Indian saint. List of works on U.S. Indian place names.
- 1380 **Vogel, Virgil J.**
Placenames from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha".
Names. 39.3 (Sept. 1991): 261-268.
Influence on the adoption of Indian placenames in North America from the 1855 poem. Aboriginal terms come from mythology, flora, fauna and cultural objects.
- 1381 **Voorhis, Ernest.**
Historic forts and trading posts of the French regime and of the English trading companies.
Ottawa: Dept. of the Interior, 1930.
188 p. Alphabetical list of forts and posts with their history. Map of Canada showing historic forts and trading posts. Indian villages under protection. A few Native names.
- 1382 **Wadden, Marie.**
Nitassinan: the Innu struggle to reclaim their homeland.
Toronto: Douglas and McIntyre, 1991.
218 p. Map on p. 2 with Innuaimun and corresponding English or French place names.
- 1383 **Wagner, Henry R.**
The cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the year 1800.
Amsterdam: N. Israel, 1968.
543 p. Vol. I. The lists of place names still in use and of obsolete place names, may be helpful to locate toponyms of Native origin.
- 1384 **Walbran, John T., Captain.**
British Columbia coast names, 1592-1906: their origin and history.
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1972.
546 p. First published Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1909. To which are added a few names in adjacent United States territory. Arranged alphabetically by name. Names recorded and researched by Captain Walbran of C.G.S. Quadra. Includes some Native names.
- 1385 **Waldman, Carl.**
Atlas of the North American Indian.
New York: Facts on File, 1985.
276 p. Maps and illustrations by Molly Braun. Contains Indian tribes of U.S. and Canada p. 222-233; Indian bands in Canada p. 239-244; Inuit communities in Canada p. 244; major Indian place names in U.S. and Canada, with etymology p. 244-260; Indian museums and archaeological sites in Canada p. 265; bibliography.
- 1386 **Walker, Ernest G.**
Wanuskewin Heritage Park: understanding the cultural legacy of the Northern Plains Indians.
Saskatchewan History. 44.3 (Autumn 1992): 81-85.
Inauguration of the park as a centre portraying the cultural history of the Northern Plains Indians. Etymology of its name, which is of Cree origin.
- 1387 **Walker, Richard and Wilkinson, David B.**
Central Carrier bilingual dictionary.
Fort St. John, B. C.: Summer Institute of Linguistics and Carrier Dictionary Committee, 1974.
397 p. Central Carrier to English p. 1-292; English to Central Carrier p. 295-340. A few geographical names. Athapaskan dialect map; grammar sketch.
- 1388 **Wallace, A.W.**
The White Roots of Peace.
Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1946.
66 p. The legend of Deganawidah who was born at Tkahaánaye on Lake Ontario.

- 1389 **Wallis, Ruth Sawtell.**
Micmac Indians of Eastern Canada.
see:
Wallis, Wilson D. and Wallis, Ruth Sawtell.
- 1390 **Wallis, Wilson D. and Wallis, Ruth Sawtell.**
Micmac Indians of Eastern Canada.
Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1955.
515 p. Local geography p. 102-103. Mentions 305 Indian names collected by Peter Ginnish.
- 1391 **Walters, Frank.**
Cow-wis-stow-win-dak: all sand and no trees.
Selkirk Journal. (Nov. 21, 1989): 19.
Discusses the early residents and their customs along Netley creek. Mention of the Mississippi River.
- 1392 **Walton, Ivan H.**
Origin of names on the Great Lakes.
Names. 3.4 (Dec. 1955): 239-246.
Origins of names of the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers and canals. Indian origins and meanings given.
- 1393 **Warkentin, John and Ruggles, Richard I.**
Manitoba historical atlas: a selection of facsimile maps, plans and sketches from 1612-1629.
Winnipeg: Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 1970.
Some maps have Native names.
- 1394 **Warne, Janet L.**
Evaluation of Abenaki orthographies.
Atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens. Québec: 1979. 129-154.
Study of popular orthographies of the western (St. Francis) branch of Abenaki. Evaluates orthographies of Joseph Laurent, Henry Masta, Gordon Day, and two of Janet Warne. Recommends the last for new toponyms in the St. Francis River region.
- 1395 **Warne, Janet L.**
Inventaire des toponymes abénakis du Québec : Rapport final.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1979.
85 p. Histoire des Abénakis, enquêtes et fichier toponymique.
- 1396 **Watt, Erik.**
The town that was. Iqaluit has come a long way from its raffish early years as a shanty town that sprang up on the edge of a U.S. base.
Up-here. 12.2 (March/April 1996): 22-25.
Description of Iqaluit, formerly Frobisher Bay. Mention of other Native place names substituting English ones.
- 1397 **Weber, Linna.**
Franz Boas' Inuit geographical survey.
Northern Raven. 4.2 new series (Fall 1984): 2.
During a voyage to Cumberland Sound in 1883 Franz Boas mapped the southern Baffin Island coast and included all geographical names the Inuit gave him. The map, published in Baffin Island in 1885, is surprisingly accurate and has nearly 1,000 Inuit place names for geographical features. During the last few generations about 1/3 of the names have been lost as the older hunters died. There is a wealth of information contained in Inuit geographical names.
- 1398 **Weber, Linna.**
From survey to status: processing indigenous names.
Montréal : 1985.
Paper presented to the Colloquium of Dynamics of Cultural Development: Indigenous places in the North, McGill University, 1985.
- 1399 **Weber, Linna.**
Inuit place name inventory of Northwestern Québec-Labrador.
see:
Müller-Wille, Ludger and Weber, Linna.

- 1400 **Weber Müller-Wille, Linna.**
Northern landscapes: the transfers from oral tradition to written opus.
Sainte-Foy: GETIC, Université Laval, 1992. Social Sciences in the North 1992. Müller-Wille, Ludger, ed.
Abstract of paper presented at the 1st International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. Discussion on the benefits and disadvantages of large-scale surveys conducted between 1981-91 to collect Inuit place names in the Eastern and Central Canadian Arctic.
- 1401 **Weller, F.S.**
Nottaway River, showing Ontario, and most of Quebec, including James Bay (map).
Ottawa: National Map Collection, Public Archives Canada, 1897.
Scale 1" represents 25 miles. Shows portages, Hudson Bay Company posts, names of lakes and rivers, many names based on Indian names from survey by Dr. R. Bell.
- 1402 **Wells, Roger and Kelly, John W.**
English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English vocabularies.
Washington: Bureau of Education, 1890. Circular of Information 2.
72 p. The English-Eskimo vocabulary contains 1750 words. The Eskimo-English vocabulary has over 2,000 words. The Eskimo names for 45 features known by English names are given. Particularly in the area of the Mackenzie Delta.
- 1403 **Werier, Val.**
A name for the Guinness book.
Winnipeg: 1986. Winnipeg Free Press. (July 23, 1986).
Several Native names are discussed, including Kapeekwanapeekpakeecheewonk Rapids.
- 1404 **Whalley, George.**
Legend of John Hornby.
Toronto: Macmillan, 1962.
367 p. About Hornby's life, travels in the Canadian North and last winter on the Thelon River. Appendix B. Place names. Arranged by topographical area. Place names entered from manuscript maps of Hornby and George Douglas identified. Gives information about origin of the names.
- 1405 **Wheeler, Everett Pepperrell.**
List of Labrador Eskimo place names.
Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953. Anthropological Series 34. Bulletin. National Museum of Canada 131 (1953): 1-105.
105 p. Contains maps and charts. Based on years of travel in the Nain-Okak region. Table of 523 names with sources and location, extent and literal translation. Tabulated according to the orthography recommended by the CPCGN. Following each term is modified Bourquin orthography.
- 1406 **White, James.**
Place names in Georgian Bay (including the North Channel).
Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records. XI (1913): 5-81.
List of place names with their origin and meaning. Some of the names are of Indian origin, their meaning, often descriptive, is explained.
- 1407 **White, James.**
Place-names in Quebec.
see:
Canada. Geographic Board. Ninth report, 1910.
- 1408 **White, James.**
Place-names in the Rocky Mountains between the 49th parallel and the Athabaska River.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series, 10.2 (May 1916): 501-535.
List of place names in the Rocky Mountains and circumstances attending their names. Some Native names. Explains "the remarkable paucity of Indian names".
- 1409 **White, James.**
Place-names - Northern Canada.
see:
Canada. Geographic Board. Ninth report, 1910.
- 1410 **Wilkinson, David B.**
Central Carrier bilingual dictionary.
see:
Walker, Richard and Wilkinson, David B.

- 1411 **Wilson, Tuzo.**
New light on Heame.
Beaver. 280 (June 1949): 14-18.
The author argues that Samuel Heame's "Thieweyaza Yeth" lake is the lake now called Hill Island lake. Maps.
- 1412 **Windspeaker Staff Writers.**
Travelling the Red Road. Culture, history, festivities, sports - there's hundreds of reasons to yell "Stop the car".
Windspeaker. 12.4 (1994): Insert: Guide to Indian Country: 2-4.
Explores the beauty of First Nations communities in each province, giving place names in English and often in Indian with English translation, and meaning.
- 1413 **Winearls, Joan.**
Mapping Upper Canada 1780-1867. An annotated bibliography of manuscript and printed maps.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991.
986 p. The maps listed in this bibliography document the changes in Upper Canada's growth in the 87 years before Confederation. Invaluable reference tool for place name research.
- 1414 **Wintenberg, W.J.**
Early names of the Ottawa River.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 3rd series 32.2 (1938): 97-105.
The Ottawa River has been known by at least nine different names. The names are discussed in chronological order and some are of Indian origin.
- 1415 **Winter, Barbara J.**
1982 Mackenzie River Cabin Survey.
see:
Hanks, Christopher C. and Winter, Barbara J.
- 1416 **Winter, Barbara J.**
Dene place names as an organizing principle in ethnoarchaeological research.
see:
Hanks, Christopher C. and Winter, Barbara J.
- 1417 **Winter, Barbara J.**
Local knowledge and ethnoarchaeology.
see:
Hanks, Christopher C. and Winter, Barbara J.
- 1418 **Witsuwit'en People.**
The Witsuwit'en atlas.
Hazelton, B.C.: Gitksan Witsuwit'en Tribal Council, 1988. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.
- 1419 **Wolfart, H. Christoph.**
Bibliography of Algonquian linguistics.
see:
Pentland, David H. and Wolfart, H. Christoph.
- 1420 **Wonders, William C.**
Alaska highway explorer: place names along the Adventure Road.
Victoria: Horsdal & Schubart, 1994.
78 p. The Alaska Highway traverses an area where only fifty years ago no overland route existed. Place names along the way serve as reminders of that earlier era for the curious passer-by; many Native names are listed here with their location, history and Native meaning.
- 1421 **Wonders, William C.**
Alaska Highway - names along the road.
Canoma. 18.2 (Dec. 1992): 1-11.
Place names along the Alaska Highway serve as reminders of the early era of the area. List of names, many of which are of Native origin. Their history, location, etymology and previous names are given.

1422 **Wonders, William C.**

Native claims and place names in Canada's western Arctic.

Canadian Journal of Native Studies. 7.1 (1987): 111-120.

The federal government requires agreement by Native groups about areas of overlapping land use prior to the settlement of comprehensive land claims in the Northwest Territories. Research into toponymy proved useful in documenting Dene/Metis patterns of distribution. Inuvialuit data were less complete.

1423 **Wonders, William C.**

Native place names and land occupancy in the Northern Mackenzie Valley area.

Canoma. 10.1 (July 1984): 24-29.

Dene place names occur extensively within the areas designated as "traditional Inuvialuit lands" in parts of the mainland in the lower Mackenzie Valley, thereby substantiating the Dene claims to a traditional presence within parts of those areas. The Mackenzie Delta initially seems to have been used seasonally by Inuvialuit. Not until the present century did both Inuvialuit and Dene move into the Delta on a permanent basis. Only when Inuvialuit place name analysis is available will it be possible to make a comparable evaluation of the southward occupancy of the Inuvialuit with the northward occupancy by Dene in the overlap areas.

1424 **Wonders, William C.**

Overlapping land use and occupancy of Dene, Metis, Inuvialuit and Inuit in the Northwest Territories.

Ottawa: Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1984.

103 p. Contains maps, tables, bibliography. Land occupancy of the Native groups (after Petitot). Linguistic classification of place names in the West Arctic (part), based on Émile Petitot. Dene place names in the Western Arctic sector... Bearlake Indian place names.

1425 **Wonders, William C.**

Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.

Canoma. 12.2 (déc. 1986) : 19-21.

2. Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones, Ottawa, mai 1986. Plus de 80 participants y ont assisté. Le CCRT a recommandé l'adoption des résolutions du colloque à sa réunion du 30 octobre. Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques a pris des mesures à ce sujet en 1987. English version: Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.

1426 **Wonders, William C.**

Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.

Canoma. 11.2 (déc. 1985) : 17-19.

Explique le projet de Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones qui aura lieu à Ottawa du 7 au 9 mai 1986 et en donne le programme. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.

1427 **Wonders, William C.**

Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.

Canoma. 13.2 (déc. 1987) : 19-28.

2. Colloque sur les noms géographiques autochtones de 1986. Rapport d'activités sur l'application des résolutions au Québec, à Terre-Neuve et au Manitoba. Les groupes autochtones de la Colombie-Britannique et du Yukon ont réagi favorablement à l'exercice. On estime qu'il faut encourager les groupes autochtones en approuvant les résolutions. Annexe 1. Recommandation au sujet de l'approbation des noms dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il est recommandé : que le maintien de la reconnaissance des noms établis depuis longtemps à titre de noms officiels parallèles soit pris en considération. Publication bilingue. English title: Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.

1428 **Wonders, William C.**

Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.

Canoma. 11.2 (Dec. 1985): 17-19.

Explains plans and programme for the Native Geographical Names Symposium to be held in Ottawa, May 7-9, 1986. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.

1429 **Wonders, William C.**

Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.

Canoma. 12.2 (Dec. 1986): 19-21.

2. Native Geographical Names Symposium, Ottawa, May 1986. Over 80 participants attended. At the ACTR meeting on Oct. 30, the Committee recommended that the resolutions of the symposium be adopted. Action for 1987 was recommended to the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.

- 1430 **Wonders, William C.**
Report of the Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research.
Canoma. 13.2 (Dec. 1987): 19-28.
2. Native Geographical Names Symposium 1986. Reports on progress in addressing the resolutions were received from Quebec, Newfoundland and Manitoba. Favourable comments came from Indian groups in British Columbia, and a positive reaction came from the Yukon. It was urged that encouragement be given to Native groups by approval of the resolutions. Annex 1. Alternate Names. Recommendation concerning approval of names in the N.W.T. As approval begins for Native names, there continues recognition of long-established names as parallel official names. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Rapport du Comité consultatif de la recherche toponymique.
- 1431 **Wood, William C.H.**
Place names of Quebec.
University Magazine, Montréal. 11 (1912): 220-231.
Some Indian names with meanings, p. 220-223.
- 1432 **Woodward, Rocky.**
Indian legend reveals how Cut Knife got its name.
Windspeaker. 8.17 (Nov. 9, 1990): 18.
Legend of how the town of Cut Knife, Saskatchewan got its name; home of the largest tomahawk.
- 1433 **Workshop on the Writing of Amerindian Place Names, 1979-1984.**
Progress report.
Québec : Commission de toponymie, 1984. Dossiers toponymiques, 19.
43 p. Produced by Jean Leclerc. English version of Rapport d'étape concernant l'atelier sur l'écriture des noms de lieux amérindiens. Report on the action taken on the 19 resolutions passed in 1979. The Commission de toponymie has carried out numerous toponymic surveys. Fifteen toponymic inventories have been conducted in Amerindian territories and several thousand toponyms have been collected from the Amerindians, particularly Elders. Six Amerindian nations were contacted concerning surveys.
- 1434 **Wright, Allen A.**
Prelude to Bonanza. The discovery and exploration of the Yukon.
Sidney, B.C.: Gray's Publ. Ltd., 1976.
321 p. History of the pre-Klondike era. Place names throughout the book with alternate spellings. Maps.
- 1435 **Wright, Ronald.**
Beyond words: why should anyone care if the languages of the Yukon are dying?
Saturday Night. 103.4 (April 1988): 38-48.
In the Yukon seven Native languages, Loucheux, Han, Northern Tutchone, Southern Tutchone, Kaska, and Tagish (all Athapaskan) and Tlingit (a language on its own) are fighting extinction. When a language dies, the world it described is dismantled too - place name by place name, custom by custom, saga by saga.
- 1436 **Yeo, W.B.**
Geographic names in the vicinity of Banff.
Canoma. 3.2 (Dec. 1977): 6-12.
Gives origins of the name Minnewanka. Bilingual publication. Titre français : Noms géographiques des environs de Banff.
- 1437 **Yeo, W.B.**
Noms géographiques des environs de Banff.
Canoma. 3.2 (déc. 1977) : 6-12.
Donne l'origine du nom Minnewanka. Publication bilingue. English title: Geographic names in the vicinity of Banff.
- 1438 **[Yukon Geographical Names Board].**
Yukon Geographical Names Program.
Whitehorse: Heritage Branch, Dept. of Tourism, Government of the Yukon, [1991].
Pamphlet. Names in the Yukon's eight Aboriginal languages serve as a legacy of generations spent on the land. Guidelines for name proposals and for changes to existing names.
- 1439 **Yukon Historical Association and Museum Association, comp.**
The Kohklux map.
[Whitehorse]: 1996.
Historical background and usage of the famous Tlinget map, drawn by Kohklux in 1867 for George Davidson, up to and including the association that today's modern Tlinget have with this map.

1440 **Yukon Native Language Centre.**

Dákeyi (Our Country).

Whitehorse: Yukon College, 1997.

CD-ROM. Place names feature prominently in Southern Tutchone oral narrative, and virtually all their traditional territory is named in the language. This CD-ROM was developed specifically to meet the needs of high-school students and others studying Southern Tutchone language and culture. Maps, photos.

1441 **Yukon Native Language Centre.**

Yukon Native peoples and languages.

Whitehorse: [1993].

Map - it shows the areas traditionally occupied by speakers of Yukon Native languages.

1442 **Yukon Tourism Heritage Branch.**

Yukon River heritage. An illustrated introduction for river travellers.

(Whitehorse): Yukon Tourism Heritage Branch, [1997].

Notebook style with maps. History and description of locations along the river, of which some have an Indian name, whose meaning is explained.

1443 **Zeilig, Ken and Zeilig, Victoria.**

Ste. Madeleine: community without a town - Metis Elders in interview.

Winnipeg: Pemmican Publications Inc., 1987.

205 p. Story of a small Metis community in Manitoba destined to become community pastureland. Discusses place names in the vicinity.

1444 **Zeilig, Victoria.**

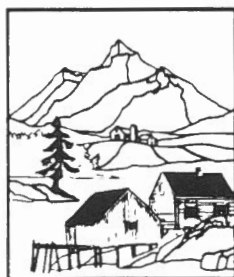
Ste. Madeleine.

see:

Zeilig, Ken and Zeilig, Victoria.

**SOME REFERENCES TO ABORIGINAL GEOGRAPHICAL
NAMES IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

**QUELQUES RÉFÉRENCES À DES TOPONYMES
AUTOCHTONES D'AUTRES PAYS**



CPCGN-CPCNG
1897-1997



- 1445 **Adkin, G.L.**
Great Harbour of Tara.
Whitecombe and Tombs, 1959.
145 p. Traditional Maori place names and sites.
- 1446 **Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y.**
Multilingual and monolingual place names in Tariana.
Names. 44.4 (Dec. 1996): 272-290.
Tariana is the only Arawak language spoken in the linguistic area of the Vaupes River basin of Amazonia. The names are divided in groups according to their properties.
- 1447 **Alexander, Clarence.**
Gwichin Athapaskan place names.
see:
Caulfield, Richard A. and Peter, Walter A. and Alexander, Clarence.
- 1448 **Algeo, John.**
Australianness of Australian placenames.
Names. 36. 3-4 (Sept./Dec. 1988): 173-185.
The largest single category of Australian names, 29 percent, is of those derived from Aboriginal languages. They range from the national capital, Canberra, to such tongue-twisters as Warrawarrapiraliullamalulacupalunya in the Northern Territory. These provide the most distinctively Australian flavour to the toponymy of the country.
- 1449 **Andersen, Johannes Carl.**
Maori place names.
Polynesian Society of New Zealand, 1942.
409 p. Also contains personal names and names of colours, weapons and natural objects. Conceptual naming. Stories of journeys showing how Maori names were given. Shows how Maori names reveal their origin in the Pacific.
- 1450 **Andrup, G.**
Former Eskimo settlements on the east coast of Greenland between Scoresby Sound and the Angmagsalik District.
Meddelelser om Grønland. 28 (1909): 285-328.
Table of places, latitude and longitude, number of house ruins, tent rings, graves. p. 296.
- 1451 **[Anon.]**
Canberra's suburb and street names.
Canberra: A.C.T. Government, 1992.
5 parts. Speculations on the origin and meaning of the name Canberra, the most widely accepted being "a meeting place" in Aboriginal languages. Some of the suburb and street names and their history pertain to Aboriginal languages.
- 1452 **[Anon.]**
Chickasaw deerskin map.
Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the Colonial Southeast. Wood, P.H. et al. p. 297.
"A map describing the situation of the several Nations of Indians between South Carolina and the Mississippi; was copied from a draught drawn upon a deer skin by an Indian Cacique and presented to Francis Nicholson Esqr. Governor of Carolina".
- 1453 **[Anon.]**
Fortegnelse over grønlandske stednavne: a listing of Greenlandic place names.
Grønland. 7 (1983): 215-220.
Only very few Greenlandic maps have been issued with the new place names. The official names appearing here have been worked out by the Information Service of the Home Rule Government in cooperation with Robert Petersen of the Inuit Institute.
- 1454 **[Anon.]**
Native place names get more attention.
Northland News. (Nov. 1985): 2.
Monthly newspaper published by Fairbanks Daily News-Miner.

- 1455 **[Anon.]**
The Eastern Maine Canoe Trail. Indian legacy. Many names reflect canoeists' point of view [Online]. 1997.
Available telnet: <http://www.destinationmaine.com/canoe/names.html>
Examples of Indian place names, with their meaning and location from Fannie Hardy Eckstrom's book "Indian Place Names of the Penobscot Valley and the Maine Coast".
- 1456 **Arney, Roberta, comp.**
Lurline H. Coltharp collection of onomastics: a bibliography.
El Paso: University of Texas at El Paso Library, 1990.
43 p. Onomastic bibliography in which some entries refer to Aboriginal toponymy mostly in the U.S. Published periodically.
- 1457 **Arundale, Wendy H. and Jones, Eliza.**
Historic land use processes in Alaska's Koyukuk River area.
Arctic. 42.2 (June 1989): 148-162.
Allakaket area Koyukon people in Alaska are helping to record data on important sites and events. Ethnoarchaeological approaches are used, including place-name research and Binford's models of settlement systems and site mobility. Data are made available to local Native people and archaeologists. The Koyukon became more logistically organized as they became more sedentary, which has interesting archaeological implications. Map of sites with Native names p. 158.
- 1458 **Ashley, Leonard R.N.**
Vanishing American names: Amerind toponyms in New York.
Saranac Lake: North Country Community College Press, 1980. Names, northeast Amerindian names. Heller, Murray, ed.
Extent to which Amerindian place names have been obliterated around New York City, p. 79-85.
- 1459 **Ashley, Leonard R.N.**
What's in a name? Everything you wanted to know.
Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1989.
Part two: Places, no. 12: Amerindian names. P. 94-101. Observations on the way Aboriginal place names get their spelling mangled through the years, according to the current attitudes towards Native people. Bibliography on p. 100-101 on "Indian Place Names in North America".
- 1460 **Atchison, John.**
Naming outback Australia.
Québec : Presses de l'Université Laval, 1990. Proceedings of the XVIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences: Québec, 1987. (1990): 151-162.
Endorsement of the policy of preference of indigenous place names. Orthography debates still ongoing. Evaluation of trends and practices.
- 1461 **Aurousseau, M.**
Rendering of geographical names.
Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood, 1975.
145 p. First published 1957. Study of names. Geographical names. Systems of writing. Transformation of systems. Identification of places. English usage. International usage. Authorities. Some remarks on Native or local place-names, vernacular spelling, etc.
- 1462 **Baker, Ronald L.**
From Needmore to Prosperity. Hoosier place names in folklore and history.
Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995.
371 p. This book deals with the folklore and history of the names of populated places in Indiana. In alphabetical order with pronunciation. The names of Indian origin have their meaning explained. Extensive bibliography.
- 1463 **Baker, Ronald L. and Carmony, Marvin.**
Indiana place names.
Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1975.
196 p. 1.93% of the settlement names are of Indian origin, while 32.90% of the stream and lake names in this study are Indian names. List of names with meaning.
- 1464 **Barbour, Philip L.**
On considering the feasibility of establishing key-spellings for Indian place-names in the index to Complete Works of Captain John Smith.
Papers of the Twelfth Algonquin Conference. Cowan, William, ed. (1981): 21-30.
Powhatan. Gives a tentative list of key-spellings.

- 1465 **Barbour, Philip L.**
The Jamestown voyages under the First Charter 1606-1609.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. Works issued by the Hakluyt Society, 2nd series no. 137.
524 p. The maps and the Index of Persons and Places are a good source of Indian place names of Virginia.
- 1466 **Barbour, Philip L.**
The Jamestown voyages under the First Charter 1606-1609.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. Works issued by the Hakluyt Society, 2nd series no. 136.
247 p. The map on p. 169 shows all the Indian place names of Chesapeake Bay.
- 1467 **Barbour, Philip L.**
The three worlds of Captain John Smith.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1964.
553 p. Throughout the book Indian place names, and their English counterpart, can be found.
- 1468 **Barnes, Will C.**
Arizona place names.
Tucson: University of Arizona, 1935. General Bulletin no. 2. University of Arizona Bulletin VI.1 (1935).
503 p. List of names with name origin, often Indian, place description, meaning of name. The author has been gathering information from old timers, Indians, Mexicans, cowboys, sheep-herders, historians, etc. to put together the origin and meaning of Arizona names.
- 1469 **Basso, K.H.**
Western Apache place-name hierarchies.
Washington: American Ethnological Society, 1984. Naming Systems. Tooker, E., ed. 78-94.
Place name terminologies provide access to cultural principles with which members of human communities organize and interpret their physical surroundings. Place names are given with spelling and meaning. Tables. Glossary.
- 1470 **Basso, Keith H.**
"Speaking with names": language and landscape among the Western Apache.
Cultural Anthropology. 3.2 (May 1988): 99-130.
One method of evaluating the role of landscapes and their implications is for ethnographers to study Native place names and the social function of their use. Data from the Western Apache of Cibecue, Arizona are used to illustrate ways the power of place names is used to make moral commentaries and relieve tension or anxiety.
- 1471 **Basso, Keith H.**
"Stalking with stories": names, places and moral narratives among the Western Apache.
Text, play and story: the construction and reconstruction of self and society. Proceedings. American Ethnological Society. Washington: American Anthropological Association, 1984. 19-55.
Focuses on five spoken texts in which members of the contemporary Western Apache community at Cibecue express claims about themselves, their language and lands. 296 Apache place names in the sample. Western Apaches favour place names that provide precise and accurate information about observable features of the natural landscape.
- 1472 **Basso, Keith H.**
Western Apache language and culture: essays in linguistic anthropology.
Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1990.
195 p. On p. 105, on the importance of place names for Western Apache, with examples, stories, historical tales, morphology, functions and social context.
- 1473 **Beattie, Herries.**
Maori place names of Canterbury.
Otago Daily Times, 1945.
120 p. 1,000 hitherto unpublished names collected from Maori sources.
- 1474 **Beattie, Herries.**
Maori place names of Otago.
Otago Daily Times, 1944.
95 p. Hundreds of unpublished names with numerous authentic traditions, told by Maoris.

- 1475 **Beattie, Herries.**
Our southernmost Maoris.
Otago Daily Times, 1954.
160 p. Conceptual naming. From old Maori people.
- 1476 **Beeler, Madison S.**
On etymologizing Indian place names.
Names. 5.4 (Dec. 1957): 236-240.
The study of American place names of Indian origin, on a more solid basis, will become increasingly feasible as our knowledge of the Native languages grows. Here is a field peculiarly American with problems, methods and the possibility of results distinct from those of "our European predecessors".
- 1477 **Benally, H.**
Native American names.
Western States Geographic Names Conference, Santa Fé, 3-7 Sept., 1991.
Place names of Native origin.
- 1478 **Benson, Maxine.**
1001 Colorado place names.
Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1994.
237 p. Colorado encompasses 104,247 square miles on which Indians and explorers, prospectors and politicians, surveyors and settlers have placed thousands of names. List of these names, those of Indian origin have their meaning and provenance.
- 1479 **Berleant-Schiller, R.**
Hidden places and Creole forms: naming the Barbudan landscape.
Professional Geographer. 43.1 (1991): 92-101.
Demonstration of the importance of field work, rather than map reliance, for gathering toponymic information.
- 1480 **Berthelsen, Christian et al., eds.**
Kalaallit Nunaat Grønland Atlas.
Pilersuiffik: Grønlands Hjemmestyre, 1989.
130 p. Comprehensive atlas of Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland) with text in Greenlandic and Danish. The names on the maps are written in Greenlandic, main locations also in Danish.
- 1481 **Blair, Emma Helen.**
Indian tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes.
Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark, 1911-1912.
2 vols. As described by Nicolas Perrot... Bacqueville de la Potherie... Morrell Marston... and Thomas Forsyth. V.1. Addenda: Location of tribes, p. 355-356. Study on the customs, character and beliefs of North American Indians.
- 1482 **Blakemore, Michael.**
From way-finding to map-making: the spatial information fields of aboriginal peoples.
Progress in Human Geography. 5 (1981): 1-24.
Reassessment of two centuries of literature about Aboriginal way-finding and map-making. Investigation of the spatial information fields of the Native peoples, and their ability to communicate.
- 1483 **Boone, Lalia.**
Idaho place names: a geographical dictionary.
Moscow, ID: University of Idaho Press, 1988.
413 p. Idaho place names reflect the history of the area. Some of these names come from the Indians who lived here, they are listed, among the others, together with their meaning and the Tribe from which they originated.
- 1484 **Booth, George D.**
Indian names for towns.
New York Times. (Aug. 17, 1930): E2.
In a previous Times article, town names show settlers' whims, the most interesting names used by settlers were overlooked: those derived from the Indians and hence having special historical value.

- 1485 **Borkowski, Joseph A.**
Sandusky - Indian or Polish origin?
Polish American Studies. 25.1 (1968): 6-9.
Discusses whether the city is named for Sadowski, a Polish pioneer, or for Sandesti, the Indian phrase meaning "at the cold water". Cites sources for both sides, but decides on the Wyandot Indians.
- 1486 **Botswana. Place Names Commission.**
Third report of the Place Names Commission.
[Gaberone], 1984.
159 p. List of names divided by Districts. Under the heading "derivation" the Native language and meaning have been given when known. If no language has been indicated then the language is a dialect of Tswana.
- 1487 **Boyd, Stephen G.**
Indian local names, with their interpretation.
York, Pennsylvania: 1885.
70 p. Names of places in a number of Indian languages among which Iroquois predominates.
- 1488 **Brasso, Keith H.**
Wisdom sits in places. Landscape and language among the Western Apache.
Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1996.
171p. Dwellings consist in the lived relationship that people maintain with places. Many Apache place names, with their meaning, are mentioned on p. 122-149 in the course of the narration of a horseman's tale in the Cibecue region. Bibliography.
- 1489 **Bright, William.**
Colorado place names.
Boulder: Johnson Books, 1993.
162 p. List of names with geographical information, population, historical facts, meaning and provenance, when they are of Native origin.
- 1490 **Bright, William, ed.**
The collected works of Edward Sapir. Southern Paiute and Ute linguistics and ethnography.
New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1992. Sapir, Edward. Vol. X.
932 p. On p. 788-790 geographical terminology. Lists of Indian place names with their meaning and English counterpart.
- 1491 **Brown, John A.**
Guide to the Indian tribes of the Pacific Northwest.
see:
Ruby, Robert H. and Brown, John A.
- 1492 **Browning, Peter.**
Place names of the Sierra Nevada. From Abbot to Zumwalt.
Berkeley: Wilderness Press, 1986.
253 p. List of names with history of the place, alternative names, meaning when derived from Indian languages.
- 1493 **Brugge, David M.**
Linguistic approach to demographic problems: the Tonto-Yavapai boundary.
Ethnohistory. 12.4 (1965): 355-372.
The boundary between the Western Apache and the Yavapai Indians is indicated in an analysis of proper names listed in the Navaho land claim investigations of 1962.
- 1494 **Burch, Ernest S. Jr.**
Traditional Eskimo hunters of Point Hope, Alaska: 1880-1875.
Barrow: North Slope Borough, 1981.
89p. Comprehensive account of land use by the people of the Point Hope Region and their historical/cultural tradition. Appendix II Traditional Place-Names. Maps.
- 1495 **Carbeek, W.**
Kapiti coast.
A. H. and A. W. Reed, 1978.
181 p. Maori history and place names. Listing of names at back.

- 1496 **Carmony, Marvin.**
Indiana place names.
see:
Baker, Ronald L. and Carmony, Marvin.
- 1497 **Cassidy, Frederic G.**
Earliest placenames in Jamaica.
Names. 36.3-4 (Sept./Dec. 1988): 151-161.
Naming patterns in Jamaica are typical of the Caribbean area as a whole. American Indian names, Arawak and Carib, came first; some were adopted and adapted by European, Spanish explorers and colonists who added many; then names were altered when territories changed hands, in this case, to the English. Explains origins of names. Jamaica was Arawak. Includes list of Arawak names (certain and probable).
- 1498 **Cassidy, Frederic G.**
From Indian to French to English: some Wisconsin place names.
Names. 33.1-2 (March/June 1985): 51-57.
Mentions tribal names and Winnipeg; striking examples of competition and change. There are Indian names surviving almost intact and French translations from Indian. Present names are likely to remain unchanged reflecting their mixed ancestry.
- 1499 **Cassidy, Frederic G.**
Miscousing-Wisconsin.
Names. 39.3 (Sept. 1991): 191-198.
Speculations on the origin of the name Wisconsin. Probably of Indian source and recorded by explorers coming from Canada.
- 1500 **Caulfield, Richard A. and Peter, Walter A. and Alexander, Clarence.**
Gwichin Athapaskan place names of the Upper Yukon-Porcupine region, Alaska: preliminary report.
Fairbanks: Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, 1983. Technical paper 83.
Contributed by residents of Arctic Village, Birch Creek, Chalkyitsik, Fort Yukon, Venetie. Translations by Katherine Peter.
- 1501 **Chan, K.E., Cho, C.H. and Khoo, S.H.**
Place-names in the Sitiawan area, Perak.
Journal of Southeast Asian Studies. [Singapore]. 2.2 (1971): 185-194.
Discusses place names in the Sitiawan area of West Malaysia. Some have to do with legends, some with the roles of various alien peoples, others with rocks and trees, with heroes and men, with events and accidents, with work and livelihood. Several sources of possible misinterpretation are mentioned.
- 1502 **Chaput, Donald E.**
Pleas for moderation in place name controversies.
Michigan History. 49.1 (1965): 68-72.
Takes to task both purists who quibble ludicrously over authenticating Indian and French place names, and modernists who would reject cultural and linguistic traditions for more practical designations.
- 1503 **Cheney, Roberta C.**
Century of Montana history in her placenames.
Names. 37.2 (June 1989): 155-163.
The history of Montana can be read in the stories of Montana's place names. Many Indian names come from Indian groups and their people.
- 1504 **Chittenden, Hiram Martin.**
Yellowstone National Park.
Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1927.
286 p. In Ch. XIII - Park Names - a few names are of Indian origin or are named after Indian Chiefs.
- 1505 **Cho, C.H.**
Place-names in the Sitiawan area, Perak.
see:
Chan, K.E., Cho, C.H. and Khoo, S.H.

- 1506 **Clark, Ian D. and Harradine, Lionel L.**
The restoration of Jardwadjali and Djabwurrung names for rock art sites and landscape features in and around the Grampians National Park.
Melbourne: Koorie Tourism Unit, Victoria Tourism Commission, 1990.
20 p. Results of research into the traditional Aboriginal (Koorie) names of landscape features in and around Grampians National Park.
- 1507 **Cleland, Charles E.**
Rites of conquest: the history and culture of Michigan's Native Americans.
Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1992.
333 p. The English language and the modern Great Lakes landscape are sprinkled with hundreds of Algonquian words as place names, see p. 75. Each band was associated with the location of traditional villages, some names given on p. 193. Maps of tribes represented.
- 1508 **Clifford, E.H.M., Colonel.**
Recording native place names.
Geographical Journal. 109.1/3 (Jan./June 1947): 99-102.
The fact that place names have meanings seems often to be overlooked. To be sure of a name, it is necessary to ascertain not only its pronunciation but also the language (and perhaps the dialect) and meaning. A procedure was developed and used on the Anglo-Italian Jubaland Boundary Commission and the British Somaliland Boundary Commission. Specimen list of place names with spelling, feature, longitude, latitude, pronunciation, spelling approved, language, meaning, remarks.
- 1509 **Cole, Terrence M.**
Placenames in Paradise: Robert Marshall and the naming of the Alaska wilderness.
Names. 40.2 (June 1992): 99-116.
Pioneer conservationist Robert Marshall was the first explorer to compile a detailed map of parts of Alaska. He respected the precedence of Native names and tried to use appropriate euphonious Eskimo words.
- 1510 **Collins, Raymond.**
Upper Kuskokwim place names list.
Manuscript, 1985.
List of names.
- 1511 **Coombs, Samuel F.**
Dictionary of the Chinook jargon: as spoken on Puget Sound and the Northwest with original Indian names for prominent places and localities, with their meanings.
Seattle: Lowman and Hanford, 1891.
Indian geographical names.
- 1512 **Correau, Ramón C.**
Etimologías indígenas de pueblos del departamento de Boyacá. [Indigenous etymologies of the villages of the department of Boyacá].
Repertorio Boyacense. [Colombia]. 56.262-263 (1970): 3262-3267.
With a brief explanation, cites all the villages which carry indigenous names in the Department of Boyacá.
- 1513 **Crane, Louise.**
African names: people and places: a teaching manual.
Urbana-Champaign: African Studies Program, University of Illinois, 1982.
105 p. Compiled by Jane Ellen Mohraz.
- 1514 **Cutler, Charles L. Jr.**
Battle the Indian won.
American History Illustrated. 6.9 (1972): 20-27.
The battle the Indian won was the battle of words. Indian place names and words for unique items of Indian life, Native plants and animals were used before 1650, declined by mid-17th century and came back in the 19th century. Indian place names were adapted: four of the five Great Lakes, 2/3 of the states, 1/5 most populous cities and numerous rivers.
- 1515 **Dabbs, Jack Autrey.**
Namelore in Latin America.
Names. 1.3 (Sept. 1953): 177-187; 2.4 (Dec. 1954): 234-248; 4.1 (March 1956): 18-38.
A general view of the name literature on geographical and personal names for South and Central America. Arranged by country. Much about Indian names.

- 1516 **Davis, Te Aue and O'Regan, Tipene and Wilson, John.**
Nga tohu pumahara. The survey pegs of the past.
Wellington: New Zealand Geographic Board, 1990.
48p. Historical significance of Maori and Pakeha place names. Tapestry of memories tied to names in the landscape. List of names and their meanings.
- 1517 **Davis, Te Aue, comp. and Wilson, John, ed.**
He korero purakau mo nga taunahanahatanga a nga tupuna. Place names of the ancestors, a Maori oral history atlas.
Wellington: New Zealand Geographic Board, 1990.
98 p. Historical presentation of Maori place names and their relationship to the land and traditional stories. Maps, lists of names and their significance, explanation of derivation.
- 1518 **Day, Gordon M.**
Eastern boundary of Iroquoia: Abenaki evidence.
Man in the Northeast. 1 (March 1971): 7-13.
We find predominantly Iroquois names for places on the western shore of Lake Champlain, Abenaki names for the eastern. Toponymy affirms an Abenaki occupation but is unable to prove this was early. Oral tradition leads to the conclusion that their occupation was long standing.
- 1519 **de Reuse, Willem Joseph.**
Siberian Yupik Eskimo. The language and its contacts with Chukchi.
Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994.
480 p. At Ch. 5.2.1 Evidence in CSY Clan and Place-Names. Asiatic Eskimo (sic) 's clan names often reflect the name of the village of origin. A list of names and their source is given.
- 1520 **DeHutorowicz, H.**
Maps of primitive peoples.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. 43.9 (1991): 669-579.
Translated from the Russian and abridged by the author. Work on the origin and development of the map, with special attention to primitive maps such as those of the Eskimo.
- 1521 **DeLaguna, Frederica.**
Under Mount St. Elias: the history and culture of the Yakutat Tlingit.
Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1972. Smithsonian Contribution to Anthropology 7.
3 vols. 1,395 p. Includes Native names in section The Homeland of the Yakutat Tlingit. Includes maps.
- 1522 **Denby, Charles.**
Meaning of the name Huron as applied to the Huron Indians.
Michigan History Magazine. 13 (Summer 1929): 436-442.
Name from the exclamations of the French on seeing the head-dress of the Oeundat Indians for the first time.
- 1523 **Dorion, Henri.**
Apport de la recherche onomastique à la gestion des noms géographiques.
Québec : Presses de l'Université Laval, 1990. Actes du XVIe Congrès international des sciences onomastiques : Québec, 1987. (1990) : 121-128.
Démonstration de la façon par laquelle les toponymistes académiciens contribuent à orienter l'action de normalisation à laquelle se consacrent les organismes nationaux de toponymie et leur influence sur les conférences des Nations Unies.
- 1524 **Douglas-Lithgow, R.A.**
Dictionary of American-Indian place and proper names in New England.
Salem, Massachusetts: The Salem Press, 1909.
400 p. List of names, with their meaning and location, divided by State. Also lists of American-Indian dialects, tribes and Abnaki and Natick words. Bibliography.
- 1525 **Drake, C.M.**
California names and their literal meanings, also other primary geography names and their meanings.
Los Angeles: Jones Book and Printing Co., 1893.
80 p. List of names and their meaning, some are of Spanish or Indian origin.

- 1526 **Duncan, Tom.**
Alaska place names pronunciation guide.
Fairbanks: University of Alaska, 1975. Elmer E. Rasmuson Library Occasional Papers no. 4.
29 p. This guide provides a functional pronunciation of Alaskan place names, as well as their location. Many are of Indian or Inuit origin.
- 1527 **Eckstrom, Fannie Hardy.**
Indian place-names of the Penobscot Valley and the Maine Coast.
Orono, Massachusetts: University Press, 1941.
272 p., maps. Definitions, identifications, vocabulary and etymology of Indian place names. The arrangement of the entries follows the river valleys.
- 1528 **Edson, Lelah Jackson.**
The fourth corner, highlights from the early northwest.
Bellingham, Washington: Cox Brothers Inc., 1951.
298 p. Chapter II - Indians of the Northwest deal with the history of the Indian-whites relations in the area. A few place names are mentioned, with their meaning and name variations.
- 1529 **Eells, Myron.**
Aboriginal geographic names in the state of Washington.
American Anthropologist. 5 old series (1892): 27-35.
Arranged geographically and derivations given. Includes the name Okanogan. The languages represented are Chinook, Chinook Jargon, Nez Percé, Chehalis, Clallam, Twana, Calispel, Cayuse, Puyallup and Spokane.
- 1530 **Eells, Myron.**
The Indians of Puget Sound.
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1985.
470p. On p. 276-287 The origin of Indian place names, from different languages, is given, completed by the meaning of the word. The area encompasses Puget Sound, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.
- 1531 **Egli, F.J.**
Nomina geographica.
Leipzig: Brandtetter, 1893.
Demonstrates that geographical names, being an expression of the mental character of each people and each period, reflect their cultural life and the line of development belonging to each cultural area.
- 1532 **Eichler, Geo. R.**
Colorado place names.
Boulder: Johnson Publishing Co., 1977.
108 p. List of names with pronunciation, location, history and, when of Indian origin, their meaning.
- 1533 **Elbert, Samuel H.**
Place names of Hawaii.
see:
Pukui, Mary Kawena and Elbert, Samuel H.
- 1534 **Emmons, George Thornton.**
The Tlingit Indians.
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, vol. 70. de Laguna, Frederica, ed.
489 p. History of the Tlingit Indians. On p. 58 place names of villages established by some tribes, with spelling and meaning. Map of places and groups on inside cover.
- 1535 **Endacott, Sydney John.**
Australian aboriginal words and place names and their meanings.
Melbourne: Georgian House, 1955.
9th rev. ed. 64 p. List of 3,000 words and meanings of various things and matters, including a great many Australian aboriginal place names and their meanings.

- 1536 **Everitt, John.**
Toponymy as a tool for the culture historian: the case of Belize, Central America.
Onomastica Canadiana. 69.1 (June 1987): 1-17.
There are two cultural distributions in Belize: one of settlement patterns and the other of toponymic patterns. Of small groups, only the Mayan Indians have left a noticeable toponymic imprint, however, it is less than present population and role in history/prehistory would justify. There is very little contemporary Garifuna presence in Belizean toponyms; not a good indicator of cultural presence or strength.
- 1537 **Fall, James A.**
Dena'ina place names in the Upper Cook Inlet region.
Alaska Fish and Game. 19.6 (1987): 19.
Indian geographical names.
- 1538 **Fall, James A.**
Shem Pete's Alaska.
see:
Kari, James and Fall, James A.
- 1539 **Feipel, Louis N.**
American place-names.
American Speech. 1.2 (Nov. 1925): 78-91.
Indian names p. 79-80. In a list of 1,885 lakes and ponds of the U.S. 285 are still found to have Indian names and more than a thousand rivers and streams have names derived from Indian words... Many Indian place names are the only memorials of once powerful tribes which have become extinct... The etymology of these Aboriginal place names is particularly difficult... Few Aborigines are now left to tell the story of these names.
- 1540 **Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages. Onomastic Division.**
Toponymic guidelines for cartography: Finland.
[New York]: United Nations Economic and Social Council, 1982.
Paper presented by Finland to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Geneva, Aug. 24-Sept. 14, 1982. 1.3. Minority languages. Includes the Lappish (Sami) alphabet, pronunciation, geographical names. 4.3. Glossary of Lappish appellatives, adjectives, etc., necessary for the understanding of maps, etc.
- 1541 **Fitzpatrick, Lillian L.**
Nebraska place-names: including selections from the origin of the place-names of Nebraska by J.T. Link.
Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1960. Fairclough, G. Thomas, ed.
227 p. List of Nebraska place names, including their location and brief history. This work combines the research of L.L. Fitzpatrick and J.T. Link, the latter very concerned about the Indian origin of many names.
- 1542 **Ford, Robert E.**
Toponymic generics, environment, and culture history in pre-independent Belize.
Names. 39.1 (March 1991): 1-26.
Analysis of 941 toponymic generics in Belize, some of Mayan origin. The knowledge is worth preserving in view of constant political changes.
- 1543 **Gahan, Laurence K.**
Methods of translating Indian place names.
Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. 21.3-4 (April/July 1960): 46-47.
About the translation of Massachusetts Indian place names and reasons for variations. In a list of 950 Indian place names there is no "flowery or imaginative" language; long river, wide pond are typical.
- 1544 **Galk, Francis.**
Sistemas de escritura en idiomas agrafos en Guatemala.
New York: United Nations, 1981. Paper presented by Guatemala. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 3, Athens, 1977. 345-376.
Tentative solutions to the problem of standardizing the spelling of 20 major Indian languages in Guatemala, in order to be able to use the Aboriginal names on published maps. Summary in English. Résumé en français.
- 1545 **Gallagher, Thomas J.**
Language, Native people, and land management in Alaska.
Arctic. 45.2 (June 1992): 145-149.
Importance of Native language - English translation. Use of Native language in land management by keeping traditional Native place names which should be added to agency maps.

- 1546 **Gannett, Henry.**
The origin of certain place names in the United States.
Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1977, 2nd ed.
334 p. List of place names and their origin; includes Native names, with meanings, and gives the name of the people from which it originated.
- 1547 **Gasque, Thomas J. and van Balen, John.**
Early maps of Dakota: their use in placename research.
Names. 37.2 (June 1989): 165-182.
Onomastic questions resolved by examining many maps of Dakota Territory from 1703 to 1889. Many Indian names appear on these maps. Maps.
- 1548 **Geographic Names Committee Western Australia.**
Principles, policies and procedures.
Perth: Department of Land Administration, 1994.
41 p. A comprehensive guide to Western Australia's place name authority, with details of its composition, legislation, policies and procedures. Also toponymic guidelines for Australia, including those governing the use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander place names.
- 1549 **Gibbs, George.**
Alphabetical vocabulary of the Chinook language.
New York: Cramoisy, 1863. Shea's library of American linguistics 13.
Vocabulary: English-Chinook p. 9-20. Local nomenclature: coast below Point Adams; Columbia River north side; Columbia River south side; Shoalwater Bay.
- 1550 **Gifford, E.W.**
Tongan place-names.
Bishop Museum Bulletin. 6 (1923).
Place names of Native origin.
- 1551 **Goodman, James M.**
The Navajo atlas.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982.
109 p. On p. 11 it is said that although the maps include numerous place names, any given location may have only one or two buildings. Maps.
- 1552 **Gordon, Jeffrey J.**
Onondaga Iroquois place-names: an approach to historical and contemporary Indian landscape perception.
Names. 32.3 (1984): 218-233.
Study of Onondaga Iroquois place names of central New York reveals naming patterns which differ from those of the larger white culture. They tend to be descriptive, originating from personal experience within the Indian context, and are limited chiefly to locations within their reservations. Where both white and Onondaga names exist for a specific feature, they differ in form and lexical meaning. Such place name studies lead to a view of landscape from an Indian perspective.
- 1553 **Grant, C.H.B., Captain.**
Place-name problem.
Geographical Journal. 85 (May 1935): 456-457.
Gives an example from Tanganyika of the question of which line should be followed - a strict adherence to local place names or discreet alteration to conform to the general rules of geography. Favours adherence to the names Bubu and Mkenke used from time immemorial.
- 1554 **Green, Eugene and Millward, Celia M.**
Semantic categories in the names of Algonquian waterways.
Approaches to language: anthropological issues. McCormack, William Charles and Wurm, Stephen A.
Hague: Mouton, 1978. 417-433.
Through a study of toponyms, we can learn how languages crystallize the spatial dimensions of experience and imagination. Studies Algonquin toponyms of water and channel, of terrain, of being, of activities and events. Tables: Semantic and structural properties of toponyms; Semantic categories of toponyms and their distribution with generic forms; Semantic categories and their distribution in the Algonquin languages.

- 1555 **Grim, Ronald E.**
A world of names: an exhibit review.
Paper presented at the Centennial Symposium of the United States Board on Geographic Names, 1890-1990: Yesterday, today and tomorrow. *Meridian*. 8 (1992): 38-47.
On p. 41. The adoption of Native American place names by European settlers has enriched the American language immeasurably. Examples given.
- 1556 **Gudde, Erwin G.**
1000 California place names.
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962.
96 p. Pronunciation, origin and meaning of place names arranged alphabetically. Many are of Indian origin.
- 1557 **Gudgel-Holmes, D.**
Native place-names of the Kantishna Drainage, Alaska: Kantishna Oral History Project.
Anchorage: Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Place names of Native origin.
- 1558 **Guthridge, J.T.**
Aboriginal place names.
Victorian Historical Magazine. Melbourne. 7 (1919).
Aboriginal toponymy.
- 1559 **Haines, Aubrey L.**
The Yellowstone story. A history of our first National Park.
Yellowstone National Park: Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, 1977.
Vol. 1, 385 p. Ch. 1 - What's in a name? The name of the park originates in an Indian designation for one of the major tributaries of the Missouri River. History of possible Indian names sources.
- 1560 **Hall-Jones, John.**
Fiordland place names.
Fiordland National Park Board, 1979.
86 p. Based on extensive travel and old Maori records. Alphabetical list of names.
- 1561 **Harradine, Lionel L.**
The restoration of Jardwadjali and Djabwurrung names for rock art sites and landscape features in and around the Grampians National Park.
see: Clark, Ian D. and Harradine, Lionel L.
- 1562 **Hattingh, P.S. et al., eds.**
Training course in toponymy for Southern Africa.
Pretoria: Dept. of Geography, University of Pretoria, 1993. United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN).
372 p. This publication was intended to help the survey of South African geographical names. The toponymic guidelines aim at the standardization of geographical names, their collection and placement on maps.
- 1563 **Heck, L.W.**
Delaware place names.
Washington: U.S. Geological Survey, 1966.
List of geographical names applied to places and features in Delaware, with location, derivation of name, description, etc. Many names of Indian origin with meaning.
- 1564 **Hitchman, Robert.**
Place names of Washington.
[Seattle]: Washington State Historical Society, 1985.
340 p. List of names with location, origin of name and meaning, when coming from an Indian language. Indian names come from many languages and dialects. In addition there was the Chinook jargon which became a sort of international language.
- 1565 **Hockett, Charles F.**
Reactions to Indian place names.
American Speech. 25 (1950): 118-121.
About some of the things that have happened to, or have been said about, Indian place names.

1566 **Holland, Theodore Jr.**

Words to live by: investigating Navajo naming practices.

Names. 43.4 (Dec. 1995): 275-293.

The onomastic researcher faces data management problems. The Ethnograph was a valuable aid in an exploratory study of Navajo naming practices.

1567 **Holmer, Nils Magnus.**

Indian place names in North America.

Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. American Institute in the University of Uppsala. Essays and studies on American language and literature 7.

44 p. Reprinted Nendeln, Kraus 1973. Describes names by category. The study of the American Indian place names must start with the breaking up of the enforced system of modern toponymy and the tracing of original principles.

1568 **Holmer, Nils Magnus.**

Indian place names in South America and the Antilles.

Names. 8.3 (Sept. 1960): 133-149; 8.4 (Dec. 1960): 197-219; 9.1 (March 1961): 37-52.

About half of the names on the map of South America give the impression of being corrupted forms of Aboriginal nomenclature. Map p. 149 shows the approximate distribution of Kechua-Aymara, Tup-Guaranian and Araucania names. Describes many river names, mountain names, place names. Name forms recur in areas far apart.

1569 **Holmer, Nils Magnus.**

The Indian place names in Mexico and Central America.

Uppsala: A.-B. Lundequistska Bokhandeln, 1964. Essays and Studies on American Language and Literature, XVI. Liljegren, S.B., ed.

49 p. The indigenous place nomenclature appears originally much of the same type in those parts which integrate the present-day southwestern United States and Mexico, just as was the case in conquest times. The meaning and language of the names is given.

1570 **Holt, Alfred H.**

American place names.

New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1938.

222 p. An alphabetical list of American place names, many of which of Indian origin, annotated with pronunciation, sometimes meaning and rhyming words.

1571 **Howard, James H.**

Notes on the ethnography of the Yankton Dakota.

Plains Anthropologist. 17.58 pt. 1 (Nov. 1972): 281-307.

Increasing interest on man's relationship with environment. Valuable information provided by place names still used by Yankton Dakota. Map with Indian names and their English translation.

1572 **Hsu, Mei-Ling.**

The Qin maps: a clue to later Chinese cartographic development.

Imago Mundi. 45 (1993): 90-100.

Analysis of seven maps around 300 B.C. Some mountains, streams, valleys and places are named, for a total of 66 names in the earliest Chinese cartographic work.

1573 **Hubbard, Lucius Lee.**

Some Indian place-names in northern Maine.

Boston: Osgood, 1884.

191-216. With explanations derived from Indian and a cross-index, being a part of the appendix to Woods and lakes of Maine.

1574 **Huden, John C.**

Indian place names of New England.

New York: Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation, 1962. Contribution from the Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation 18.

408 p. Pronunciation; spelling; translating Algonquin place names. Place names p.15-298. Dictionary of grammatical roots; place name glossary; camp names; bibliography; index.

1575 **Hughes, J. Donald.**

De-racialization of historical atlases: a modest proposal.

Indian Historian. 7.3 (Summer 1974): 55-56.

American historical maps almost completely ignore Indian possession of the land, showing European claims instead. The maps are racially and historically inaccurate. A plea for maps showing who actually occupied the land, with names by which the Indian people knew themselves.

1576 **Hunn, Eugene S.**

Nch'i-wána "The Big River": Mid-Columbia Indians and their land.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1990.

378 p. Naming strategies of places in Indian languages, p. 93. Sahaptin geographic terminology, p. 97. Ribald humour in place names, p. 95. Animal and plant names used for places. Maps.

1577 **Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission.**

Illinois guide and gazetteer.

Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1969.

718 p. Many place names in Illinois are of Indian origin. Alphabetical list with history, location, meaning of the word and maps.

1578 **Ingamells, Rex.**

Australian Aboriginal words.

Melbourne: Hallcraft, 1955.

63 p. Aboriginal-English; English-Aboriginal. Tasmanian Aboriginal-English; English-Aboriginal. Includes locational words, "place of..."

1579 **Jett, Stephen C.**

An introduction to Navajo sacred places.

Journal of Cultural Geography. 13:1 (Fall/Winter 1992): 29-39.

Navajos of the American Southwest attribute supernatural power to geographic features. Several Navajo mountain names are listed, in sunwise order. Map.

1580 **Jetté, Jules.**

On the geographical names of the Ten'a.

Spokane: Gonzaga University Archives, 1910. Manuscript. file 14, drawer 13.
Indian geographical names.

1581 **Jones, Eliza.**

Historic land use processes in Alaska's Koyukuk River area.

see:

Arundale, Wendy H. and Jones, Eliza.

1582 **Jones, Eliza.**

Koyukon place names list.

Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, 1980. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.

1583 **Julyan, Mary.**

Place names of the White Mountains.

see: Julyan, Robert and Julyan, Mary.

1584 **Julyan, Robert and Julyan, Mary.**

Place names of the White Mountains.

Hanover: University Press of New England, 1993. rev. ed.

176 p. About 650 place names listed, several are of Indian origin and their meaning and English counterpart are reported. Often the history or legend attached to the Indian name is included.

1585 **Kadmon, Naftali.**

An introduction to toponymy: theory and practice of geographical names.

Pretoria: Dept. of Geography, University of Pretoria, 1993.

54 p. The text was written with the aim of serving as background material for the Training Course on the standardization of geographical names held at the University of Pretoria, June/July 1992.

- 1586 **Kamupingene, Theo K.**
Meaning of place names and the phenomenon of nomenclature in Otjiberero.
Logos. 5.1-2 (1985): 66-71.
Investigation on the naming of places in Otjiberero, with special attention to the meaning. Table of different classes according to prefixes. Summary in Afrikaans.
- 1587 **Kari, J.**
Some principles of Alaskan Athabaskan toponymic knowledge.
New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1989. General and Amerindian ethnolinguistics: in remembrance of Stanley Newman. Key, M.R. and Hoenigswald, H.M., eds. 129-49.
Place names of Native origin.
- 1588 **Kari, James.**
Dena'ina place names lists.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, 1980. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.
- 1589 **Kari, James.**
Ingalik-Holikachuk place names lists.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, 1981. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.
- 1590 **Kari, James.**
Local vs. regional place naming conventions in Alaskan Athabaskan languages.
Fresno: California State University, 1994. Proceedings of the Twenty-third Western Conference on Linguistics. Hargus, Sharon, et al., eds.
Indian geographical names.
- 1591 **Kari, James.**
Lower Tanana place names list.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, 1990. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.
- 1592 **Kari, James.**
Middle Tanana place names list.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, 1993. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.
- 1593 **Kari, James.**
Names as signs: the distribution of "stream" and "mountain" in Alaskan Athabaskan languages.
Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1996. Athapaskan language studies in honor of Robert Young. Jelinek, Eloise, et al., eds. 443-75.
Indian geographical names.
- 1594 **Kari, James.**
Tanacross place names list.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, 1983. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.
- 1595 **Kari, James.**
Upper Tanana place names list.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, 1991. Manuscript.
Indian geographical names.
- 1596 **Kari, James M.**
Ahtna place names lists.
Fairbanks: Copper River Native Association and Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1983. 105 p. Detailed documentation for Athapaskan toponyms.

- 1597 **Kari, James M.**
Dena'ina noun dictionary.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1977.
Some Tanaina place names p. 127-130. A brief list of the most prominent Dena'ina place names of the Cook Inlet Basin, Alaska.
- 1598 **Kari, James M.**
Place names at Lime Village: Native v. non-Native names.
Alaska Native News. 2.7 (July 1984): 8-9.
Documentation of Alaska's Native place names is becoming detailed, while the adoption of official place names are increasingly in English. Compares the oral and map names in the subsistence territory of one Dena'ina village, Lime Village, in the middle Stoney River. Includes some interesting names which are as yet not officially named features.
- 1599 **Kari, James M. and Fall, James A.**
Shem Pete's Alaska.
Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1987.
320 p. With 29 maps and 79 photos. Based on the lifetime, travels and knowledge of Shem Pete, one of Alaska's oldest Dena'ina (Tanaina) Athapaskans, and of 33 other elders. Over 700 Dena'ina place names are annotated in the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina dialect area.
- 1600 **Kari, James M. and Kari, Priscilla Russel.**
Dena'ina Elnena: Tanana country.
Fairbanks, Alaska: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1982.
109 p. Illustrated with photos. five fold-out maps. Non-technical survey of the geography, place-names, history, and land use of one of Alaska's major Athapaskan groups. Chapter on Dena'ina place-names gives summary accounts of the various Tanaina dialect areas and a brief overview of the place-names research. The names listed represent only a sample from the more than 1,400 names recorded during nine years of work. They are summarized in lists for individual geographic and linguistic areas.
- 1601 **Kari, Priscilla Russel.**
Dena'ina Elnena: Tanana country.
see:
Kari, James M. and Kari, Priscilla Russel.
- 1602 **Kenny, Hamill.**
The origin and meaning of the Indian place names of Maryland.
Baltimore Maryland: Waverly Press, 1961.
186 p. The names are analyzed in detail for the language of origin, variations, pronunciation, location and previous citations. The book is completed by an index, a map and an extensive bibliography.
- 1603 **Kenyon, Justine.**
Aboriginal word book.
Melbourne: Lothian, 1982.
3rd ed. 32 p. Aboriginal toponymy
- 1604 **Khoo, S.H.**
Place-names in the Sitiawan area, Perak.
see:
Chan, K.E., Cho, C.H. and Khoo, S.H.
- 1605 **Kleivan, Inge.**
Place names in Greenland: cultural imperialism and cultural identity.
Transactions of the Finnish Anthropological Society. 2 (1977): 197-215.
Native toponymy.
- 1606 **Kroeber, A.L.**
California place names of Indian origin.
American Archaeology and Ethnology. 12.2 (1916): 31-69.
A list of some 350 place names with location, origin of the name, language of derivation, and meaning.

- 1607 **Link, John Thomas.**
Origin of the place names of Nebraska.
Bulletin of the Nebraska Geological Survey.
Origin and meaning of every name appearing on the map of Nebraska and some names, chiefly from Indian languages, which are no longer used.
- 1608 **Mahr, August C.**
Practical reasons for Algonkian Indian stream and place names.
Ohio Journal of Science. 59.6 (Nov. 1959): 365-374.
No Eastern Forest Indians, especially Algonkians, ever would have named a stream or locality without a practical reason. Their mentality precluded naming a watercourse, or settlement after any other watercourse or settlement, or after a person. Thus, they would never repeat a river or place name except that there were similar conditions that led to that name in the first place.
- 1609 **Markham, Clements Robert, Sir.**
Papers on the Greenland Eskimos.
Selection of papers on Arctic geography and ethnology: reprinted and presented to the Arctic Expedition of 1875. London: John Murray for the Royal Geographical Society, 1875. 163-229.
Contains chart of coast from Cape York to Smith Channel drawn by Kalliherva, and sketch chart of the south coast of Greenland. List of names of places in Greenland p. 204-229.
- 1610 **Marshall, Orsamus Holmes.**
Champlain's expedition of 1615 against the Onondagas.
Magazine of American History. 1 (1877): 1-13.
Seneca, Huron and Onondaga geographic names throughout.
- 1611 **Massola, Aldo.**
Aboriginal place names of south-east Australia and their meanings.
Melbourne: Lansdowne, 1968.
62 p. The result of 20 years of collecting Aboriginal names of towns, shires, homesteads, rivers, swamps, mountains, and other natural features in Victoria. Gives meanings and original Native names. Bibliography p. 57-62.
- 1612 **Mathiassen, Therkel.**
Ancient Eskimo settlement in the Kangâmiut area.
Meddelelser om Grønland. 91.1 (1931).
147 p. About excavations of Eskimo ruins at old habitation sites in the Kangâmiut area of south Greenland. Gives old names and contemporary names for habitation sites. Map of the area figure 1.
- 1613 **Mathiassen, Therkel.**
Former Eskimo settlements on Frederik VI's coast.
Meddelelser om Grønland. 109.2 (1936).
55 p. Gives names of former Eskimo settlements on the east Greenland coast between Prince Christian Sound near Cape Farewell on the south and Ikerssuaq, the boundary of the Angmagssalik district, on the north.
- 1614 **Mathiassen, Therkel.**
Inugsuk, a mediaeval Eskimo settlement in Upernavik District.
Meddelelser om Grønland. 77 (1931): 145-340.
Names of 26 localities where there were ruins of Eskimo houses p. 148.
- 1615 **Maurepas, Ginny.**
Handful of names: where did the name Azania come from? [South Africa].
Idler. 19 (Sept./Oct. 1988): 27-28.
The name Azania figures in the rhetoric of South African liberation. It has been said that Azania was a slave name and that South Africa should be called Maluti. About changing South Africa's name and the history of the name Azania.
- 1616 **McArthur, Lewis L.**
Anglicized Native American placenames in Oregon: their number and distribution.
Names. 44.4 (Dec. 1996): 322-332.
Computers are used to distinguish among various general classes of Anglicized Native American place names. Example of Oregon.

- 1617 **McGoff, Michael F.**
Computer-oriented onomastic surveys: the toponyms of New York State.
Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1981.
Ph.D. Thesis State University of New York at Binghamton - 362 p. Appendix III - Onoma listing of all names of Indian origin. It gives date recorded, alternate names, orthography, location on map.
- 1618 **McGoff, Michael F.**
Patterns among Aboriginal toponyms in New York State.
Saranac Lake: North Country Community College Press, 1980. Names, northeast Adirondack names. Heller, Murray, ed.
Summarizes the findings to date of a survey of the physical feature names of New York, with special regard to Aboriginal names, p. 62-74.
- 1619 **McGregor, William, ed.**
Macquarie Aboriginal words.
see: Thieberger, Nick and McGregor, William, eds.
- 1620 **Mencken, Henry Louis.**
American language: an inquiry into the development of English in the United States.
New York: Knopf, 1947.
4th ed. p. 530-532. The influence of Indian names upon American nomenclature is obvious: 26 state names, a large number of town and county names, the second city of the country, the longest American river, greatest waterfall, four of the Great Lakes.
- 1621 **Miller, Mary R.**
Time and meaning in stream names: a semantic classification of Indian-named streams in Alabama.
Helsinki: 1990. Proceedings of the XVIIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences: Helsinki, 1990.
The University of Helsinki and the Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages. (1990): 187-194.
Analysis of stream names originating with different Indian tribes and comparison with non-Indian stream names. Testing the Nicolaisen hypothesis on the prevalence of different semantic categories of naming in different time periods.
- 1622 **Millward, Celia M.**
Semantic categories in the names of Algonquian waterways.
see:
Green, Eugene and Millward, Celia M.
- 1623 **Morgan, Lewis Henry.**
League of the Iroquois.
Secaucus, N.J.: Citadel Press, 1962.
First published as: League of the Ho-De-No-Sau-Nee, or Iroquois. Rochester, N. Y.: Sage, 1851. Table exhibiting the dialectical variations of the language of the Iroquois, as illustrated in their geographical features in the state of New York in the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Oneida, and Mohawk dialects, with English signification. Schedule explanatory of Indian map, giving English equivalents of Indian geographical names p. 465-474.
- 1624 **Native - L.**
The Nipmuc people, their territory and language. [Online].
Available telnet: <http://www.lib.unconn.edu/ArchNet/Topical/Ethno/Nipmuc/nipmuc6.html> Nov. 1993.
Nipnet is the place name given to the area now known as New England.
- 1625 **Neuffer, Claude Henry, ed.**
Names in South Carolina.
Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, Publ., 1976.
271 p. On p. 138-141 list of Indian place names, largely from Muskogean area. History, meaning and analysis of each name.
- 1626 **New York (State).**
Report of the Committee on Indian Affairs in relation to the petitions of the St. Regis and Onondaga tribe of Indians, as to their annuities and leases.
Documents of New York State Assembly 93rd session, 1870. 2.181-210 (1870): 1-27.
Report No. 202 in Assembly, April 18, 1870. Sixteen names of places, mostly of Iroquoian derivation, with English equivalents p. 13-14.

- 1627 **New Zealand. Department of Lands and Survey.**
Gazetteer of New Zealand place names.
Wellington, N. Z.: Government Printer, 1968.
576 p. Contains many Maori names.
- 1628 **New Zealand Geographical Board.**
Paper. [Maori place names]
Perth: United Nations Divisional Group of Experts on Geographical Names for Asia and Pacific. 5th meeting (1990).
6p. Historical, legal, practical reasons to place original Maori place names on maps.
- 1629 **Nielsen, Cynthia.**
Origins, a guide to the place names of Grand Teton National Park, and the surrounding area.
see:
Wied Hayden, Elizabeth and Nielsen, Cynthia.
- 1630 **Nuttall, Mark A.**
Arctic Homeland: kinship, community and development in Northwest Greenland.
London: Belhaven Press, 1992. University of Cambridge, Scott Polar Research Institute.
194 p. Community kinship in Greenlandic society. Differences between local and Danish maps, caused by three perceptual layers: the explorers, the whalers and the indigenous Inuit. Maps. List of names and their meaning. p. 47-58.
- 1631 **Nuttall, Mark A.**
Names, kin and community in Northwest Greenland.
Cambridge: University of Cambridge, 1990.
Exploration of framework of values that gives a sense of cultural continuity. Main themes are Inuit personal and place names.
- 1632 **O'Regan, T. and Wilson, J.**
Place names of the Maori: Nga Ingoa Maori.
Wellington, N. Z.: Geographic Board, 1990.
From historical records of many Maori and Polynesian people, also the latest scientific information.
- 1633 **O'Regan, Tipene.**
Nga tohu pumahara. The survey pegs of the past.
see:
Davis, Te Aue and O'Regan, Tipene and Wilson, John.
- 1634 **Ormeling, Ferdinand Jan.**
Minority toponyms on maps; the rendering of linguistic minority toponyms on topographic maps of Western Europe.
Utrecht: Department of Geography, University of Utrecht, 1983. Utrechtse geografische studies 30.
262 p. Thesis. Bibliography. Maps as exponents of official attitudes towards minority toponyms. Procedures for establishing the spelling of geographical names in Western Europe (includes Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland). Comparison of attitudes. Evaluation and recommendations.
- 1635 **Orth, Donald J.**
Dictionary of Alaska place names.
Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. Geological Survey Professional Paper 567.
1084 p., Reprinted 1971 with minor corrections. Most of the Native-origin names were recorded between the 1890s and the 1950s.
- 1636 **Orth, Donald J.**
Mountain was wronged: the story of the naming of Mt. Rainier and other domestic names activities of the US Board on Geographic Names.
Names. 32.4 (Dec. 1984): 428-434.
Controversy about keeping the Northwest Indian name of Tacoma for Mount Rainier. The dispute is not yet settled. Pressure to change the name of Mount McKinley to Denali, p. 430.

- 1637 **Palmer, Gary B.**
"Where there are muskrats": the semantic structure of Coeur d'Alene place names.
Anthropological Linguistics. 32.3-4 (Fall/Winter 1990): 263-294.
The place names in Coeur d'Alene, an Interior Salish language, reveal the semantics of space when analyzed in terms of cognitive grammar. Bibliography.
- 1638 **Penn, William.**
Place names of the Quileute Indians.
see:
Powell, J.V. and Penn, William.
- 1639 **Peter, Walter A.**
Gwichin Athapaskan place names.
see:
Caulfield, Richard A. and Peter, Walter A. and Alexander, Clarence.
- 1640 **Peters, Bernard C.**
Origin and meaning of Chippewa place names along the Lake Superior shoreline between Grand Island and Point Abbaye.
Names. 32.3 (Sept. 1984): 234-251.
Gives a toponymic reconstruction from 1840 maps of a geologist, Bela Husbard, and interviews in the 1890s by H.H. Kidder with a Chippewa chief, Charlie Kobawgam and his wife and her brother-in-law.
- 1641 **Pettman, Rev., Charles, comp.**
Africanderisms. A glossary of South African colloquial words and phrases and of place and other names.
London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1913.
579 p. Few people can nowadays speak the languages of the Bushmen and the Hottentots, however they have contributed some place names. List of words and names derived from the Click class of languages.
- 1642 **Phillips, James W.**
Washington State place names.
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1971.
167 p. Comprehensive dictionary of place name meanings that are of the most importance and interest. Many names of Indian origin, the language of origin is not mentioned but pronunciation and meaning are given.
- 1643 **Place Names Committee.**
Procedures and policy concerning the naming and spelling of place names.
Victoria: 1994.
29 p. Guidelines for the geographical nomenclature and orthography, and investigation into the origin and usage of geographical names. On p. 8 specific attention to Koorie names. Appendix B: Koorie orthography.
- 1644 **Powell, J.V. and Penn, William.**
Place names of the Quileute Indians.
Pacific Northwest Quarterly. 63.3 (1972): 104-112.
Description of the Native language of the Quileute Indians, who live primarily on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State. 147 place names in original spelling with meaning and current place name, such as - ballalti: Black Surf Duck's House: Brown Point.
- 1645 **Prem, Hanns J.**
Namenshieroglyphen der matricula von Huexotzinco.
Hamburg: 1967.
264. Dissertation. Ms. mex. 387 der Bib. nat. Paris. About Aztec names. Bibliography p. 255-264.
- 1646 **Prince, J. Dyneley.**
Some forgotten Indian place-names in the Adirondacks.
Journal of American Folk-lore. 13 (1900): 123-128.
Gives derivation and meaning for Abenaki place names in northern New York. Mentions connections with the Mohawk St. Regis Reserve.

- 1647 **Pukui, Mary Kawena and Elbert, Samuel H.**
Place names of Hawaii.
Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1966.
53 p. In Hawaii nearly all sites have Hawaiian names. The traditional spelling is of only limited help to one who wants to know Native pronunciation. List of names with description and meaning.
- 1648 **Rankama, Tuija.**
Managing the landscape: a study of Sámi place names in Utsjoki, Finnish Lapland.
Études Inuit Studies. 17.1 (1993): 47-69.
Analysis of place names in their geographical context and in their spatial relationship to each other. Place names highlight important features of the land and reflect focal points in the culture. List of about 150 names.
- 1649 **Raper, Peter E.**
Dictionary of Southern African place names.
Johannesburg: Lowry, 1987.
368 p. Southern Africa's place names are a combination of European names and vernacular African. Selective coverage.
- 1650 **Raper, Peter E.**
Manual for the giving of place names.
Pretoria, South Africa: 1979.
12, 12 p. In English and Afrikaans. Published for the National Names Committee of the Department of National Education by the Human Sciences Research Council. 3.5 Khoekhoen (Hottentot) place names. 3.6 Place names from Bantu languages.
- 1651 **Raper, Peter E.**
Solving the problem of Khoekhoen place names by studying toponymic clusters.
Proceedings of the 13th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Cracow, Aug. 21-25, 1978. Rynnytm Kazunuerz. Warszawa-Krajiv: 1982. 2.291-297.
With several thousand Khoekhoen place names unexplained, the author adopted the technique of studying name clusters by three methods: the use of old and modern maps in conjunction; modern topo-cadastral and topographical maps in conjunction; one map only. Gives examples to illustrate some of the problems and techniques evolved to solve them.
- 1652 **Raper, Peter E.**
Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors - South Africa: paper submitted by South Africa.
Pretoria: Onomastic Research Centre, 1991. United Nations. Economic and Social Council.
3rd ed. 36 p. Enhanced and comprehensive methodological guide to the field of toponymy in South Africa, with reference to rules governing names derived from Afrikaans and Zulu.
- 1653 **Raper, Peter E.**
Toponymy and language contact in South Africa.
Noms de lieux et le contact des langues. Dorion, Henri, ed. Québec: Université Laval, 1972. 209-238.
About Bushman, Hottentot, Bantu, Portuguese, French, German, English, Afrikaans and Dutch place names. As a result of the heterogeneous nature of the population, language contact can be discerned in place names. In many cases it is impossible to ascertain the original form. It is no longer possible or desirable to eliminate hybridized or dual forms of place names. Attempts have been made to correct incorrect forms and spellings, but in many cases the names have become entrenched. Folded map at back.
- 1654 **Raper, Peter E.**
Treatment of place names in a multilingual society.
Onomastica Canadiana. 63 (June 1983): 27-33.
About origin of names, National Place Names Committee, Khoekhoen (or Hottentot) names, place names from Black languages, problems. It is hoped that the South African Names Society will encourage cooperation to identify problem areas, coordinate research and work towards standardization.
- 1655 **Rasky, Susan F.**
What's in a name? For Indians, cultural survival.
[Newsletter]. American Name Society. [1989]: 1-2.
A project to restore the ancient Apache names on maps of the White Mountain Apache reservation in eastern Arizona is an expression of cultural pride and a matter of cultural survival for a society whose identity is rooted in the land. This linguistic remapping project of Kenneth H. Basso began in 1977. From the New York Times, Aug. 4, 1988.

- 1656 **Raup, H.F.**
Standardization of spelling in Ohio settlement and stream names of Indian origin.
Names. 15.1 (March 1967): 8-11.
The early settlers in Ohio generally rejected many Indian place names. The few that survived were used mainly for settlements and streams. By the third quarter of the 19th century some degree of uniformity in spelling was achieved. The postal department helped stabilize spellings of town names. The only federal agency authorized to approve spellings of stream names was the Board on Geographic Names whose influence was slight. Two tables of names with number of variant spellings and date when present form stable.
- 1657 **Ray, Dorothy Jean.**
Eskimo place-names in Bering Strait and vicinity.
Names. 19.1 (March 1971): 1-33.
Reproduces Ivan Koberus' 1783 map and identifies the villages. Discussed are the Eskimo place names and meanings and their place in Eskimo concepts. Eskimo-language place names are disappearing as European names spread through Alaska. The author recorded names and meanings for 275 places and 100 more names without meanings. Discusses the names: land features, islands, water, localities, settlements. Observations are made about the source of Eskimo place names and their uses as aids to travel. Later published in *Ethnohistory in the Arctic: the Bering Strait Eskimo*, Chp. 13 (1983) same author.
- 1658 **Ray, Dorothy Jean.**
Nineteenth century settlement and subsistence patterns in Bering Strait.
Arctic Anthropology. 2.2 (1964): 61-94.
Bering Strait Eskimo settlement readjustments were the result not only of internal modifications, but because of Euro-Asian influences. Native names given for all settlements, provided by Eskimo informants.
- 1659 **Read, William A.**
Indian place names in Alabama.
University: University of Alabama Press, 1984.
107 p. Rev. ed. Study of the origin and meaning of Indian geographical names in Alabama. Its primary aim is linguistics. List of names p. 1-79. Map.
- 1660 **Reed, Alexander Wyclif.**
Aboriginal words and place names.
Adelaide: Rigby, 1977.
286 p. Originally published as two separate works in 1965 and 1967 respectively under titles: *Aboriginal words of Australia*, and *Aboriginal place names and their meanings*.
- 1661 **Reed, Alexander Wyclif.**
Dictionary of Maori place names.
Wellington: Reed, 1961.
- 1662 **Reed, Alexander Wyclif.**
Place names of New Zealand.
Wellington, N.Z.: A. H. and A. W. Reed, 1975.
510 p. From previous texts, old records, Maori people. Appendix C. Superseded place names including the original form of current Maori names. A supplement published 1979. 177 p.
- 1663 **Republic of South Africa. Department of Education and Training.**
Northern Sotho.
Pretoria: 1988. Terminology and Orthography No. 4. Departmental Northern Sotho Language Board.
Word list in English, Afrikaans and Sesotho sa Leboa. On p. 21 it is explained that for place names the Sothoization of some has been adopted.
- 1664 **Republic of South Africa. Department of National Education.**
Official place names in the Republic of South Africa and in South-West Africa.
Pretoria: Government Printer, 1978.
329 p. Origin of place names, often derived from indigenous languages, such as Khoisan and Bantu.
- 1665 **Robbe, Pierre.**
Orientation et repérage chez les Tileqilamiut, côte est du Groënland.
Études Inuit Studies. 1.2 (1977): 73-83.
Deux systèmes de repérage dans l'espace sont utilisés : par rapport à la côte ou au fjord. Cartes avec toponymes inuit.

- 1666 **Robe, Stanley L.**
Caribbean words in Mexican toponymy.
Names. 8.1 (March 1960): 6-14.
Exploratory study of the geographical distribution of vocabulary items of West Indian or Tainan, the language of the Island Arawaks, origin. Two maps of toponyms of Caribbean origin.
- 1667 **Roberts, J. Timmons.**
Power and place names: a case study from the contemporary Amazon frontier.
Names. 41.3 (Sept. 1993): 159-181.
Proposition of a political economy of place names in an attempt to discover who has the power to name places and what values the names represent. Thousands of Amazon place names remain from Native South Americans as well as names of Indian origin in North America.
- 1668 **Romig, Walter.**
Michigan place names.
Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1986.
673 p. Throughout the list place names of Indian origin can be found. The location of the place and the derivation of the name are given.
- 1669 **Rona, José Pedro.**
Uruguay: the problem of etymology of place names of Guarani origin.
Names. 8.1 (March 1960): 105.
The meaning of Guarani place names should be investigated through living Guarani speech.
- 1670 **Room, Adrian.**
African Placenames. Origin and meanings of the names for over 2000 natural features.
Jefferson: McFarland & Co., Publ., 1994.
235 p. The real face of Africa can be seen in her place names. Many European names have now been replaced by indigenous ones. List of names with language of origin, meaning and brief history.
- 1671 **Room, Adrian.**
Placenames of Russia and the former Soviet Union. Origins and meanings of the names for over 2000 natural features, towns, regions and countries.
Jefferson: McFarland & Co., 1996.
282 p. Some names come from the people who lived there in the first millennium B.C. Interesting meanings and history.
- 1672 **Ruby, Robert H. and Brown, John A.**
Guide to the Indian tribes of the Pacific Northwest.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986. Civilization of the American Indian series 173.
289 p. Pronunciations of tribal names by M. Dales Kinkade. U.S. only. For each tribe gives location, numbers, history, government and claims, contemporary life and culture. Suggested readings. Few geographic names.
- 1673 **Rundstrom, Robert A.**
Role of ethics, mapping, and the meaning of place in relations between Indians and Whites in the United States.
Cartographica. 30.1 (Spring 1993): 21-28.
Mapping process between American Indians and white Euro-Americans. How cartography should allow Indians a greater voice in what is mapped.
- 1674 **Rutherford, Phillip R.**
The dictionary of Maine place names.
Freeport: Bond Wheelwright Co., 1970.
283 p. List of Maine's place names by County. Their provenance is given, many have an obvious Indian origin.
- 1675 **Rydjord, John.**
Indian place names: their origin, evolution, and meanings, collected in Kansas from the Siouan, Algonquian, Shoshonean, Caddoan, Iroquoian and other tongues.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.
380 p. Includes names from Five Iroquoian nations, Huron and Erie.

- 1676 **Rydjord, John.**
Kansas place-names.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972.
613 p. There is a close relationship between historical events and Kansas place names. This book is concerned about the source of the names. Quite a few are of Indian origin, a whole chapter is dedicated to them.
- 1677 **Sales, P.L.**
Origin of country names in Africa.
Nomina Africana. 5.2 (Nov. 1991): 10-31.
Review of the origin of place names in Africa, illustrating physical geography and old indigenous influences. Revival of ancient names reflecting nationalism. Maps and tables.
- 1678 **Sanchez, Nellie Von de Griff.**
Spanish and Indian place names of California. Their meaning and their romance.
New York: Arno Press, 1976.
343 p. The names are arranged by neighbourhood and there is an alphabetical annotated index. The meaning of the names is enriched by their history.
- 1679 **Schnepf, Ralph.**
Contacts choronymiques en Afrique du Nord.
Noms de lieux et le contact des langues. Dorion, Henri. Québec : Université Laval, 1972. 165-208.
Contacts arabes, berbères, français. Bibliographie p. 204-208.
- 1680 **Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe.**
Description of the Aboriginal American nomenclature, with its etymology.
Indian tribes. Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe. 3 (1853): 510-549; 4 (1854): 554-564; 5 (1854): 570-577.
Alphabetically arranged. Being a critical dictionary of Indian names in the history, geography and mythology of the United States. Principally Algonquian, Iroquoian, Muskogean and Mexican.
- 1681 **Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe.**
Plan of a system of geographical names for the United States founded on the aboriginal languages.
Indian tribes. Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe. 3 (1853): 501-509.
Terms from the Algonquin, Iroquois, and Appalachian group of languages. The nominative syllables and local inflections selected under this head are chiefly from the Muscogee. General miscellaneous terms.
- 1682 **Schorr, Alan Edward.**
Alaska place names.
Juneau: Denali Press, 1991, 4th ed.
191 p. 1,300 Alaska place names recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographical Names, with location. Many names are of Inuit derivation.
- 1683 **Self, Huber.**
Historical atlas of Kansas.
see: Socolofsky, Homer E. and Self, Huber.
- 1684 **Smith, Edgar Crosby, ed.**
Moses Greenleaf, Maine's first map maker. A biography: with letters, unpublished manuscripts and a reprint of Mr. Greenleaf's rare paper on Indian place names.
Bangor: Printed for the De Burians, 1902.
165 p. On p. 120-123 list of Indian names, the present English name, where there is such, and the presumed meaning.
- 1685 **Smith, Grant.**
Density variations of Indian place names: Spokane County and the State of Washington.
Names. 37.2 (June 1989): 139-154.
A preliminary study of the density of indigenous Indian place names as a possible indicator of the relative acceptance of Indian presence by the immigrant European culture.
- 1686 **Socolofsky, Homer E. and Self, Huber.**
Historical atlas of Kansas.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988.
74 p. and index. On p. 19 map and comment about the many Kansas names of Indian origin, an examination of these discloses the indelible impression left by the local Indians.

1687 **Solver, Carl V., Captain.**

Eskimo maps from Greenland.

Archaeology. 10 (Autumn 1957): 188-190.

About an Eskimo chart carved in wood about 1883, showing part of southeast coast of Greenland, north of Angmagssalik. Map of Greenland's coast, made about 1912, corresponds to the chart. Also sketch map of a stretch of East Greenland coast, from Tingmiarmiut to Sermeligak, drawn by Angmagainak. Wooden charts, carved in low relief, show European influence. Names given on maps.

1688 **Spencer, Robert F.**

Map making of the North Alaskan Eskimo.

Proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Science. 23 (1955): 46-49.

Through the use of Native maps and attention to direction finding devices, it begins to be possible to obtain some concept of the nature of the territorial group in North Alaska. The problem of familiarity with areas to be visited was solved by designating natural features with names... and by making actual maps.

1689 **Stafford, Don.**

Maori place names of the thermal regions and their meanings.

H. A. Holmes, 1927.

32 p. Reprinted 1985. Aboriginal toponymy.

1690 **Stewart, George R.**

American place names: a concise and selective dictionary for the Continental United States of America.

New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.

550 p. This is a selective dictionary, given the large number of American place names. Among those included are numerous names of Native origin; their origin and meaning are given.

1691 **Stewart, George R.**

Names on the globe.

New York: Oxford University Press, 1975.

Introduction to toponymy. Ch. 9 The name and the tribe. Origin of place names from Native peoples, examples from the U.S.

1692 **Stewart, George R.**

U.S. 40 cross section of the United States of America.

Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953.

311 p. This is a book about Highway 40. On p. 303 - The names - mention is made to the influence of the Indian tribes that once inhabited the region. Some examples of place names are given.

1693 **Stewart, George Rippey.**

Names on the land: a historical account of placenaming in the United States.

San Francisco: Lexikos, 1982.

500 p. Chp. 2. Of the naming that was before history p. 4-10. Describes Indian naming patterns.

1694 **Swetzof, Paul.**

Place names help retain Native identity.

Tundra Times. 25.27 (July 6, 1987): 9.

We need to make an effort to lobby for the inclusion of Alaska Native place names honoring our people - by naming parks, buildings and other things after them. It is important because many of our people are losing their identity. Seeing our people and place names, our heritage, restored to their rightful place, would have a profound healing effect.

1695 **Tabbert, Russell.**

Names Eskimo, Inuit and Inupiat/Inupiat.

Names. 37.1 (March 1989): 79-82.

The trend in English toward avoiding the name Eskimo in favour of Inuit will not prevail in Alaska, where only one of the four Eskimo language/culture groups, the Inupiat, identifies closely with Inuit. The term Inupiat, though used in English correctly, according to the Native language pattern adjectively and to refer to an individual and to the language, is losing ground to the English pattern, in which one form (in this case Inupiat) fills all slots.

1696 **Takaki, Michiko.**

Regional names in Kalinga: certain social dimensions of place names.

Washington: American Ethnological Society, 1984. Naming systems. Tooker, Elisabeth, ed. 55-77.

The majority of Kalinga place names are socially relevant. In depth examination of same. Maps.

- 1697 **Tarpley, Fred.**
1001 Texas place names.
Austin: University of Texas Press, 1980.
236 p. The place names mark any geographical spot which Texans or their predecessors have labeled. Quite a few are of Indian origin.
- 1698 **Thieberger, Nick and McGregor, William, ed.**
Macquarie Aboriginal words.
Macquarie University. Macquarie Library Pty Ltd., 1994.
724 p. For each mainland state between one and five languages are represented and each has a list of Aboriginal place names, with the corresponding English name. Place names generally have meanings, which may refer to something that happened at that place in the Dreamtime.
- 1699 **Thipa, H.M.**
Some place names: what do they tell?
Logos. 5.1-2 (1985): 62-65.
Place names are a mirror of the culture of the speakers of Sesotho and Xhosa. Some of these names are examined here. Summary in Afrikaans.
- 1700 **Thornton, Thomas F.**
Social functions of place names among the Tlingit of Southeast Alaska.
Sainte-Foy : GETIC, Université Laval, 1992. Social Sciences in the North 1992. Müller-Wille, Ludger, ed.
Abstract of paper presented at the 1st International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. Analysis of the symbolic dimensions of Tlingit place names and the functions of toponymic knowledge in social life.
- 1701 **Tibon, Gutierre.**
Mexico: the name.
Onomastica. 17 (1959): 1-28.
The name Mexico derives from an Aboriginal language. There are 22 names for the city in various Native languages and dialects. Metzihco, Amadetsana, Move, Nucoyo: four names for the same city in Náhuatl, Otomi, southern Pame and Mixtec: four names with virtually the same meaning.
- 1702 **Tichelaar, T.R., ed.**
Proceedings of the workshop on toponymy held in Cipanas, Indonesia 16-28 October 1989.
Cibinong: Bakosurtanal, 1990.
200 p. Papers presented on collection, treatment and standardization of names. There is a need for geographical name standardization in Indonesia, as there is in other parts of the world like Australia and Canada. 23 papers.
- 1703 **Tooker, William Wallace.**
Indian geographical names and why we should study them, illustrated by some Rhode Island examples.
Publications. Rhode Island Historical Society. n.s. 5 (1898): 203-215.
Narragansett. Native toponymy.
- 1704 **Tooker, William Wallace.**
Indian place-names on Long Island and islands adjacent with their probable significations.
New York: Putnam, 1911.
314 p. List of 486 Indian geographical names bestowed by the Indians themselves, descriptive of natural features and boundary designations. Extensive bibliography of contributions to Algonkian nomenclature.
- 1705 **Tregear, Edward.**
Maori comparative dictionary.
Lyon and Blair, 1891.
675 p. English, Maori and Polynesian words. Compares with Polynesian names, their meanings.
- 1706 **True, Nathaniel Tuckerman.**
Collation of geographical names in the Algonkin language.
Essex Institute Historical Collections, Salem, Mass. 8 (1868): 144-149.
Also published separately 6 p.

- 1707 **Trumbull, James Hammond.**
Composition of Indian geographical names, illustrated from the Algonkin languages.
Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1870.
51 p. The structure of Indian geographical names is simple. They are in three classes: 1. Those formed by the union of 2 elements, adjectival and substantival. 2. Those with a single element, the substantival or ground-word with its locative suffix. 3. Those formed from verbs, denoting a place where the action of the verb is performed. Examples taken from Algonkin languages.
- 1708 **Trumbull, James Hammond.**
Indian names in Connecticut.
Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1974.
This book is a facsimile reprint of Trumbull's classic 1881 work. Its major value is the precise documentation of the earliest spellings of names. It can be used to help establish the location of phonological isoglosses.
- 1709 **Tucker, A.N.**
Towards place names gazetteers in Africa: some problems of standardization.
Proceedings of the 6th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Munich, 1958. München: 1961.
744-749.
Discusses four problems that arose in the preparation of a place names gazetteer for Ghana: 1. an internal or external standardization? 2. an internal solution for African multilingual territories with different speech communities and versions of the Roman alphabet. 3. What is a speech community? 4. The promoting of one language to solve the multilingual problem in some areas. The question of local names versus trade language names.
- 1710 **Turner, Dennis W., comp.**
Place names of Humboldt County, California. A compendium, 1542-1992.
Orangevale: D.W. Turner, 1993.
280 p. Place names reflect the stories and character of the people who explored, surveyed and settled the land. Among other first people to discover Humboldt County were the original Indians, then the Eskimos, etc. Their presence is recorded in place names. Toponyms in alphabetical order.
- 1711 **United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 6, New York, 1992.**
see:
Canada. Politique relative aux noms autochtones du Québec et sa révision en 1991.
Watt, W.H. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander place names: guidelines for recording and use.
- 1712 **United States Board on Geographic Names.**
Field collection procedures: Native American placenames.
Washington: 1989. Orth, Donald J. et al.
Brief guidelines prepared by the BGN outlining procedures for the collection and reporting of Native American place names in the field.
- 1713 **United States Board on Geographic Names.**
Field investigation of Native American placenames.
Reston, Virginia: 1991.
Pamphlet. The purpose of the field effort to investigate Native American place names is to record the names and their applications as accurately as possible for subsequent analysis and treatment. Discusses methodology, local representation, procedures, language, name meaning, name application, sample questions.
- 1714 **United States Board on Geographic Names. Domestic Names Committee.**
Policy 11. Names of Native American Origin.
Washington: 1990.
4 p. Approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names Jan. 18, 1990. Seven sections including: Official use of geographic names derived from Native American languages. Changing established geographic names derived from Native American languages.
- 1715 **Upham, Warren.**
Minnesota geographic names: their origin and historic significance.
St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1920. repr. 1969.
788 p. Detailed analysis of place names, often received directly from the Indian languages or translated from the Aboriginal names. The list is organized by county.
- 1716 **Van Balen, John.**
Early maps of Dakota: their use in placename research.
see:
Gasque, Thomas J. and van Balen, John.

- 1717 **Van Stone, James W.**
Eskimos of the Nushagak River.
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1967.
192 p. Account of human populations in the Nushagak River region of southwestern Alaska, its history and anthropology. Reference to 1841-1849 maps showing the Nushagak River, called Ilgayak in Aboriginal language, and its area. P. 10-14.
- 1718 **Vogel, Virgil J.**
Indian names in Michigan.
Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1986.
227 p. Provides much on cultural differences such as the fact that only the white man has glorified individuals by preserving their names in place names, or that Indian names (followed closely by French names) are far more abundant as hydronyms, in complete contrast to the situation for settlement names.
- 1719 **Vogel, Virgil J.**
Indian trails and place names.
Names. 33.1-2 (March-June 1985): 39-50.
Indian trails in North America often were adapted for later roads and highways, facilitating subsequent settlement. Such modern place names as Sauk Trail (Illinois), Mohawk Trail (Massachusetts), and Natchez Trail (Mississippi) reflect their Indian origins.
- 1720 **Vogel, Virgil J.**
Iowa place names of Indian origin.
Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1983.
150 p. List of current place names of Iowa which originate from some Indian languages or are translations of earlier Indian names, p. 1-114. Maps. Extensive bibliography.
- 1721 **Vogel, Virgil J.**
Proposed meanings and variant spellings of the name Chicago.
Bulletin of the North Central Name Society. (Spring 1987): 20-22.
List of 13 meanings for the name Chicago, 12 of which of Indian origin, and 40 versions of its spelling.
- 1722 **Von Richthofen, Erich.**
Oregon - a still controversial toponym.
Philologica romanica. Lommatzsch, Erhard. München: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1975.
Controversial nature of the name Oregon which may be of Spanish, French or Amerindian origin, p. 323-326.
- 1723 **Waterman, T.T.**
Geographical names used by the Indians of the Pacific coast.
Geographical Review. 12.2 (April 1922): 175-194.
Difficulties in determining the origin of place names in general; characteristics of Indian place names; the vast number of local names; meanings of Indian place names; Indian place names about Seattle.
- 1724 **Watt, W.H.**
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander place names: guidelines for recording and use.
New York: United Nations, 1997. Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors: paper submitted by Australia. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 6, New York, 1992. vol II, 220-222.
A subcommittee has been established to create guidelines for the recording and use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander place names.
- 1725 **Watt, W.H.**
Aboriginal toponyms the cultural importance of place names.
Perth: United Nations Divisional Group of Experts on Geographical Names for Asia and Pacific. 5th meeting (1990).
9 p. Indication of the importance of place names in the culture of the Aboriginal people of Australia. The nomenclature authorities have to ensure that cultural heritage is retained through the retention of its place names.
- 1726 **Watt, W.H.**
Traditional aboriginal place-names: their recording and use.
New York: United Nations, 1991. Paper presented by Australia. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 5, Montreal, 1987. 130-134.
Most Aboriginal place-names are associated with the mythology of the Aboriginal people. Increased use of Aboriginal toponyms can assist in the retention of their cultural heritage.

- 1727 **Wayburn, Peggy.**
Adventuring in Alaska.
San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1982.
314 p. This guide to Alaska includes numerous place names of Indian or Inuit origin. The provenance and meaning of the names are often given.
- 1728 **Whitman, Walt.**
American primer.
Atlantic Monthly. 93 (April 1904): 460-470.
Proposed substituting Indian names for all other place names, even the oldest and most hallowed. Niagara should be substituted for the St. Lawrence p. 468-469.
- 1729 **Whittlesey, Lee H.**
Yellowstone place names.
Helena: Montana Historical Society Press, 1988.
182 p. Yellowstone's history is written across the Park map in names given by trappers, prospectors, explorers and officials. A few names of Indian origin remain, their meaning is given.
- 1730 **Wied Hayden, Elizabeth and Nielsen, Cynthia.**
Origins, a guide to the place names of Grand Teton National Park, and the surrounding area.
Moose, Wyoming: Grand Teton Natural History Association, 1988.
43 p. Alphabetical listing of the Park's names with location, information about the site, history and, when of Indian origin, meaning of the name.
- 1731 **Williams, Herbert.**
Transactions and proceedings of the New Zealand Institute.
1912.
About conceptual naming.
- 1732 **Williamson, Andrew W.**
Minnesota geographical names derived from the Dakota language, with some that are obsolete.
Minnesota Archaeologist. 35.4 (Dec. 1976): 15-23.
List of 90 Dakota place names from the Minnesota region, with pronunciation and meaning.
- 1733 **Wilson, J.**
Place names of the Maori.
see:
O'Regan, T. and Wilson, J.
- 1734 **Wilson, John.**
Nga tohu pumahara. The survey pegs of the past.
see:
Davis, Te Aue and O'Regan, Tipene and Wilson, John.
- 1735 **Wilson, John, ed.**
He korero purakau mo nga taunahanahatanga a nga tupuna. Place names of the ancestors, a Maori oral history atlas.
see:
Davis, Te Aue, comp. and Wilson, John, ed.
- 1736 **Woolworth, Alan R.**
Indian place names of the Minnesota region.
Minnesota Archaeologist. 35.4 (Dec. 1976): 3-12.
Trace of the gradual recording of Indian place names in the Minnesota region from 1660 to 1890. Extensive bibliography on p. 9.
- 1737 **Young, Hugh, comp.**
Nga Ingoa o Aotearoa: an oral dictionary of Maori placenames.
Wellington: Freepost 4000 Replay Radio, 1994. Cassettes and guidebook.
Pronunciations of 2200 names of mountains, hills, rivers, streams, cities, towns, villages, marae, meeting houses and dining halls by local Elders and experts.

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Alaska Fish and Game
Alaska Native News
Alberta Folklore Quarterly
Alberta Historical Review
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American Archaeology and Ethnology
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Indian Notes
Inland Seas
International Journal of American Linguistics
International Journal of Canadian Studies
Inuit Today
Inuktitut
Journal of American Folk-lore
Journal of Anthropological Research
Journal of Cultural Geography
Journal of Historical Geography
Journal of Southeast Asian Studies
Kinatuinamot Ilengajuk
La Presse
Le Devoir
Le toponyme
Link
Logos
Maclean's Magazine
Magazine of American History
Man in the Northeast
Manitoba History
Manitoba Pageant

- Map Collector
Mazama
Meddelelser om Grønland
Mémoires et comptes rendus de la Société
Royale du Canada
Memoires of the Carnegie Museum
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Minnesota Archaeologist
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Name Gleaner
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Proceedings of the Canadian Institute
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Surveyors' Letters
Sweetgrass
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Them days
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Toronto World
Trait d'union
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Transactions of the Historical and Literary
Committee of the American Philosophical
Society
Transactions of the Literary and Historical
Society of Quebec
Transactions of the Manitoba Historical and
Scientific Society
Transactions of the Ottawa Literary and
Scientific Society
Tumivut
Tundra Times
United Empire
University Magazine, Montreal
Up Here: life in Canada's North
Vancouver Sun
Vermont History
Victorian Historical Magazine
Vie française
Voix et images
Windspeaker
Winnipeg Free Press
Yellowknifer
Yellowknife Weekender

**HIERARCHICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS
INCLUDED IN THE ALPHABETICAL INDEX /
LISTE HIÉRARCHIQUE DES LIEUX GÉOGRAPHIQUES
INCLUS DANS L'INDEX ALPHABÉTIQUE**

AFRICA

Africa, Southern
Afrique du Nord
Namibia
South Africa

ANTIGUA

AUSTRALIA

Australian Capital Territory
Canberra
Grampians National Park
South Australia
Tasmania
Victoria (Australia)

BARBUDA

BELIZE

BOTSWANA

BRAZIL

Amazonia
Amazon River

CANADA

Alberta

Alberta, Northern
Banff
Belly River
Bow River
Calgary
Edmonton
Jasper National Park
Kananaskis
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Minnewanka
Okotoks
Peter Lougheed Provincial Park
Spirit River
Tête Jaune Cache
Wetaskiwin
Yellowhead Lake
Yellowhead Pass

sa Athabasca District; Athabasca-
Mackenzie Region; Athabasca-
Mackenzie, région de l'; Rocky
Mountains

British Columbia

Alberni Valley
Bowron Lakes
Burrard Inlet
British Columbia, Central
Central Carrier Country
Chilcotin Valley
Cowichan Valley
Cultus Lake
Glacier National Park
Gulf Islands
Gwaii Haanas Archipelago
H'kusal
Howe Sound
Kamloops
Lillooet
Nanaimo
Nass watershed
Okanagan
Queen Charlotte Islands
Robson, Mount
Skeena
Skeena, Upper
Vancouver
Vancouver Island
Vernon
Victoria

sa Pacific Coast; Pacific Islands; Pacific
Northwest Coast; Rocky Mountains

Colombie-Britannique

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

va Acadie
Provinces maritimes
Région atlantique

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 - Banks Island
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 - Cape Dorset
 - Cockburn Land
 - Colville Lake
 - Coronation Gulf
 - Cumberland Peninsula
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 - Davis Strait
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 - Dolphin and Union Straits
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 - Ferguson River
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Nottaway River
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Subarctic
Superior, Lake

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CHINA

COLOMBIA

DENMARK

FINLAND

GUATEMALA

INDONESIA

JAMAICA

KALAALLIT NUNAAT
Kangâmiut Region
Smith Channel
Smith Sound
York, Cape

MALAYSIA

MEXICO

MONDE

NEW ZEALAND

NORTH AMERICA
North America, Northeastern
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NORWAY

PHILLIPINES
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POLYNESIA

RUSSIA
Siberia

sa Bering Strait

SOUTH AFRICA
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SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SWEDEN

TANZANIA

TONGA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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SAMPLE DATA INPUT FORM /
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IND*INUIT*OTHER/AUTRE	Inuit				
COUNTRIES/PAYS	Canada				
REGIONS					
PROV*TERR*STATE/ETAT	Newfoundland				
UNIT*FEAT*PLACE/ UNITES*ENT*LIEUX	Labrador, Nain-Okak Region				
NATIVE GROUP/AUTOCHT.					
NATIVE LANG/AUTOCHT.					
METHODOLOGY/METHODES					
ANNOTATER/ANNOTATEUR	Pianarosa				



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AUTHORS/AUTEURS

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COLLATION

LANG OF TEXT/PUB

ITEM LOC/PROVENANCE

SOURCE OF INFO/D'INFO

INFO LOC/EMPL. ARTICLE

ISBN*ISSN

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COUNTRIES/PAYS

REGIONS

PROV*TERR*STATE/ETAT

UNIT*FEAT*PLACE/
UNITES*ENT*LIEUX

NATIVE GROUP/AUTOCHT.

NATIVE LANG/AUTOCHT.

METHODOLOGY/METHODES

ANNOTATER/ANNOTATEUR

