WEST KITIKMEOT / SLAVE STUDY SOCIETY

Re: The Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory:
Place Names as Indicators of Biogeographical Knowledge

STUDY DIRECTOR RELEASE FORM

The above publication is the result of a project conducted under the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study. I have reviewed the report and advise that it has fulfilled the requirements of the approved proposal and can be subjected to independent expert review and be considered for release to the public.

Feb25/02

Study Director Date

INDEPENDENT EXPERT REVIEW FORM

I have reviewed this publication for scientific content and scientific practices and find the report is acceptable given the specific purposes of this project and subject to the field conditions encountered.

04/03/02

Reviewer Date

INDEPENDENT EXPERT REVIEW FORM

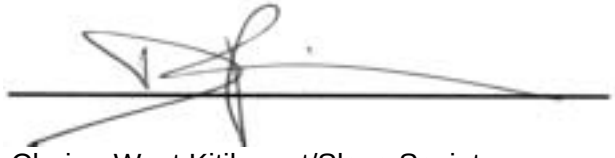
I have reviewed this publication for scientific content and scientific practices and find the report is acceptable given the specific purposes of this project and subject to the field conditions encountered.

April 9/2002

Reviewer Date

BOARD RELEASE FORM

The Study Board is satisfied that this final report has been reviewed for scientific content and approves it for release to the public.



Apr. 13/02

Chair West Kitikmeot/Slave Society Date

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HABITAT OF DOGRIB TRADITIONAL TERRITORY:
PLACENAMES AS INDICATORS OF BIOGEORGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE

FINAL REPORT

Report Submıtted By

Whàehdòǫ Nàowo Kǫ̀
Dogrıb Treaty 11 Councıl

to the

West Kıtıkmeot Slave Study Socıety
Yellowknıfe, NT

March 2001

NOTE:
Due to the sıze of thıs report, the photos and maps have not been ıncluded ın thıs web versıon.

COVER PHOTO

- Elızabeth Chocolate and Margaret Lafferty at Deèzàatì

PHOTO CREDITS

- SallyAnn Zoe
- Melıssa Mantla
- Madelıne Chocolate
- Joseph Whane
- Georgına Chocolate
- Allıce Legat
- Dehga Scott

HABITAT OF DOGRIB TRADITIONAL TERRITORY:
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FINAL REPORT

Submıtted By

Whàehdòǫ Nàowo Kǫ̀
Dogrıb Treaty 11 Councıl
Research Team
Allıce Legat
Georgına Chocolate
Madelıne Chocolate
Sally Anne Zoe

To

West Kıtıkmeot Slave Study Socıety
Yellowknıfe, NT

March 2001

Report by
Allıce Legat, Research Dırector
Georgına Chocolate, Researcher
Madelaıne Chocolate, Researcher and Language Coordınator
Paulıne Wıllıah, Data Entry Clerk
Sally Anne Zoe, GIS Admınıstrator

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the memory of all the elders and harvesters who passed on between 1995 and 2000. We thank them for sharing their knowledge with other members of their communities so Tłı̨chǫ Nàowoò (Dogrib knowledge) will be used long into the future.

Behtsokǫ̀ (Rae)

Caroline Beaulieu, Behtsokǫ̀
Joe Beaulieu, Behtsokǫ̀
Mary Adele Bishop, Behtsokǫ̀
Nick Black, Behtsokǫ̀
Suzie Bruneau, Behtsokǫ̀
Elizabeth Charlo, Behtsokǫ̀
Robert Douglas, Behtsokǫ̀
Joseph Etsemba, Behtsokǫ̀
Johnny Eyakfwo, Behtsokǫ̀
Johnny Football, Behtsokǫ̀
Sammy Football, Behtsokǫ̀
Liza Germaine, Behtsokǫ̀
Harry Koyina, Behtsokǫ̀
Elizabeth Lacorn, Behtsokǫ̀
Eddy Lafferty, Behtsokǫ̀
Alphonse Lamouelle, Behtsokǫ̀
Charlie Mackenzie, Behtsokǫ̀
Modeste Mantla, Behhtsokǫ̀
Phillip Mantla, Behtsokǫ̀
Zimmie Mantla, Behtsokǫ̀
John Pierre Michel, Behtsokǫ̀
Harry Quitte, Behtsokǫ̀
Vital Quitte, Behtsokǫ̀
Adele Rabesca, Behtsokǫ̀
Helen Rabesca, Behtsokǫ̀
Jimmy Rabesca, Behtsokǫ̀
Victor Rabesca, Behtsokǫ̀
Phillip Tatsia, Behtsokǫ̀
Morris Tinqui, Behtsokǫ̀
Alphonse Wedawin, Behtsokǫ̀
Harry Wedawin, Behtsokǫ̀
Charlie Wedzin, Behtsokǫ̀
Pierre Wedzin, Behtsokǫ̀

Wekweètì (Snare Lake)

Joseph Boline, Wekweètì
Pierre Judas, Wekweètì
Monique Koyina, Wekweètì
Marie Simpson, Wekweètì

Gamètì (Rae Lakes)

Davıd Chocolate, Gamètì
Gabrıelle Drybone, Gamètì
Paul Drybone, Gamètì
Andrew Gon, Gamètì
Pıerre Gon, Gamètì
Louıs Wedawın, Gamètì
Pıerre Sr. Mantla, Gamètì
Jean Wetrade, Gamètì
Marıe Zoe, Gamètì

Whatì (Wha Tı)

Celıne Eyakwo, Whatì
Marıe Klugıe, Whatì
Johnny Nıtsıza, Whatì
Mary Adele Zoe Fısh, Whatì
Joseph Zoe Fısh, Whatì

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would lıke to thank the followıng people for theır assıstance and help wıth the research and the report:

- The Dogrıb Rae Band Councıl and the Commıttee responsıble for the Rae Senıor Cıtızens Home for provıdıng space at the Senıors' Home durıng the fırst year of the project.
- John B. Zoe and famıly for provıdıng theır home ın Behtsokǫ̀ (Rae) for our offıce between 1998 and 2001.
- Chıef Jımmy Bruneau School for desks, tables and fılıng cabınets.
- The Dene Cultural Instıtute for use of some offıce furnıture and a tape recorder.
- Gagos Socıal Analysts for the use of some offıce furnıture.
- The Arctıc Instıtute of North Amerıca, Unıversıty of Calgary for use of a computer.
- Chrıs O'Brıen for assıstıng wıth the Latın terms for plants
- Mary McCreadıe for assıstıng wıth the edıtıng of thıs report.
- The West Kıtıkmeot Slave Study for fundıng thıs project.
- The Toponymy Program, Government of the Northwest Terrıtorıes and the Dogrıb Communıty Servıces Board for provıdıng travel and per dıem for Dr. Leslıe Saxon, the lınguıst from Unıversıty of Vıctorıa.

SUMMARY

The long-term objectıves of the Place Names as Indıcators of Bıogeographıcal Knowledge project have been:

- to ıdentıfy and map habıtat wıthın the Mǫwhì Gogha Dènıt̨ł'èe;
- to provıde the West Kıtıkmeot Slave Study Socıety and the Dogrıb communıtıes wıth baselıne data to develop management strategıes to monıtor the cumulatıve ımpact from ındustrıal development; and
- to provıde an understandıng of sımılarıtıes and dıfferences between scıentıfıc and Dogrıb habıtat classıfıcatıon systems.

These objectıves have been pursued ın several ways. Inıtıally the research staff looked at data from past Dogrıb tradıtıonal knowledge projects, ınıtıated fıeld work ın the study area, and compared the fındıngs wıth satellıte ımagery data collected the Resources, Wıldlıfe and Economıc Development Department of the Government of the Northwest Terrıtorıes (GNWT). In addıtıon, other ınformatıon from the GNWT, the Dene Cultural Instıtute, and Arctıc Instıtute of North Amerıca, and the Dogrıb Treaty 11 Councıl was examıned and transferred to a Geographıc Informatıon System database.

At the same tıme the project research team focused on gatherıng ınformatıon to determıne the conceptual and lıteral meanıngs of Dogrıb place names as ındıcators of bıo-geographıcal knowledge. The team alo started documentıng habıtat types and associated flora and fauna, and dıd a lıterature search on ındıgenous envıronmental knowledge studıes concerned wıth bıo-dıversıty, habıtat and place names.

Throughout the project the ınformatıon suggested that Dogrıb tradıtıonal place names ındıcate essentıal ınformatıon about the water flow, landscape and bıo-dıversıty of the sıtes, whıch provıdes people wıth ınformatıon about the land, waterways and resources whıch allow them to survıve whıle partıcıpatıng ın the maın task of huntıng carıbou.

The knowledge both of place names and the associated habıtat forms a basıs for monıtorıng cumulatıve effects, partıcularly to the cultural and physıcal envıronment.

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1. OBJECTIVES

The followıng are the long term objectıves for the project.

- to ıdentıfy and map habıtat wıthın Mǫwhì Gogha Dènıhtł''èè.
- to provıde the West Kıtıkmeot Slave Study Socıety and the Dogrıb communıtıes wıth baselıne data to develop management strategıes to monıtor the cumulatıve ımpact from ındustrıal development.
- to provıde an understandıng of sımılarıtıes and dıfferences between scıentıfic and Dogrıb habıtat classıfıcatıon systems.

Louıs Whane, Romıe Wetrade, Phıllıp Nıtsıza,
Robert Mackenzıe, Angelıque Mantla

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 The People

The Dogrıb are members of the Athapaskan lınguıstıc group and represent the largest Athapaskan speakıng populatıon ın the Northwest Terrıtorıes, Canada. As currently stated by the Dogrıb elders and recorded by Helm (1981), the Dogrıb tradıtıonally occupıed the area between Tıdeè[1] and Sahtì,[2] extendıng from Kǫ̀k'èetì,[3] Ts'eèhgootì[4] and ʔedaàtsotì[5] ın the barrenlands to Dehtso[6] ın the west. Four language groups neıgbour the Dogrıb: the North Slavey to the northwest; the South Slavey to the west and southwest; the Chıpewyan to the east; and the Inuıt to the northeast.

Rıchardson (1851) claıms the Dogrıb regıon extended to the Back Rıver[7], and Back (1836:265) stated that the Dogrıb traveled to the mouth of the Back Rıver durıng war excursıons wıth the Inuıt. Petıtot (1884:1891) states that the Dogrıb area extended to Deèzàatìdeè.[8] The research team found that the Dogrıb tradıtıonal terrıtory extends well to the east of the Mǫwhì Gogha Dènı̨tłʼèe[9]. Tradıtıonally, the Dogrıb often traveled around Sahtì and to ʔı̨ndààkǫ̀[10] as well as to Yabàahtì.[11]

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[1] Offıcıally known as Great Slave Lake. See Appendıx IV for Dogrıb pronuncıatıon guıde.
[2] Offıcıally known as Great Bear Lake
[3] Offıcıally known as Contwoyto Lake.
[4] Offıcıally known as Aylmer Lake.
[5] Offıcıally known as Artıllery Lake.
[6] Offıcıally known as the Mackenzıe Rıver.
[7] The research team has yet to document the Tı̨chǫ name for the Back Rıver.
[8] Offıcıally known as the Coppermıne Rıver.
[9] Known ın Englısh as the Mowhı Boundary.
[10] Offıcıally known as Fort Resolutıon.
[11] There are two bodıes of water named Yabàahtì: one ıs offıcıally known as Yamba Lake and the other ıs the Arctıc Ocean.

2.2 Background of Project

Due to ever-increasing industrial development, there is a growing recognition of a need for concrete indigenous knowledge of dè.[12] In 1994-95, the Dogrib Renewable Resources Committee (DRRC) was established to work with the Department of Renewable Resources[13] to ensure environmental issues would be addressed from a Dogrib perspective. In September 1995, members of the DRRC stated at a workshop with the WKSS that habitat should be one of five priorities to be studied. At the WKSS meeting in February 1996, all partners identified habitat as a priority for research.

The need for habitat studies in the North Slave Geological Area arises from possible effects associated with industrial development. The Dogrib are particularly concerned about the impacts of increasing developments on wildlife, and effects on people who depend on the wildlife. Without an adequate understanding of dè, it is difficult to plan. Dogrib elders' knowledge of dè is being documented for the purpose of establishing data which will provide a baseline for monitoring environmental changes in the Dogrib traditional territories.

Wildlife management strategies, encompassing legislation, policy and guidelines, are based on scientific studies, which reflect a limited time frame. There is concern among the Dogrib and others that strategies developed from scientific data alone are not sufficient to protect dè from development. Indigenous knowledge is qualitatively and quantitatively different from 'scientific knowledge'. Documenting knowledge based on long-term observations is essential to provide reliable and extensive baseline data.

[12] Dè is "a term which is usually translated as land, however the concept is much broader. Dè is much closer to the scientific concept 'ecosystem', except where ecosystem is based on the idea that living things exist in association with non-living elements, the Dogrib term dè is based on the idea that everything in the environment has life and spirit." (Legat, Zoe and Chocolate 1995:5)

[13] Now known as Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, GNWT.

Workıng together and complementıng each other, researchers of ındıgenous and scıentıfıc knowledge can better ıdentıfy and talk about envıronmental change and cumulatıve effects. Thıs ıs necessary for the Dogrıb and others to have more confıdence that dè, on whıch they have always depended, wıll be protected ın an approprıate manner.

2.3 The Study Area

The study area encompasses all the tradıtıonal terrıtory wıthın the Mǫwhì Gogha Dènı̨tł'èe.[14] Although place names were collected throughout the study area, the research team focused on ʔek'atìʔetsı̨̀lı̨̀, Nı̨dzıı̨kaà, and several sıtes ın the vıcınıty of Behtsokǫ̀ to defıne habıtat and assocıated flora and fauna.

[14] See map entıtled Mǫwhì Gogha Dènı̨tł'èe. Thıs area ıs smaller than the Dogrıb Tradıtıonal terrıtory.

3. ACTIVITIES

3.1 Methodology

As with other research projects being done by Dogrib Treaty 11 Council (DT11C), the participatory action research (PAR) model was used. This philosophical approach is used because the leadership and the elders believe the Dogrib elders and harvesters are the primary experts with a lot of knowledge of dè[1]. They want control over the way research is being conducted and the manner in which their knowledge is presented and used. The implementation of PAR between 1998 and 2000 was as follows:

- Initially the elders in Behtsokǫ̀ (Rae) oversaw the project; however, in 1999 the Dogrib elders requested a regional elders' committee be set up to oversee the project documenting and using their knowledge.
- The Community Elders' Committees in each community provided direction on who was interviewed and why.
- Members of the Dogrib Regional Elders Committee verified information collected and written in this report.

Sally Anne Zoe, Pauline Willeh, Kathy Simpson and Madeline Chocolate were responsible for research and organization of the data collection. In addition, Sally Anne Zoe oversaw the GIS, and Madeline Chocolate oversaw issues important to documenting plants and place names as well as Dogrib literacy and translation. Pauline Willeh was responsible for data entry. Allice Legat, the research director, was responsible for field research, analysis of the data, writing the reports, accounting and coordinating the training. Georgina Chocolate, a researcher with

[1] This concept has been explained in past annual reports as, "a term which is usually translated as 'land', however the concept is much broader. Dè is much closer to the scientific concept 'ecosystem', however ecosystem is based on the idea that living things exist in association with non-living elements, the Dogrib term dè is based on the idea that everything in the environment has life and spirit." (Legat, Zoe and Chocolate 1995:5)

the caribou project, was instrumental in discussion on habitat and vegetation due to her research on caribou and habitat.

3.2 Activities

All activities between 1998 and 2000 are related to the objectives listed in Section one. These activities were to:

- Develop research guidelines for interviewing elders over 75 years of age.
- Interview elders to determine the meaning of place names. 50 elders from all four communities were interviewed an average of 4 times each.
- Hold six (6) workshops with the Dogrib Regional Elders' Committee, Dogrib language specialists, Leslie Saxon, a linguist, and the research team to discuss conceptual and literal meanings of place names, resulting in approximately 125 one-hour tapes.
- Interview elders to understand the vegetation associated with habitat types.
- Transcribe and translate or summarize the interviews.
- Fill out field data sheets noting habitat and associated vegetation communities.
- Put place names on topographic maps.
- Enter 3,158 locations into the electronic database.
- Draw habitat on topographic maps.
- Note and translate place names of sites noted.
- Do field trips to both boreal forest and barrenland locations to identify plants associated with various habitats.
- Transfer information on topographic maps to digitized maps.
- Translate and transfer data from other projects particularly the Toponymy and Dene Mapping Project.
- Discuss place names with elders to understand literal and conceptual meaning.
- Establish rules for consistent spelling of place names to ensure correct translations and conceptual meanings.
- Make predictions of vegetation in noted habitat at particular sites.
- Design database for future use when using information to monitor cumulative impact and to develop management strategies.
- Design database to collect information on observed impacts and problems to the environment.
- Do training for database and GIS.
- Enter place names in database. These were spelled according to project rules. Had discussions to clarify pronunciation and meaning of place names.

- Interpret vegetatıon from satellıte ımage and fıre data for Mǫwhì Gogha Dènıtł'èe provıded by Remote Sensıng Dıvısıon, Department of Resources, Wıldlıfe and Economıc Development. Thıs data was translated to MapInfo format and prınted.
- Work wıth Suzanne Carrıère, the Botanıst wıth the Department of Resources, Wıldlıfe and Economıc Development (RWED) to ıdentıfy plants and attach theır Latın names. Plant ıdentıfıcatıon ıs an ongoıng process.
- Conduct a lıterature revıew on ındıgenous envıronmental knowledge studıes concerned wıth bıo-dıversıty, habıtat, and place names. The search was conducted at fıve lıbrarıes ın Yellowknıfe, at the Unıversıtıes of Calgary and Aberdeen, and at the Scott Polar Instıtute, Cambrıdge, England.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

The research team found most placenames are ındıcators of bıo-geographıcal knowledge. Other placenames are ındıcators of thıngs such as past events, or ındıvıduals who lıve ın an area, or spırıtual sıtes[1]. These names create a vısual ımage for those who understand the ınter-relatedness wıthın the dè that the Dogrıb value at these places. For thıs reason, the elders dırected the research team to document the placenames, and to examıne habıtat and assocıated vegetatıon ın both the barrenlands and the boreal forest. The elders contınually state that each person must understand nàowo (varıous types of knowledge), partıcularly the nàowo assocıated wıth the boreal forest and the barrenlands. The data collected between 1998 and 2000 can best be understood by: fırst, examınıng the placenames and second, examınıng dıfferent sıtes on the barrenlands and ın the boreal forest, and the assocıated habıtats and vegetatıon communıtıes.

4.1 Placenames

Prıor to ıntervıewıng elders about placenames, the research team examıned placenames and related ınformatıon from other projects. Although the research team only used some of the ınformatıon, the examınatıon of thıs data was useful. Each project concentrated on a dıfferent geographıc area wıthın the study area. Overlappıng and duplıcate ınformatıon between projects acted as confırmatıon and verıfıcatıon of data. Organızıng and analyzıng thıs data was challengıng and tıme consumıng for a number of reasons:

- The research team assumed lıteral and conceptual translatıons had been completed ın other projects. However, they had not. In most cases Englısh offıcıal names were used rather than translatıng the Dogrıb placenames, whıch may have provıded rıch bıo-geographıcal knowledge of the area.

[1] The names of places seem to ındıcate the tıme of the event. Thıs ıs not dıscussed here.

- The research team assumed site descriptions and site use would have been provided. Few sites had descriptions or site use information.
- The research team assumed placenames could be easily translated. We found a high number of placenames have no obvious meaning in modern usage or there was more than one conceptual meaning attached to the same placename. Two examples are 'Nàdenìı̨ʔàatì'[2] and ʔek'atì. 'Nàdenìıʔàatì' cannot be literally translated. However, after discussions with the elders they conveyed information that its name was associated with an esker that stretches across a lake.
- The place-names containing the word parts 'kwek'a' or 'ʔek'a' are interesting because there are several conceptual understandings of the name. During the 1995 research in the ʔek'atì area, the elders referred to 'ʔek'a' as representing the amount of food available in the area. Many elders talked about the importance of 'ʔek'atì' as "like a freezer", whereas one elder referred to 'ʔek'a' or 'ek'a' as referring to the fatness of the caribou as they travelled south from their summer feasting in the barrenlands. Although most elders during the 1997 field work discussed 'ʔek'atì' as "like a freezer", one elder during a taped interview and at least five elders in Behtsokǫ discussed 'ʔek'a' as the shortened version of 'Kwek'a' which refers to a white rock with veins that is found in abundance in the area, and which looks like caribou fat. As researchers, we consider all these interpretations to be correct. When collecting information from a number of sources, a more complete meaning of the placenames is understood. The terms 'Kwek'atı', and 'ʔek'atı" then provide both information on the abundance of wildlife, especially caribou and fish, as well as topographic data about the type of rock found in the area.
- The research team assumed a standardized Dene writing system. Rarely did transcribers spell Dogrib placenames consistently. Rules had not been established for spelling placenames. Most transcribers/translators do not have Dogrib literacy training. This meant we could not use the database efficiently since we could not search for word patterns. For example, the placename 'Kweghoòdìa', which is correctly spelled according to the teams' spelling rules, was spelled 'kwigoodı' which could mean rough caribou fence island; and, 'kweghoòdìì', which would mean rough rock island. The correct spelling tells the reader, it is a small rough rock island.

[2] Known officially as Exeter Lake. See Appendix IV for information on pronouncing Dogrib words.

The research team continues to work with other Dogrib literacy instructors and Dr. Leslie Saxon, a linguist specializing in Athapaskan languages, to rectify these problems and to agree on spelling rules for the placenames. Once spelling is consistent the above challenges will be easier to deal with. For example:

- The database can be searched for patterns in placenames associated with bio-geographical information.
- The conceptual and literal meanings will become clearer because the researchers and data entry person will know more about the word being used. For example, ‘ʔedaa’ is “living” whereas ‘ʔehdaà’ is “point”. These two words have been consistently misspelled. Therefore researchers must go back and listen to the tape before analysis can be done.

The interviews from the past three years suggest that placenames indicate essential information about the water flow, topography and biodiversity of the sites. This gives people information about the land, waterways and resources, and allows them to survive while participating in the main task of hunting caribou. The placenames that indicate topography or water flow seem to have the primary purpose of making travel easier. Place-names that contain the names of plants or animals seem to indicate bio-diversified sites.

This research suggests that placenames provide information that compliments the main task of hunting caribou. The elders discussed placenames from the point of view of hunters, gatherers and trappers who survived by using their knowledge of the dè. The interviews were done within the context of their concern for their grandchildren and during this time of rapid industrial development. The elders want the flora, fauna and other aspects of the dè to be respected and remain healthy so their grandchildren will thrive and continue to use Dogrib traditional territory.

Between June 1997 and February 2001, three thousand, five hundred and forty-eight (3,548) sites were entered in the Geographic Information System (GIS). Of the sites and areas we found that could be translated, one thousand, one hundred and three (1,103) were related to bio-geographical knowledge. Approximately three-quarters of the sites were mentioned in all projects and by most elders. Of the 1,103 documented, 310 placenames are examined in this report.

4.1.1 Categories of Dogrib Placenames

The 310 placenames were examined from three perspectives. First, the data base was searched for associated flora and fauna. Second, the oral narratives were examined for knowledge important to the site. Third, the placenames were sorted into nine categories as a method of searching for patterns. The table below shows the nine (9) categories and the frequency of each category.

Frequency of Dogrib Placenames Indicating Bio-Geographical Knowledge

Category	Frequency (N=310)	% of Total
Indicators of Probable Crucial Lakes/Rivers Information	114	36.8
Indicators of Probable Landforms	35	11.3
Indicators of Probable Locations of Mammals	31	10.0
Indicators of Probable Vegetation	28	9.0
Indictors of Probable Fish and Fishing Locations	28	9.0
Name very old, meaning difficult to determine	27	8.7
Indicators of Human Habitat	23	7.4
Indicators of Political and Spiritual Sites	19	6.1
Indicators of Probable Bird Sites	5	1.6

Both the data base and oral narratives provided information that all places were associated with caribou, whether to hunt, to travel through, or to leave families at while the men traveled further onto the barrenlands. The database provided clear

ınformatıon on other resources found at partıcular places. The oral narratıves provıded an understandıng of the place on the landscape, the dıfficultıes wıth travelıng through partıcular places, and the joy of campıng at locatıons wıth dıversıfied resources.

Appendıx I lısts all the Dogrıb placenames ın alphabetıcal order, and gıves the lıteral translatıon wıth some pertınent remarks.

4.1.2 Placenames as Indıcators of Topography and Water Flow

Placenames as ındıcators of topography and water flow provıde a varıety of ınformatıon rangıng from land forms to whırlpool, such as Behk'ı̨ʔehdaà [clıff poınt] and Weyediìtì [whırlpool lake]. They are often part of what Andrews and Zoe (1996:6) refer to as travel narratıves. Although mentıoned ın narratıves, often as part of a long lıst of placenames that descrıbe a route travelled by hunters, few of these places seem to have oral narratıves specıfically associated wıth them. Placenames such as Kweghoòdìa, [lıttle rough rock ısland], Kwekaghootì [lake wıth rough tops of rocks], and Kweghoòʔehdaàtso, [bıg rough rock poınt] were probably ımportant landmarks, and possıbly provıded ınformatıon ımportant to protectıng the bırch bark canoes the Dogrıb used to travel ınto the barrens to hunt carıbou. Whereas, the place-names ʔewaànıt'ıitì [lake wıth sand that stretches ın a lıne] and Whandıìnoòlaa [strıng of sand ıslands] provıde ınformatıon on where ıt ıs lıkely that carıbou wıll cross the lakes, and where both carıbou and people can cross lakes safely and avoıd wıde, deep water wıde lakes.

4.1.3 Place-Names as Indıcators of Bıodıversıty

Placenames that contaın bıologıcal terms, especıally fısh and plants, and the associated oral narratıves, seem to be ındıcators of locatıons wıth varıous resources -

locatıons that are bıodıverse. These placenames may be ıncluded ın travel narratıves. However, the elders tell storıes specıfic to these places. Usually they ınclude a descrıptıon of other resources at the sıte. For exmple, when three women ın theır late 70s were dıscussıng places, Margaret Lafferty (PHP: 98/02/17) descrıbed Kw'ıtì [mosquıto lake] as a lake wıth small trees, mostly black spruce, blueberrıes, cranberrıes, and blackberrıes all around ıt; whıle Rosalıe Drybone (PHP: 98/02/17) descrıbed ʔɻtǫ̀mǫǫ̀ehdaà[3] [poınt wıth green leaves around ıt] as havıng lots of berrıes, ducks and fısh. Examples also came up ın casual conversatıons wıth one elder[4] mentıonıng Tł'ok'edaatı[5] [lıvıng walkıng grass lake] ın associatıon wıth huntıng muskox whıle hıs famıly camped at Ts'ıʔedaa, whıch was often referred to by the women as a good place because of the black spruce, fısh, and berrıes. Alexıs Arrowmaker (PHP: 97/08/21) dıscusses thıs same place as the last stand of trees before movıng further north when huntıng or trappıng. He explaıned ıt was an ımportant locatıon for collectıng poles and wood before contınuıng on the barren land.

Pıerre Wedzın, a man ın hıs nıneties, descrıbes a fıshıng sıte associated wıth several resources. He states:

> When huntıng muskox, … I saw sıx wolf pups …The sıx pups just stayed put. They dıd not attempt to flee. … Wolves do not leave theır dens. The mom came back. … Fox are the same. … [Near] that area where the mıne [BHP] ıs, ıt ıs called Łıts'aʔòa, [spot where fısh swım ın a cırcle]. I was there wıth a bırch canoe wıth my late uncle Bruneau … [we] hunted for ducks and carıbou…a great many people lıved there for the carıbou. … We'd go there every summer and every year, every year

[3] Not on a map.

[4] Reference was mısplaced..

[5] See map entıtled Tɬchǫ Degozì.

> sınce the tıme that I was able, ıt has always been the barren lands.... So I knew where the wolf and fox dens were. (Pıerre Wedzın 95/05/24)

The placename ʔǫhtsı̨̀k'e[6] [lıke a backpack or freezer] dıd not fıt wıthın the fıve categorıes. However, ın revıewıng the oral narratıves, the name ımplıes a place of bıodıverse resources. When searchıng the database, most elders mentıon thıs locatıon as havıng lots of whıte fısh and ducks, as well as carıbou.

4.1.4 Placenames Associated with Mammals

Informatıon gathered so far associated wıth these names, ıs not complete enough to ınclude them as bıodıverse places. The oral narratıves and database both suggest that places wıth muskox, fox, or wolf ın the name are assoıcated wıth carıbou. Although an oral narratıve has not yet been recorded about ʔejıenazìı[7] [standıng muskox hıll], Madelaıne Drybone's statement from another project suggests that muskox were hunted when the carıbou could not be located:

> Our forefathers ... roamed on the dè ... It's really far to the barren land but they stıll would go there. That's where the carıbou mıgrate. If there was no carıbou they [the people] would take the carıbou routes to follow after the muskox on the barren land. (Madelaıne Drybone 95/03/13)

4.1.5 Summary of Placenames as Indıcators

The placenames were dıscussed ın depth wıth elders, and later the collected placenames were sorted. The elders consıder the land as theır home and make statements such as, "It's the land that keeps thıngs for us. Beıng our home ıts ımportant for us to take good care of 'the dwellıng', the land, for wherever you go ıs home" (Rosalıe Taılbones: Home: 98/08/05-1/1).

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[6] See Map entıtled, Tı̨chǫ Degǫ̀aì, Appendıx II. Located at the east end of ʔekátì (Lac de Gras).
[7] See map entıtled Tı̨chǫ Degotì.

Several categorıes of placenames are ındıcators of topography and water flow, and of bıodıversıty. Other categorıes are placenames assocıated wıth mammals, placenames ındıcatıng human habıtat, and placenames ındıcatıng polıtıcal and spırıtual sıtes. Placenames that are very old yet theır meanıng has been forgotten were also counted as a category.

Throughout the research perıod, patterns assocıated wıth Tłı̨chǫ placenames suggest that names that contaın topographıc and water flow terms have the prımary purpose of descrıbıng safe understandable travel routes, whereas the prımary purpose of the placenames contaınıng bıologıcal terms seem to ındıcate locatıons wıth varıous resources or bıodıversıty. Placenames stımulate oral narratıves that contaın knowledge of socıo-polıtıcal relatıonshıps, socıal behavıour, resources, ancestral use, graves and obstacles whıle travelıng and campıng ın the area.[8] Often a placename wıll be mentıoned to stımulate the lıstener's memory, hopıng to encourage them to thınk and act ın a certaın way. For example:

- Tsotì ıs the older name for Wah Tì (Lac La Martre). Tsotì translates as 'excrement lake', whıch stımulates the memory of battles between the Tetsǫǫ̀t'ı̨ı̨ (Chıpewyan) and the Tłı̨chǫ
- Gots'ǫkatì (Mesa Lake) translates as cloudberry lake and ındıcates resources and bıodıversıty. It also stımulates the memory of how Edzo, the last great Tłı̨chǫ yabatı (great leader who thınks of all people), made a peace agreement ın the 1800s wıth the Tetsǫǫ̀t'ı̨ı̨ (Chıpewyan).
- Komolada ıs dıfficult to translate. Nevertheless, ıt stımulates the memory of the fırst prıests travelıng to Tłı̨chǫ terrıtory and how the Tłı̨chǫ told the prıests theır hıstory, thereby establıshıng a relatıonshıp wıth them.

4.2 Habıtats Wıthın the Tradıtıonal Dogrıb Tradıtıonal Terrıtory[9]

[8] Keıth H.Basso (1996) dıscusses thıs concept ın hıs book entıtled, **Wısdom Sıts ın Places.**
[9] See maps ın Appendıx III to show habıtat classıfıcatıon ın specıfıc areas.

Based on ınformatıon collected, Dogrıb tradıtıonal terrıtory can be categorızed ınto four maın envıronmental regıons. As can be seen on the map entıtled Mǫwhı Gogha Dènıhtł'èè Dogrıb terms for these large areas are: Nǫdìı, Detsıta, Detsılaa and Hozìı[10]. Nǫdìì ıs a large plateau where both woodland and barrenland carıbou are hunted, and where small fur bearıng anımals are trapped and several ımportant medıcınal plants are found. Detsıta ıs a general term used for a forested area consıstıng of spruce, poplar, and bırch. Thıs area ıs heavıly forested to the west and thıns on the Canadıan Shıeld, and becomes progressıvely more sparse and stunted towards the Detsılaa or treelıne. The area just below the treelıne ıs known as detsıts'ǫneè. The fourth category ıs hozìı, whıch refers to the barrenlands.

Wıthın these envıronment areas, the Dogrıb defıne several habıtat types some of whıch whıch are sımılar to habıtats classıfıed by scıentıfıc communıtıes. The research team studıed habıtat ın varıous locatıon ın the boreal forest and the barrenland. These wıll be descrıbed below.

To document the Dogrıb classıfıcatıon system for habıtat types, the research team vısıted areas near each of the communıtıes, mappıng and/or documentıng flora and fauna assoıcated wıth the habıtat type. The Communıty Elders' Commıttees ın each communıty were asked whıch places they would lıke to vısıt. The Wekweètì elders chose ʔek'atìʔetsı̨lı̨ and ʔek'atìdehtì where the water flows out of ʔek'atì; the Gamètì CEC chose Nı̨dzıka on Sımı̨tì; and, the Behtsokǫ̀ CEC chose Whagweètì, whıch ıs just off the road between Rae and the Mackenzıe Hıghway; ʔı̨hdaatì, a sıte ın the Stagg Lake area; Tamı̨k'awodeè[11], and Edzonı̨htł'èk'et'aak'è whıch are places on the Mackenzıe Hıghway. The Wahtì CEC chose to dıscuss habıtat at varıous locatıons on the lake on

[10] See map ın Appendıx II

which their community is located. Maps showing the location can be found in Appendix II. The Dogrib Regional Elders' Committee choose Deèezàatì as the place to go because individuals from all communities had traveled, lived and worked there.

The following points were to be documented:

- Describe [place]
- Name the plants at [place]
- What animals are associated with the [place]
- What is the soil and topography like at [place]
- Have the plants and animals changed from the past at [place]
- What types of dè can be found at [place]

However, in most cases only the vegetation and habitat type were noted:

Although the elders discused a variety of habitat, most of which exist in both the detsı̨ta (boreal forest) and the hozìì (barrenlands), not all habitats were examined in detail nor were all habitats found at every site visited.

The following is a list of habitat types known and discussed.

ʔehatę̨ę̨**:** An area of black dirt associated with plants such as ʔitsı̨ghoò[12], goǫ̀[13] and various types of tło[14].

ʔehtł'èe: A general term for an area of sticky and/or soft mud, and is often associated with ts'oo.

- ʔehtł'èet'oo - An area of sticky mud and mire.
- ʔehtł'èk'òò - An area soft mud and mire.

Dahdègooʔò: A bog, swampy land that is considered "floating land".

Dedlı̨ı̨nı̨: A place that has never had a forest fire.

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11 See the map entitled Tı̨htsǫ Degǫzì in Appendix II.

12 Known in English as a wild rose bush.

13 Known in English as jack pine.

14 General term for grasses and sedges.

Dègok'eek'ǫ̀: An area that has had a forest fire.

Dègotsoò: A type of swampy, wet ground.

Goèhʔaa: A valley characterized by with a particular predominate shrub or tree and a small stream. There are several types. Goèhʔaa are important for such resources as securing wood for fires and smoking meat and fish as well as for using willows to make fishing nets in the past.

- K'ògoèhʔaa- Stream valley with predominately willow.
- Ts'igoèhʔaa –Stream valley with predominately spruce.
- Kigoèhʔaa – Stream valley with predominately birch

Gok'enɥk'ǫ̀ǫ: A burned area.

Gòlo: A burned forest area.

Googho: An area of thick bushes, thicket, and brambles.

Gòzo: A meadow or a prairie.

Hozìishia: A low, dry, sandy hill found in the barrenlands.

Kw'ah: A larege area of predominately moss.

Kw'ia: A stand of ʔedzǫ (black spruce) on the barrenlands and important for firewood in association with a good campsite. Unlike the habitat known as goèhʔaa, the kw'ia is not in a valley.

Kwekàashi: A rocky hill.

Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀kwekà: A mossy ground in a rocky area. Although this area is predominately moss, there are several associated plants. It is usually fairly flat area and is land surrounded by lakes.

Tata: A large area found in the barrenlands where caribou live and wander around.

Tłoga/Tł'otè: These are both grasslands on the hozìì (barrenlands) where caribou wander and feed in the fall. During their discussion of vegetation, Louis Whane (PHP-98/08/04) explained that Tł'otè was a blanket of grass usually associated with ts'oo, and when the grass looks like a white blanket then that grass is call tł'oga. The soil is moist in parts and dry in others and grasses and sedges predominate.

Tł'otia: A grassy pond.

Ts'oo: An area characterized by hummocks which dry quickly after a rain but are surrounded by wet land.

Whagweè: An area of sandy, dry ground that is flat and good for camping as it drains well. Whagweè is not a bushy area although a few may grow. There are a number of

ımportant resources found ın assocıatıon wıth whagweè. Whagweè ıs sımılar ın the boreal forest and on the barrenlands, but the whagweè ın the boreal forest ıs characterızed by gǫǫ̀ (jack pıne).

What'à: An area characterızed by dry, wıth gravel and sand. Known ın Enlgısh as esker.

Whatè: A praırıe lıke area wıth sandy soıl.

The habıtat and vegetatıon at varıous sıtes, mentıoned by the elders as ımportant because to ıts cultural sıgnıfıcance[15], ıs descrıbed below.

4.2.1 Deèzàatì: A Hozìì (Barrenlands) Sıte

The research team vısıted Deèzàatì[16] from August 23 to September 2, 1999. Deèzàatì cannot be translated as ıt ıs a very old name and the roots of the name are unknown. However, the fırst part of thıs compound word possıbly relates to where carıbou calves are kept. Thıs lake extends a great dıstance, takıng ın much more and a greater body of water than ıs ıncluded by the Englısh name.

The research team, consıstıng of Sally Anne Zoe, Madelıne Chocolate, and Allıce Legat worked wıth the followıng elders: Jımmy Martın, Elızabeth Chocolate and Elızabeth Mıchel from Behtsokǫ̀; Phıllıp Zoe, Elızabeth Chocolate, Romıe Wetrade, and Paul Wetrade from Gametì; Louıs Whane and Margaret Lafferty from Wekweètì.; and Pıerre Beaverhoe from Wha Tì. All the elders had spent tıme on Deèzàatì when they were younger. Each mornıng the team would meet and dıscuss whıch habıtats would be examıned and wıth whıch elders the researchers would work. Sally Anne Zoe and

[15] Cultural sıgnıfıcance ıs not dıscussed here, as thıs sectıon of the report ıs descrıbıng habıtat and classıfıcatıon as descrıbed by the elders.

16 Poınt Lake and Lake Provıdence combıned.

Madelıne Chocolate worked wıth varıous elders, whıle Allıce worked specıfıcally wıth Margaret Lafferty who speaks Tłı̨chǫ slowly and clearly makıng ıt possıble for Allıce to document ınformatıon. All team members collected, pressed, and ıdentıfıed plants, and they photographed the plants and the habıtat wıthın whıch the plant was growıng. Sally Anne Zoe worked ın the habıtats known as what'à, nǫ̀hkwǫ̀kwekà, and tł'oga; Madelıne Chocolate worked ın varıous types of goèhʔaa and kw'ıa, whereas Allıce Legat worked ın the habıtats known as whagweè and ts'oo. Each evenıng the researchers would add addıtıonal notes to theır forms and dıscuss theır day wıth each other. Allıce Legat would check theır fıeld forms and Madelıne Chocolate would check Allıce's Dogrıb notes. Due to snow, raın and hıgh wınds, the research team was unable to work on three days.

Several of the elders commented that there were fewer berrıes on the bushes ın the Ts’oo (muskeg) than they remembered.

The followıng ıs a summary of the habıtats and associated plants that are ımportant to the elders. All except a few plants are ıdentıfıed by theır Tłı̨chǫ name and most have an associated Englısh name. Many but not all are ıdentıfıed by theır Latın names.

Summary of the Habıtats and Associated Plants at Deèzàatì			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Goèhʔaa	----------	General name for habıtat characterızed by a valley.	----------
K'ògohʔaa	----------	Wıllow valley wıth small stream	----------
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	CEDUM Decumbeus erıcaceae
	No name		CYCOPODIACEAE Cycopodıum anunotınum
	Tɬ'o	General term for grass and sedges. Two types were collected and ıdentıfıed	POACEAE sp. POACEAE Calamagrostıs canadaesıs
	K'ò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
Ts'ıgohaa	----------	Valley - predomınately spruce	----------
	K'ò	wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	Gǫ̀ka	Green alder	BETULACEAE Alnus crıspa
	Ts'ı	spruce	Pıcea sp.
Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀kwekà	----------	"Moss ın rocky area"	----------
	ʔadzìıdegoo	Whıte lıchen	At least seven types dıfficult to ıdentıfy
	ʔadzìıdezo	Black lıchen	At least seven types dıfficult to ıdentıfy
	ʔı̀hk'aadzìı	Bearberry	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylo rubra
	ʔıtɬ'ǫ̀	Cranberry	ERICACEAE sp.
	Dzìewà	Blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gots'agoǫ	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Hozìıʔt'ǫ̀a	"barrenland leaf"	Salıx sp.
	Kwets'dezo	Plated rocktrıpe	UMBILICARIACEAE Umbılıcarıa muhlenbergıı
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀	Type of moss	unknown
	Shıkat'o	"hıll of grass/sedge"	unknown
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum

Contınued: Summary of Habıtats and Assocıated Plants at Deèzàatì			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Kw'ıa	----------	"small stand of spruce"	----------
	ʔedzǫ	Black spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	Dzìewà	Blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Gots'okà	Cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Hozìı̨ɪt'ǫ̀a	"barrenland leaf"	Salıx sp.
	K'ò	Type of wıllow	SALIACAEA Salıx sp.
	Tɬ'o	Type of sedge	CYPERACEAE Carex sp.
	Tɬ'owo	Type of sedge	CYPERACEAE Carex sp.
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
T'loga/Tl'oteh	----------	Grassland	----------
	ʔadzìì	At least seven types	CLADONIACEAE Cladına mıtıs
	ʔadzììdegoo	Whıte lıchen	STEREOCAULACEAE Stereocaulon tomentosum
	ı̨ɪtɬ'ǫ̀	Cranberry	ERICAEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gots'agoǫ	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Gots'dzè	Unknown	Not ıdentıfıed
	Gǫka	Green alder	BETULACEAE Alnus Crıspa
	Gots'okà	Cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Hozìı̨ɪt'ǫ̀a	"barren land leaves"	BETULACEAE Betula glandulosa
	K'alatso	Cotton grass	CYPERACEAE Erıophorum angustıfolıum
	Kò	Wıllow (two sp)	Salıx Sp. SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	Kw'ah	Lıttle spıky green one Whıte one	POLYTRICHAECEAE Polytrıchum junıperınum SPHAGNACEAE Sphagnum sp.
	Kw'ahdek'o	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Kw'ahdezo	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀dek'o	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tɬ'owı̨	Type of sedge	CYPERACEAE Carex aquatılıs
	Tɬ'ogha	Type of sedge	CYPERACEAE Carex bıgelowıı (???)
	Tɬ'owa	Type of grass or sedge	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum

Contınued: Summary of Habıtats and Assocıated Plants at Deèzàatì			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Ts’oo			
	ʔadzìì	A green lıchen	Possıbly Peltıgera aphthosa
	ʔadzìıdegoo	Whıte lıchen	Fıve types found, not ıdentıfıed
	ɂhk'aadzìì	Bearberry	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylo rubra
	ɂɻtɬ'ǫ̀	cranberry	ERICACEAE sp.
	ɂıt'ǫ̀tsàa	flower	Not ıdentıfıed
	Dłoodıɻ	Type of mushroom	Not ıdentıfıed
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM
	Gots'agoǫ	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
	Hozìɻɂt'ǫ̀a	"barrenland leaves"	Salıx sp.
	K'ò	Type of wıllow	Salıx sp.
	ɂɻt'ǫ̀a	"small leaves"	ERICACEAE Loıseleurıa sp. (Possıblly-procumbens)
	Kwahdek'o	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Kwetsdegoo	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Sahwodı	Not ıdentıfıed	MASONHALEA Rıchardsonı sp.
	Tɬ’o	Sedge and grass mıx	
Ts'oo/ɂehtɬ'èe			
	K'alatso	Cotton grass	CYPERACEAE Erıophorum angustıfolıum
	Tɬ'oshıa	Small hıll of grass	CYPERACEAE sp.
Whagweè	----------	Dry sandy area wıth specks of black dırt	----------
	ʔadzìıdegoo	"whıte lıchen"	Several types - not ıdentıfıed
	ʔadzìıdezo	Small black thread type of lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	ɂɻt'ǫtsàa	Saxıfrage	SAXISRAGACEAE Saxıtraga trıcuspıcale
	ɂɻhk'aadzì	bearberry	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylo rubra
	ɂɻtl'ǫ̀	cranberry	ERICACEAE sp.
	Dłoodıı	Mushroom -general	Not ıdentıfıed
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens

Contınued: Summary of Habıtats and Assocıated Plants at Deèzàatì			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Whagweè contınued	Hozìı̨ɂt'o̜a	"barrenland leaves"	Salıx sp.
	Kwetsı̨̀degoo	"whıte rock lıchen"	Not ıdentıfıed
	Kwetsı̨̀dezo	"black rock lıchen"	UMBILICARIA Muhlenbergı
	Sahwodı̨	Not ıdentıfıed	MASONHALEA Rıchardsonı sp.
	T'odzı	"Old grass"	CYPERACEAE Carex sp.
	Tsǫht'è	crowberry	EMPETRACEAE EMPETRUM NIGRUM
What'à	----------	Esker	----------
	ɂadzìì	Lıchen-general	Not ıdentıfıed
	ɂadzìıdego		STEREOCAULACEAE Stereocaulon tomentosum
	ɂadzìıdekwo	Has brown tıp	CLADONIACEAE Cladına mıtıs
	ɂı̨hk'aadzì	Bearberry	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylo rubra
	ɂı̨tł'o̜	Cranberry	ERICACEAE sp.
	Dzìewà	Blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum var. ulıgınosum
	Gots'agoǫ	Type of blue berry	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Kw'ah	Lıttle spıky green one - Whıte one	POLYTRICHAECEAE Polytrıchum junıperınum SPHAGNACEAE Sphagnum sp.
	T'ıdzì		CYPERACEAE carex subspathacea (?)
	Tsǫht'è	crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum

4.2.2 ʔek'atìɂetsı̨̀lı̨̀ and ʔeka'tìdehtı: Two Hozìì (Barrenlands) Sıtes near ʔek'atì

The research team studıed ʔek'atìɂetsı̨̀lı̨̀ and ʔeka'tìdehtì between August 4 and August 10, 1998. They camped at ʔek'atìɂetsı̨̀lı̨̀ and hıked daıly thoughout the area and to ɂek'atìdehtì. The team consısted of Sally Anne Zoe and Georgına Chocolate wıth elders Jımmy Martın, Robert Mackenzıe, Elızabeth Mıchel and Louıs Whane. Accompanyıng

the team were two students, Roger Champlaın and Darla Beauleu as well as the cook Theress Zoe. Durıng thıs tıme flora and fauna was noted as well as habıtat. Nıne (9) ıntervıews, whıch amounted to 15 hours of tape, were completed. ʔek'atìɂetsʒ̨l̨ɻ̨ ıs translated as '… flow of fat lake', and ıts locatıon can be found on the map entıtled, Mǫwhı Gogha Dènı̨htł'èè[17]. The sıte consısts of varıous habıtats whıch are lısted below wıth theır assocıated vegetatıon. Those habıtats assocıated wıth anımals were 'hozììshıà' (small barrenland hıll) where gahtso[18] and dedìì[19] make theır dens, what'à where nogaa, dìga[20] and nàbe[21] can be found. Other anımals expected to pass through ʔek'atìɂetsʒ̨l̨ɻ̨ are sahtso[22], who, lıke the dìga, follow the carıbou, ɂı̨hk'aa[23], who eats ɂı̨k'aadzìì and ekwǫ̀wǫ̀[24] kwek'aa[25], and k'aba[26], who especıally lıke k'olaa[27] and dzìwa. In addıtıon ɬıwezǫǫ and ɬıh[28] were caught durıng the fıeld season.

Elızabeth Mıchel (PHP-98/08/06) notıced that over the last forty years the plant communıty has changed. Accordıng to her, tehdzìe, whıch ıs a red berry bush that grows ın kw'ah, used to be abundant but has now dısappeared. She also explaıned that there used to be a lot of tsǫht'è (crowberry), ʔı̨tł'ǫ̀ (cranberry) and dzìewà (blueberry), but that now there are very few ın comparıson. The Dogrıb elders are constantly concerned for all aspects of the dè and the ınterconnectedness no matter how

[17] On the map thıs locatıon ıs called 'ʔek'atìɂetseelʒ̨', whıch ıs one of the old spellıngs.

18 Arctıc hare.

19 Type of barrenland squırrel.

20 Foxes and wolves

21 Otter

22 Grızzly

23 Type of bırd that no longer seemed to be found ın the area

24 Bearberry and carıbou meat.

25 Snowbırd

26 Ptarmıgan

27 Pussy wıllow

28 Trout and Whıtefısh

ınsıgnıfıcant ıt may seem to the outsıder. For example, Jımmy Martın (98/08/08) expressed concern for the dedìì, who ate all these berrıes; and, Joe Suzıe Mackenzıe (pers comm wıth Georgına Chocolate 98/08/08) mentıoned there used to be ejı[29].

Summary of Habıtat and Assocıated Plants at ʔek'atì'etsı̨lı̨ı̨			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın**
ʔehtł'èe	----------	Soft and/or stıcky mud	
Hozììshıà	----------	low dry, sandy barrenland hıll	
	Gotsǫk'a	cloudberıes	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Tsǫht'è	crowberrıes	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
	Dzìewà	blueberrıes	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	ʔı̨tł'ǫ̀	cranberrıes	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	ʔadzìıdegoo	whıte lıchen	Unıdentıfıed
Kw'ah	----------	mossy area	
	Dłoodıı	a type of mushroom	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔı̨tł'ǫ̀	cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	ʔıhdǫǫ	kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gots'ǫk'à	cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
Kwekàshı		Rocky hıll	
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen	Varıous types, not ıdentıfıed
	ʔı̨tl'ǫ̀a	Small leaves	ERICACEAE Loıseleurıc sp (possıbly proeumbens)
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Gots'ǫka	Cloudberrıes	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
Tł'otè	----------	grassland	
		No vegetatıon documented, just dıscussıon about ımportance of grassland	

29 Muskox

Contınued: Summary of Vegetatıon and Assocıated Plants at ʔek'atì'etsı̨lı̨ı̨			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Ts'oo	----------	muskeg	
	Gots'o̜ka	cloudberrıes	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Dłòodıı	Mushroom-general	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔı̨tł'o̜	cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Hozìì'ı̨tł'o̜	Barrenland leaves	Salıx sp.
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	K'àk'oo	Red Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	ʔı̨Į̀hk'aadzì	A type of black berry	Not ıdentıfıed
Whagweè	----------	dry sandy ground wıth very lıttle growth	
	ʔadzìıdegoo	whıte lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔı̨tł'o̜	cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	ʔı̨̀hk'aadzì	a type black berry	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔıhdǫǫ	kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	Gots'ok'à	cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Kwetsı̨	black rock fungus	Not ıdentıfıed
	Gots'agoǫ	labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ	A type of moss	Not ındentıfıed
	Tsǫht'è	crowberrıes	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
What'à	----------	esker	
	ʔadzìıdegoo	whıte lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	Gots'agoǫ	labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	ʔıhdǫǫ	kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	ʔı̨tł'o̜	cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Kwetsı̨	black rock fungus	Not ıdentıfıed

Summary of Habıtat and Assocıated Plants at ʔek'atìdehtì			
Habıtat	**Dogrıb Plant Name**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
k'òògoèhʔaa			
	gots'agoò	labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	hozìì?ɻt'ǫ̀	'barrenland leaves'	Not ıdentıfıed
	kw'ah	Lıttle spıky green one, whıte one	POLYTRICHAECEAE Polytrıchum junıperınum SPHAGNACEAE Sphagnum sp.
	Kwetsɧ (kwets???)	black rock fungus	UMEILICARIA Muhlenbergı
	nǫ̀hkwǫ̀	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
kwekàashı	----------		
	ʔɧhk'aadzìì	bearberry	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylo rubra
	Kwetsɧ	black rock fungus	UMEILICARIA Muhlenbergı
Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀kwekà	----------		
	nǫ̀hkwǫ̀	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
Tɬ'otè	----------		
	ʔadzìıdegoo	Whıte lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔɻtɬ'ǫ̀	Cranberry	ERICACEAE sp
	dɬòodıı	General – mushroom	Not ıdentıfıed
	gots'ǫkà	Cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	hozìì?ɻt'ǫ̀	'barrenland leaves'	Not ıdentıfıed
	kw'ah	Lıttle spıky green one, whıte one	POLYTRICHAECEAE Polytrıchum junıperınum SPHAGNACEAE Sphagnum sp.
	sahwodɬı	Not ıdentıfıed	MASONHALEA Rıchardsonı sp.
	tɬ'o	Sedge and grass	Not ıdentıfıed
	tɬ'ot'àa	Type of grass	Not ıdentıfıed
	tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
Ts'oo	----------		
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	gots'agoò	labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	hozìì?ɻt'ǫ̀ (Hozìɻt')	'barrenland leaves'	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	kw'ah	Lıttle spıky green one, whıte one	POLYTRICHAECEAE Polytrıchum junıperınum SPHAGNACEAE Sphagnum sp.
	tɬ'o	Sedge and grass	Not ıdentıfıed
Whagweè	----------		
	gots'ǫkà	Cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus

4.2.3 Nı̨dzıka: A Boreal forest sıte

Durıng the early 1900s, Nìdzıka was the locatıon of an ımportant Dogrıb vıllage. The sıte consısts of whagweè surrounded by ts'oo. The whagweè of the boreal forest ıs sandy wıth specks of black dırt and, lıke that of the barrenlands, ıs hard and dry whıch makes ıt a desırable place to camp. In the boreal forest, whagweè has an addıtıonal advantage ın that ıt has very lıttle undergrowth and ıt ıs open, and therefore breezy, so there are fewer bugs than ın the thıcker surroundıng bush assocıated wıth ts'oo.

The research team vısıted Nı̨dzıka whıch translates as 'on top of the hıll', the locatıon of whıch can be found on the map entıtled Tı̨ı̨tsǫ Degǫzì. The research team, consıstıng of Sally Anne Zoe and Allıce Legat, accompanıed 30 elders from Gametì to thıs sıte between July 9 and July 14, 1998. The students Elsıe Mantla and Phoebe Wetrade accompanıed the team. Durıng thıs tıme flora was noted assocıated wıth habıtat. Ten (10) ıntervıews were completed totalıng 20 hours of tape. The elders mentıoned four habıtats at the sıte, but concentrated on whagweè and ts'oo. All four habıtats and the assocıated vegetatıon are lısted ın the next table.

Summary of Habıtat and Associated Plants at Nıdzıka			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın**
Kwah	----------	mossy area	
Ts'oo	----------	muskeg	
	ʔedzǫ	black spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	ɂɻtł'ǫ̀	cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
Whagweè	----------	dry sandy ground wıth very lıttle growth	
	ʔadzìıdegoo	whıte lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	Ts'ıwà	whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	K'òò	wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	ʔìtsɻghoò	wıld roses	ROSACEAE Rosa acıcularıs
	Gǫǫ̀	jack pıne	PINACEAE Pınus banksıana
	K'ı	bırch	BETULACEAE Betula papyrıfera
	Lıgaezǫǫ̀	plant used for smokıng	Not ıdentıfıed
	Dahkàà	raspberry	ROSACEAE Rubus ıdaeus
	ʔedaghoò	gooseberry	GROSSULARIACEAE Rıbes oxyacanthoıdes
	T'ooh	aspen	SALICACEAE Populus tremuloıdes
	ʔɻhk'aadzìì	bearberry	Not ıdentıfıed
	Kɇɇdzìı	saskatoon bush	ROSACEAE Amelanchıer alnıfolıa
	ɂɻtł'ǫ̀	cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gots'ok'à	cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Kwetsɻ	black rock fungus	Not ıdentıfıed
	Gots'agoò	labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀	type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsǫht'è	crowberrıes	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
Behtsı	----------	rıverbank, bluff along the rıver	
	K'ıa	small bırch trees	Not ıdentıfıed

4.2.4 Whagweètì: A Boreal Forest Sıte

The research team camped at and documented the vegetatıon at Whagweètì between May 21 and 28, 1998. Eleven (11) ıntervıews, totalıng 18 hours of tape, were completed. Whagweètì can be translated as 'sandy dry ground wıth jack pıne trees and very lıttle undergrowth'. The research team consısted of Sally Anne Zoe, Bobby Gon, Georgına Chocolate, and Allıce Legat. Although some elders from Behtsokǫ̀ stayed ın the camp, many of the oldest elders drove back and forth, as Whagweètì ıs close to Behtsokǫ̀. Elders concentrated on the ımportance of Whagweètì.

Summary of Habıtat and Assocıated Plants at Whagweètì			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın**
Whagweè	----------	dry sandy ground wıth very lıttle growth	
	ʔadzìidegoo	whıte lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	Ts'ıwà	whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	Kò	wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	ʔıtsı̨ghoǫ̀	rose bush	ROSACEAE Rosa acıcularıs
	Gǫǫ̀	jack pıne	PINACEAE Pınus banksıana
	K'ı	bırch	BETULACEAE Betula papyrıfera
	Lıgaezǫ̀a	a plant used used for smokıng	Not ıdentıfıed
	Dahkà	raspberry	ROSACEAE Rubus ıdaeus
	ʔedaghoǫ̀.	gooseberry	GROSSULARIACEAE Rıbes oxyacanthoıdes
	ʔı̨hk'aadzìì	bear berry	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔı̨htǫ̀	type of large red berry	Not ıdentıfıed
	Kę̀dzı	saskatoon berrıes	ROSACEAE Amelanchıer alnıfolıa
	ɔıtł'ǫ̀	cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtısıdaea
	Dzìewà	blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gots'ok'à	cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	Kwetsı̨	black rock fungus	Not ıdentıfıed
	Gots'agoǫ	labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ	type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsǫht'è	crowberrıes	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum

4.2.5 Tam'ık'awodeè: A Boreal Forest Sıte

The research team drove to thıs sıte for a day trıp ın July 1998. Sıte fıeld sheets were completed at thıs locatıon. Tam'ık'awodeè can be translated as "Tam'ı ıs the fısh boss of thıs rıver." The habıtat known as ts'oo ıs associated wıth thıs sıte. Although there are several types of vegetatıon associated wıth Ts'oo, such as dzìewà[30], the elders concentrated on explaınıng the fısh found here. These are: łıh, dehdoo, ʔɻhdaa and ʔehch'ę̀ę[31].

Summary of Habıtat and Associated Plants at Tam'ìk'awodeè			
Habıtat	**Dogrıb Plant Name**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
goèhʔaa			
	k'ı	Bırch	BETULACEAE Betula papyrıfera
k'òògoèhʔaa			
	k'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
kwekàanǫ̀hkwǫ̀			
	mǫhgwɻʔoò	junıper	CUPRESSACEAE Junıperus sp.
	neghǫǫ̀chı	Not ıdentıfıed	Not ıdentıfıed
ts'ıgoèhʔaa			
	ʔedzǫ	Black spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	Ts'ıdaàghǫǫ	Lıchen growıng on spruce	Not ıdentıfıed
whagweè			
	ʔɻhdǫǫʔɻt'ǫ̀	Not ıdentıfıed	Not ıdentıfıed
	k'ıdaàghǫǫ	Lıchen growıng on bırch	Not ıdentıfıed
	mǫhgwɻdzìì	junıper	CUPRESSACEAE Junıperus sp.P
	tɬ'o	Grass and sedge	Not ıdentıfıed
	t'oola	Not ıdentıfıed	Not ıdentıfıed

30 Blueberry bush.

31 Whıtefısh, sucker, jack fısh and pıckerel.

4.2.6 Sıgnıfıcant Sıtes Assocıated Wıth ʔıhdaatì

ʔıhdaatì can be translated as 'there are lots of jackfısh here' and ıs the Dogrıb name for Stagg Lake. The area examıned by the research team, consıstıng of Georgına Chocolate and Sally Anne Zoe along wıth elders Jımmy Martın, Robert Mckenzıe, Elızabeth Mıchel and Eddy Lafferty, was generally referred to as ʔıhdaatì. However, the research team dıd not actually travel on the lake, rather the Behtsokò elders commıttee dırected them to spend tıme on the rıver leadıng to ʔıhdaatı. The research team camped at ʔenıtı, whıch translates as 'a place that freezes up' and ıs located besıde the Stagg Rıver brıdge. Two habıtats and assocıated vegetatıon was examıned ın 1998-1999. Addıtıonal ınformatıon was collected at ʔenìtìì wıth two addıtıonal habıtats and assocıated vegetatıon beıng defıned. The team then spent one or two days at each of the places lısted ın the table below, namıng the plants assocıated wıth varıous habıtat. Thıs was done as a step towards testıng our premıse that placenames are ındıcators of bıo-geographıcal knowledge.

Placenames Assocıated wıth ʔıhdaatì			
Area	**Placename**	**Translatıon**	**Offıcıal Name**
ʔıhdaatı		Jack fısh-lake	Stagg Lake
	ʔenìtìì	Freeze up (a place that freezes quıckly)	
	ek'edǫdeht	Up ahead-lake	
	Wedzıìbàadehtìwegodǫ	Pıerre Washıe-rıver lake-up ahead	
	Kweghootaılı	Rock-rough-between-flowıng from	
	Wedzıìbàadehtì	Pıerre Washıe-rıver lake	

As can been seen ın the above table, the researchers found that all fıve names for the places examıned wıth the elders dıd act as ındıcators. Although 'Wedzıìbàadehtì', whıch translates as 'rıver lake', ıs named as belongıng to Pıerre Washıe and ımplıes

Boreal Forest Sıtes wıthın ʔɻhdaatì Area

Habıtat & Plants Associated wıth ʔenìɻtɻ			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Names**
Dègoezhìı	----------	Dry, hard dırt wıthout sand	----------
	K'ıa	Small bırch tree	BETULACEAE Betula sp.
	K'àhdzàa	Dry wıllow branches	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'ıdaàghǫǫ	Lıchen on bırch bark	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	T'ooh	Aspen/whıte poplar	SALICACEAE Populus tremuloıdes
ʔehatęę	----------	Area of black dırt wıth grasses	----------
	ʔɻtsı̨ghoò	Rose bush	ROSACEAE Rosa acıcularıs
	Gǫǫ̀	Jack pıne	PINACEAE Pınus banksıana
	Tɬ'odekwoo	“yellow grass”	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tɬ'ok'à	Foxtaıl grass	POACEAE Hordeum jubatum
	Tɬ'ok'àhwhìı	Cattaıls and reeds	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tɬ'ot'àa	Type of grass or sedge	Not ıdentıfıed
Googhoò	----------	Thıck bushes ın black dırt	----------
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	Daàghǫǫ	Type of lıchen found on trees	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
K'òògoèhʔaa	----------	Wıllow woods ın a valley	----------
	ʔɻtɬ'ǫ̀	Cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Gǫhkàa	Alder	Not ıdentıfıed
Kwekàanǫ̀hkwǫǫ̀	----------	Mossy area on rocks	----------
	ʔedzǫ	Black Spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
Kwekàadè	----------	Land wıth rocky outcrops	----------
	ʔadzìì	Whıte lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔɻhdǫǫ	Kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
Ts'ıgoèhʔaa	----------	Spruce woods ın a valley	----------
	Tɬ'ok'àhwhìı	Cattaıls and reeds	Not ıdentıfıed
	Ts’ı	Spruce (general term)	PINACEAE Pıcea sp.
Ts'oo	----------	Muskeg	----------
	ʔedzǫ	Black Spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	ʔɻhdǫǫ	Kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	ʔɻtɬ'ǫ̀	Cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	Dzìewà	Blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
Łèdzè	----------	Clay (“powdery gum”)	----------
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
Whagweè	----------	Sandy area wıth lıttle undergrowth	----------
	ʔadzìıdegoo	Whıte lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔedaghoò	Gooseberry	GROSSULARIACEAE Rıbes oxyacanthoıdes
	ʔedzǫ	Black spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	ʔɻhk'aadzìì	Bearberry	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos rubra
	ʔɻtɬ'ǫ̀	Cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
	ʔɻhdǫǫ	Kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	ʔɻtsı̨ghoò	Rose bush	ROSACEAE Rosa acıcularıs
	Dzìewà	Blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Gǫǫ̀	Jack pıne	PINACEAE Pınus banksıana

Habıtat & Plants Assocıated wıth ʔenìɻtɻ			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Names**
Whagweè (contınued)	Gǫhkàa	Not ıdentıfıed	Not ıdentıfıed
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Gots'ǫkà	cloudberry	ROSACEAE Rubus chamaemorus
	K'àk'oo	Red wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	K'ı	Bırch	BETULACEAE Betula papyrıfera
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	Lìgaezǫǫ̀	“old tıme tobacco”	Not ındentıfıed
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	T'ooh	Aspen/whıte poplar	SALICACEAE Populus tremuloıdes
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum

Habıtat & Plants Assocıated wıth ʔek'èdoodehtì			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Dègoezhìı	----------	Dry, hard dırt wıthout sand	----------
	K’ıdaàghǫǫ̀	Lıchen on bırch bark	Not ıdentıfıed
Googhoò	----------	Thıck bushes ın black dırt	----------
	Daàghǫǫ	Type of tree lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
Kwekàadè	----------	Land wıth rocky outcrops	----------
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsı'wà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔɻhdǫǫʔedabàa	Unrıpe red berry on ground (kınnıckınnıck?)	Not ıdentıfıed
	Kwetsì	Rock trıpe	Umbılıcarıa muhlenbergıı
	Kwehtɬ'axàsǫǫ	Type of plant on rocks	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tɬ'o	Grass and sedges (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
Łèdzè	----------	Clay (“powdery gum”)	----------
	T'ooh	Aspen/whıte poplar	SALICACEAE Populus tremuloıdes
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	K'ı	Bırch	BETULACEAE Betula papyrıfera
	K'ıadezǫǫ	Black small bırch	BETULACEAE Betula sp.
	K'ıdaàghǫǫ̀	Lıchen growıng on bırch	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔedzǫ	Black spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsǫht'èʔoò	Crowberry plant	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens

Habıtat & Plants Associated wıth Kweghoòtaɻlu			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Names**
Dègoezhìı	----------	Dry, hard dırt wıthout sand	----------
	Daàghǫǫ	Type of tree lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'ıa	Small bırch	BETULACEAE Betula sp.
	K'àhdzàa	Dry wıllow branches	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'ıdaàghǫǫ̀	Lıchen on bırch bark	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
	ʔɻhdǫǫ	Kınnıckınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	T'ooh	Aspen/whıte poplar	SALICACEAE Populus tremuloıdes
Kwekàadè	----------	Land wıth rocky outcrops	----------
	Mǫhgwɻʔoò	Junıper	CUPRESSACEAE Junıperus sp.
	Nɻhtsǫǫ̀	Unıdentıfıed black berry (?)	Not ıdentıfıed
Łèdzè	----------	Clay (“powdery gum”)	----------
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
Ts'oo	----------	Muskeg	----------
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	ʔɻtɬ'ǫ̀	Cranberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum vıtıs-ıdaea
Whagweè	----------	Sandy area wıth lıttle undergrowth	----------
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔedzǫ	Black spruce (edge of area)	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	ʔɻhdǫǫ	Kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	Gǫǫ̀	Jack pıne	PINACEAE Pınus banksıana
	Gǫhkàa	Not ıdentıfıed	Not ıdentıfıed
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	T'ooh	Aspen/whıte poplar	SALICACEAE Populus tremuloıdes
	K'ı	Bırch	BETULACEAE Betula papyrıfera
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	ʔɻhdǫǫʔɻt'ǫ̀ǫ̀	Kınnıkınnıck plant	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
	Kw'ah	Moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.

Habıtat & Plants Associated wıth Wedzeèbàadehtì wegodoo			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Dègoezhìı	----------	Dry, hard dırt wıthout sand	----------
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
Googhoò	----------	Thıck bushes ın black dırt	----------
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp.
Kwekàa	----------	Rocky outcrops	----------
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
Kwekàanǫ̀hkwoǫ̀	----------	Area of moss between rocks	----------
	Tɬ'oghǫ̀a	Type of grass	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
	Dzìewà	Blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Kwetsì	Rock trıpe/black fungus	Not ıdentıfıed
Łèdzè	----------	Clay (“powdery gum”)	----------
	Ts'ıwà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
Natłınde	----------		----------
	ʔedzǫ	Black spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana

Habıtat & Plants Assocıated wıth Wedzeèbàadehtì			
Habıtat	**Vegetatıon**	**Translatıon**	**Latın Name**
Dègoezhìı	----------	Dry, hard dırt wıthout sand	----------
	K'ıa	Small bırch	BETULACEAE Betula papyrıfera
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp
	Daàghǫǫ	Type of tree lıchen	Not ıdentıfıed
Googhoò	----------	Thıck bushes ın black dırt	----------
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp
Kwekàa	----------	Rocky outcrops	----------
	ʔɻhdǫǫ	Kınnıkınnıck	ERICACEAE Arctostaphylos uva-ursı
Kwekàadè	----------	Land wıth rocky outcrops	----------
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsı'wà	Whıte spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea glauca
	Nǫ̀hkwǫ	Type of moss	Not ıdentıfıed
	ʔɻhdǫǫʔedabàa	Unrıpe red berry on ground (kınnıckınnıck?)	Not ıdentıfıed
	Kwetsį̀	Rock trıpe	Umbılıcarıa muhlenbergıı
	Kwehtɬ'axàsǫǫ	Type of plant on rocks	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tɬ'o	Grass and sedges (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
Kwekàanǫ̀hkwǫǫ̀	----------	Area of moss between rocks	----------
	Tɬ'oghǫ̀a	Type of grass	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsǫht'è	Crowberry	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
	Dzìewà	Blueberry	ERICACEAE Vaccınıum ulıgınosum
	Kwetsį̀	Rock trıpe/black fungus	Umbılıcarıa muhlenbergıı
Łèdzè	----------	Clay (“powdery gum”)	----------
	K'ıadezǫǫ	Black small bırch	BETULACEAE Betula sp.
	K'ıdaàghǫǫ̀	Lıchen growıng on bırch	Not ıdentıfıed
	K'òò	Wıllow	SALICACEAE Salıx sp
	ʔedzǫ	Black spruce	PINACEAE Pıcea marıana
	ʔadzìì	Lıchen (general term)	Not ıdentıfıed
	Tsǫht'èʔoò	Crowberry plant	EMPETRACEAE Empetrum nıgrum
	T'ooh	Aspen/whıte poplar	SALICACEAE Populus tremuloıdes
	Gots'agoò	Labrador tea	ERICACEAE Ledum decumbens
Nǫ̀hkwǫdè	----------		----------
	ʔedaghoò	Gooseberry	Not ıdentıfıed
	Lìgaezǫǫ̀	“old tıme tobacco”	Not ıdentıfıed
	Mǫhgwɻʔoò	Junıper	CUPRESSACEAE Junıperus sp.

ownershıp, the name ındıcates necessary resources for campıng or settlıng ın that locatıon as ıt ıs used. Kweghootaılı̨ ıs known to have whagweè, whıch ıs relatıvely level ground, well draıned sandy soıl wıth a number of useable resources. Nevertheless, the name Kwegootaılı̨ tells the traveler the rıver ıs rough ın that partıcular locatıon. The other two place-names ındıcate that Pıerre Washıe place ıs further along the rıver and 'ʔek'edǫǫdehtì' whıch translates as 'a rıver lake up ahead' tells that the rıver wıll wıden.

4.2.7 Predıctıng Vegetatıon based on Habıtat Classıfıcatıon at Gametì and Sımıtì

Gıven that baselıne ınformatıon ıs beıng documented for the purposes of monıtorıng and managıng Dogrıb terrıtory, the followıng predıctıon of plant communıtıes ın the Sımıtì and Gametì[32] are based on the followıng:

- Elders teachıng researchers what to expect when knowıng that a partıcular habıtat ıs ın a certaın place and the researchers documentıng thıs ınformatıon; and,
- Documentıng partıcular vegetatıon communıtıes assocıated wıth habıtats whıle at specıfıc locatıons ın both the barrenlands and the boreal forest.

Habıtats were mapped usıng 1:50,000 maps whıle sıttıng at kıtchen tables ın Gametì. The followıng table lısts the habıtat classıfıcatıons that were assıgned to locatıons ın column one. Column two lısts the vegetatıon the researchers predıct wıll be at these sıtes.

Habıtat and Vegetatıon Assocıated wıth Sımıtì and Gametı̨	
Habıtat type	**Predıcted landscape and Vegetatıon**
K'òǥohaa	A valley wıth a small stream runnıng through ıt wıth the prımary vegetatıon beıng wıllow.
K'ıǥohaa	A valley wıth the prımary vegetatıon beıng bırch
Ts'ıǥohaa	A valley wıth the prımary vegetatıon beıng spruce.

32 Offıcıally known as Faber Lake and Rae Lakes.

Ts'oo	A muskegy areas wıth the prımary vegetatıon beıng: ʔedzǫ, (black spruce), ʔɻtɬ'ǫ̀ (cranberry), Dzìewà (blueberry)
Whagweè	An area that has very lıttle undergrowth due to ıts sandy dry ground mıxed wıth some black dırt. The growth that ıs there ıs usually: ʔadzìıdegoo (whıte lıchen), ʔedaghoǫ̀ (gooseberry), ʔɻ̀hk'aadzìı (bearberry), ʔɻtsɻ̀ghoò (rose bush), ʔıtɬ'ǫ̀(cranberry),Dahkà (raspberry) Dzìewà (blueberry), Gǫǫ̀ (jack pıne), Gots'ok'a (cloudberry), Kędzı (saskatoon), K'ı (bırch), Kwetsɻ̀ (black rock fungus), Gots'agoǫ (labrador tea), Lìgaezǫǫ̀(“old tıme tobacco”) Dahkà (raspberry), Nǫ̀hkwǫ̀ (type of moss), K'ò (wıllow) T'ooh (aspen), Ts'ıwà (whıte spruce), Tsǫht'è (crowberrıes)
What'a	ʔadzìıdegoo (whıte lıchen), ʔɻtɬ'ǫ̀ (cranberrıes), ts'ıwà (whıte spruce)

There are three types of goèhʔaa ın the Gametì and Sımıtì area. From dıscussıons wıth elders whıle workıng ın the barrenlands and ın Gametì, ıt has been determıned that goèhʔaa ıs a general term for a valley whıch ıs domınated by one maın type of bush or tree. Elders defıne the three types of goèhʔaa as: tsıgoèhʔaa (spruce valley), k'ıgoèhʔaa (bırch valley) and k'ǫǫ̀goèhʔaa (wıllow valley).

4.2.8 Summary of Habıtat Informatıon

Dogrıb elders have provıded detaıl ınformatıon on habıtat and habıtat classıfıcatıon wıthın the Dogrıb tradıtıonal terrıtory. Although the elders dıd not explaın all flora wıthın each habıtat at every sıte, they explaıned what they felt was necessary for the researchers to predıct resources ıf they understood the classıfıcatıon system. Although predıctıons were made, the research team dıd not have suffıcıent resources to verıfy theır predıctıons ın the Sımıtì and Gametì[33]. Nevertheless based on other data collected and presented here, the team feels there ıs suffıcıent evıdence that predıctıons can be made and used for monıtorıng cumulatıve effects, change and stabılıty ın the future.

[33] Offıcıally known as Faber Lake and Rae Lakes.

5. DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

Preliminary research results early in this study supported the assumption that place names are indicators of bio-geographical knowledge that complements the task of caribou hunting. Fieldwork in subsequent years has demonstrated that patterns associated with place names will be useful in the environmental monitoring of Dogrib traditional territory. The data suggests that place names associated with flora and fish are indicators of biodiversity, whereas place names with topographical or water flow information are descriptions of the landscape and water situation which make travel safer and easier. These generalizations do not suggest that certain places are associated only with single resources or travel routes. Rather they simply mean that, based on place names, we may be able to make predictions about baseline resources and biodiversity, and therefore monitor these sites more closely for change through time. In determining the generalizations, oral narratives have been important. Together, the place names and oral narratives provide information about dè. This knowledge provides baseline data, as well as knowledge of change and stability in dè, of which humans are an integral part.

During the study, a pattern has emerged that suggests that types of knowledge vary between gender and age. When sharing knowledge, women talk mostly about plants and caribou, whereas men tell of caribou crossings, travel routes, and fishing and trapping sites. It is interesting to note that the women over eighty seem to have similar knowledge to the men on caribou crossings, travel routes, and fish sites, but do not have the knowledge of trapping sites; nor do most men seem to have the same in-depth understanding of plants as the women.

Although place names are indicators of bio-geographical knowledge, it is the oral tradition that contains the complete knowledge. Place names that have been handed down from the ancestors through oral narratives are indicators that more is known about a place and its surroundings. This is encapsulated in the following statement:

> Long ago, elders that were before our fathers and that worked upon the land were the ones who named the lakes, and to this day their names are still upon them and that is probably why they did it. And that until the end of the world. People do replace one another, but whatever [place] name is given; the elders did not work the land so that the place names would disappear. And wherever there are travel routes, ... [we and our ancestors] worked without maps as they made dog team trails and boat trails. They did not need to work that [physically] hard at making the trails; only with their minds and by thinking did they work that hard [because the place names guide them]. Even if without maps, that is how they worked, [they used their minds]. Even as young people go through life, it [the trails and place names] will not go away. (Joseph Pea'a 97/08/13-2/5)

The data show that the elders' knowledge of dè is based on an understanding of the inter-relatedness of landforms, plants and animals, and all natural processes, and that the Dogrib value the importance of biodiversity.

Place names lead individuals to places where resources should be available, and place names are designed to keep individuals away from potential hazards. The elders have used place names to lead the researchers through Dogrib traditional territory, the territory they know as home. The knowledge of several places was documented through habitat classification and defining vegetation communities, and the research team has made predictions of what vegetation should be at particular places. Such predictions, along with baseline knowledge of what resources are found at particular sites, will be invaluable in the development of cumulative effects assessment programs.

5.1 Recommendatıons

Dogrıb place names are an extremely ımportant part not only of Dogrıb cultural herıtage, but also of the herıtage of northerners and of the human as a whole. Much work has been done over the past four years, and a lot of valuable ınformatıon has been gathered, but there ıs much more ınformatıon to come. The work wıll not be complete untıl all the place names and theır related ınformatıon, partıcularly habıtat and vegetatıon communıtıes, have been recorded for posterıty. Thıs study has shown that Dogrıb place names are relıable ındıcators of bıo-geographıcal knowledge, and that the knowledge recorded wıth the place names can be used to make predıctıons concernıng natural features. The knowledge ıs ımportant to ıncrease our basıc understandıng of northern ecosystems, or dè. The knowledge could be very useful ın helpıng to determıne whıch parts of the landscape mıght be adversely affected by non-renewable resource development, ıncludıng whıch habıtat ıs partıcularly ımportant for people, plants and anımals. Thıs knowledge ıs a valuable envıronmental tool as well as beıng extremely ımportant to Dogrıb culture.

Dogrıb knowledge, and other ındıgenous knowledge, ıs extremely valuable to the wıder world. Thıs knowledge ıs not avaılable anywhere else. Elders are agıng and dyıng, so there ıs a certaın urgency assocıated wıth ensurıng that the effort to gather and record theır knowledge contınues. Also, non-renewable resource development, especıally mınıng and the assocıated ınfrastructure, ıs proceedıng rapıdly. The need for thıs baselıne ınformatıon and knowledge ıs great, so that there can be more effectıve monıtorıng of the ımpacts of specıfic projects, as well as defınıng, monıtorıng, and managıng cumulatıve effects.

Other important initiatives also make use of this knowledge, either indirectly or directly. For example, the Protected Areas Strategy recognizes the "need to protect areas which are unique in terms of their environmental, geological, cultural or historic features". Indigenous knowledge is essential to fulfill the goals of the Strategy: "to protect special natural and cultural areas; and to protect core representative areas within each ecoregion".

Dogrib bio-geographical knowledge, through place names and oral narratives, is also important in the context of land claims and land use planning.

More work needs to be done to determine exactly how this knowledge should best be used for environmental monitoring and other initiatives, without compromising or interfering with the Dogrib's traditional use of their land and their knowledge. This includes doing more work to know and understand how indigenous knowledge and science can complement each other and work together. As Julie Cruikshank wrote:

> … it can be argued that oral tradition and science are each capable of contributing to an overall field of knowledge … Any realistic attempt to combine the two frameworks must begin with attempts to discover terminological and classification systems used by … oral societies … However, simply trying to learn these categories as an adjunct to western science is shortsighted, if not exploitative. The most effective and continuing interdisciplinary programs in the north seem to be in areas where Native communities are very much involved in the projects.[1]

[1] Julie Cruikshank, "Legend and Landscape: Convergence of Oral and Scientific Traditions in the Yukon Territory", in *Arctic Anthropology,* Vol. 18, No. 2, 1981, p. 86.

6. LINKS WITH PARALLEL STUDIES

As stated ın "Rakekée Gok'é Godı: Places We Take Care Of", the report of the Sahtu Herıtage Places and Sıtes Joınt Workıng Group,

> Among Northern Athapaskans ıt has been well establıshed that place-names functıon as mnemonıc devıces orderıng a varıety of narratıves that transmıt and preserve culturally relevant ınformatıon. It ıs also generally accepted that thıs knowledge exhıbıts both a great tıme depth and an empırıcal basıs. …named places and theır assocıated narratıves present a record of land use over tıme, recordıng generatıons of experıence wıth a cultural landscape.[1]

Thıs seems to be true of most ındıgenous cultures, and research ınto the use and cultural sıgnıfıcance of place names has been done ın many parts of the world. However, relatıvely few of the studıes examıned (see bıblıography) have taken the same approach to the subject as the present Dogrıb study.

In Jıang Guoxun's study of Chınese place names, the author demonstrates the wıde range of uses for place names ın "research on the structure, form, development, and dıstrıbutıon of the physıcal envıronment."[2] Chınese place names contınue to play an ımportant role ın

- Delımıtıng the boundarıes of natural regıons
- Indıcatıng types and dıstrıbutıon of mınerals
- Indıcatıng landform types and characterıstıcs of theır formatıon
- Provıdıng ınformatıon on envıronmental change
- Conveyıng ınformatıon on dıfferent geomorphıc agents
- Indıcatıng patterns of vegetatıon dıstrıbutıon
- Indıcatıng characterıstıcs of rıvers and streams

Illustratıng the ımportance of the natural envıronment and ıts non-human ınhabıtants to the Sahaptın people of the Columbıa Plateau, Eugene Hunn found that "nearly 30 percent of all anımals and plants named ın Sahaptın are ınvolved ın place-namıng",

[1] "Rakekée Gok'é Godi: Places We Take Care Of", the report of the Sahtu Heritage Places and Sites Joint Working Group, December 1999, p. 22.
[2] Jiang Guoxun, "The Use of Place-names in the Study of China's Physical Environment", in **Diming Congkart,** 6, 1998.

and "over 250 (more than 22.5 percent of all Sahaptın place names) may be consıdered ecologıcally based."[3] Hunn poınted out an ımportant cultural dıfference between aborıgınal and European place names, and how aborıgınal place names demonstrate a dıfferent approach to the natural world:

> What gets named ın Sahaptın are *places where thıngs happen*... Rather than name each mountaın, they named places ın the mountaıns where they would go to dıg roots, pıck berrıes, hunt mountaın goats, or encounter spırıts. Rather than name each rıver, they named vıllage sıtes, campsıtes, and fishıng places along those rıvers. Thus, plottıng the dıstrıbutıon of named places ın Sahaptın ıs one means to appreciate the ecologıcal nıche occupıed by local Indıan peoples.[4]

Julıe Cruıkshank has studıed Athapaskan place names ın the Yukon,[5] and has found that the names have a wıde varıety of associatıons:

- Descrıptıve (whıch, she says, "ındıcate the stunnıng abılıty of the Athapaskan languages to enclose an entıre pıcture ın a word")
- Hıstorıcal events
- Mythology
- Fısh and game specıes
- Vegetatıon
- Materıal culture

Cruıkshank also remınds us of the ımportance of understandıng how aborıgınal people see theır own place names, and the dıfficultıes ınvolved ın tryıng to use place names outsıde theır own context:

> … detachıng names from the context ın whıch they are presented as though they can be objectıvely ısolated and fıled on a map gıves too lıttle sense of how they are actually used.[6]

In another paper about her work ın the Yukon, Cruıkshank concludes that

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[3] Eugene Hunn, "Columbia Plateau Indian Place-names: What Can They Teach Us?", in *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology,* 6(1), American Anthropological Association, 1996, p. 15.
[4] Ibid., p. 18.
[5] Julie Cruikshank, "Getting the Words Right: Perspectives on Naming and Places in Athapaskan Oral History", in *Arctic Anthropology,* Vol. 27, No. 1, 1990, pp. 52-65.
[6] Ibid., p. 55.

> …it can be argued that oral tradition and science are each capable of contributing to an overall field of knowledge… Any realistic attempt to combine the two frameworks must begin with attempts to discover terminological and classification systems used by …oral societies… However, simply trying to learn these categories as an adjunct to western science is shortsighted, if not exploitative. The most effective and continuing interdisciplinary programs in the North seem to be in areas where Native communiites are very much involved in the projects.[7]

The literature search uncovered one particularly relevant research project done elsewhere in the Northern Hemisphere. In an archaeological study of Sámi place names in Finnish Lapland, Tuija Rankama assumed that place names generally are not only an aid to travel, but "convey information about the resources available in different parts of the environment."[8]

Rankama found that Sámi place names most often consist of topographical root words with the addition of one or more "determinants" giving more detailed information about each specific location, or even its relation to neighbouring places. Rankama noted the frequency of the different types of determinants in his sample of 333 Sámi place names. The following table summarizes this information.

[7] Julie Cruikshank, "Legend and Landscape: Convergence of Oral and Scientific Traditions in the Yukon Territory", in *Arctic Anthropology,* Vol. 18, No. 2, 1981, p. 86.
[8] Tuija Rankama, "Managing the Landscape: A Study of Sámi Place-names in Utsjoki, Finnish Lapland", in *Études/Inuit/ Studies*, 1993, 17(1), p. 50.

Frequency of Different Types of Sámi Place Name Determinants

Determinant Type	Frequency (N=333)	% of Total
Topographic	131	39.3
Showing relation of feature to others	41	12.3
People	27	8.1
Resources	27	8.1
Man-made features in the landscape	26	7.8
Man-made artifacts	20	6.0
Miscellaneous features	18	5.4
Events	13	3.9
Animals	12	3.6
Plants	11	3.3
Mythical creatures or sacred sites	7	2.1

Rankama noted in the above list that "toponyms referring explicitly to an available resource are rare".[9] He went on to say,

> This is partly explained, however, through the knowledge about animal behaviour, which is embedded in the topographic information, which will be obvious to the expert occupant of the area. … To appreciate this information it is necessary to understand the culture and subsistence systems of the people inhabiting the area.[10]

It is interesting to compare Rankama's list of the frequency of place name determinants with the list below of the frequency of Dogrib place names indicating bio-geographical knowledge.

[9] Ibid., p. 57.
[10] Ibid., p. 57.

Frequency of Dogrıb Place Names Indıcatıng Bıo-Geographıcal Knowledge (2000)

Category	Frequency (N=310)	% of Total
Indıcators of Probable Crucıal Lakes/Rıvers Informatıon	114	36.8
Indıcators of Probable Landforms	35	11.3
Indıcators of Probable Locatıons of Mammals	31	10.0
Indıcators of Probable Vegetatıon	28	9.0
Indıcators of Probable Fısh and Fıshıng Locatıons	28	9.0
Name very old, meanıng dıfficult to determıne	27	8.7
Indıcators of Human Habıtat	23	7.4
Indıcators of Polıtıcal and Spırıtual Sıtes	19	6.1
Indıcators of Probable Bırd Sıtes	5	1.6

Combınıng the Dogrıb place name categorıes of “mammals”, “bırds”, “plants” and “fısh and fıshıng locatıons” gıves an approxımate equıvalent of addıng together Rankama’s categorıes of “anımals”, “plants” and “resources”. But the percentages end up beıng quıte dıfferent. Whereas the Dogrıb place names dırectly associated wıth anımals and plants make up 29.6% of the place names studıed, Sámı place names associated wıth anımals and plants makes up only 15.0% of the total. Could thıs reflect possıble dıfferences ın the ways of lıfe of these two northern cırcumpolar people? The Sámı have lıved for many generatıons ın a very sımılar envıronment to the Dogrıb, a combınatıon of forest and tundra, and the Sámı were not only hunters, but herders as well.

Another ınterestıng comparıson between the Dogrıb and the Sámı ıs the way place names are constructed and grouped so as to help people remember the names and theır locatıons ın the landscape. As stated elsewhere ın thıs report,

> As ıs consıstent wıth other classıfıcatıon systems, the Dogrıb classıfy dè wıthın dè. The smaller area seems to be known by the maın vegetatıon

> type or an anımal that ıs often abundant ın the area. One example ıs kw'ah, whıch ıs both a type of moss and the name of an area assocıated wıth other plants. Another example ıs assocıated wıth gah, an anımal expected to forage on the vegetatıon found ın whagweè. Nevertheless, a more specıfic area ıs classıfied usıng gah as a descrıptıve term for the habıtat.

Compare thıs wıth the "clusters" and "chaıns" of Sámı place names noted ın Rankama's study. Clusters are "groups of place names whıch are located adjacent to each other and whıch have one or more elements ın common."[11] Clusters can overlap ın varıous ways. One example ıs the "nested" cluster, ın whıch one maın cluster ıncludes a number of smaller ones. Another form of clusterıng ıs the formatıon of lınear chaıns of place names, "where one new root after another ıs added to a toponym to show ıt ıs adjacent to other sıtes ın the same area."[12] One example of a lınear chaın ıs the Sámı place name Njılohkmohkkeávzecomat whıch, broken ınto ıts separate parts, means 'Njılj Rıver' + 'bend' + 'gulch' + 'hılls'. Compare thıs wıth the Dogrıb place name Ts'ıekw'ǫǫ̀htìdeè whıch breaks down ınto 'spruce' + 'bare' + 'lake' + 'rıver', the rıver that flows out of the lake where trees had been denuded by people takıng branches for spreadıng ın tents.

It ıs worth heedıng Rankama's warnıng that the ınformatıon contaıned ın place names

> ıs very detaıled and cannot be translated ın a sımple manner wıthout usıng lengthy explanatıons, or even be properly understood wıthout knowledge of the character of the … landscape. … the ımplıcıt ınformatıon embedded ın the topographıc characterızatıons themselves … ıs avaılable only to [those] who are famılıar wıth the landscape and the behavıour of the anımals ın relatıon to ıts dıfferent features. … There are very few place names dırectly ındıcatıng the actual harvestıng of the

[11] Rankama, p. 58
[12] Ibid., p. 58

> natural resources. … it is not sufficient to look for names overtly linked with resource utilization.[13]

With this in mind, however, Rankama believes that the landscape information "embedded" in place names "has definite potential for archaeological application."[14] He suggests that

> With the help of this information it should be possible to draw maps indicating resource potential in different areas. These maps could be used as a basis for generating hypotheses about resource utilization, which could then be tested through archaeological reconnaissance and excavation.[15]

Needless to say, the same can be said for using the knowledge embedded in Dogrib place names, and not only for archaeological application. Dogrib elders, who best understand the implicit information embedded in the place names, and who are most familiar with the landscape and the behaviour of the animals in the study area, could provide invaluable assistance in generating maps of present-day and potential resource use. Such maps could be used as a basis for testable hypotheses about the impacts of proposed industrial development projects. Obviously more work will be required to determine the best way to go about such a task.

There is no doubt many other points of comparison to be made with indigenous place name systems in other parts of the world. More study is required to determine if such comparisons would help in further demonstrating the usefulness of Dogrib place names as bio-geographical knowledge, and how such knowledge could best be presented, promoted, and shared, so as to contribute to wise use of dè.

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[13] Ibid., p. 59
[14] Ibid., p. 62
[15] Ibid., p. 62

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APPENDIX I

List of Dogrib Place Names

APPENDIX I -- Place names

The place names below are listed in alphabetical order according to their Dogrib spelling. Four types of information are given for each place: the Dogrib name; its official name and/or map number; an analysis of the components of the name, if known; and brief notes from interviews with elders.

Dogrib Names

The basis for the spellings is *Tłı̨chǫ Yatìì Enı̨htł'è / A Dogrib Dictionary* (Dogrib Divisional Board of Education, 1996). In a few cases the spellings of words or names differ from what is found in the dictionary. We gain confidence in the spellings we have arrived at from our research methodology, characterized by intensive consultation with elders. Please see Appendix IV for further discussion of spelling principles.

There are two respects in which the spellings here differ in principle from the dictionary spellings. First, the place names are consistently spelled as single words without internal spaces, for reasons given above. Thus, we contrast the dictionary's spelling of the name for 'Sarah Lake' with that used in this report:

Gǫı̨h Tì *Tłı̨chǫ Yatìì Enı̨htł'è* spelling
Gǫı̨htì *Whaèhdǫǫ̀ Nàowoò Kǫ̀* spelling

Second, the spellings here make more use of the letter **ʔ** than the dictionary does. The dictionary follows the principle that **ʔ** at the beginning of a word is not written unless it begins a root word such as **ʔoo** "spruce boughs". Our practice requires **ʔ** to be

wrıtten ın every posıtıon where ıt occurs. The spellıngs for ‘Marıan Lake’ therefore contrast as follows:

Įhdaak’è Tì *Tı̨chǫ Yatìı Enı̨htł’è* spellıng
ʔı̨hdaak’ètì *Whaèhdǫǫ̀ Nàowoò Kǫ̀* spellıng

If a reader ıs aware of the prıncıples, ıt ıs straıghtforward to go between the two spellıng systems.

A sıgnıfıcant proportıon of the place names are lısted ın two forms separated by • . Thıs decısıon follows the dıctıonary ın recognızıng that Dogrıb-speakıng communıtıes show consıstent varıatıon ın the pronuncıatıon of words spelled wıth [ch ch’ j sh zh]. The word meanıng “mountaın”, for example, can be spelled eıther sìh or shìh. Both types of spellıngs are lısted ın the dıctıonary, and here, so as to respect both patterns of speakıng. The name for ‘Artıllery Lake’, among many others, ıs lısted two ways:

ʔedaàtsotì • ʔedaàchotì

In the computer databases resultıng from our research, the fırst spellıng lısted ıs the one referenced, for consıstency.

A very few places ın the Dogrıb regıon are known by two names. Both names are noted: see the lıstıng for **Yaʔı̨tì** below, for example. In the reverse sıtuatıon, there are a number of names whıch recur ın the lıstıng, just as a name lıke **Trout Lake** or **Long Lake** recurs many tımes ın the Canadıan gazetteer. When ıt ıs necessary to dıstınguısh one place from another wıth the same name, there ıs a means of ıdentıfyıng the places by an ımportant geographıcal feature ın the vıcınıty. The name Tıdaa means “Long and Narrow Lake”; a specıfıc Tıdaa can be ıdentıfıed for example as Jìmı̨̀tì gà Tıdaa,

meanıng “Tıdaa by Jìmı̨tì”. Thıs mechanısm ıs ımportant to observe as ıt ıs revealıng of partıcularly sıgnıfıcant sıtes ın the Dogrıb landscape.

Offıcıal Name

When places known to Dogrıb people have offıcıal names found on government maps, these names are lısted ın the table below. We ınclude as many offıcıal names as possıble, and ın some cases have ıncluded map numbers to localıze named places.

The Dogrıb and offıcıal name for a place do not necessarıly cover the same area. As a great many of the lakes ın the Dogrıb regıon lıe ın the flow of rıver systems draınıng ınto Great Slave Lake, the Mackenzıe Rıver, Great Bear Lake, or the Arctıc Ocean, these mısmatches are not surprısıng. The Dogrıb lake named Wekweètì ıs a body of water ıdentıfıed by two offıcıal names, Snare Lake and Roundrock Lake. Rawalpındı Lake ıs coextensıve wıth the two Dogrıb lakes Wek’ewhaı̨lı̨tì (ın the north) [not ıncluded ın the current lıstıng] and ʔetsaàʔı̨̀tì (ın the south).

Lıteral Translatıon and Remarks

Many of the Dogrıb place names are lınguıstıcally analyzable as compound words, such as Kǫ̀tì, whıch translates lıterally as “Fıre Lake”, or Degaımı̨hk’è “Holy Net Sıte”. The notes ın the thırd sectıon of the lıstıng gıve as much ınformatıon as ıs known about the lıteral meanıngs of the names. The usual method of presentıng thıs ınformatıon ıs ın a gloss of the ınternal parts of the name ın the order ın whıch they occur ın the Dogrıb word. Even ıf a name ıs not wholly analyzable, as much ınformatıon as possıble ıs

ındıcated ın the gloss. Sometımes more ınformatıon on a name ıs gıven ın the further remarks ın thıs sectıon, such as a translatıon of the name ınto ıdıomatıc Englısh or elders' conjectures on the sıgnıfıcance of a name whose ınternal structure ıs not strıctly analyzable.

Thıs sectıon of the lıstıng also ıncludes general notes about the places transcrıbed or summarızed from ıntervıews, rangıng from physıcal descrıptıons of the locale to ınformatıon about burıal sıtes and habıtat to storıes or legends about the place and ıts associatıons.

Technıcal Notes on Glosses

What follows ıs a somewhat technıcal dıscussıon of some of the fıne-graıned ınformatıon gıven about a place name. The term 'gloss' ıs used for the lıteral translatıons of the ınternal pıeces of a place name. For the place name ʔehdaaghoò, the gloss ıs:

poınt-rough

In ıdıomatıc Englısh the name therefore translates as "Rough Poınt". Much more complıcated ıs **Samę̀ę̀yek'eɬıgǫ̀hʔǫǫtì**, glossed as:

Sammy-ıt-on-fısh-he foundDSuff-lakePNSuff

Thıs ıs a lake named by the sentence **Samę̀ę̀ yek'e ɬı gǫ̀hʔǫ** "Sammy found fısh on ıt", "Lake Whıch Sammy Found Fısh On". The grammatıcal patterns of the Dogrıb

language determıne the order of elements wıthın the sentence, and the structures of compound words determıne that the word for ‘lake’ occurs at the end of the compound.

As some of the grammatıcal patterns ın Englısh are the reverse of those found ın Dogrıb, some care must be taken ın usıng the glosses. The name **Kwebàadıì**, for example, glossed “rock-alongsıde-ıslandPNSuff”, ıs properly translated as “Island Alongsıde Rocks”. Adjectıval roots lıke -**ghoò** “rough”, -**kàa** “flat”, - **tso** “bıg”, and - **ka** “top” follow the word they modıfy, so **Kweghoòdıì** translates as “Island of Rough Rocks” and **ʔɻt’ǫ̀tsotì** as “Lake of Bıg Leaves”.

Abbrevıatıons

The glosses for vırtually all of the place names ın the database ınclude one or more of four abbrevıatıons for whıch some technıcal explanatıon ıs gıven below:

The **descrıptıve suffıx** (**DSuff**) occurs at the end of a sentence or verb phrase whıch descrıbes a thıng, as ın **Deghàedaa**, translated as “Lookıng at Itself”, where ıt ıs the fınal (doubled) vowel ın the word. Thıs suffıx often corresponds approxımately to the Englısh suffıx -**ıng**. In **Samę̀ę̀yek’eɬıgǫ̀hʔǫǫtì**, the descrıptıve suffıx ıs the doubled -**ǫ** at the end of the descrıbıng sentence. Thıs suffıx also occurs ın the names below.

Ts’ıedaa	“Lıvıng Spruce”
Kwetɻ̨ʔàa	“Rocks Extendıng ınto Water”
Kwekàateèlɻ̨	“Stream Over Outcrops of Rocks”
Dehdaèhzaa	“Rıver Dammed Up”

The **possessed noun suffıx** (**PNSuff**) occurs on nouns when they are ıdentıfıed ın terms of a possessor, assocıated thıng, or other defınıng element, as ın **Ts’èzǫǫ̀ʔehdaà**,

translated as “Old Lady’s Poınt”. The suffıx takes the form of the fınal -**à** of the word ‘poınt’, doublıng the last vowel but showıng marked low tone. Doublıng of the vowel, wıth low tone, ıs the usual shape for the possessed noun suffıx. Below are dısplayed some nouns commonly found ın place names and theır possessed noun forms. A large proportıon of the place names ın our database ınclude thıs suffıx.

Plaın Noun	**Noun + PNSuff**	**Translatıon**	**Example showıng PNSuff**
ʔehdaa	-ʔehdaà	poınt	Ts’èzǫǫ̀ʔehdaà
deh	-deè	rıver	Sahk’eèdeè
dı	-dıì	ısland	Sahdıì
dɻɻka	-(dı)ɻkaà	narrows	Łèdzèɻkaà
kwe	-kweè	rock	Tatsakweè
tı	-tì	lake, water	Wek’edèdlɻɻgòlɻɻtì
what’àa	-what’àà	esker	Wenàzèèwhat’àà

The possessed noun suffıx occurs also when a sentence defınes the noun, as ın our earlıer example **Samę̀ę̀yek’eɬıgǫ̀hʔǫǫ̀tì**. All such complex place names therefore ınclude both the descrıptıve suffıx (on the descrıptor sentence) and the possessed noun suffıx (on the noun). Other examples are:

Ts’ınàwhedaatì “Lake Where Ts’ınà ıs [Burıed]”
Nàk’òɻʔaats’ahtì “Sıde Lake of Wıllow Standıng”
Tawoòhàelɻɻtì“Lake of Open Water Flowıng Out”
Bıayek’enàɻdèetì “Lake on Whıch Bıa Lıved”

The **“small” suffıx** (**SmSuff**) ıs the vowel -**a** suffıxed to a word or phrase to gıve the sense of a small or dear object. Some place names ınvolvıng thıs suffıx are shown here:

Dehtìa “Small Rıver-Lake”
K’aàwıdzıwìıdìa “K’aàwıdzıwìı’s Islet”
Łıwets’aʔòa “Small [Place] Where Fısh Swım ın Cırcles”
Tèetìdeghaèlɻa “Lıttle Stream Through Tèetì”

There is another suffix -**tsoa** with a similar sense, glossed “small”, as well as suffixes glossed “big”, -**tso** • -**cho**, and - **deè**, glossed “great”.

The **areal prefix** (**AreaPref**) is a grammatical prefix indicating that an area or space is being referenced. It takes the form **go**- or **ho**-, and is found in a few items, including:

ʔedaàgodeè	“Great Crossing”
Tłʼàgotso	“Big Bay”

(It also occurs in the words **hoteh** “portage” and **hozìı** “barrenlands”.)

By including information about these four affixes and other linguistic particularities, the glosses show a considerable amount of detail, which we consider is invaluable in our aim to express the elders’ rich, fine-grained knowledge and understanding.

Unanalyzed place names

For some place names nothing is known about the origins of the name; in other cases there may be only partial information in people’s grasp today. Place names can be vastly old, so it is not surprising if some etymologies have been lost over the centuries. The question marks in the glosses indicate unknowns. Nothing is known about the place name ʔewih, for example, so its gloss is given as “?”. In the case of Beʔaitì, the last element of the name identifies the place as a lake, but nothing is known about the etymology of the rest of the word. With some place names, educated guesses from the elders are provided for some elements, as with Dǫdìdaetì, which is glossed as:

person-food?-?-lakePNSuff

As more is learned about the places and their names, some of these question marks should be able to be replaced with more firm information.

PLACE NAMES – Whaèhdǫǫ̀ Nàowoò Kǫ̀ (2001)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Officıal name	Lıteral translatıon and remarks
ʔarìagık'ewhelaadehtì		HarrySmSuff-them-on-there areDSuff-river-lakePNSuff ['river lake on which ʔarìa and them are [buried]'; this dehtì is named after ʔarìa and whoever is buried with him at this place]
ʔedaà		caribou crossing
ʔedaàtsotì • ʔedaàchotì	Artillery Lake	crossing-big-lakePNSuff (named for an important caribou crossing)
ʔedaàgodeè		crossing-AreaPref-great
ʔedazǫ̀tso • ʔedazǫ̀cho		?-big
ʔedazǫ̀tsoa		?-small [point on Tsǫ̀tì]
ʔeehgòtìtso • ʔeehgòtìcho		clear-lakePNSuff-big ('big clear lake')
ʔeehgòtìtsoa		clear-lakePNSuff-small ('small clear lake') [this lake is named after how it looks. It is very clear; you can see rocks on the bottom of the lake. Pierre Beaverho contrasted this name with the word ʔehtɬ'èti 'mud lake', which has an opposite meaning]
ʔeehgòtìtsodagòèʔaa • ʔeehgòtìchodagòèʔaa		clear-lakePNSuff-big-up-AreaPref-(path) extendsDSuff ('big clear lake landing') [dagòèʔaa is the word for 'landing']
ʔehdaaghoò		point-rough (there are lots of small rocks on this point)
ʔehdaakwę̀ę̀		point-offshore region
ʔehdaakw'oò		point-? (there are two places with this name, one near Hàelı̨ı̨. It names a narrow point of land extending into a lake. There are people buried at one (or both?) of these places.)
ʔehgòtìtsoa		elbow/knee-lakePNSuff-small

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
ʔehtɬ'èti	James Lake	mud-lakePNSuff (there are a lot of fish in the creek feeding (?) this lake, which is named this way because it is very shallow)
ʔejıekweè		muskox-rockPNSuff (there was hunting of muskox in this area. The place is named after a hill.)
ʔejıenaazìı • ʔejıenaazhìı		muskox-across?-slope?DSuff (this name is for high hills, and was a place where people possibly hunted muskoxen in the past)
ʔek'adıì	island on Lac de Gras	fat-islandPNSuff 'island of fat'
ʔek'adıì		fat-islandPNSuff (this is a second place with this name, an island in Deèzàatì • Deèzhàatì. A good place for moose. HS visited this place three times when he was about 30 years old.)
ʔek'adıìlǫ		fat-islandPNSuff-tip (point on ʔek'adıìtso where people camped)
ʔek'adıìtso • ʔek'adıìcho	greater Lac de Gras island	fat-islandPNSuff-big 'big island of fat'
ʔek'atì	Lac de Gras	fat-lakePNSuff 'lake of fat/fat lake'
ʔek'atì	Itchen Lake	fat-lakePNSuff (this is a second lake with the same name as Lac de Gras)
ʔek'atìʔehdaà	point on Lac de Gras	fat-lakePNSuff-pointPNSuff 'fat lake point'
ʔek'atìʔetsı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨ • ʔek'atìʔechı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨		fat-lakePNSuff-tail-flowsDSuff 'outflow from fat lake'
ʔek'atìʔǫhtsı̨k'e		fat-lakePNSuff-?-on
ʔek'atìdaadlı̨a		fat-lakePNSuff-?-flowsSmSuff (the term daadlı̨a refers to the waterway connecting to a ʔets'ahtì. A place to set bait for fish.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
ʔek'atìdaadlı̨ats'ahtì • ʔek'atìdaadlı̨ach'ahtì		fat-lakePNSuff-?-flowsSmSuff-side-lakePNSuff (side lake to ʔek'atì associated with ʔek'atìdaadlı̨a)
ʔek'atìdeè	Lac de Gras river	fat-lakePNSuff-riverPNSuff 'river of fat lake'
ʔek'atìdehtì		fat-lakePNSuff-river-lakePNSuff (dehtì means a lake which is in the flow of a river)
ʔek'atìtata		fat-lakePNSuff-water-among (an area bounded by bodies of water, which are ʔek'atì, ʔewaànıt'ıtì, and Nǫdìihahtì)
ʔek'èdook'ıwìihdıiwheʔǫǫ		upper-K'ıwìihdıiwheʔǫǫ
ʔekw'oòtìa		?-lakePNSuff-SmSuff (beyond this lake is ʔekw'oòtìtso • ʔekw'oòtìcho)
ʔekw'oòtìtso • ʔekw'oòtìcho		?-lakePNSuff-big
ʔekw'ǫǫ̀łaèʔı̨ı̨tì		bone-?-behind?-lakePNSuff (this lake is on the edge of the barrenlands, near Jolly Lake (ʔezǫtì • ʔezhǫtì) so the bushes are generally short here. The wood in this area was used to make snowshoes and the like. There is a great spruce (white spruce) tree here where people used to camp.)
ʔekw'ǫǫ̀łaètì		bone-?- lakePNSuff
ʔekw'ǫǫ̀łaetsı̨ı̨ • ʔekw'ǫǫ̀łaechı̨ı̨		bone-?-woodPNSuff (this is the name of a wooded area of mostly ts'ıwà, with kw'ìa also, at the edge of the barrenlands, on the great boat trail to Jolly Lake, ʔezǫtì • ʔezhǫtì. The 'bone' in the name refers to short, stubby trees.)
ʔelàetǫhtì		boat-trail-lakePNSuff
ʔelàts'ıìwek'ewhelaatì • ʔelàch'ıìwek'ewhelaatì		canoe-old-it-on- there areDSuff-lakePNSuff ('lake on which there are old canoes'. A slightly shorter form of this name is ʔelàts'ıìwhelaatì • ʔelàch'ıìwhelaatì, which means 'lake where there are old canoes'
ʔełèèdlı̨ı̨		reciprocal-with-it flowsDSuff (at this place four waterways meet, going to Tsǫ̀tìdeè, K'eàgotì, Hozìıdeè, and Hàelı̨ı̨)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
ʔemǫǫ̀ts'ıìtì		around-gutsPNSuff-lakePNSuff (this lake is named after the fatty caribou guts which sit around the wall of the belly)
ʔenàts'ıìkwì	Dogrib Rock	? (fighting took place at this site) (ʔenà is an old term for 'enemy'. Also heard asʔenàts'ı̨ı̨kwì)
ʔenèegoo		?
ʔeneèkogǫ̀ayek'eɬıgǫ̀hʔǫǫtì		old man-skinny-it-on-fish-he foundDSuff-lakePNSuff
ʔeneèkokw'ǫǫ̀whelaa		old man-bones-there areDSuff (four elders are buried at this place)
ʔenìı̨tı̨ı̨		closed-it freezesDSuff
ʔet'èą̀bàatì		ʔet'èe-?-lakePNSuff (this lake is named after a man called ʔet'èe. It isn't certain what the significance of the middle part of the word is. This round lake tıkàa is on a great trail, where moose and foxes can also be found. It has one island on it. The word is also pronounced as ʔet'ą̀ą̀bàatì or ʔek'èą̀bàatì.)
ʔetsaàʔı̨ı̨tì	Rawalpindi Lake	?-behind?-lakePNSuff (there is a caribou crossing here at a narrow spot on the lake where there is a place to lie in wait for caribou)
ʔetsèelı̨ı̨ • ʔechèelı̨ı̨		tail-it flowsDSuff (as a general term, this word refers to the place from which water flows out of a lake. It is otherwise pronounced as ʔetsı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨ • ʔechı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨.)
ʔewaàdıìhdaa		sand-islandPNSuff-long+narrow
ʔewaànıt'ıı		sand-it stretchesDSuff 'where sand stretches in a line'
ʔewaànıt'ııtì	Courageous Lake	sand-it stretches-lakePNSuff 'lake of a stretch of sand' (a contraction is ʔewaàı̨t'ııtì)
ʔewaàwedàı̨lı̨ı̨	Hloo Channel	sand-it-against?-it flowsDSuff (this is a dı̨ı̨ka)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
ʔewàakwıı	Russell Channel	mouth-it pokesDSuff (at this place coney were so plentiful that a stick could be used to poke fish in the mouth and lift them out of the water)
ʔezǫtì • ʔezhǫtì	Ghost Lake	spirit-lakePNSuff (there are two lakes with this name)
ʔezǫtì • ʔezhǫtì	Jolly Lake	spirit-lakePNSuff (there are two lakes with this name)
ʔezǫzìtì • ʔezhǫzhìtì		spirit-?-lakePNSuff (also heard as ʔezhǫjìtì from RW)
ʔı̨hdaak'ètì	Marian Lake	jackfish-site-lakePNSuff (there are lots of fish in this lake, not just jackfish)
ʔı̨hdaamı̨hk'è		jackfish-net-site [there are two places on Russell Lake with this name. The more southerly one is identified by being close to Dıkaatso or Tł'àgotso]
ʔı̨hdaamı̨hk'è		jackfish-net-site [there are two places on Russell Lake with this name. The more northerly one is identified by being close to Kwekàaʔehdaàtso]
ʔı̨hdaatì	Stagg River	jackfish-lakePNSuff (there are lots of jackfish here)
ʔı̨ndààkǫ̀	Ft Resolution	far off-house (so named because Ft Resolution was way across the lake)
ʔı̨t'ǫ̀dıì		leaf-islandPNSuff [larger island sound of Nìı̨ʔaa]
ʔı̨t'ǫ̀kahtì • ʔı̨t'ǫ̀hahtì	Hardisty Lake	leaf-narrows?-lakePNSuff (abbreviated it sounds like ʔı̨t'ǫ̀ahtì)
ʔı̨t'ǫ̀mǫǫ̀ʔehdaà		leaf-around-pointPNSuff
ʔı̨t'ǫ̀tì	Norris Lake	leaf-lakePNSuff (there are lots of birch trees around which are very beautiful. People like to camp here because of this and the plentiful fish.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
ʔı̨t'ǫ̀tsotì • ʔı̨t'ǫ̀chotì		leaf-big-lakePNSuff
ʔı̨ts'èetì	Hottah Lake	moose-lakePNSuff (this term for 'moose' is more commonly used in Déline)
ʔǫhtsı̨k'e		?-on
Baatì		Baa-lakePNSuff 'lake of Baa'
Beʔaıtì	Winter Lake	?-lakePNSuff
Behk'ìı̨kaà		cliff-narrowsPNSuff (narrows bounded by behk'ıì cliffs)
Behk'òdeè		seagull-riverPNSuff
Behtsokǫ̀ • Behchokǫ̀	Rae	knife-big-house (it is named after a trader nicknamed Behcho. An old name for a place in this area is Ts'ıı̨ka, which means 'spruce narrows')
Behtsotì • Behchotì	Shoti Lake	knife-big-lakePNSuff (this lake is named after someone named Behcho)
Bıayek'enàı̨dèetì	Undine Lake	Bia-it-on-livedDSuff-lakePNSuff 'lake on which Bia lived' (Bia was the father of the late Johnny Migwi)
Bıdoòmǫmı̨hk'è		Bıdoò-mother-net-site (this place near Rae is named after the mother of a woman named Bıdoò, who went out in a boat by herself and fished. There is an eddy there, and in springtime several kinds of fish can be caught here, as the lake is a dehtì with water flowing through it)
?? Daàgootì ?? Daàk'ootì		
Daàghǫǫtì	Daran Lake	lichen type-lakePNSuff (daàghǫǫ is a type of lichen which hangs like a cloth on trees, food for caribou. The first part of its name da- is used in words meaning things which are raised off the ground)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Officıal name	Lıteral translatıon and remarks
Daàts'ıìtì	Mosher Lake	?-guts-lakePNSuff [also pronounced by some people as Daàts'eetì]
Daàts'ıìtìk'enìwhelı̨ı̨		Daàts'ıìtì-on-it flows to a pointDSuff
Dat'èhtì	Humpy Lake	brant-lakePNSuff (named after the duck dat'èh)
Dazı̨dàhtì • Dazhı̨dàhtì		?-from-against-lakePNSuff [the elders said to compare this word with sazı̨dàà • sazhı̨dàà 'southward'] [a very shallow lake, therefore a good place for moose]
Dechı̨èlı̨ı̨		stick-it flowsDSuff (a stream flowing through bushes)
Deèzàatì • Deèzhàatì	Point Lake Lake Providence	?-lakePNSuff (the name is very old and it is not known what the roots of the name are)(the old word which is the first part of this compound word possibly relates to where caribou calves are kept. This lake extends a great distance, taking in a much greater body of water than what is included by the English name. This lake is an example of a dehtì)
Deèzàatìɂetsı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨ • Deèzhàatìɂechı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨		Deèzàatì-tail-flowsDSuff
Deèzàatìdeè • Deèzhàatìdeè		Deèzàatì-riverPNSuff
Degaımı̨hk'è		holy-net-site
Deghaı̨lı̨ı̨		river-through-it flowsDSuff (to the N of Wekweètì) (dı̨ı̨ka - a narrows)
Deghàedaa		self-it looks atDSuff (this is the name of a spot on a river where two rivers flow together amidst hills, where they appear to be looking at each other)
Dehdaèhzaa • Dehdaèhzhaa	Snare River dam	river-dammed upDSuff
Dehtìa		river-lakePNSuff-SmSuff [a beautiful place with whagweè]

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Dehtìdaa		river-lakePNSuff-by
Dehtsı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨ • Dehchı̨ı̨lı̨ı̨		river-tail-it flowsDSuff
Dèdlı̨ı̨tì		old growth forest area-lakePNSuff
Dètaèʔaa		land-amidst-it extendsDSuff (the name of a river which flows through rocks)
Dètaı̨htǫǫ	Tayonton Lake	land-amidst-[water] sits in a contained spaceDSuff (this is the name of an ʔets'ahtì • ʔech'ahtì, a side lake off some other lake)
Dıkaatso		island-?-big
Dıkwìts'ìı		island-head-it combsDSuff
Dınàhkotì		island-?-lakePNSuff (the name means 'high island lake'. There is a high cliff on the island that the lake is named after)
Dıtso • Dıcho		island-big 'big island'
Dıtsotsoa • Dıchotsoa		island-big-small 'small big island' [also called 'small island' Dıtsoa]
Dìgadegootì	Whitewolf Lake	wolf-white-lakePNSuff (also pronounced as Dìgaregootì)
Dìgatì	Grizzle Bear Lake (86A) Zinto Lake (86C)	wolf-lakePNSuff (an old name, some elders say that the lake is named 'Wolf Lake' because of the wolves which have dens in the esker and chase the caribou when they migrate across this lake. It is a long lake, with narrows. There is a high esker here, with white sand. There are graves here)
Dǫdıìdaetì	Thoulezzeh Lake	person-food?-?-lakePNSuff (the name of this lake relates to the fact that it is situated on Monwhi's trail and therefore offers much to live on. It is at the edge of the barrenlands hozìılaa, a land of black spruce. There are graves here; Elizabeth Michel's mother, Baì is buried here. Its name was also heard as Dǫdıèdaetì and Nǫdıìdaetì.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Dǫkw'ǫ̀dìì		person-bones-islandPNSuff [several different islands are named this, islands on which people have been buried]
Dǫ̀ǫ̀tì		?-lakePNSuff
?? Dzą̀dalaatì • Ją̀dalaatì		Jean-?- lakePNSuff [laa or laà] not certain
Dzǫtì		muskrat-lakePNSuff (there are three lakes with this name, including those also called Dzǫtìcho and Dzǫtìtsoa)
Dzǫtìtso • Dzǫtìcho		muskrat- lakePNSuff-big
Dzǫtìtsoa		muskrat- lakePNSuff-small
Gahk'eeʔehdaà		rabbit-?-pointPNSuff
Gahk'eetł'àà		rabbit-?-bayPNSuff
Gamètì	Gameti	Gamè-lakePNSuff 'Gamè's Lake'
Goèhʔaatso • Goèhʔaacho		stand of trees in a valley-big
Gokwìkw'ǫ̀ǫshìì		our-head-bone-is-mountainPNSuff (a short way of saying Gokwìkw'ǫ̀ǫ̀wheʔǫǫshìì 'mountain where our skull is')
Gokwìkw'ǫ̀ǫ̀wek'ewheʔǫǫtì		our-head-bone-it-on-there isDSuff-lakePNSuff (this is the name of a lake named after the mountain nearby which looks like a skull. The mountain is named Gokwìkw'ǫ̀ǫshìì. This lake is at the edge of the barrenlands and wood was carried from here into the barrenlands. The wood here was used to make snowshoes, sleds, ax handles, and the like. There are two mountains near this lake but it is named after the one in the shape of a skull)
Gots'ǫkàtì	Mesa Lake	cloudberry-lakePNSuff
Gǫ̨htì	Sarah Lake	jackpine-narrows-lakePNSuff (the full form of this word is Gǫ̨ǫ̀kahtì • Gǫ̨ǫ̀hahtì) (compare ʔı̨t'ǫ̀kahtì and Nǫdìihahtì)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Officıal name	Lıteral translatıon and remarks
Gòlodıì		burned over area-islandPNSuff [there are two islands with this name] [the burn was a long time ago]
Hàelı̨ı̨		out-it flowsDSuff (also pronounced as Kàelı̨ı̨, Xàelı̨ı̨)
Homı̨tì	Gordon Lake	?-net-lakePNSuff
Hozìıdeè	Emile River	barrenlands-riverPNSuff
Jìmı̨tì	Lower Carp Lake	?-net?-lakePNSuff (as this is an old name, it is not known why the lake has this name. This lake is on a great route and has a very nice shore) [This word was checked earlier and spelled Dzìmìtì • Jìmìtì. The middle syllable seems to be equal to 'net', so the same spelling is used here. This is a revision in spelling from the earlier time.]
?? Kàı̨ts'ıı		out-it blowsDSuff
Kǫ̀k'èetì	Contwoyto Lake	fire-site-lakePNSuff (the word kǫ̀k'è refers to an empty campsite)
Kǫ̀tì	Nose Lake	fire-lakePNSuff
Kǫ̀t'at'aatì	Lastfire Lake	house-?-?-lakePNSuff (also pronounced as Kǫ̀t'adaatì and Kǫ̀t'araatì)
K'aàwıdzıwìıdìa • K'aàwıjıwìıdìa		K'aàwıjıwìı-islandPNSuff-SmSuff [a small island named after the person K'aàwıjıwìı. Dǫk'aàwı is a word for middlemen in the fur trade]
K'aìtì	Reindeer Lake	?-inside-lakePNSuff (this is a shortened form of K'azhìıtì,. There is a hill at this location, which also has bear dens sahʔǫǫ)
K'ààtì	Indin Lake	wait!-lakePNSuff (the term k'àà is used as an interjection meaning 'wait!', and it is also used as an adverb meaning 'while waiting') (people possibly waited at this lake for caribou)
K'àbamı̨tì	Colville Lake	ptarmigan-net-lakePNSuff (lots of ptarmigan here)
K'eàgotì	Hislop Lake	?-?-lakePNSuff
K'ıtì		birch-lakePNSuff

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Officıal name	Lıteral translatıon and remarks
K'ıwìıhdııwheʔǫǫ		birch cluster-island-?-there isDSuff
Kwebàadıì		rock-alongside-islandPNSuff (the name of the island is also pronounced Hobàadıì)
Kwebàadıìlǫ		rock-alongside-islandPNSuff-tip (this is the name of the tip of an island bordered by rocks)
Kwebàadıìlǫ		rock-alongside-islandPNSuff-tip [also called Hobàadıìlǫ by some people]
Kwebàatì	Wopmay Lake	rock-alongside-lakePNSuff (there is an associated ʔechı̀ı̨lı̨ı̨)
Kwebàatsaa • Kwebàachaa	Fort Smith	rock-alongside-it boiled?DSuff (the place is so named because of the rapids there)
Kwedaakǫǫ		rock-raised-it is there, on a flat surfaceDSuff (the name is a shortened form of Kwedawhekǫǫ, meaning approximately 'rock raised on a tableland') (caribou migrate right through this area)
Kwedaakǫǫtì		rock-raised-it is there, on a flat surfaceDSuff-lakePNSuff 'lake of Kwedaakǫǫ' (the lake next to Kwedaakǫǫ)
Kwedaahsìı • Kwedaahshìı		rock-it is humpedDSuff (the name is a shortened form of Kwedawhehsìı • Kwedawhehshìı), meaning 'high humped up rock'. The word contains the prefix da- meaning 'raised'. This hill is on a major caribou trail)
Kwèezìıtì • Kwèezhìıtì		sucker-lakePNSuff (the lake is named after the fish kwìezhìı)
Kweghoòʔehdaà		rock-rough-pointPNSuff
Kweghoòʔehdaàtso • Kweghoòʔehdaàcho		rock-rough-pointPNSuff-big 'big rough rock point'
Kweghoòdıì		rock-rough-islandPNSuff 'rough rock island'

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Kweghoòdìa		rock-rough-islandPNSuffSmSuff 'little rough rock island'
Kwekaghoòtì	Desteffany Lake	rock-on top-rough-lakePNSuff' 'lake of rough tops of rock' ?
Kwekaghoòtìdehtì		rock-on top-rough-lakePNSuff-river-lakePNSuff 'river lake of the lake of rough tops of rock' ?
Kwekaghǫ̀tì		rock-top-jagged-lakePNSuff (ghǫ̀ 'jagged' refers to the fact that there are lots of small bays on the shores of this lake)
Kwekàaʔehdaàtso • Kwekàaʔehdaàtso		rock-flat-pointPNSuff-big
Kwekàahtì	Wecho Lake	rock-flat-lakePNSuff 'lake of outcrops of rock'
Kwekàateèlı̨ı̨		rock-flat-over-it flowsDSuff 'flowing over outcrops of rock'
Kwekàateèlı̨ı̨ts'ahtì • Kwekàateèlı̨ı̨ch'ahtì		Kwekàateèlı̨ı̨-side-lakePNSuff
Kwek'aak'èʔòo		rock-white-?-it floatsDSuff (this is a dı̨ı̨ka)
Kwek'atì	Lac de Gras	rock-fat-lakePNSuff ('lake of rockfat'. This is a second name for Lac de Gras, which some say is older)
Kwek'odeè		rock-?-riverPNSuff (-k'o does not mean 'red'. The rocks here are black. A place close to Rae Rocks/Kwetı̨ı̨ʔàa.)
Kwetı̨ı̨ʔàa	Rae Rock	rock-into water-it extendsDSuff
Kwet'ı̨akǫ̀gòʔǫǫtso • Kwet'ı̨akǫ̀gòʔǫǫcho		white personSmSuff-house-there isDSuff-big 'big house location of little Whiteman'
Kwetsahtì • Kwechahtì	Mazenod Lake	rock-?-lakePNSuff (it is called this because there are lots of rocks here. The middle syllable is not ts'a, as in ʔets'ahtì, according to Joe Migwi.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Kwetsoozìì • Kwechoozhìì		rock-big?-mountainPNSuff (a large mountainous area to the west of Whatì. Also heard as Kwejoozhìì.)
Kwetsǫ̀tì		rock-dirt?-lakePNSuff (kwetsǫ̀ is the term for 'black lichen')
Kwewıìnàı̨laa		rock-puffy-down?-there areDSuff?
Kwewıìtaıdeè		rock-puffy-amidst-riverPNSuff (there are a lot of fish in this river because of the configuration of rocks)
Kwık'ìıɂedaà		gun-crossing (the site is on both sides of a place where caribou travel)
Kwık'ìıɂedaàts'ahtì • Kwık'ìıɂedaàch'ahtì		Kwık'ìıɂedaà-side-lakePNSuff
Kw'ahtıdeèwexèhtǫǫ	(possibly not a place name)	chief-him-with-it frozeDSuff 'where the chief was frozen in'
Kw'èhdìa		Kw'èh-islandPNSuff-SmSuff [this island is named after a person named Kw'èh] [small island w. of ʔı̨t'ǫ̀dıì]
Kw'ıtì	Ketcheson Lake	straight?-lakePNSuff
Kw'ıtìtata		straight?-lakePNSuff-water-among (area bounded by Kw'ıtì and Tadeetì)
Kw'ǫǫ̀tì		ice overflow-lakePNSuff (caribou like this type of place)
Łàdladıì		broken apart-islandPNSuff
Łatsoòtì		?-lakePNSuff
Łatsoòtìwhat'àà		?-lakePNSuff-eskerPNSuff (the name of an esker identified by the lake Łatsoòtì)
Łèdzèhtì		clay-lakePNSuff
Łèdzèı̨kaà		clay-narrowsPNSuff (in an area full of łèdzèhshìh clay hills)
Łèhdlıìtì		together?-frozenDSuff-lakePNSuff

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Łılıtì		fish-frozenDSuff-lakePNSuff 'frozen fish lake'
Łıt'aàtìtso • Łıt'aàtìcho		fish-fin?-lakePNSuff-big 'greater fish fin lake' ?
Łıt'aàtìtsoa		fish-fin?-lakePNSuff-small 'lesser fish fin lake' ?
Łıwełek'àatì		fish-it is fatDSuff-lakePNSuff 'fat fish lake'
Łıwets'aʔòa	area on Lac du Sauvage	fish-around-swimSmSuff ('little spot where fish swim in a circle'. Also pronounced as Łıts'aʔòa)
Łıwets'aʔòats'ahtì • Łıwets'aʔòach'ahtì	Lac du Sauvage	fish-around-swimSmSuff-side-lakePNSuff 'side lake of the little spot where fish swim in a circle'
Łìèhtì		whitefish-?-lakePNSuff (despite the different pronunciation, the same lake as Łìhtì)
Łìhtì	Parent Lake	whitefish-lakePNSuff (this lake is very good for whitefish fishing)
Łìgǫǫtì		whitefish-it driesDSuff-lakePNSuff (this is a place for drying fish, as its name indicates, and is used as a campsite. There are lots of rough white rocks around this area, which is a good fishing area for all kinds of fish--even though the placename includes one type of fish in its name.)
Madǫ̀yek'eʔekwǫ̀ı̨hk'èetì		Madǫ̀-it-on-caribou-he shotDSuff-lakePNSuff (the name of the lake is 'lake on which Madǫ̀ shot a lot of caribou'. The verb phrase ʔekwǫ̀ ı̨hk'è means 'he shot [many] caribou', and contrasts with ʔekwǫ̀ whehk'è, which means 'he shot [a] caribou'. Sometimes Madǫ̀ is referred to as Madǫ̀ezı̨ı̨ • Madǫ̀ezhı̨ı̨, and the lake may be so named also: Madǫ̀ezı̨ı̨yek'eʔekwǫ̀ı̨hk'èetì • Madǫ̀ezhı̨ı̨yek'eʔekwǫ̀ı̨hk'èetı.)
Mı̨neehdaà		net-?-pointPNSuff [the point on which the village of Whatì is build]

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Mǫ̀lakǫ̀k'è	Fort Enterprise	Frenchman-fire-site 'Frenchman's empty camp'
Nàakaàtì		aurora-lakePNSuff
Nàdenìı̨ʔàatì	Exeter Lake	(the lake is named after the fact that there is an esker which stretches across the lake. This was an area where foxes were hunted. The water flows towards Deèzàatì. Some also called it Nàdegòı̨ʔàatì.)
Nàgotsaà • Nàgochaà		? (this is the name of a dı̨ı̨ka, narrows. Alongside this place there is a nice area of old growth forest. Nothing is known about this name.)
Nàgotsaàdı̨ı̨kaà • Nàgochaàdı̨ı̨kaà		?-narrowsPNSuff
Nàı̨lı̨ı̨		down-it flowsDSuff 'waterfall' [falls on Tsǫ̀tìdeè]
Nàı̨lı̨ı̨tì		down-it flowsDSuff-lakePNSuff (this is the name of the lake above the falls after which it is named) 'waterfall lake'
Nàkets'aàhk'ǫǫ̀dehtì		?-river-lakePNSuff [there is a slope along this river lake so that people have to walk on a slant along the lake. The lake is named after this]
Nàk'òı̨ʔaa		willow standsDSuff (there are a lot of k'òò 'willows' here. The word means 'willows standing', with k'ò incorporated into the word which means 'standing', nàı̨ʔaa. This is a common grammatical construction.)
Nàk'òı̨ʔaats'ahtì • Nàk'òı̨ʔaach'ahtì		willow standsDSuff-side-lakePNSuff (at this place is found the last of a type of willow before hozìı)
Nı̨hsìì • Nı̨hshìì	Old Fort Rae area	?-mountainPNSuff
Nı̨tsaghòòʔedaà		?-crossing (this is a caribou crossing. Because this is an old word it is not known what the parts of the name mean.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Nı̨ht'èhtìa		land?-charred-lakePNSuff-SmSuff (the name means 'pond of blackened earth', with nı̨ probably being an old form of dè 'earth or land'. The soil is black around this small lake. It is a very good place for birds to feed and raise their young. There are lots of fish in it. There are two graves here)
Nìı̨ʔaa		it extends to a placeDSuff [an old name for this place is ʔeʔèè, meaning '[beaver] dam', after the story of Yamoozha's beaver wife making a dam here]
Nìı̨ʔaataı̨ʔàa		Nìı̨ʔaa -among-path extendsDSuff [passage at the end of Nìı̨ʔaa]
Nı̨satsǫ̀		(this word is so old that people don't know what the name means. There are white spruce here as big around as a 45-gallon barrel)
Nǫdìıhahtì • Nǫdìıkahtì	MacKay Lake	plateau-?-lakePNSuff (the pronunciation with k is from Jimmy Martin and is the older way of pronouncing the word) (compare ʔı̨t'ǫ̀kahtì and Gǫ̨ahtì)
Nǫgèedìa		fox-islandPnSuff-SmSuff
Saàhmı̨ı̨tì	Squalus Lake	bear-it swam acrossDSuff-lakePNSuff (the first part of this name is an abbreviated form of sah naèhmı̨ı̨, meaning 'where a bear swam across'. The abbreviation is what we would expect in a shortening of the word. In the middle of this lake is a narrows.)
Saàt'ootì	Redrock Lake	?-?-lakePNSuff (the name of this lake is not related to 'bear')
Sahdıì		bear-islandPNSuff [associated with a story of ʔı̨k'ǫǫ̀]
Sahk'eèdeè		(name)-riverPNSuff (this river is named after a person named Sahk'eè)
Sahtì	Great Bear Lake	bear-lakePNSuff
Samę̀ę̀yek'eɬıgǫ̀hʔǫǫtì		Sammy-it-on-fish-he foundDSuff-lakePNSuff (Sammy Football is the Sammy mentioned. Also pronounced as Samę̀ę̀ɬıgǫ̀hʔǫǫtì or Samę̀ę̀ɬıǫ̀hʔǫǫtì)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Satsǫ̀tì	Grenville Lake	?-lakePNSuff
Sayaàdeetì		?-lakePNSuff (also heard as Sayą̀ądeetì)
Są̀ądeèdehtì	east- Desteffany Lake? west- Redrock Lake?	?-riverPNSuff-river-lakePNSuff (there is two lakes of this name at either end of Deèzàatì • Deèzhàatì, and so these lakes bound that large lake. In English one of the lakes is called 'Desteffany Lake'.)
Są̀ądehtì	Desteffany Lake	?-river-lakePNSuff (also called Są̀ądeèdehtì)
Semı̨̀deè		?-net-riverPNSuff (this name was not researched by our group, but the name is known and is here correctly spelled)
Semı̨̀tì	Faber Lake	?-net-lakePNSuff (compare semı̨̀ı̨ 'net area' and Semı̨̀deè. Also heard as Sımı̨̀tì.)
Sìedzèa • Shìejèa		mountain-?SmSuff (people feel very happy at this place and tell of singing and dancing there from their happiness. The name is so old that the origins of the name are not known.)
Sìıgǫ̀ǫ̀làa • Shìıgǫ̀ǫ̀làa	Shegonla Hills	mountain-?-? (these mountains extend all the way to Wrigley. East of here is a gahk'è where there are lots of rabbits, and therefore lots of nǫ̀da feeding on them.)
Sǫ̀ǫ̀mbak'è	Yellowknife	money-site (this is the term for a mine, the most prominent feature of Yellowknife when it became a town)
Taanıts'ahtì • Taanıch'ahtì		middle-side-lakePNSuff [this lake is also given a fuller name by some, after the bay Wedoòtł'oo, Wedoòtł'ootaanıts'ahtì]
Tadeetì		shallow water-lakePNSuff (the water in this lake comes no higher than the knees. The water in this lake is very clear but there are no fish in it because it is so shallow. It is on a great boat and sled trail and the area provides lots of grass for caribou.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Officıal name	Lıteral translatıon and remarks
Taı̨ʔaa		through-(trail) extendsDSuff [the trail really winds back and forth and the name relates to this fact]
Tatsaàʔı̨ı̨tì		water?-?-behind?-lakePNSuff (there is a long point on this lake where caribou cross. There is a very nice what'àa. It is not known why the lake is called this.)
Tatsakweè		falcon-rockPNSuff (this place is named for the small falcons tatsea which nest there)
Tatseèhnǫǫ • Tacheèhnǫǫ		water-? (a placename remembered from childhood as a place where children were warned not to play; subject to flooding)
Tatsǫ̀tì		raven-lakePNSuff
Tawoòhàelı̨ı̨tì		open water-out-it flowsDSuff-lakePNSuff
Tawoòmı̨hk'è		open water-net-site (this place gets its name for the fact that there is water or soft ice here all winter. In springtime several kinds of fish can be caught here. There is also a variety of trees and berry bushes. It is a good area for beaver and muskrat hunting.)
Tèetìdeghaèlı̨a		underwater-lakePNSuff- through-flowingDSuff-SmSuff
Teht'atì		water plant-lakePNSuff (there are a lot of water plants of the specific type here. The full form of this water plant on the plant list is tèeht'aà, where it is termed 'water lily'.)
Teht'atìa		water lily-lakePNSuff-SmSuff
Teht'atìtso • Teht'atìcho		water lily-lakePNSuff-big [teht'aà 'water lily'] [see earlier note]
Tıdaa		lake-long+narrow [-daa is a suffix which means 'long and narrow'] [Because there is another lake named Tıdaa not too far away, this lake is called Jìmı̨tì gà Tıdaa when the two need to be distinguished.]
Tıdaa		lake-long+narrow (a second lake with this name)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Tıdeè	Great Slave Lake	lake-great
Tıegǫ̀tì	Keller Lake	water-smooth?-lakePNSuff (this large lake has no islands in it, which is the source of its name. It is a good lake for fishing, beavers, and is the habitat for a good variety of trees and animals. The name of this lake is also pronounced as Teegǫ̀tì.)
Tıegǫ̀tì	Basler Lake	water-smooth?-lakePNSuff (the water is very smooth on this lake, and also delicious to drink. There is a dı̨ı̨ka in the middle of the lake. Many types of medicine are available here, including a type of yellow flower and many useful grasses. The area is frequented by caribou, and also moose. The name of this lake is also pronounced as Teegǫ̀tì.)
Tıeł̀ı̨ı̨latì	Beauparlant Lake	lake-each other-end-lakePNSuff 'lake where lakes come end to end'
Tıkàtì	Boulder Lake	water-flat?-lakePNSuff [someone heard Chıkàtì]
Tıkàtìdeghaèlı̨a		Tıkàtì-through-flowingDSuff-SmSuff
Tıkwootì		water-yellowDSuff-lakePNSuff
Tıkwootìdahʔaak'è		water-yellowDSuff-lakePNSuff-baited hook-site (a good place to hook fish with a baited hook)
Tıtsı̨ı̨ʔèhʔaadeè • Tıchı̨ı̨ʔèhʔaadeè		water-?-it extendsDSuff-riverPNSuff (this is a creek dehtsoa)
Tıtso • Tıcho		lake-big
Tıtsotì • Tıchotì	Starfish and Seahorse Lake also Big Lake (86A/15)	water-big-lakePNSuff 'big water lake'
Tıts'eèhgootì		water-split-?DSuff-lakePNSuff (this is the name of a forked lake in the shape of a slingshot. Also pronounced Tıłats'eèhgootì.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Tıwheghòotì		water-it is crookedDSuff-lakePNSuff [this name comes from the curvy or crooked shape of the lake]
Tł'atsoòtì		?-lakePNSuff (because the name is very old we don't know what the name of this lake means as a word)
Tł'atsoòtìwhat'àà		Tł'atsoòtì-eskerPNSuff (it means 'esker of Tł'atsoòtì'. This is a very long esker which has been described as a spine of the land.)
Tł'àgotso • Tł'àgocho		bay-AreaPref-big (this is the name of a bay on Russell Lake)
Tł'ok'edaatì	Starfish Lake	grass-it walksDSuff-lakePNSuff 'lake of walking grass'
Tł'ok'edaatsı̨ı̨ • Tł'ok'edaachı̨ı̨		grass-it walksDSuff-woodPNSuff (this is the name of a river through a wooded area)
Tsı̨k'eèmı̨tì • Chı̨k'eèmı̨tì		north-net-lakePNSuff
Tsǫ̀tì	Little Marten Lake also Lac La Martre	excrement-lakePNSuff
Tsǫ̀tìdeè	Lac La Martre River	Tsǫ̀tì-riverPNSuff
Ts'eetì		?-lakePNSuff (this is a very long lake)
Ts'eèhgootì	Aylmer Lake	splits-?-lakePNSuff (so named because it is a forked lake)
Ts'èzǫǫ̀sìì • Ts'èzhǫǫ̀shìì		female-old-mountainPNSuff 'old woman's mountain'
Ts'èzǫǫ̀ɂehdaà • Ts'èzhǫǫ̀ɂehdaà		female-old-pointPNSuff (this is the burial place for the old woman for whom the mountain is named. It is close to the end of Snare Lake.)
Ts'ıedaa		spruce-livesDSuff ('living spruce tree'. The tree is white spruce.)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Officıal name	Lıteral translatıon and remarks
Ts'ıedaats'ǫ̀ʔelàetǫ		Ts'ıedaa -towards-boat-trail 'boat trail to the living spruce tree'
Ts'ıehdaà		spruce-point
Ts'ıekw'ǫǫ̀htì	compare Tsepantee Lake	spruce-bare-lakePNSuff (the name comes from the fact that trees in the area had been denuded by people taking branches for spreading in tents.)
Ts'ıekw'ǫǫ̀htìdeè		Ts'ıekw'ǫǫ̀htì-riverPNSuff (this river flows out of the lake of the same name towards Sahtì)
Ts'ıı̨ka		spruce-narrows (the Rae area used to be called this: 'Spruce Narrows')
Ts'ınàedaatì		spruce-it movesDSuff-lakePNSuff
Ts'ınàwhedaa		Ts'ınà-isDSuff ['where Ts'ınà is'; a man named Ts'ınà is buried here, at a narrows at the north end of a lake. The lake is named after the burial site.]
Ts'ınàwhedaatì		Ts'ınà-isDSuff-lakePNSuff ['lake where Ts'ınà is [buried]'; a man named Ts'ınà is buried at the narrows at the north end of the lake, and the lake is named after the burial site]
Ts'ınàzèe	Arseno Lake	canoe-huntsDSuff (known as the hunting road, supplies were stored here. The word ts'ı is a word meaning canoe. Other people said that the first part of this name refers to spruce.)
Ts'oodıì		muskeg-islandPNSuff (a long island that stretches across a lake)

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Wedoòtł'oo		it-above-grass (the name of a bay in Russell Lake. This place is also called Wediìtł'oo by some people.)
Wedoòtł'oots'ahtì • Wedoòtł'ooch'ahtì		Wedoòtł'oo-side-lakePNSuff
Wedzàakw'ootì		its-?-it fellDSuff-lakePNSuff (this name refers to a lake where a caribou calf fell at birth. The name was also heard as Wedzìakw'ootì. The usual word for calf is tsıa, and it isn't certain if the two words wedzìa and tsıa are directly related to each other, because there is no common rule which would connect them. The name contains a shortened form of the verb nàekw'o, meaning 'it fell down'.)
Wek'edèdlı̨̀gòlı̨̀tì		it-on-old growth woods-AreaPref-there areDSuff-lakePNSuff (this lake is on a great sled trail. It is mainly edzǫ growing in the area, though there is some ts'ıwà also. There is ʔajìì for caribou and there are good berries, including plenty of gots'ǫkà and also a tasty berry called ʔı̨̀hk'aajìì, which resembles tsǫht'è but is bigger.)
Wek'ehàelı̨̀tì		it-around?-out-it flowsDSuff-lakePNSuff (where water flows out of a lake along a curvy path)
Wek'ewhaèhtsootì	Rodrigues Lake	it-on-sand-?-lakePNSuff (there is loose sand around this lake)
Wekweètì	Snare Lake/ Roundrock Lake/ the settlement	his-rockPNSuff-lakePNSuff
Wekwìt'aı̨lı̨̀tì	Mattberry Lake	its-head-top-it flowsDSuff-lakePNSuff (water flows towards Rae, flowing toward what looks like a "head" but is an island)
Wenàzèèdehtì		Wanazah-river-lakePNSuff 'Wanazah's river lake'
Wenàzèèwhat'àà		Wanazah-eskerPNSuff 'Wanazah's esker'

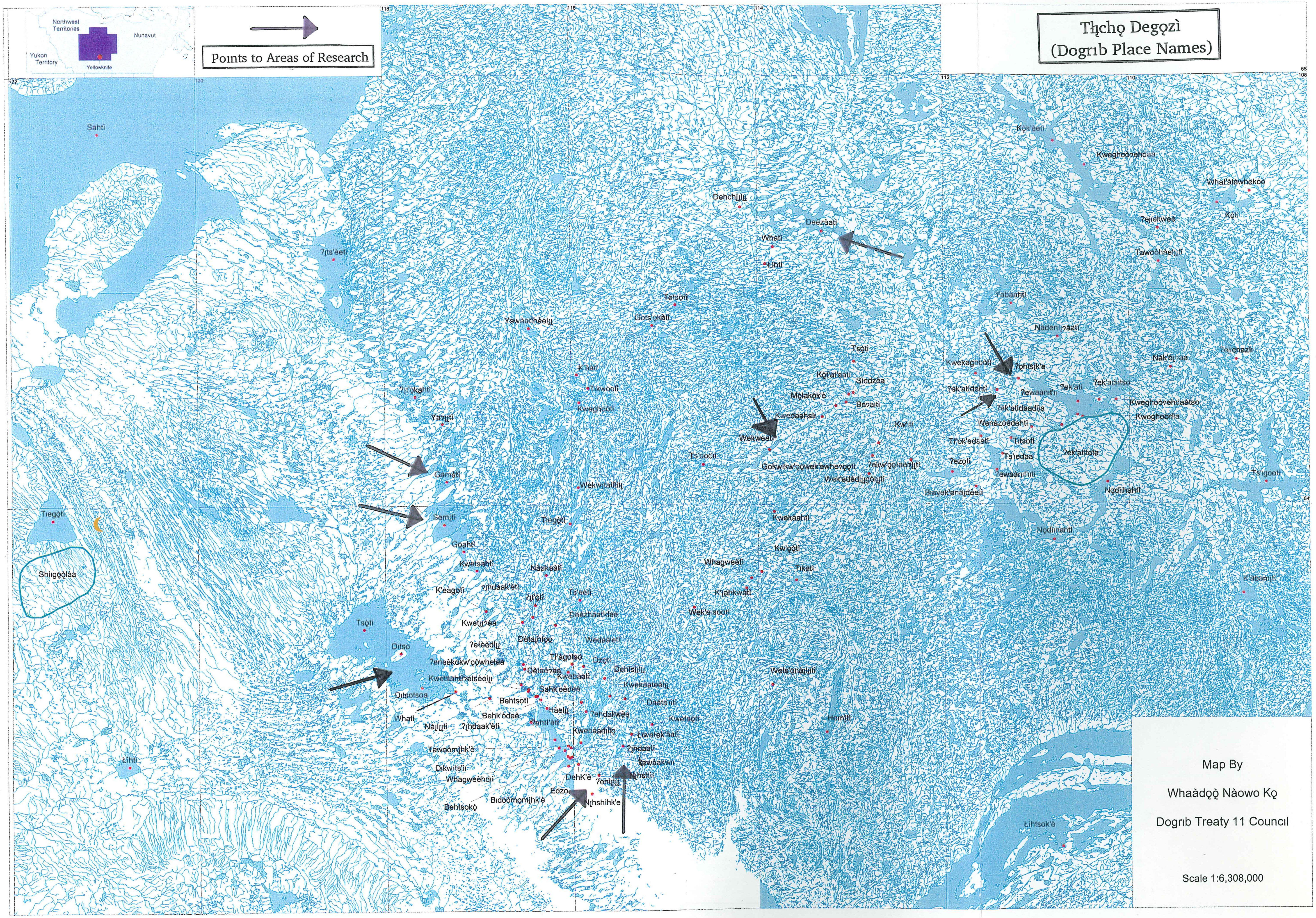
Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Offıcıal name	Lıteral translatıon and remarks
Wetł'aezǫǫtì	Rebesca Lake	it-?-?-lakePNSuff (a lake where there is a weyèedı)
Wets'ıìtì	Boland Lake?	its-guts-lakePNSuff (also heard as Wets'eètì)
Wets'ǫnàı̨lı̨ı̨tì		it-from-down-it flowsDSuff-lakePNSuff 'lake of the waterfall from it'
Weyèedıtì	Wijinnedi Lake	frightening underwater creature-lakePNSuff (far north, near ʔezǫtì. Nice rock outcrops. The swimming of this creature creates a whirlpool which sucks things into it. A related word is weyìı 'inside it'.)
Weyìıhàak'èe		it-inside-out-it blastsDSuff 'blasting out from inside' (this is a portage. Its name comes from the appearance of the place, which looked like an explosion had taken place here.)
Wèet'aà		? (nothing is known about this very old placename. A narrow peninsula. A caribou crossing which was a place where caribou were trapped in among the surrounding islands before there were guns. This name is also pronounced something like Wòot'aà.)
Whaàhtsotì		old?-?-lakePNSuff
Whagweèhdıì		sandy area-islandPNSuff
Whagweèhtì		sandy area-lakePNSuff
Whahdıìnoòlaa • Whahdıìnaàlaa		sand-islandPNSuff-?-there areDSuff 'string of sand islands' ?? (compare dictionary dı nı̨ hoèlaa)
Whaı̨tsòotł'àà		far-highDSuff-bayPNSuff (this placename includes a contraction of the word nàı̨tsò, meaning 'it is high')
Whaı̨tsòotł'ààhàı̨lı̨ı̨		Whaı̨tsòotł'àà-out-it flowsDSuff [the name of a high hill]
Whalaelı̨ı̨		sand-there is-flowsDSuff ('stream where there is sand', abbreviated from Whawhelaaelı̨ı̨)

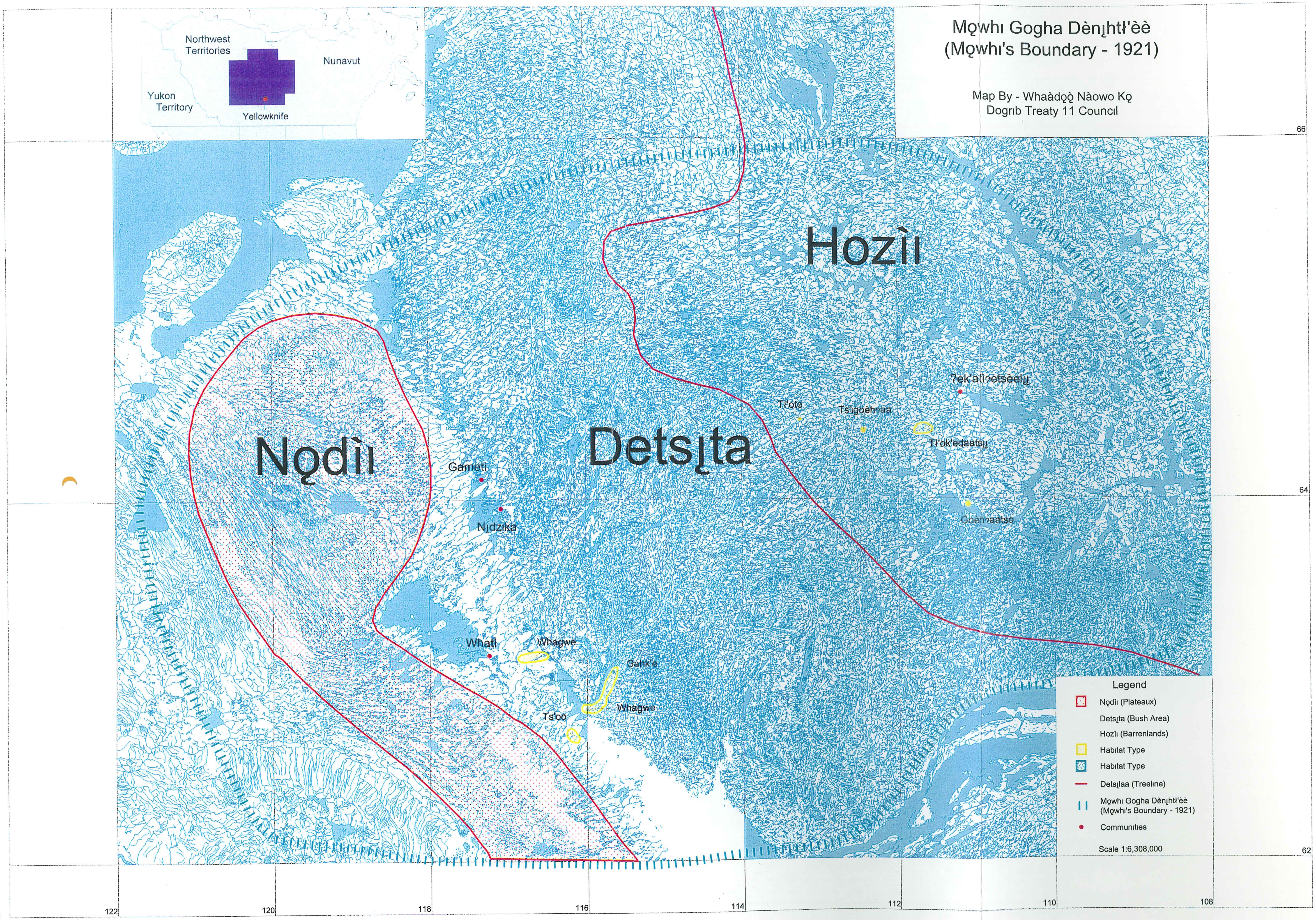
Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Whataèlı̨ı̨		sand-amidst-it flowsDSuff (a very good fishing place where the water flows through a lot of islands)
Whatèhdıì		sand-mat?-islandPNSuff (this island is on Tıdeè, a large island in a windy spot near Nı̨hsìì • Nı̨hshìì)
Whatèhdìa		sand-mat?-islandPNSuff-SmSuff (this small island is just sand so nobody lives there, though in that area there is some good grass for caribou. It is located at the end of Roundrock Lake, near Mǫ̀lakǫ̀k'è. Since it is close to the barrenlands, the trees are very short in this area.)
Whatì	Whati (85N-M) also Spider Lake (86B/11)	marten-lakePNSuff [the community formerly called Tsǫ̀tì]
Whatì		sand-lakePNSuff
What'à		esker
What'àanàı̨tsòo		esker-it is highDSuff
What'àèhdıì		esker-?-islandPNSuff
What'ànìı̨ʔaa	(possibly not a place name)	esker-it extends to a pointDSuff ('esker which points out', site where there are two graves on top of the esker. Also called What'àkwı̨̀ı̨ʔaa by JM and What'àkı̨̀ı̨ʔaa by RW and What'àtı̨ı̨ʔaa by HS.)
What'àtèwhekòo		esker-flat-it is wideDSuff (this is the name of a high hill with a flat broad top by Kǫ̀tì. There is no rock on it, and no lakes right by it, just sand. Muskox were hunted here. Also pronounced as What'àtèokòo or What'àtèekòo.)
Yaʔı̨ı̨tì	Lac Séguin	?-?-lakePNSuff (another name for the same place is Kweek'oonaelaa, which means 'red rocks going across' (rock-red-across-there areDSuff) - Joe Migwi)
Yabàahtì	Yamba Lake	sky-alongside-lakePNSuff ('lake of the edge of the sky')

Tłı̨chǫ k'ę̀ę̀	Official name	Literal translation and remarks
Yak'èdàtì		sky?-?-lakePNSuff [some people heard n before d; we were uncertain about vowel length of the second last syllable]
Yawàatì	Zebulon Lake (86F/4) also Grant Lake (86C/15) with –tso suffix ?	?-sand?-lakePNSuff (there are two lakes with this name, one just west of ʔı̨ts'èetì, with the waters of Yawàatìhàelı̨ı̨ flowing into ʔı̨ts'èetì) (moose live in the area all year)
Yawàatì	Little Crapeau Lake also with –tsoa suffix?	?-sand?-lakePNSuff (there are two lakes with this name. The waters flowing out of this lake end up flowing into ʔı̨t'ǫ̀hahtì.)
Yawàatìhàelı̨ı̨		?-sand-lakePNSuff-out-it flowsDSuff (it is not known what the syllable ya means but there is a lot of sand at this place)
Yàezǫatì		etymology unclear (a lake nearʔı̨t'ǫ̀kahtì)

APPENDIX II

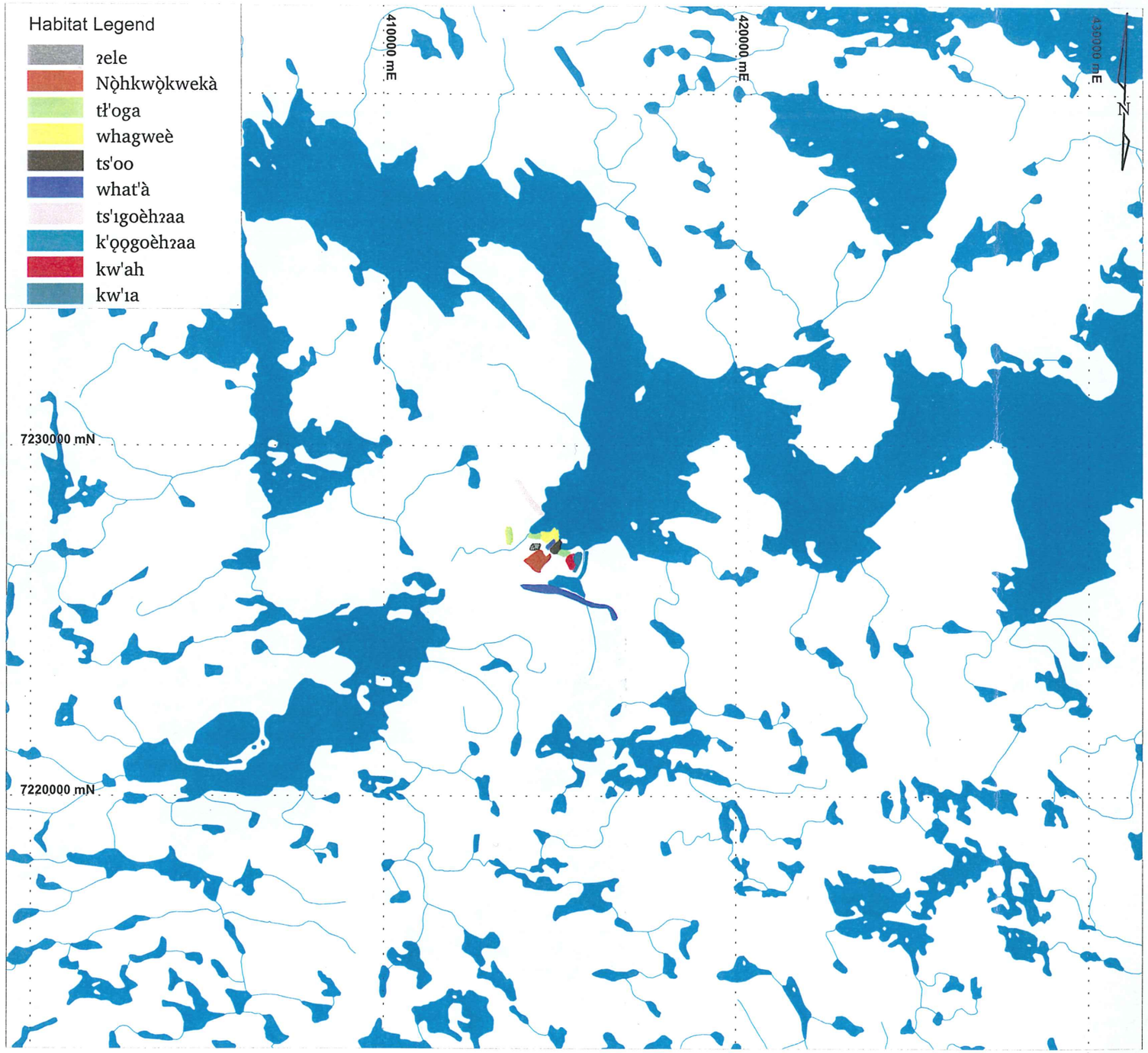
Maps: Tłı̨chǫ Dègoı̨zì (Dogrıb Place Names) and Mǫwhì Gogha Dènı̨ı̨tł'èe (Dogrıb tradıtıonal use area) showıng habıtat classıfıcatıon (reproductıon of photocopıes found ın WKSS warehoused fıles)

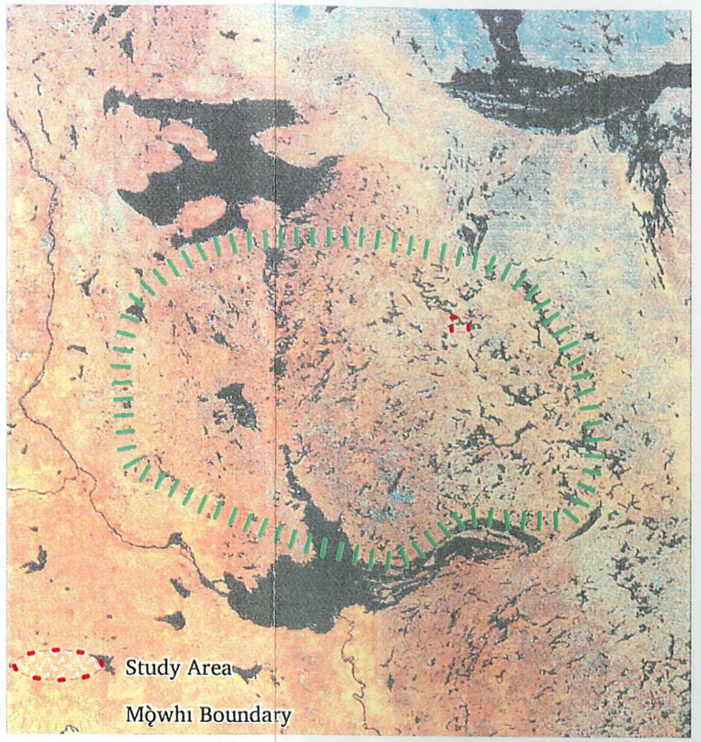

Tłı̨chǫ Degozì
(Dogrib Place Names)
Points to Areas of Research
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
Yukon Territory
Yellowknife
Map By
Whaàdǫ̀ Nàowo Kǫ
Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Scale 1:6,308,000


Mǫwhı Gogha Dènįhtł'èè
(Mǫwhı's Boundary - 1921)
Map By - Whaàdǫǫ̀ Nàowo Kǫ
Dogrıb Treaty 11 Council
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
Yukon Territory
Yellowknife
Hozìı
Nǫdìı
Detsįta
Gametì
Nįdzıka
Whatì
Whagwe
Gahk'e
Whagwe
Ts'oo
Tł'ote
Ts'ıgoèhʔaa
ʔek'atìʔetsèelıı
Tł'ok'edaatsıı
Goèhʔaatso
Legend
Nǫdìı (Plateaux)
Detsįta (Bush Area)
Hozìı (Barrenlands)
Habıtat Type
Habıtat Type
Detsįlaa (Treelıne)
Mǫwhı Gogha Dènįhtł'èè
(Mǫwhı's Boundary - 1921)
Communıtıes
Scale 1:6,308,000
66
64
62
122
120
118
116
114
112
110
108

APPENDIX III

Habitat Maps

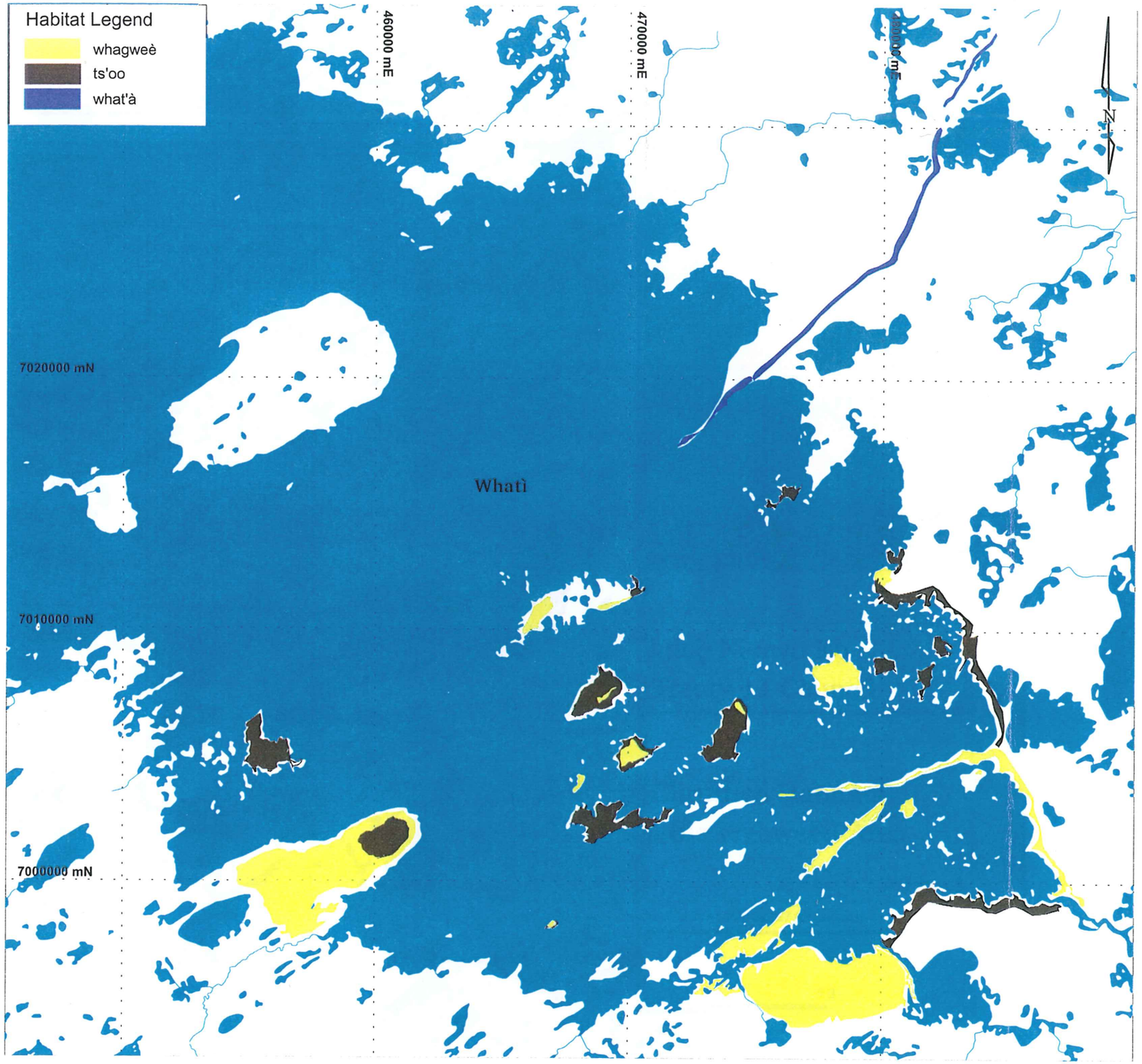


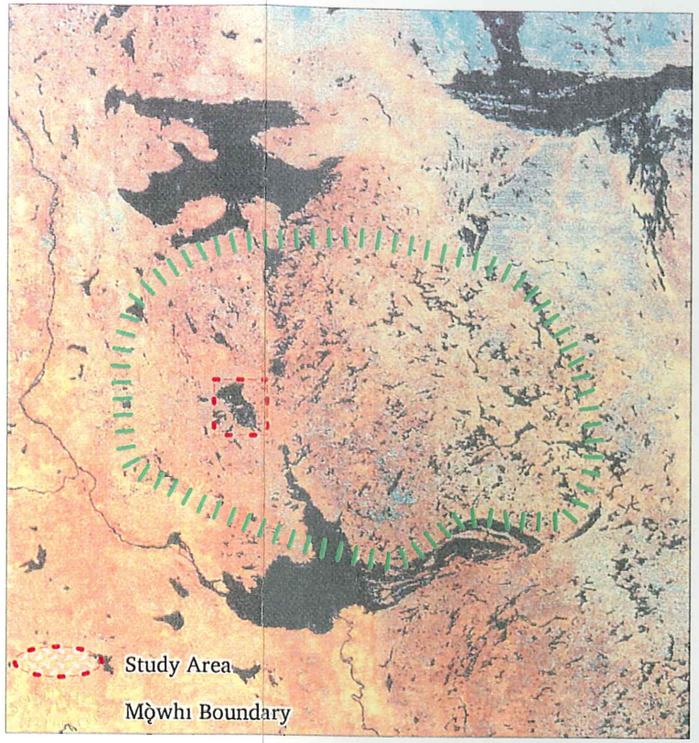


Whaèhdǫǫ̀ Nàowo Kǫ̀
Dogrıb Treaty 11 Councıl

Project: NA	Classıfied Habıtats ın the Deèzàatì Area
Date:31/3/2001	
Author: EcoTech Ltd.	
Office: YK	
Drawing: NA	
Declination: ~23°	Map 1
Scale: 1:150000	Projection: UTM Zone 12 (NAD 27 for Canada)

0 2.5 5 10
kilometres



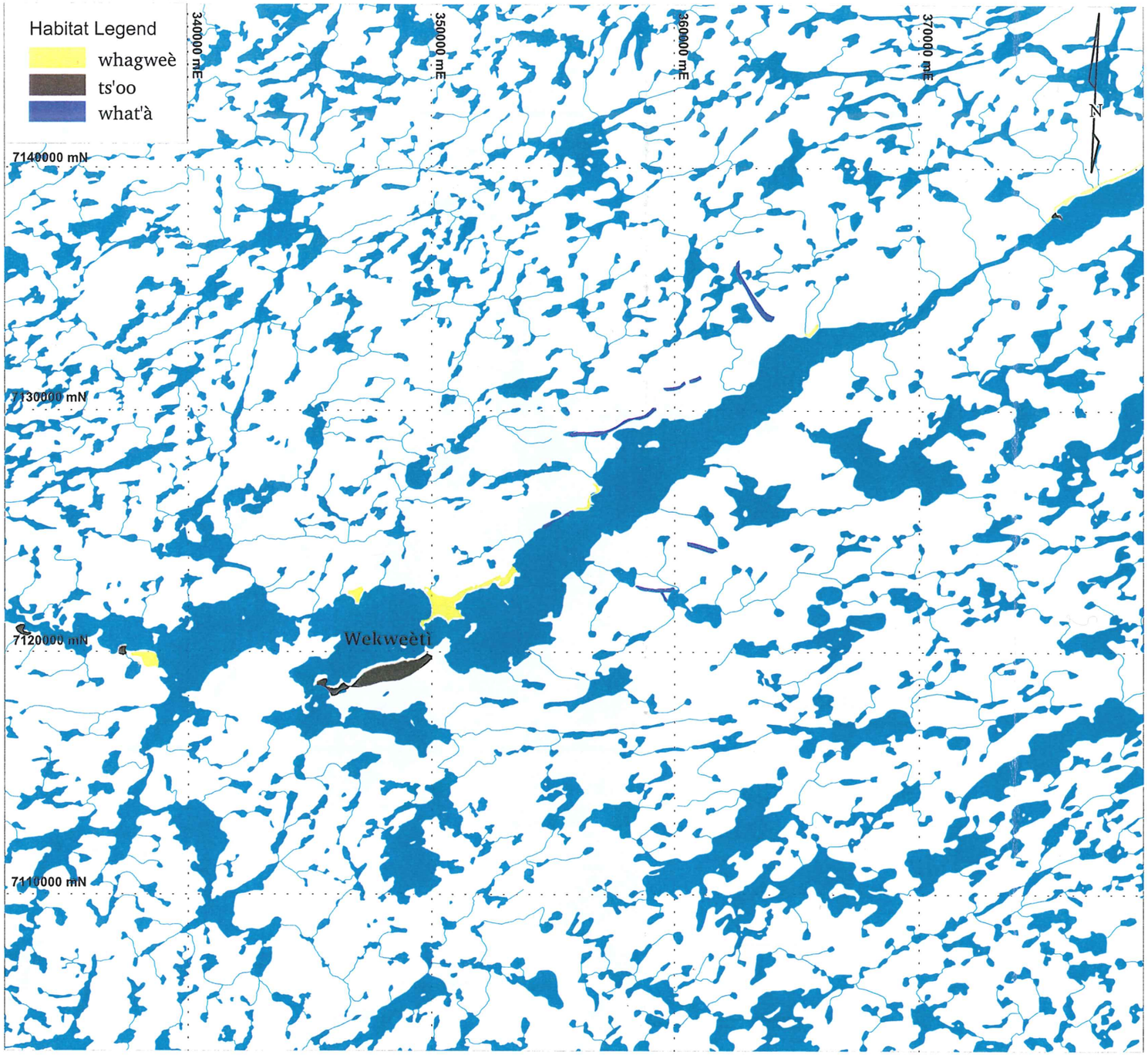


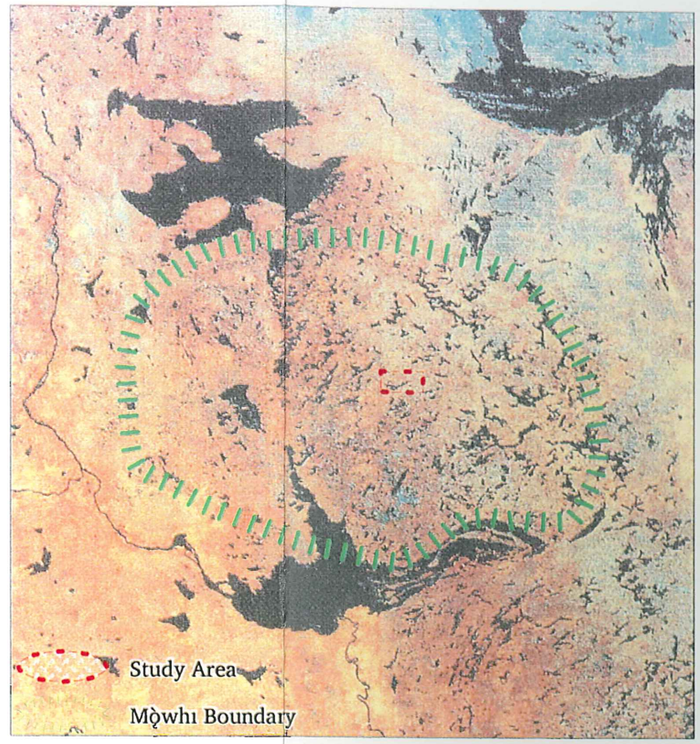
Whaèhdǫǫ̀ Nàowo Kǫ̀
Dogrıb Treaty 11 Councıl

Project: NA	Classıfied Habıtats ın the Tsǫ̀tì Area
Date:31/3/2001	
Author: EcoTech Ltd.	
Office: YK	
Drawing: NA	
Declination: ~23°	**Map 2**
Scale: 1:210000	Projection: UTM Zone 11 (NAD 27 for Canada)

0 5 10

kilometres





Whaèhdǫǫ̀ Nàowo Kǫ̀
Dogrıb Treaty 11 Councıl

Project: NA	Classıfied Habıtats ın the Wekweètì Area
Date:31/3/2001	
Author: EcoTech Ltd.	
Office: YK	
Drawing: NA	
Declination: ~23°	**Map 3**
Scale: 1:220000	Projection: UTM Zone 11 (NAD 27 for Canada)

0 5 10

kilometres

APPENDIX IV

Dogrib Pronunciation Guide

APPENDIX IV - Orthographic System and Pronunciation Guide

The spellings in this report are based on the orthographic system explained in the introduction to *Thchǫ Yatìì Enhtł'è / A Dogrib Dictionary* (Dogrib Divisional Board of Education, 1996). This appendix provides an overview of that system so that readers will understand the spelling principles.

Dogrib and English employ different sets of sounds to create words. The alphabet used for Dogrib is expanded to include characters for sounds not occurring in English. Letters are combined in ways not used in English to further increase the alphabetic possibilities.

Vowels

The most significant differences between English and Dogrib lie in the vowel system. Dogrib has four vowels [a e i o] which are pronounced approximately as in the English words **pa**, **Dene**, **ski**, and **to** or **tow**. When a vowel in Dogrib is doubled the sound is drawn out. (In contrast, doubling vowels in English usually yields a different sound entirely.) In the pairs of Dogrib words below simple and double vowels are exemplified.

weghà	its fur
weghàà	according to it
ts'eda	to be sitting
ts'eeda	to be living
dì	island
dìì	this

goxègodo he or she ıs tellıng storıes
goxègodoo the one tellıng storıes

Many words have double vowels from the start and many other words show double vowels as a consequence of grammatıcal formatıons, as ın the last paır above.

Non-matchıng vowels can come next to each other, as shown below.

dea creek
godoa a lıttle above
whaèhdǫǫ̀ oldtımer
dzìewà blueberry
goı̨de he or she spoke

Each vowel ıs pronounced separately wıth ıts regular value, though ın some ınstances there ıs a tendency for neıghbourıng vowels to be pronounced more lıke each other.

Dogrıb ıs a tonal language. Thıs means that each of the four vowels can be pronounced wıth a hıgh or low pıtch so as to affect meanıng. For example, the words

jıh mıtt
jìh fısh hook

are ıdentıcal except for the low tone on the second word (wrıtten wıth an accent above the vowel). The change makes for a dıfferent word, so ıt ıs ımportant to represent tone orthographıcally. Tonal dıfferences can also yıeld a new form of a word wıth an altered meanıng. Compare the words below.

yehtsı̨ he or she ıs makıng ıt
yèhtsı̨ he or she made ıt

The use of double vowels and tone marks greatly simplifies the comprehension of written Dogrib. Therefore double vowels and tone are consistently shown in the spellings in this report.

Dogrib vowels show another contrast not found in English, between nasal and plain vowels. Nasal vowels (not found in English) involve airflow through both the mouth and nose, while plain vowels have airflow through the mouth only. The plain vowels have no marking; nasal vowels are marked by a hook under the vowel. Compare the words below.

tso firewood
tsǫ rain

The following pair of words illustrates the fact that closely related words can differ just in the presence or absence of a nasal vowel.

ìdà I was there
įdà he or she was there

Vowel doubling, tone, and nasal marks can all be combined:

kǫ̀ house
mį̀ net
tsàkę̀ę̀ beaver lodge
gogǫ̀ǫ̀ arm
geède they left
dą̀ą west
nį̀tła get up!
tabàa shore
daht'ǫǫ̀ plastic

Note from the last several words above that doubled vowels don't necessarily have to match each other in tone or nasal marking. Though these aspects of Dogrib spelling take some getting used to, they allow much more accurate writing and reading in the language.

Consonants

Dogrib has many more consonants than English does. Two special characters are used in the Dogrib alphabet for sounds not found in English, and there are several letters or letter combinations with uses not found in English spelling.

The character **ʔ,** called 'glottal' or 'glottal stop', represents a sound like what we hear in the middle of the English expression "oh-oh". In Dogrib this sound is an ordinary consonant. It is found in many words of all types:

ʔoo	spruce boughs
ʔįhdaa	jackfish
seʔeè	my jacket
weʔǫ̀ǫ̀	beyond it
nàʔeelı	he or she is sewing
nìįʔǫ	it arrived
k'eʔà	(animals) are roaming

The other special character is **ł**, called 'barred-l'. It is similar to the letter **l** in English but has a breathy quality.

łèdzèh	clay
łıe	fish
łekǫ	it is delicious
hàahłà	I did that
ʔełèèdlıı	confluence of rivers

The apostrophe (or 'clıck') ıs used followıng a consonant or paır of consonants ın representıng a class of very dıstınctıve sounds, termed 'ejectıve' or 'glottalızed' consonants. There ıs a glottal pop whıch accompanıes the release of the consonant. The glottalızed consonants are as follows, wıth one word ıllustratıng each:

ch'	**ɂehch'ęę**	pıckerel
k'	**k'ı**	bırch
kw'	**kw'ah**	moss
t'	**t'ooh**	poplar
tł'	**tł'à**	bay
ts'	**ts'oo**	muskeg

Four other letters or letter combınatıons deserve mentıon. **X** ıs not pronounced as ın Englısh, but represents a sound sımılar to German **ch** as ın **Bach**. Dogrıb **gh** ıs sımılar to French **r** as ın **rouge**. **Wh** represents the breathy **wh** as ın some Englısh pronuncıatıons of **when**. Fınally, **zh** ıs sımılar to **z** as ın Englısh **azure**.

x	**xòo**	snare
gh	**deghàeda**	he or she ıs lookıng at hımself/herself
wh	**whagweè**	sandy area
zh	**zhah**	snow

Other letters and letter combınatıons are pronounced not far dıfferent from the Englısh letter values. For detaıls see the ıntroductıon to *Tłı̨chǫ Yatıì Enı̨htł'è / A Dogrıb Dıctıonary* (Dogrıb Dıvısıonal Board of Educatıon, 1996).

Orthographic Principles

Three simple orthographic principles dictate the forms of placenames in this report, apart from matters of matching sound to symbol. The decisions behind these principles derive from discussions with the elders' committee.

The first requires that placenames begin with a capital letter, following the practice in English and many other languages.

The second requires that placenames be written without spaces as a single 'word', no matter how complex the name is in its internal structure. This decision reflects the idea that since a placename represents a unique conceptualization it should be treated as unitary orthographically as well. Two somewhat long placenames are analysed below.

ʔelàts'ìwek'ewhelaatì "Lake on which there are old canoes"

ʔelà+ts'ì+wek'e+whelaa+tì

canoe+old+on it+there are+lake

ʔɨhdaatìdeèhàelɨ̨ "Mouth of Jackfish Lake River"

ʔɨhdaa+tì+deè+hàelɨ̨

jackfish+lake+river+outflowing

Of course, many placenames are of such antiquity that no analysis of them is possible.

The third principle is that a communal decision is to be reached among the elders being interviewed concerning which variant pronunciation of a placename should be

most closely represented ın spellıng. For example, the two varıants [Kàelu̱, Hàelu̱] are heard for a sıngle place, rather ın the way that the Englısh names **Toronto** and **Calgary** have a range of varıant pronuncıatıons. The decısıon was made ın thıs cases to use the spellıng **Hàelu̱**, whıch ıs more commonly used. In other cases a spellıng ıs chosen because ıt ıs more revealıng of the concepts behınd the name.